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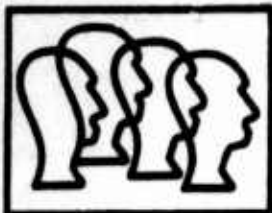


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**A SELECTED
BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON URBAN INSURGENCY
AND URBAN UNREST IN
LATIN AMERICA
AND OTHER AREAS**

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**A SELECTED
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**by
Skaidrite Maliks Fallah**

December 1966

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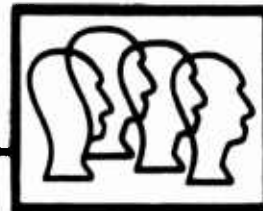
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CULTURAL INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER



ABSTRACT

Selected sources on urban insurgency and urban unrest in Latin America and other areas. Sources include material on conditions conducive to urban unrest and on the relationship between rapid urbanization and the potential for urban unrest. Sources cited consist of bibliographies, documents, books, monographs, and articles. Wherever data was readily available, the sources have been annotated.

This report originated as
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Research and writing were
completed in August 1966.

PREFACE

There appear to exist relatively few published sources which deal with urban insurgency. Although the treatment of this subject is not intended to be exhaustive, effort has been made to make this bibliography as comprehensive as possible within the designated time period set for its production.

The relationship between rapid urbanization and urban unrest is reflected primarily in the literature dealing with Africa. Since large-scale urbanization is a relatively recent phenomenon in Africa, it has lent itself to exhaustive studies by scholars and government administrators who are concerned with a variety of problems in a rapidly changing society. Therefore, the apparent emphasis in the bibliography on African urbanization is not by deliberate choice, but rather a reflection of the material presently available in this particular field.

The bibliography was compiled from secondary sources and consists of citations of documents, bibliographies, books, monographs, and articles. Most of the sources on African urbanization have been selected and incorporated from Ruth P. Simms, Urbanization in West Africa: A Review of Current Literature (Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1965). Wherever data was readily available, the sources have been annotated.

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LATIN AMERICA

ANNOTATED SOURCES

Abrams, Charles. Man's Struggle for Shelter in an Urbanizing World. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1964.

This book contains useful information on living conditions in the squatter shanty districts of Caracas, Venezuela.

Alexander, Robert J. Communism in Latin America. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1957.

The author reviews extensively the history and conditions favoring the rise of communism in Latin America, examines Communist movements in individual countries, and suggests a political strategy for the United States to follow.

_____. "The Jacobin Left and the Future of the Communists in Latin America," in The Realities of World Communism, William Petersen (ed.). Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall (1963), 188-201.

Author holds that young Communists prefer to attain political objectives by violence, as illustrated by guerrilla activity in Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela.

Arnold, Martin. "People in Dominican Rural Area Show Little Interest in the Revolt," The New York Times (May 13, 1966), p. 20.

Correspondent briefly surveys attitudes of citizens of the "independent republic of Cibao" vis-a-vis rebellion in Santo Domingo.

"Background and Chronology of the Events in Panama and the Canal Zone on the Ninth, Tenth, and Subsequent Days in January 1964 for the Committee Established Under the Resolution of the OAS/OC, February 1964." (Text of oral presentation by the U.S. Government to the committee.)

Barnett, Clifford R., et al. Special Warfare Area Handbook for Colombia. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1961.

Study provides sociological, political, economic, and military

background information; sections on subversive potentialities, propaganda, public order, and the military are pertinent.

_____. Special Warfare Area Handbook for Cuba. Washington, D.C. : The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1961.

This is a sociological, economic, political, and military background study of Cuba. It contains useful information on factors underlying Castro's 1959 revolution and discusses Batista's countermeasures.

Betancourt, Rómulo. Diálogo con el país. Caracas, Venezuela: Imprenta Nacional, 1963.

Speech of May 1963 to the Venezuelan people, devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the Castro-Communist insurgency.

_____. "The Venezuelan Miracle," The Reporter, XXXI (August 13, 1964), 37-41.

Former Venezuelan president discusses internal and external offensive of Cuban Communist and Dominican far right elements against his government. Political, psychological, and economic countermeasures preserve Venezuelan democracy.

Blanchard, Wendell, et al. U.S. Army Area Handbook for Venezuela. Washington, D.C. : The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1964.

Background on urbanization and slum conditions in Caracas; useful data on Venezuelan police and military forces, as well as other sociological, political, and economic data.

Bonilla, Frank. "The Urban Worker," in J. J. Johnson (ed.), Continuity and Change in Latin America. Stanford, Calif. : Stanford University Press (1964), 156-205.

Urban social change is viewed from the standpoint of education, social mobility, political power, and unionism as they affect the urban worker.

Burr, Robert N. (ed.) "Latin American Nationalistic Revolutions," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, No. 334 (March 1961).

Revolutionary situations in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, and Bolivia are reviewed. Insurgency forces (e.g., military, labor, and church roles) are specifically discussed.

Cárdenas, Rodolfo José. La Insurrección popular en Venezuela. Caracas, Venezuela: Ediciones Catatumbo, 1961.

A good study of riot techniques and street violence employed by political agitators in Venezuela. Covers October-November 1960, the period of the first major Castro-Communist insurgent riots in Caracas.

Clark, Gerald. The Coming Explosion in Latin America. New York: David McKay [c. 1962].

Author predicts revolutions in Latin American countries from social, political, and economic situations.

Colloque sur le problème des capitales en Amérique latine Toulouse, France: Université de Toulouse, 1964.

Transcript of papers and commentaries made at the conference on cities of Latin America at the University of Toulouse in February 1964. Main emphasis given to Brazil, Peru, Mexico, and Central America. The papers are carefully prepared statements on urban problems: population class systems and political and economic relationships. Maps and charts showing distances, nativity of migrant workers, and other connections between the cities and the country. An important assemblage of data and interpretation of modern Latin American urbanism.

"Cuba: Tanks in the Streets," Time, LXXIX (June 1962), 26.

This is a report on Castro's overpowering show of military force, with machineguns and Russian-made tanks and jet fighters, which met Cuban discontent and mass civil defiance in Cárdenas—the only overt insurgency since Castro gained power.

Draper, Theodore. Castroism: Theory and Practice. New York: Praeger, 1965.

A concise analytical study on the nature of Castro's Cuba and its peculiar relationship to the Communist movement.

DuBois, Jules. Danger Over Panama. Bobbs-Merrill, 1964.

American journalist defends U.S. actions, past and present, in Panama; focuses attention on riots of January 1964; and depicts the subversive influences of both "Communists and Nazis" who helped to distort U.S. relations with Panama.

. Operation America: The Communist Conspiracy in Latin America. New York: Walker [c. 1963].

Chicago Tribune correspondent for 30 years in Latin America documents the "macabre plan" for subjugating Latin American nations

to Communist rule. Political setting and strategies behind unconventional warfare in ten countries are noted.

Ferguson, J. Halcro. The Great Revolutions: The Revolutions of Latin America. London: Thames and Hudson [c. 1963].

British journalist surveys Latin American revolutionary history, discussing factors underlying insurgencies and discontent, and referring to counterinsurgency in Peru, Cuba, and Venezuela post-World War II.

