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**CENTER FOR
RESEARCH IN
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THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

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**CINFAC
BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW
SUPPLEMENT NO. 14
AUGUST 1967**



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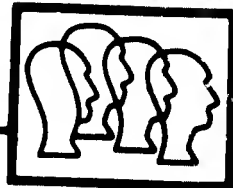
**CINFAC
BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW
SUPPLEMENT NO. 14
AUGUST 1967**

by
**Nancy Currier
Heidi Berry
Janet Morse**
Under the Direction of
Margaret Bittick

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**CENTER FOR RESEARCH
IN SOCIAL SYSTEMS**

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ABSTRACT

This is a bibliography of unclassified English-language books and articles on internal defense/development; unconventional warfare; psychological operations; and social, economic, and political background factors. Within each of these subject areas, the entries are categorized and cross-referenced by specific problem and area. All citations except those in the bibliographic essay are indexed by author and title. The fifth section comprises reviews of sixteen books on Latin America. The sixth section is a bibliographic essay on selected civic action literature.

Abstracting was
completed in
July 1967.

PREFACE

The CINFAC Bibliographic Review provides a continuing service of highlighting new materials and concepts in the fields of internal defense/development (formerly termed counter-insurgency); psychological operations; unconventional warfare; and social, economic, and political background factors. This publication includes book reviews and a bibliographic essay on subjects of current interest. All publications listed herein are available to the public; those citations with an asterisk are sponsored or supported by the Department of Defense and are available to the public.

In addition to comprehensive coverage of the above-mentioned categories, the Center for Research in Social Systems has the capability of providing custom bibliographies, or print-outs, on special aspects of the four general subjects under review. These bibliographies are available to U.S. government agencies and their contractors. Code Number Selection Forms are used in coding information into the files. (See pp. 107-10 for these forms, which indicate country and subject classification.)

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

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Dept. of Commerce Library	CL
Dept. of Labor Library	LL
Dept. of State Library	State
District of Columbia Public Library	DCPL
Library of Congress	LC
United States Information Agency Library	USIA

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SECTION I
INTERNAL DEFENSE/DEVELOPMENT

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PART ONE: FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF INTERNAL DEFENSE/DEVELOPMENT

CIVIL AFFAIRS

Administrative Matters

Government Agencies

001

Turner, (Lt. Col) Frederick C., Jr. "Experiment in Inter-American Peace-Keeping," Army (June 1967), 34-39. II. The author details the composition of the Organization of American States peace-keeping force in the Dominican Republic. The U.S. staff system and procedures formed the common link between the six contingents, and the United States also provided logistical support.

See also entries 007, 070.

Training of Advisors and Other Forces

See entries 003, 070.

Background

Ethnic Factors

See entries 014, 038, 061, 062, 065, 067.

Other Factors

See entries 024, 033, 034, 036-038, 040, 042, 043, 046, 047, 065, 069.

Defensive Measures and Precautionary Security

Control of Food

See entries 004, 035.

Police Measures and Village Defense

*002

Stapleton, (Maj.) Homer L. "Trung-Luong-Setpiece Vietnam," Military Review (May 1967), 36-44. The author reports on the defense of Trung Luong in Vietnam. The town had remained logistically alert and, when attacked, was able to inflict many Viet Cong casualties, incurring few itself. Constant security and swift defensive action are essential.

See also entries 035, 042.

Psychological Operations

See entries 052, 061.

Internal Development

Agrarian Reform

See entries 028, 061, 062.

Medical Aid and Health Problems

See entries 004, 042, 062, 063, 072.

Other Social, Economic Measures; Civic Action

003

Head, Simon. "Unhappy Harbingers," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (June 1, 1967), 495-98. III. Although counter-insurgent civic action efforts may appear successful on paper, in reality the cadres have neither the training nor the authority to improve the life of the villager and, as a result, end up defending the unsatisfactory status quo.

ID/D Entries 004-008

*004

Peters, (Lt. Col.) Robert L. "So This Is Civic Action," Army Digest (Apr. 1967), 13-16. World leaders have recognized that military forces can be used effectively to build countries, as well as to protect them. The author details types of civic action which are being practiced, including medical service, school and road building.

See also entries 024, 028, 033, 037, 038, 041, 042, 046, 053, 058, 062, 068, 070.

Political Measures and Reforms

See entries 033, 037, 039-042, 058, 061, 062, 068, 069.

Public Works

See entries 004, 052, 061, 063, 072.

Resettlement

See entries 004, 023, 052, 061, 065, 072.

Social, Economic Policy

See entries 046, 073.

