Guerrilla action in contemporary world became a characteristic way of states or formations’ fights which have a lack of strong and modern military technologies. Actually the entire 20th century is intensified with phenomenon of the guerrilla warfare, particularly after the World War II completion where in many societies liberation dreams revived. Countries as Israel, Vietnam or African states (even Algeria) are being talked. Generally the method of bush fighting showed that there is a possibility of putting pressure on states or societies with little branches about solid convictions or motivation. But this type of the warfare what is meriting attention with reference to contemporary phenomenon, also served terrorist groups which are acting from purely fanatical and religious wake-ups. These two last aspects cause that they are unpredictable and hardly detectable.

This book is an extensive scientific monograph, created by two Polish scientists. Authors in the very transparent way want to demonstrate the bush fighting in the course of over 100 years at least not only unfolded.

In order to introduce to the reader the concept of bush fightings, authors devote first chapter which is entitled *Wokół teorii wojny partyzanckiej* to concepts of fights in the 19th century. It is definitely easier to go to further chapters thanks to it. It gives possibility to understand bush fighting and principles of this type of action.

Second chapter: *Działania partyzanckie i ich polityczno-militarny aspekt* enables to read what is the chance of guerrillas win. What factors enable the win, for instance in more advanced fight against the opponent both under the technologically and military and under the economical regard. In chapter two we also find dilemma which exists in contemporary world. How to distinguish guerrilla action from asymmetrical or terrorist operations.

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*by Damian Dutkiewicz¹*

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Chapter three *Działania partyzantkie i przeciwpartyzantkie w wojnach i konfliktach militarnych XX wieku* enables us to read about tactics of bush fighting but also with methods of fighting against. Making aware of civilians is an essential subsection in guerrilla action. The fact that guerrilla action is often based on a population is known. For instance, a war in Vietnam where the civilian population helped Vietnamese guerrillas with action against the US military. There is also a meaningful compulsion of help where the population does not often have an exit and have to help. With consequence of the discord can take innocent people to death.

Chapter four *Studium przypadku* shows examples of conflicts which relied on guerrilla action. The chapter is divided to areas of action starting with Asia, finishing with Europe. It simplifies reading each conflict individually, without unnecessary searching for other information about conflict.

This book is a very extensive position but also toned down. For somebody who did not deal with the history of this type of warfare it will be an excellent position which will enable to explore the history of 20th century bush fightings. It is also written in a straightforward way, but at the same time in specialist language what should induce every historian and not only for reaching for this position repeatedly. It is worthwhile to mention that apart from historical aspect we have also a political aspect, which in the 20th century as well as in XXI with indispensable element of studying the history of military science. Peculiarly bush fightings often have political base so including it in the book is a brilliant idea. The fact that little positions about guerrilla action exist is important, they are often divided to separate monographs on individual conflicts. In this place we have a compilation of all needed facts and reflections what causes that this position is and will remain exceptional on the Polish publishing market.