Goldenberg, Boris. "The Cuban Revolution: An Analysis," Problems of Communism (September-October 1963), 1-9.

Writer with long residence in Cuba sees Cuban revolution as "Leninist" and arising from internal conditions. Rootless elements from all classes joined Castro's guerrilla forces to overthrow Batista's government in 1959.

"Haiti: No Breath of Air," The Economist (August 17, 1963), 581-82.

In August 1963, the invasion of Haiti by 150 exiles met defeat because of the apathy of the Haitian people, who, long terrorized by the repressive measures of the Duvalier government, refused to join the rebel march on Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince.

Halperin, Ernst. "What Castro Wants in Latin America," Current (August 1963), 49-52.

The Cuban Communist leader has called for Latin American Communists to discard infiltration and cooperation tactics and to adopt those of guerrilla war and urban violence.

Hawkins, Jack. "Guerrilla Wars—Threat in Latin America," World Affairs, LXXVI (Fall 1963), 169-75.

In view of stepped-up Communist efforts to promote guerrilla "Wars of Liberation," the United States has accelerated its support of Latin American efforts to cope with subversive insurgency. Civic action techniques and counterinsurgency training are parts of this effort.

Hosbawn, E. J. A Historical Survey of Patterns and Techniques of Insurgency Conflicts in Post-1900 Latin America. (ARPA Project No. 4860.) Alexandria, Va.: Georgetown Research Project, Atlantic Research Corporation, 1964.

First in a series of three studies surveying patterns and techniques of insurgency in 20th-century Latin America.

Huberman, Leo, and Paul M. Sweezy. Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1960.

Historical background: economic, geographic, and political conditions leading to the 1959 revolution.

"Inside Story of Panama Riots," U.S. News and World Report, LVI (March 30, 1964), 48-52.

According to this report, the riots were not spontaneous but were a deliberate effort by Cuban-trained Communists to undermine the U.S. position. Killing Panamanians and blaming it on the United States was one method of creating anti-American propaganda.

International Commission of Jurists. Report on the Events in Panama, January 9-12, 1964. Geneva, Switzerland: International Commission of Jurists, n.d.

A report by an investigating committee appointed by the International Commission of Jurists at the request of the National Bar Association of Panama to investigate a number of complaints of infringements of Articles 3, 5, and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United States of America on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of January 1964 in Panama.

Kling, Merle. "Cuba: A Case Study of Unconventional Warfare," Military Review, XLII (December 1962), 11-22.

The unconventional war which Fidel Castro directed against the regime of Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista, 1953-1959, attained success primarily through Castro's flexible propaganda strategy.

Kurzman, Dan. Santo Domingo: Revolt of the Damned. New York: Putnam, 1965.

A Washington Post correspondent gives a sober and analytical assessment of the Dominican crisis.

LaCharité, Norman A. Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Cuba, 1953-1959. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1963.

This socioeconomic-political analysis of the setting of the insurgency includes a discussion of Castro's guerrilla and underground organization and 1959-61 anti-Castro guerrilla organization. May be useful in forecasting insurgency and planning counterinsurgency strategy.

LaCharité, Norman A., et al. Case Study in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Guatemala 1944-1954. Washington, D. C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1964.

Analysis of socioeconomic-political factors, Communist maneuvers, and military response.

Lalley, Thomas L. Castro-Communist Insurgency in Venezuela: A Study of Insurgency and Counterinsurgency Operations and Techniques in Venezuela, 1960-1964. (ARPA Project No. 4860.) Alexandria, Va.: Georgetown Research Project, Atlantic Research Corporation, 1964.

Second in a series of studies to analyze significant insurgency developments in Latin America. Section III deals with urban and urban-rural insurgency and counterinsurgency operations in Venezuela.

Lodge, George C. "Revolution in Latin America," Foreign Affairs, XLIV (January 1966), 173-97.

Author describes and analyzes some of the forces which compete to fill the motivation-organization vacuum: The Church; Christian Democrats; Workers' Organizations; and the New Managers.

Martz, John D. Communist Infiltration in Guatemala. New York: Vantage Press, 1956.

An evaluation of the applicability of Communist tactics and techniques in terms of internal conditions in Guatemala, 1945-54.

_____. The Venezuelan Elections of December 1, 1963. 3 vols. Washington, D. C.: Institute for the Comparative Study of Political Systems, 1964.

Excellent and detailed discussion of the national election which the insurgents attempted vainly to disrupt by terrorist violence.

Martínez Suárez, Felix. Tres años de Castro—Comunismo: Venezuela ante la agresión totalitaria. Caracas, Venezuela, 1964.

A government partisan provides a valuable survey of the insurgency, with data on the social backgrounds of captured terrorists.

Methvin, Eugene H. "How the Reds Make a Riot," Reader's Digest, LXXXVI (1965), 513, 563-69.

An interesting analysis of Communist exploitive techniques of violence. The step-by-step stages of Communist-manipulated violence and counter-educational measures are discussed.

Organization of American States. Investigating Committee Appointed by the OAS Council Acting Provisionally as Organ of Consultation. Report. Washington, D.C.: 1964.

The OAS report on the Cuban arms cache found in November 1963 on the Paraguaná Peninsula of Venezuela. Contains details on both the weapons and the insurgent plan for civil war in Caracas.

Perrott, Roy. "Rackets Not Reds Sparked the Revolt," The Observer (London) (May 16, 1965), 1, 2.

Author interviewed Dominican countrymen and concludes they favor Caamaño but will leave fighting to forces in Santo Domingo, where organizational abilities of a few Communists have accounted for rebel staying power.

Phillips, Ruby Hart. Cuba: Island of Paradox. New York: McDowell, Obolensky, 1959.

New York Times correspondent living in Cuba 30 years recounts revolutionary activity and counterinsurgency measures of various presidents in the 1930's and after World War II, culminating in Castro's insurgency that Batista could not halt, December 1956-January 1959.

Report on the Events in Panama: January 9-12, 1964. Geneva, Switzerland: International Commission of Jurists, 1964.

An objective investigation of the 1964 Panama disturbances.

Rycroft, W. Stanley, and Myrtle M. Clemmer. A Study of Urbanization in Latin America. New York: United Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A. Office for Research, 1962.

A general survey of the phenomenon of urbanization in Latin America, well supplemented by tables.

Schazin, Alperito. "Communists Falsely Brag of Peru Guerrilla Gains," The Latin American Times (September 3, 1965), 8.

Havana and Moscow broadcasts exaggerate actual gains by guerrilla movement since its initial operations in June. Activities have been confined to robberies and occasional urban terrorism.

Schneider, Ronald M. Communism in Guatemala, 1944-1954. New York: Praeger, 1959.

Author depicts the events in Guatemala leading up to the Civil War in 1954, in which a Communist-infiltrated government was unable to counter the anti-Communist insurgents.

Schumach, Murray. "Dominican Rebels Said To Hide Arms," The New York Times (July 5, 1965), 1, 2.

It is feared that Caamaño's men and other rebels are hiding arms in Santo Domingo and smuggling them into the countryside for use in guerrilla war against the provisional government after peace is restored. A gun-running car has been found.

Smith, T. Lynn. "The Population of Latin America," in Ronald Freedman (ed.), Population: The Vital Revolution. New York: Doubleday Co. (1964), 178-90.