Military-Civilian Relations

See entries 003, 004, 018, 039, 061, 063, 070, 073.

MILITARY MATTERS

Administrative Matters

Command

005

Mataxis, (Brig. Gen.) Theodore C. "Operational Coordination," Army (May 1967), 52-57. The author details the development

of command structure in Vietnam and the problems involved. The solution to a divided command has been South Vietnamese control of Army of Republic of Vietnam troops and U.S. control of U.S. troops supporting the Vietnamese, under the overall command of the United States

See also entries 001, 007, 014, 018, 020, 027, 039, 053, 056, 058, 063, 065, 066.

Communications

See entries 002, 007, 012-016, 019, 020.

Environmental Factors

See entries 014, 023, 025, 035, 049, 052-054.

Logistics

006

Brownlow, Cecil. "Viet-Generated Advances Reach Theatre," Aviation Week & Space Technology (May 22, 1967), 68-69, 71, 73. Improvements, especially to aid night fighting, have contributed to counterinsurgent success in Vietnam. Illuminated helicopters support action, and smoke generator rigs will be used on planes that provide protection in landing zones

*007

Huston, James A. The Sinews of War: Army Logistics, 1775-1953. Washington, D.C.: OCMH, U.S. Army, 1966. xxiii, 789pp. Bibl., app., gloss., ind. Every aspect of logistics from the Revolution to the Korean war is included in this comprehensive history. The importance of materiel mobilization is stressed as a basic principle of logistics.

008

Kiernan, (Lt. Col.) Joseph M. "Combat Engineers in the Iron Triangle," Army (June 1967), 42-45. "Dozer-infantry teams," a

new battle concept, were used successfully in Operation CEDAR FALLS in Vietnam. Bulldozers cut into the jungle, cleared 2,233 acres in 18 days, and were maintained on the spot through aerial support.

009

Peterson, L. C. "Vindication of the SAM," Ordnance (May-June 1967), 585-86. Surface-to-air missiles have not only cost the United States considerable money in the planes they have hit, but they have also forced our pilots to fly lower, making them more vulnerable to ground fire. We could be financially drained this way without realizing it in time.

010

"USAF Expands Vietnam Repair Capability," Aviation Week & Space Technology (May 22, 1967), 74-78. Air Force aircraft maintenance capability in Southeast Asia has increased almost 100 percent in the last two years. Plans are no longer shipped to the Philippines for repair, but are fixed in Vietnam or Thailand.

See also entries 002, 004, 011-015, 017, 019, 021, 023, 032, 049-52, 054, 057, 060, 064, 066, 070.

Medical Service and Evacuation

See entries 004, 007, 011, 013, 019, 031.

Mobility: Air

*011

Brooks, (Brig. Gen.) Allison C. "Aerospace Rescue and Recovery—Southeast Asia to Apollo," Air University Review (May-June 1967), 36-49. III. The Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service, which constitutes the Air Force's primary search, rescue and recovery branch, is composed of approximately 4,800 troops and has saved over 500 combat soldiers in Southeast Asia.

012

Brownlow, Cecil. "AC-47 Broadens Viet Attack Envelope," Aviation Week & Space Technology (Apr. 17, 1967), 54-55, 57, 81-62. The C-47 twin-engine transport "recon" is proving very useful as an attack aircraft in Vietnam. The aircraft is also used for road and waterway reconnaissance missions at night and for rescue operations.

013

Edwards, (Col.) Edmund B. "Air Operations in Vietnam—II," The Royal United Service Institution Journal (London) (Feb. 1967), 26-31. The author describes the types of aircraft being used in Vietnam by counter-insurgent forces and warns that the training methods employed and the kinds of equipment used should not be based solely on our Southeast Asian experience.

014

Helmore, (Group Capt.) P. W. "Air Operations in Vietnam—I," The Royal United Service Institution Journal (London) (Feb. 1967), 16-25. The author discusses U.S. airpower in Vietnam, including environmental factors; the types of craft used; the roles of strike, transport, and forward air control missions; organization; and the use of night aids such as flares, radar, and electric lights.

015

Hoefling, (Lt. Col.) John A. "Outflanking the Terminal Complex: The Way to Total Mobility," Army (Apr. 1967), 32-33. III. Total mobility, including logistical mobility, is necessary for successful U.S. operations in underdeveloped areas. This can be achieved through the use of helicopters and central communications control.

*016

Kent, (Capt.) Richard S. "Close Air Support," Infantry (May-June 1967), 15-17. The author details a defensive operation in which counterinsurgent forces were able to hold out against a superior Viet Cong force.

ID/D Entries 017-021

because of aerial firepower and flares. This illustrates the importance of close air support in the Vietnam war.