A perceptive analysis of the very rapid population growth in the Latin American nations and, particularly, of the spectacular increases of urban agglomerations.

. "Urbanization in Latin America," International Journal of Comparative Sociology (Dhwar, India), IV (September 1963), 227-42.

The growth of urban centers and of the urban population of Latin America is analyzed in this thorough study, with particular reference to those countries for which the most complete data are available: Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico. "Urbanization" in the Latin American sense of the word, ecological patterns, and functions of cities are also discussed.

. "Why the Cities? Observations on Urbanization in Latin America," in Philip L. Astuto and Ralph A. Leal (eds.), Latin American Problems. Jamaica, N. Y.: St. John's University Press, 1964.

Particularly interesting analysis of urban growth and rural-urban migration, with discussions of factors, forces, media, and value systems involved in rural-urban migration and changing functions of Latin American cities.

Szule, Tad. Dominican Diary. New York: Delacorte Press, 1965.

First-hand account of the Dominican tragedy by The New York Times correspondent. Author contends that U.S. fears of another Cuba resulted in actions which have only strengthened extremist groups of both left and right while negating the influence of those who speak for a democratically social revolution.

. The Winds of Revolution: Latin America Today—and Tomorrow. New York: Praeger, 1963.

This is a journalistic discussion of major social, economic, and political factors contributing to the revolutionary climate in Latin America. Primary considerations are overall population explosion and the Cold War.

TePaske, John, and Sydney N. Fisher. Explosive Forces in Latin America. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1964.

A collection of papers, from a conference held at Ohio State University in 1962, deals with institutional and social forces responsible for change in Latin America.

U.S. Senate, Internal Security Subcommittee. Communist Threat to the United States Through the Caribbean, Part 2, supplemented by a staff study, "Communist Anti-American Riots—Mob Violence as an Instrument of Red Diplomacy." Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, August 13, 1959.

Latin America is a critical area that has been singled out by world communism for special attention. An appendix, "Communist Anti-American Riots—Mob Violence as an Instrument of Red Policy," discusses the techniques and intentions of the Communists in this area.

Veliz, Claudio. Obstacles to Change in Latin America. London: Oxford University Press, 1965.

A valuable collection of essays treating the institutions and attitudes which typify "traditional" society in Latin America. Industrialization in Latin America has not been accompanied by a great increase in social mobility, because the traditionally upper class has learned to adapt to economic changes and maintain its leadership by enlisting leading figures from among the new rich.

"Venezuela—Red Pimpernel?" Newsweek, LXII (September 30, 1963), 32-33.

This is a very short sketch in journalese of "Maximo" Canales, guerrilla leader of the FALN, a Venezuelan extreme left terrorist organization whose tactics recently included instances of sabotage and kidnaping.

Venezuelan Guerrilla Commander "C." "People's Wars—Chinese Style," Atlas (November 1964), 231-32. Translated from Revolution (Paris) by Abe Forbstein.

Strategy advocated by guerrilla leadership now incorporates both urban and peasant warfare.

"Where Reds May Take Over Next in Latin America," U.S. News and World Report, LIV (March 18, 1963), 48-50.

Communist subversion has touched the lower courts and social security system of the Fuentes government in Guatemala, and party membership there is widespread among students, young professional people, teachers, and union members.

Ydígoras Fuentes, Miguel, with Mario Rosenthal. My War With Communism. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963.

President Ydígoras tells of his war against guerrilla invasion, internal conspiracy, attempted assassination, and bribery of army officers, 1959-63. He details close ties between Cuban and Guatemalan Communists.

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Adams, Richard N., et al. Social Change in Latin America Today. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1960.

Alexander, Robert J. The Bolivian National Revolution. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1958.

Arciniegas, Germán. The State of Latin America. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1952.

Calderón, Luís, et al. Problemas de urbanización en America Latina: Los Grupos sociales, los barrios marginales, la acción religiosa. Madrid: Oficina Internacional de Investigaciones Sociales de FERES, 1963.

Dozer, Donald Marquand. "Roots of Revolution in Latin America," Foreign Affairs, XXVII (January 1949), 274-88.

DuBois, Jules. Fidel Castro. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill Company Inc., 1959.

Finan, John J. "The Violence in Colombia." Unpublished monograph, School of International Service, The American University, 1964.

Fluharty, Vernon Lee. Dance of the Millions. Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1957.

Guzmán Campos, Germán, et al. La Violencia en Colombia, Tomo II, Segunda Edición. Bogotá, Colombia: Ediciones Tercer Mundo, 1964.

Hobsbawm, E. J. "The Revolutionary Situation in Colombia," The World Today, XIX (June 1963), 248-58.

"Inside Story of Panama Riots," U.S. News and World Report (March 30, 1964), 48-52.

Johnson, J. J. Political Change in Latin America. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1965.

Moncada Abello, Alonso. Un Aspecto de la violencia. Bogotá, Colombia: 1963.

Patch, Richard W. "Bolivia: The Restrained Revolution," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, No. 334 (March 1961), 123-32.

U.S. House of Representatives, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs. Castro-Communist Subversion in the Western Hemisphere. 88th Cong., 1st Sess. February-March 1963.

OTHER AREAS

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Alastros, Doros. Cyprus Guerrillas: Grivas, Makarios, and the British. London: Watmoughs, Ltd., 1955.

A Cypriot's account of the successes and failures of British military operations and police action against EOKA and its leaders in Cyprus' struggle for independence.

Aldous, Joan. "Urbanization, the Extended Family, and Kinship Ties in West Africa," Social Forces, XLI (October 1962), 6-12.

An examination of research done in Brazzaville, Congo; Dakar, Senegal; Lagos, Nigeria; and Leopoldville and Stanleyville, Congo. Major conclusion: "...kinship ties continue to exist. The extended family served as a source of shelter as well as providing for the economic, religious, legal, and recreational needs of its urban members."

Allport, Gordon W. The Nature of Prejudice. Cambridge, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., 1954.

Contains information on the underlying dynamics of civil disturbances and riots that result from ethnic and racial prejudices. Plural causation of prejudice is stressed.

Asprey, Robert B. "Berlin Command: Tactical," Army, XII (August 1961), 15-25.

A detailed description of training schemes and tactical measures with which the U.S. Army's Berlin Command prepares to meet the particularly grim riot and urban warfare potential of the Berlin situation.

Avner [pseud.]. Memoirs of an Assassin. Translated by Partridge. New York: T. Yoseloff, 1959.

Author was a member of the Stern gang, an anti-British terrorist organization which operated in the cause of an independent Israel. Dispassionate descriptions of the planning and execution of several robberies and eliminations.

Back, Kurt W. Slums, Projects and People: Some Psychological Problems of Relocation in Puerto Rico. Durham, N. C. : Duke University Press, 1962.

The author examines attitudes associated with resistance to relocation from slum areas into modern housing projects, based on interview data.

Baker, Tanya, and Mary Bird. "Urbanization and the Position of Women," Sociological Review, VII (July 1959), 99-121.

An analysis of the changing role of women in an urban environment.

Banerji, S. C. "Burma: No Surrender," Far Eastern Economic Review, XLIII (February 6, 1964), 299-300.

A Rangoon correspondent reports that insurgent groups secretly strengthened their undergrounds while pretending to negotiate surrender in government talks, April-November 1963. As of January 1964 active insurgents were Red- and White-flag Communists, Shans, Kachins, and Karens.

Banton, Michael. West African City: A Study of Tribal Life in Freetown. London: Oxford University Press, 1957.

An empirically oriented study focusing on urban structure and tribal institutions.

Bascom, William R. "Some Aspects of Yoruba Urbanism," American Anthropologist, LXIV (August 1962), 699-709.

An investigation of the relationship of urbanization to population density, ethnic diversity, sex ratio, occupational distribution, and other factors.

. "The Urban African and His World," Cahiers d'études africaines, IV (1963), 163-85.

With traditional Yoruba cities as the major frame of reference, Wirth's definition of the city and the idea of "urbanism as a way of life," are carefully examined.

Begin, Menachem. The Revolt: Story of the Irgun. Translated by Samuel Katz. New York: Henry Schuman, 1951.

Pro-Irgun account of a Jewish resistance that lived in cities, for which the people were the "trees." Note British moderation.

Behr, Edward. The Algerian Problem. New York: W. W. Norton, 1962.

Time correspondent writes on factors that may aid in understanding events in Algeria. French attitudes and reactions to nationalist demands are described to show the ways in which counterinsurgency strategies, policies, and tactics were developed.

Beke, Laszlo. A Student's Diary: Budapest, October 16–November 1, 1956. Edited and translated by Leon Kossar and Ralph M. Zoltan. New York: Viking Press, 1957.

The author, leader of students in Budapest uprising, gives a brief account of AVH secret police control of communications and Soviet use of tanks to end the revolt.

Benouville, Pierre Guillain de. The Unknown Warriors: A Personal Account of the French Resistance. Translated by Lawrence G. Blochman. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1949.

A great deal about the urban underground aspects of resistance.

Berry, Brian J. L. "Urban Growth and the Economic Development of Ashanti," in Forrest R. Pitts (ed.), Urban Systems and Economic Development. Papers and Proceedings of a Conference on Urban Systems Research in Underdeveloped and Advanced Economies. Eugene, Oreg.: University of Oregon School of Business Administration, June 1962.

"In this paper an attempt is made to draw together and present discussions of the situations in which cities act as stimuli to or are detrimental to economic development, and within this framework to analyze the changing role of urban centers in the development of the Ashanti province of Ghana."

Bjelajac, Slavko N. "Principles of Counterinsurgency," Orbis, VIII (Fall 1964), 655-69.

"The structure of a revolutionary movement can be compared to a pyramidal iceberg, the bulk of which lies submerged with only its peak visible." Vietnam and Algeria are examples of insurgencies supported by invisible networks of civilians.

Bor-Komorowski, Tadeusz. The Secret Army. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1950.

An organizer of the Polish underground, later head of Home Army, tells story of Polish resistance. Much on abortive Warsaw uprising.

Brace, Richard M., and Joan Brace. Ordeal in Algeria. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1960.

From personal observations and reports by others, authors discuss motives and actions on both sides of the conflict, 1954-60. Accounts included of French Army leaders and their role in the political aspects of counterinsurgency.

Brackman, Arnold C. Indonesian Communism: A History. New York: Praeger, 1963.

Traces strategy and tactics of the PKI (Partai Komunis Indonesia) since World War I.

Brant, Stefan. The East German Rising: 17th June 1953. New York: Praeger, 1957.

Author discusses the Soviet controls and impositions, intended to inhibit revolution, which provoked the uprising, and the urban-warfare successes of Red Army tanks.

Burke, Fred G. Africa's Quest for Order. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall [c. 1964].

Syracuse University professor discusses recurrent forces in the African Revolution. He briefly notes how African participation in World War II fighting outside Africa encouraged postwar revolutions for political independence.

Burma, Union of [Ministry of Information]. Burma and the Insurrections. Rangoon, Burma: n.p., 1949.

This official report on the Burmese insurgency situation describes the nature of each different insurgency group and explains the central government's effort to unite the nation.

. KNDO Insurrection. Rangoon, Burma: n.p. (2nd ed.), 1949.

Brief background description of the Karens and their society. Gives data about the Karen insurrection, the formation of the Karen Nationalist Defense Organization (KNDO) by the Karen National Union (KNU): the early coup d'etat in Tenasserim, the Karenni States, the Karen Secret Radio Station; the Karen army, source of arms and ammunition; and peace overtures.

Bursten, Martin A. Escape from Fear. Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Press [c. 1958].

American newsman emphasizes refugee problem, but describes the oppressive factors causing the 1956 Hungarian uprising, as well as Soviet urban warfare tactics and AVH secret police effort in quelling the revolt.

Cantril, H. "Causes and Control of Riots and Panic," Public Opinion Quarterly, VII (1943), 669-79.

Periods of rapid social transition are generally characterized by sporadic outbursts in some sections of the population. Causes, characteristics, and control of riot and panic situations are discussed.

Centre International de l'Enfance. Étude des conditions de vie de l'enfant africain en milieu urbain et de leur influence sur la délinquance juvénile. Paris: Centre International de l'Enfance, 1959.

Detailed report on research conducted in Madagascar (Tananarive), the Cameroun (Douala), and the Ivory Coast (Abidjan), on urban conditions and their influence on juvenile delinquency.

"Check List of Social Programmes and Measures Relating to Urbanization."

A report given at the 2nd session of the Inter-African Conference on Housing and Urbanization, CCTA/CSA, URB II. (59) 1, Nairobi, Kenya, May 27, 1958. (Mimeographed.)

Brief notations on applied policies which facilitate urban adjustment. Especially relevant are those pertaining to migration.

Chinn, W. H. "The Family in Areas of Rapid Urbanization." A report read at CSA meeting of Urban Specialists, CCTA/CSA, URB. (61) 3, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, June 28, 1961.

A discussion of the effects of urban conditions on the family and the role of government in meeting needs of the urban family.

Church, R. J. Harrison. "West African Urbanization: A Geographical View," The Sociological Review, VII (July 1959), 15-27.

Emphasizes the planning of towns in relationship to their functions within a large area.

Clark, Michael K. Algeria in Turmoil: A History of the Rebellion. New York: Praeger, 1959.

Author, opposed to complete separation of Algeria from France, gives political and military chronology from 1954 to May 1958. Useful for details on French socioeconomic-political countermeasures.

Cola Alberich, Julio. "Conséquences sociologiques de l'industrialisation de l'Afrique," Cuadernos de Estudios Africanos, XXVII (1954), 41-50.

Morbid aspects of urbanization in the social problems tradition.

_____. "Le Déclin des sociétés nègres africaines," Cuadernos de Estudios Africanos, XXV (1954), 23-34.

A thesis on the effects of rural-urban movement and the situation of the migrant in the city.

Collins, C. R. "Movements of Population From Rural to Urban Areas in Sierra Leone With Special Reference to Economic Aspects and to the Colony Rural

Area," International Institute of Differing Civilizations. Report of the 27th meeting, Florence, Italy, June 4 to June 8, 1952 (Brussels, 1952), 152-71.

Gives reasons for rural-urban migration and describes some of the effects in rural villages.