017

Mertel, (Lt. Col.) Kenneth S. "The Agility of Air Mobility," Army (May 1967), 26-30. II. The author describes a successful operation in Vietnam in which strategy was changed because of mobile helicopters used for reconnaissance missions. His account illustrates the significance of the mobility factor.

*018

"Our Top Airman in Vietnam," The Airman (May 1967), 4-7. Air support has been a significant factor in the U.S. war effort in Vietnam: It provides the transport of troops and supplies, fire support, and intelligence. Coordination between ground troops and their air support has often proved essential to counterinsurgency success.

019

Picou, (Lt. Col.) Lloyd J. "Call 'Falcon' for Prompt Aerial Fire Support," Army (June 1967), 46-48, 53-54. The author relates the development of the concept of aerial artillery and discusses specific battles in which it played a major role in U.S. success; he notes organization and night operations and concludes that air artillery has been significant in U.S. -Vietnam efforts.

See also entries 002, 007, 026, 045, 049, 052, 070.

Mobility: Land

See entries 007, 015.

Mobility: Water

See entries 007, 024.

Morale

See entries 007, 014, 017, 018, 056, 059, 064, 066.

Organization

See entries 001-004, 007, 010-012, 014, 017, 023, 025, 031, 039, 051-053, 063, 066, 070-072.

Recruitment and Training

See entries 003, 004, 007, 012, 014, 024, 042, 056, 059, 060, 064, 066.

Intelligence

020

Norman, Lloyd H. "Westmoreland's J2," Army (May 1967), 21-25. U.S. data on the Viet Cong are well organized and detailed. A system has been developed that affords rapid retrieval of all intelligence information. "Go Teams" often accompany troops in the field and relay intelligence back to headquarters.

See also entries 002, 013, 017.

Legality and Morality

See entry 031.

Measures Against Insurgents

Casualty Statistics

021

"Californians Top List of War Dead," The New York Times (May 10, 1967), 17. The Army has made public a record of state-by-state casualties in Vietnam from January 1, 1961, to March 1, 1967. In that time 7,823 servicemen have been killed, with California losses listed as the highest.

See also entries 002, 008, 012, 026, 027, 045, 049, 052, 071.

Military Operations

See entries 008, 012, 017, 019, 025-027, 045, 049, 052, 054, 064, 071.

Military Security Measures

See entries 008, 016, 019, 022, 024, 025, 035.

Psychological Warfare

See entries 022, 038, 044, 052.

Riot Control

022

Applegate, (Col.) Rex. "Weapons for Riot Control," Ordnance (May-June 1967), 604-09. The traditional methods of curbing riots must be refined. Police must be better trained to cope with riots; weapons such as the Chemical Mace, which temporarily incapacitates the rioter with a touch of the baton, and protective armor for the police must be employed.

Policy and Its Considerations

Military Strategy

023

Bushell, (Capt.) A. H. "Insurgency and the Numbers Game," Army Quarterly and Defense Journal (Apr. 1967), 60-68. Terrain, civil resources, political attitudes, and the development of the military contest are factors that must be considered to arrive at a correct evaluation of the difficulties facing a counterinsurgent force in insurgent warfare.

024

Chase, (Capt.) John D. "South of Thirty," United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Apr. 1967), 31-39. Political unrest and economic underdevelopment make the nations south of the 30th parallel ripe for revolution. The U. S. Navy can aid in maintaining order

through training indigenous military forces, establishing civic action programs, and patrolling river and ocean borders.

*025

Hargreaves, Reginald. "Guerrillas of the Mountains," Infantry (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 35-40. The author presents counterinsurgent strategy used by the British in fighting guerrillas in the northwest frontier of India; he maintains that this approach will be applicable to any guerrilla war in mountainous terrain. The British strategy involved columns protected by pickets.

026

Hartle, (Capt.) Anthony E. "Momentum in Attack," Army (May 1967), 35-38. The military strategy of Operation EAGLE CLAW, which succeeded in routing an entrenched enemy, illustrates the importance of maintaining the momentum of an attack. The air and ground support of this Vietnam operation is described.

*027

Hartle, (Capt.) Anthony E. "Surprise," Infantry (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 11-13. The strategy used in a successful surprise attack by counterinsurgent forces on a Viet Cong camp are described by the author, who maintains that in guerrilla warfare the element of surprise is necessary for success by small unit commanders.

See also entries 005-009, 012, 013, 015, 017, 019, 045, 048-050, 052-056, 064.