Combaire, J. L. L. "Some African Problems of Today," Human Organization, X (Summer 1951), 8-15.

Points out a few of the difficulties involved in the urbanization process.

_____. Urban Conditions in Africa: Select Reading List on Urban Problems in Africa. London: Oxford University Press, 1952.

A short bibliography covering materials printed in the 1940's and before.

_____. "Urban Segregation and Racial Legislation in Africa," American Sociological Review, XV (June 1950), 392-97.

A discussion of the legal aspects of racial segregation in territories of Africa.

Conley, Michael C., and Joann L. Schrock. Preliminary Survey of Insurgency in Urban Areas. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1965.

Authors gleaned salient characteristics of urban insurgency, gathered from 1962 issues of the Bangkok Post, and used them to study data on insurgency in Thailand.

Cooper, Bert, et al. Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Vietnam 1941-1954. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, January 1954.

Political-social-economic background, leadership, strategy, ideology, organization, political and military techniques, and foreign involvement are covered in this analysis.

Cross, James Eliot. Conflict in the Shadows: The Nature and Politics of Guerrilla War. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1963.

The economic, political, and military conditions of guerrilla war are analyzed to show that best U.S. answer to Communist unconventional warfare is not a reply in kind, but civic-action guidance to Communist-threatened areas.

Crozier, Brian. The Rebels: A Study of Post-War Insurrections. London: Chatto and Windus, 1960.

A study of the origins, leaders, techniques, and repression of the major armed insurgencies since the end of World War II. The author suggests alternative courses of action that might have averted these violent outbreaks.

Dahlke, Otto H. "Race and Minority Riots—A Study in the Typology of Violence," Social Forces (1952), 419-25.

This article contains a comparison between riots which occurred in Kishinev, Russia, in 1903, and in Detroit, Michigan, in 1943. Article also contains a list of variables the author believes sufficient to produce a high probability of rioting and violence, and the modification of which will reduce this high probability.

Davis, Kingsley, and Hilda H. Golden. "Urbanization and the Development of Pre-Industrial Areas," Economic Development and Cultural Change, III (October 1954), 6-24.

A comparative study of urbanization in various countries, African areas included. Worth reading.

Deshmukh, M. B. "A Study of Floating Migration," in The Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization. Calcutta, India: UNESCO (1956), 143-225.

One important consequence of the town-wards population movement is the aimless "floating" migration as distinguished from the steady migration resulting in the formation of a permanent industrial working class or a settled urban society.

Edin, Peggy. "Saigon: New Focus of Tension in Asia," The New York Times Magazine (January 14, 1951), 7.

Subjective description of life in Saigon during Viet Minh rebellion. Discusses urban terrorism by Viet Minh and guerrilla methods of assuring recruitment and financial support.

Ehrlich, Blake. Resistance: France, 1940-1945. New York: Signet, The New American Library, 1966.

A commendably objective history of the French underground; covers sabotage, insurrection, and the liberation of Paris. Many good points on urban insurgency in general.

Engel-Janosi, Friedrich. "Remarks on the Austrian Resistance, 1938-1945," Journal of Central European Affairs, XIII (July 1953), 105-122.

An excellent study of the resistance movement which culminated in the Vienna uprising involving 15,000 armed Austrians.

Esson, D. M. R. "The Secret Weapon—Terrorism," Army Quarterly, LXXVIII (July 1959), 167-80.

British Army major surveys use of terror by insurgent terrorists, by counterterrorists, and by regular counterinsurgent troops. Although terror has proved debilitating to users, author feels it has significant value for them.

"Évolution et problèmes de la famille urbaine en Afrique au sud du Sahara," Information, XVIII (1958), 1-30.

A report on studies conducted by the International Bureau of Research in territories of Africa south of the Sahara.

Fall, Bernard B. Street Without Joy: Indochina at War, 1946-54. Harrisburg, Pa.: The Stackpole Co., 1961.

Pertinent discussion of Viet Minh adeptness in guerrilla warfare. Author shows how French tactics, logistics, political and strategic decisions decided issue in Indochina.

The Two Viet-Nams: A Political and Military Analysis. New York: Praeger [c. 1963].

In this study of the Viet Minh- and Viet Cong-led insurgencies, 1946-54 and 1957 to date, the author stresses the necessity of engaging the support of the Vietnamese people.

Farmer, James. Counterinsurgency: Principles and Practices in Vietnam. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, 1964.

The Vietnam war offers the United States an opportunity to improve its techniques for countering insurgencies which the author feels will increase in number in the future.

Fejto, François. Behind the Rape of Hungary. New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1957.

Exiled Hungarian and member of Budapest intellectual circles analyzes events from 1945 to 1956 as the background of revolt. See Part II for Russian intervention and measures of Nagy and Kadar regimes to end insurgency.

Fendall, N. R. E. "Public Health and Urbanization in Africa," Public Health Reports, LXXVIII (July 1963), 569-84.

Major concern is with East African countries; however, the general problems related to rural-urban migration are addressed, touching on demographic, social, economic, environmental, and epidemiological aspects.

Fiawoo, D. K. "Urbanization and Religion in Eastern Ghana," Sociological Review, VII (July 1959), 83-95.

Analysis of the functional role of religion in urban areas.

Fonteriz, Luis de. Red Terror in Madrid. London: Longmans, Green and Company, 1937.

An account of terrorism and reprisals suffered during first six months of Civil War under the Popular Front Government in Spain.

Foran, W. Robert. The Kenya Police, 1887-1960. London: Robert Hale, 1962.

The author chronicles the development of the Kenya police organization. Pp. 177-237 deal with the Emergency, 1952-1960, and police and home-guard measures against Mau Mau terrorists.

Forde, Daryll. "Social Aspects of Urbanization and Industrialization in Africa: A General Review," in International African Institute, Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara. Paris: UNESCO (1956), 11-50.

Highly recommended for a general introduction to the African situation.

Frazier, E. Franklin. "Urbanization and Its Effects Upon the Task of Nation-Building in Africa South of the Sahara," Journal of Negro Education, XXX (Summer 1961), 214-22.

The concern is with social processes involved in urbanization and how they contribute to nation building.

Furnivall, J. S. "Twilight in Burma: Independence and After," Pacific Affairs, XXII (June 1949), 155-72.

Author depicts the 1948-49 struggle of the Burmese Government for national unity against insurrections of the Communists, Karens, and others. Burmese political and economic measures to ameliorate the situation are discussed.

Galula, David. Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice. New York: Praeger, 1963.

In attempting to define some laws of counterinsurgency warfare, the author outlines strategic and tactical steps of guerrilla and counter guerrilla combat.

Garthoff, Raymond L. The Tragedy of Hungary: A Revolution Won and Lost. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, 1956.

Examining factors underlying Hungarian uprising of October 1956, author traces its development from nonviolent demonstration to national revolt and discusses course of Soviet military countermeasures.

George, John B. "Mau Mau and Nairobi," American Universities Field Staff Letter. Nairobi, Kenya, November 17, 1952.

Brief description of Mau Mau and anti-Mau Mau operations in and north of Nairobi. Author indicates that terrorism originated with the Kikuyu, the tribe most exposed to European progress, in and around the modern city of Nairobi.

Gillespie, Joan. Algeria: Rebellion and Revolution. New York: Praeger, 1960.

Facts about Algerian nationalism, its historical antecedents, and the conduct and aims of the present revolution. Organization and activities of the FLN are carefully reviewed.

Gluckman, Max. "Anthropological Problems Arising From the African Industrial Revolution," in Aidan Southall (ed.), Social Change in Modern Africa. London: Oxford University Press, 1961.

Paper important for its theoretical orientations geared to the researcher interested in an urban system of relations.

Gould, Peter (ed.). Africa: Continent of Change. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1961.

Book of readings focusing on major political, economic, and social problems facing Africa today.

Gutkind, P. C. W. "The African Urban Milieu: A Force in Rapid Change," Civilisations, XII (1962), 167-91.

Compares development of urbanism in different parts of Africa, mainly West and East African urban centers. A plea is made for small samples analyzed over time to determine the effects of urbanization as a way of life.

Gutkind, P. C. W. "Urban Conditions in Africa," Town Planning Review, XXXII (April 1961), 20-32.

Most references based on East Africa; however, highly recommended for review of social aspects of town planning and emphasis on trend research.

Hair, P. E. H. "Engugu: An Industrial and Urban Community in East Nigeria, 1914-1953," West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, II (March 1953), 143-69.

History of the development of a colliery town.

Halpern, Manfred. "The Algerian Uprising of 1945," The Middle East Journal, II (April 1948), 191-202.

This is a detailed report on the insurgency, based on newspapers and government inquiry. This two-day riot in Setif spread to other cities, but was only preliminary to the 1954-62 revolution. Political and economic reforms were attempted to keep the peace.

Hance, William A. "The Economic Location and Function of Tropical African Cities," Human Organization, XIX (Fall 1960), 135-36.

Brief analysis of functional aspects and development of coastal cities.

Hanna, William John, and Judith Lynne Hanna. Politics in Black Africa: A Selective Bibliography of Relevant Periodical Literature. East Lansing, Mich.: African Studies Center, Michigan State University, 1964.

Sources classified under a wide range of topics, including tradition and change, town and urbanization.

Hanna, William John (ed.). Independent Black Africa: The Politics of Freedom. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1964.

Relevant are papers by Joseph Kahl, "Some Social Concomitants of Industrialization and Urbanization," and Kenneth Little, "West African Urbanization as a Social Process."

Han Nae Bok. "South Korea: Wait and See," Far Eastern Economic Review, XLIV (April 16, 1964), 150-51.

Seoul correspondent reports on student demonstrations protesting negotiations for normalization of Korea-Japan relations. President Park Chung-Hee tried to pacify rebellious youth; police used tear gas and clubs.

Harrigan, Anthony. "Combat in Cities," Military Review, XLVI (May 1966), 26-30.

Author remarks on the necessity for studying urban warfare, reviews terrorist and police techniques, and cites examples both current and historical.

. "The Quebec Revolution," Catholic World, CXCIX (May 1964), 109-115.

Journalist presents a sympathetic account of French-Canadian reasons for desiring the secession of Quebec Province from Canada. The article provides background information on recent terrorist bombings in Quebec.

Harris, George L., et al. U.S. Army Area Handbook for Vietnam. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1962.

Viet Cong and the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam are Communist groups which conduct rural guerrilla war and urban clandestine resistance in South Vietnam.

Hazemann, Dr. "Importance of Psychological Factors in Urban Housing for the Masses." A report given at the 2nd session of the Inter-African Conference on Housing and Urbanization, CCTA/CSA, URB. (59) 8, Nairobi, Kenya, July 22, 1958. (Mimeographed.)

Points out how unfavorable housing conditions can lead to family disequilibrium.

Heads, J. "Urbanization and Economic Progress," Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, VI (December 1958), 65-73.

Examines the relationship between urbanization and a rising level of income.

Higgins, Marguerite. "Saigon Summary," America, CX (January 4, 1964), 18-21.

In detailing the "inglorious role" of the United States in the overthrow of Diem, this reporter also describes the extent of the Buddhists' political, not religious, involvement, and connects them with the Communists, suggesting their effective propaganda was Communist-inspired.

Hillard, J. L. "Countersubversive Operations in Urban Areas," Military Review, XLVI (June 1966), 12-19.

Major (Ret.) Hillard, British Army, discusses in general terms the problems of urban insurgency. He touches upon such factors as unknown timing; health conditions in city; imposition and relaxing of curfews; and the necessity of coordination between the military and the police.

Hilsman, Roger. "Internal War—The New Communist Tactic," Military Review, XLII (1962), 11-22.

Discusses the subtle and complex use of internal war by the Communists to subvert and gain control of target countries. Within this overall

framework of subversion are the fostering of discontent, riots, and mob action.

Hoskins, Marilyn, et al. Life in a Vietnamese Urban Quarter. Illinois: Graduate School, Southern Illinois University, Office of Research and Projects, 1965.

A good general study of the life in an urban quarter in the vicinity of Saigon.

The Institute of Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia. "A Study of Urbanization," in The Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization. Calcutta, India: UNESCO (1956), 228-68.

Description of social and economic conditions of urban people and problems connected with the cityward migration of the rural population.

Inter-African Conference on Housing and Urbanization, 2nd Session, Nairobi, Kenya, January 19-30, 1959. Housing and Urbanisation. London: Published under the sponsorship of the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara, CCTA/CSA, Publication No. 47, 1959.

Reports and recommendations on the process of urbanization and the problems arising from the growth of towns, town planning, house design and construction, and technical housing problems.

Internal Security Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate. A Communist Plot Against the Free World Police (An Exposé of Crowd-Handling Methods). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, June 13, 1961.

Among the major targets of communism are the Free World police forces. In furtherance of their objective, the Communists have evolved tactics for fomenting and controlling civil disturbances which will embarrass the Free World police and possibly cause them to suffer casualties or defeat at the hands of the Communist-controlled mob.

The International African Institute. Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara. Paris: UNESCO, 1956.

An excellent collection of essays by noted authorities on social conditions and trends among urbanized and industrialized African populations south of the Sahara.

Jahoda, Gustav. "Boys' Images of Marriage Partners and Girls' Self-Image in Ghana," Sociologus, VIII (1958), 155-69.

Major purpose of the study was to demonstrate how norms and attitudes undergo transformation in an urban setting.

. "Urban Adolescents' Views on Social Changes in the Gold Coast,"
West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, II (March 1953),
51-72.

An attempt at attitude assessment.

Jureidini, Paul A., et al. Casebook on Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare:
23 Summary Accounts. Washington, D.C.: The American University,
Special Operations Research Office, 1962.

Revolutionary environment, form, and results are discussed. Among
the cases are China, 1927-49; Vietnam, 1946-54; Malaya, 1948-57; Cuba,
1953-59; Algeria, 1954-62.

. Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Algeria,
1954-1962. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Opera-
tions Research Office, 1963.

The author follows a discussion of the revolutionary setting with analy-
ses of the rebel strategies, organization, recruitment, supply, terrorism,
and psychological operations.

Kahl, Joseph A. "Some Social Concomitants of Industrialization and Urbaniza-
tion," in William John Hanna (ed.), Independent Black Africa: The Politics
of Freedom. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1964.

Good paper to consult for cross-cultural studies focusing on changes
in family, career, education, and stratification. Data are systematically
organized, and an annotated bibliography is included.

Kariuki, Josiah Mwangi. "Mau Mau" Detainee: The Account by a Kenya
African of His Experiences in Detention Camps, 1953-1960. London:
Oxford University Press, 1963.

The guerrilla movement began in 1952, when raids for weapons were
organized by forest forces supported by the urban underground "passive
wing."

Keckskemeti, Paul. The Unexpected Revolution. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford
University Press, 1961.

This valuable study discusses the interaction of "elite" and "mass"
processes of political instability leading to the Hungarian revolution of
1956. Communist institutional techniques to counter potential insurgency
are analyzed.

Korbonski, Stefan. Fighting Warsaw: The Story of the Polish Underground
State, 1939-1945. Translated by F. B. Czarnomski. London: George
Allen & Unwin, 1956.

Organization and work of underground government in Warsaw. Author directed radio communication with London and the work of the civil resistance in sabotaging production facilities.

Kornhauser, William. "Rebellion and Political Development," in Internal War: Problems and Approaches, Harry Eckstein (ed.). New York: Free Press of Glencoe [c. 1964], 142-56.

"Rebellions can be characterized by the structures of authority within which they arise and toward which they move." Author is a professor at University of California.

Kuper, Hilda (ed.). Urbanization and Migration in West Africa. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1965.

This volume contains nine essays which were presented at an interdisciplinary seminar held by the African Studies Center of the University of California. The various specialists included sociologists, economists, and political scientists. They analyze urbanization and migration from the viewpoints of their disciplines.

Kurzman, Dan. Subversion of the Innocents: Patterns of Communist Penetration in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. New York: Random House, 1963.

A correspondent surveys post-World War II Communist-bloc activities in many countries, including unconventional warfare in Laos, 1960; Angola, 1961; Congo, 1959.

Lasky, Melvin J. The Hungarian Revolution. New York: Praeger, 1957.

Using leaflets, news dispatches, broadcasts, and eyewitness accounts as sources of information, author chronicles revolt of 1956. Scattered references are made to Soviet Army countermeasures.

Law Yone, Edward M., and David D. Mandelbaum. "Pacification in Burma," Far Eastern Survey, XIX (October 11, 1950), 182-87.

Underlying causes of the 1948-50 military crisis in Burma—in which Karens, Communists, and other rebel forces rebelled against the Central Government—are described. Government's counteroffensive was successful.

Lemarchand, Rene. Political Awakening in the Belgian Congo. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1964.

The development of current political parties was influenced by colonial and precolonial factors. Study provides background material on the present instability in the Congo.

Little, Kenneth. "Urbanism in West Africa," The Sociological Review, VII (July 1959), 5-13.

An introductory statement to entire issue under same title; emphasizes adaptation to new conditions.

. West African Urbanization: A Study of Voluntary Associations in Social Change. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1965.

Short study based on the Frazer Lecture at Cambridge University in May 1963. Author deals with "the lure of the town," mutual aid and recreation, and the migrant and the urban community.

Lofchie, Michael F. Zanzibar: Background to Revolution. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1965.

Interpretive examination of socioeconomic bases of political conflict through 1964 provides some information on riots in the 1920's, 1930's, and 1960's and the coup d'etat which brought John Okello to power in 1964.

Lucas, James B. "Riot Control," Infantry, LII (January-February 1962), 63-65.

American infantry officer discusses military control of riots, including strategy, leadership, squad formations, and use of chemical weapons. Vigorous, timely action and sound crowd psychology are called for.

Marr, David. "Political Attitudes and Activities of Young Urban Intellectuals in South Viet-Nam," Asian Survey, VI (May 1966), 249-63.

Religious, secular action groups fill needs of elite amidst wartime disruption. Attitudes toward United States, Saigon government, Marxism and NFLSVN, war, and negotiations are discussed on basis of interview, student publication data.

Marris, Peter. Family and Social Change in an African City. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1962.

An excellent analytical, empirical study of families living in slum areas in Lagos and the problems involved in relocation.

McVey, Ruth T. "The Southeast Asian Insurrectionary Movements," in Communism and Revolution, Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton (eds.). Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press (1964), 145-84.

In post-World War II Indonesia, Burma, Malaya, and the Philippines, Communists undertook and failed at armed revolution for political, social, and economic reasons.

"Meeting of Viet Cong Set Off Bombing Spree," The Washington Post (February 17, 1964), A1, A11.

In this news dispatch, the correspondent describes the attack on the American-filled Capital Kindo Theater, giving casualty numbers and reactions of audience and U.S. Embassy.

Methvin, Eugene H. "Mob Violence," Military Review, XLII (1962), 29-41.

Civil disturbances, regardless of how spontaneous they may appear to be, are often the result of deliberate planning. The author of this article analyzes in detail the methods used by agitators to generate and direct mob violence. In addition to providing an insight to Communist strategy, the article contains valuable information for the military commander who may be called to control or disperse rioters and mobs.

Mikes, George. The Hungarian Revolution. London: Andre Deutsch [c. 1957].

BBC television reporter chronicles the events in Hungary during the October 1956 revolt against the Soviets. He describes Soviet use of troops and terrorism in putting down the revolt.

Millar, George. Maquis. London: William Heinemann, Ltd., 1945.

British liaison officer recounts his role in the organization, training, and sabotage operations of the World War II French resistance. Gestapo offensive measures and urban counterinsurgency are noted. This book was published in the United States as Waiting in the Night.

Miller, Walter L. "Riot Control With Chemical Agents," Marine Corps Gazette, XLV (March 1961), 28-31.

Author describes Marine training for and methods of physically and psychologically incapacitating hostile internal groups of insurgents by use of chemical agents. He notes examples of riot control in Lebanon and Korea.

Mills, Lennox A. Southeast Asia: Illusion and Reality in Politics and Economics. Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press [c. 1964].

Mills analyzes the political background, structure and stability, and the economic situation and potential of the nations of Southeast Asia.

Modelski, George. "The Viet Minh Complex," in Communism and Revolution, Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton (eds.). Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press (1964), 185-214.

Since 1945 the Viet Minh have adopted political and military policies in effort to dominate Indochina, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam.

Molnar, Andrew R., et al. Undergrounds in Insurgent, Revolutionary, and Resistance Warfare. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1963.

A general discussion of undergrounds is followed by case studies of France, 1940-45; Yugoslavia, 1941-45; Malaya, 1948-60; Algeria, 1954-62; Greece, 1945-49; Philippines, 1946-54; and Palestine, 1945-48.

Munger, E. S. "African Victory in Kenya," American Universities Field Staff Letter (Nairobi, Kenya), March 14, 1955.

Discussion of political, economic, and social changes in Kenya during Mau Mau emergency. Some of these were product of efforts to defeat Mau Mau in a battle being "waged and won" on these rather than military grounds.

Munn, James. "Communist Mob Tactics Effectively Countered," The Military Police Journal, XIII (1963), 12-13.

Contains a description of a dramatic demonstration on riot control given by the 503rd Military Police Battalion at Fort Bragg, N.C. Contains material on use of psychological operations and advanced intelligence to thwart Communist mob planning and tactics.

Myers, Robert C. "Anti-Communist Mob Action: A Case Study," The Public Opinion Quarterly, XII (1948), 57-67.

Contains an account of mob action resulting in the cancellation of a scheduled speech by an acknowledged Communist.

Nieburg, H. L. "Uses of Violence," Journal of Conflict Resolution, VII (1963), 43-54.

This article discusses the meaning of all types of violence or threats of violence as an underlying, tacitly recognized, and omnipresent fact of domestic life of which politics is sometimes only the shadow play.

Niel, Robert Van. "The Course of Indonesian History," in Indonesia, Ruth McVey (ed.). New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files [c. 1963], 272-308.

Area specialist gives account of political and religious movements and foreign political influences which figured in background to Communist uprising in 1927 and anti-Dutch guerrilla war in 1948.

Ozou, M. U. "The Social Aspects of Urbanization." A report given at CSA meeting of specialists on Urbanization and Urban Development, CCTA/CSA, URB. (61) 5, Abidjan, July 21, 1961. (Mimeographed.)

Presents a general description of towns, emphasizing social problems, e.g., juvenile delinquency, unemployment.

Porter, Arthur T. Creoledom: A Study of the Development of Freetown Society. London: Oxford University Press, 1963.

"It is a study in social stratification and the processes of social mobility. . . . Part One is concerned with the historical development of the Creoles from the establishment of Freetown as a Black Settler Colony in 1787 until the postwar period, and Part Two is an analysis of the social stratification of the society during the same period."

Prabhu, P. N. "A Study on the Social Effects of Urbanization on Industrial Workers Migrating from Rural Areas to the City of Bombay," in The Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization. Calcutta, India: UNESCO (1956), 51-106.

The Marathi-speaking inhabitants of the Bombay Development Department's Chawls at Worli were selected for this study. Covers their rural background; reception in the city; impact on health; reaction to urban impact; and social adjustment.

Preliminary Survey of Insurgency in Urban Areas: Appendix A. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office [1965].

Cases drawn mainly from the post-World War II period illustrate four types of urban insurgency: demonstration, seizure of a city, precipitation of national insurgency, and support of rural operations.

Preliminary Survey of Insurgency in Urban Areas: Appendix B. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office [1965].

This analytic survey of the Thai nation and 25 urban centers includes a discussion of the "subversive potential" of ethnic minorities and notation of incidents of insurgency in particular cities.

"The Process of Urbanization and the Problems Arising From the Growth of Towns." A report given at the 2nd session of the Inter-African Conference on Housing and Urbanization, CCTA/CSA, L. (59) 23, Nairobi, Kenya, February 13, 1959. (Mimeographed.)

Emphasis on housing situation plus useful techniques for assessing housing needs.

Proudfoot, L. "Towards Muslim Solidarity in Freetown," Africa, XXXI (April 1961), 147-56.

A concern with the role Christian missions played in inciting Muslims to unite for their own defense and in order to claim their rights.

Rado, E. R. "The Pattern of Town Growth—Observations on the Growth of Takoradi," West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, IV (1956), 113-19.

Paper basically oriented toward the housing problems resulting from rapid urban growth.

The Revolt in Hungary: A Documentary Chronology of Events Based Exclusively on Internal Broadcasts by Central and Provincial Radios, October 23, 1956-November 4, 1956. New York: Free Europe Committee, December 1956.

Edited summaries of significant political, economic, and military developments of revolt and its suppression.

Riley, John W., Jr., and Wilbur Schramm. The Reds Take a City: The Communist Occupation of Seoul. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1951.

Social scientists picture the Communist attempt to control the acts and thoughts of the South Koreans. Included throughout are narratives of their experiences by eminent Koreans.

Rocquigny, (Col.) de. "Urban Terrorism," Military Review, XXXVIII (February 1959), 93-99. Translated and Digested from Revue Militaire d'Information (France), February 1958.

This article concerns the general features of urban terrorism and tactics of counterattack. Author emphasizes importance of a thorough knowledge of the enemy and tenacity in counterinsurgency tactics.

Royal Institute of International Affairs. Cyprus: The Dispute and the Settlement. New York: Oxford University Press, 1959.

This report covers negotiations between British, Greeks, and Cypriots, 1929-59. In 1955 British declared a state of emergency, instituted curfews, and retaliated militarily in response to terrorism.

Sanders, Ralph. Changing Patterns of Communist Insurgency. Washington, D.C.: Industrial College of the Armed Forces, September 30, 1963.

Associate professor of political science, ICAF, describes the psychological seedbed of insurgency and the strategic interest of local insurgencies to Communist world strategy.

Sankale, Marc, and Hamat Ba. "Introduction aux problèmes d'urbanisation: L'agglomération dakaroise," Afrique Documents, No. 66 (1963), 3-23.

A discussion of the causes, conditions, and effects of urbanization; elements for a program of action are introduced.

Selznick, Philip. The Organizational Weapon: A Study of Bolshevik Strategy and Tactics. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1960.

Communist tactics of penetration and control of organizations are discussed, with particular attention given to developing a theory of institutional assessment. Reference is made to tactics used by the Communists in fomenting riots and civil disturbances.

Simms, Ruth P. Urbanization in West Africa: A Review of Current Literature. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Press, 1965.

An extensive bibliography with brief annotations of current literature on West African urbanization and social organization. The sources cited contain both conceptual and theoretical material.

Smythe, Hugh H. "Urbanization in Nigeria," Anthropological Quarterly, XXXIII (July 1960), 143-48.

Brief analysis of Nigerian cities based on four major unifying forces: government, commerce, physical proximity, and English, "the lingua franca of the land."

"South Africa: Terrorism's First Strike," The Economist, CCXII (August 1, 1964), 469.

Correspondent condemns "bomb outrage" at Johannesburg railway station on July 24, 1964, and speculates that sabotage and terror incidents indicate a new phase in rebel strategy. Violence has occurred and has been countered since 1961.

Sutherland, Alastair C. "Housing and Town Planning as Instruments of Social Control in Africa," West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, V (March 1956), 85-94.

A picture of living conditions in Ghana and suggestions for improvement in housing.

Taber, Robert. The War of the Flea: A Study of Guerrilla Warfare Theory and Practice. New York: Lyle Stuart, 1965.

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A focus on general aspects of urbanization and problems in tropical Africa; the role of the town in Africa; and administrative policies and action. One of the papers presented for discussion, "Demographic Factors and Trends," (SEM/URB/AF/4), reports on population changes connected with urbanization and examines differences between urban-rural demographic characteristics based on surveys of various countries. A list of unpublished documents used during the seminar is included. Worth reading.

. "Report of the Workshop on Urban Problems: The Role of Women in Urban Development." (E/CN.14/241) 6th Session, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Economic Commission for Africa, November 27, 1963.

A report on the consequences of urbanization for women in commerce, industry, family, education, and politics, with recommendations for the alleviation of future problems. The following items are referred to in the discussion: "Polygamy, the Family and the Urban Phenomenon, an Essay on Senegal." (C/CN.14/URB/6): paper by Dr. Suzanne Comhaire-Sylvain, "Participation of Women in Industry and Commerce in African Towns South of the Sahara." (E/CN.14/URB/14.)

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