Political Posture

028

"Better Than Nothing," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (May 25, 1967), 459-60. Dwindling production, a large balance of payments gap, and inflation are problems which South Vietnam's economy faces. The Government has taken steps to improve the dangerous situation and will develop agriculture and aid private investment projects, etc.

ID/D Entries 029-032

029

Bundy, William P. "Seventeen Years in East Asia," Department of State Bulletin (May 22, 1967), 790-95. The U S. policies of resisting aggression and developing Asia economically have been essential to the success of nations such as Korea, Japan, and the Philippines. Our position in Vietnam is merely another example of our longstanding policy.

030

Fulbright, J. W. "We Must Not Fight Fire With Fire," The New York Times Magazine (Apr. 23, 1967), 27, 122, 124, 126-29. Senator Fulbright criticizes Congress for abdicating its position as foreign policy maker to the President. He also feels we will destroy our principles if we employ the enemy's tactics in our effort to win.

031

Johnson, (Gen.) Harold K. "Army Chief of Staff Explodes 'Popular Fallacies' About Vietnam," Armed Forces Management (June 1967), 75, 77-78. General Johnson strongly supports the U.S. position in Vietnam as one of aiding an attacked nation; he maintains we are not intervening in a civil war. Our supply and logistical service is excellent.

*032

Kemp, Geoffrey. "Arms in Developing Countries," Military Review (May 1967), 58-65. The author traces the development of international arms trading since World War II and notes the political as well as the economic reasons that are involved. He feels that realistic discussions on arms control are impossible until a limit is imposed on arms trading.

See also entries 004, 007, 009, 029, 034, 036-041, 043, 050, 053, 058, 062, 063, 067, 068, 070, 073.

PART TWO: HISTORICAL MODELS OF INTERNAL DEFENSE/DEVELOPMENT

Post-World War II Experiences

Africa

General

033

Roucek, Joseph S. "The Rising Tide of Military in Black Africa," International Review (Meerut) (Dec. 1966), 64-78. This author believes that the frequency of coups d'etat in Africa in 1965 and 1966, the growing incidence of military governments, the problems of poverty and urbanization, and the issue of white control will keep Africa an area of political turmoil for at least a decade.

Algeria

See entry 023.

Ethiopia

See entry 004.

Ghana

034

Finlay, David J. "The Ghana Coup—One Year Later," Trans-Action (May 1967), 16-22. III. The author discusses the achievements and problems of the Nkrumah years in Ghana: Independence was achieved, but the real problems of running the country and the economy were ignored. Ghana's politics since Nkrumah's fall have been more in the national interest.

Guinea

See entry 004.

Kenya

See entry 023.

Rhodesia

035

Shamuyarira, Nathan M. "The Nationalist Movement in Zimbabwe," Africa Forum (Winter 1967), 34-42. The Rhodesian Government has passed and is enforcing laws that keep the four million Negroes in a subordinate role to the whites. One such measure has been to designate living areas in which the food and water supply is controlled from outside.

Asia

General

See entry 029.

India

See entry 025.

Indonesia

036

Macfarquhar, Roderick. "Indonesia's 'New Order,'" The New Statesman (Mar 31, 1967), 426-27. General Suharto has proved himself a mature and sincere political leader; he has taken Indonesia's immense economic problems in hand and greatly improved a dangerous situation. How long the population will accept the austerity measures is a key question.

ID/D Entries 037-045

037

Roeder, O. G. "Indonesia Without Sukarno," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Apr. 13, 1967), 61-63. Although Indonesia's problems remain severe, the mature approach now being taken in regard to them has saved the economy from collapse. Corruption and rivalry between political and military forces still exist.

038

Wertheim, W. F. "Indonesia Before and After the Untung Coup," Pacific Affairs (Spring-Summer 1966), 115-27. The author reviews the factors behind the September 30 coup in Indonesia. He concludes that the conflict reflected a basic class struggle, stemmed from internal army tensions, and was not provoked by the Communists, whose mass slaughter didn't solve any basic problems.

Korea

039

Axelbank, Albert. "Why the Reelection of Park Is Practically Certain," The New Republic (Apr. 29, 1967), 9-11. Although Korean President Park is not loved, he is respected, and his reelection is almost certain. The continued U.S. presence provides the Koreans with a sense of security in the face of the threat from China.

See also entries 004, 066.

Laos

040

Head, Simon. "Balance of Powers," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Mar. 30, 1967), 606-608. The author feels that Laos' position of neutrality is secure only as long as Hanoi is involved in the Vietnam war, for Laos' position stems from the mutual interests of Moscow and Hanoi, which will no longer exist once the Vietnam war is resolved.

Philippines

041

van der Kroef, Justus M. "Communist Fronts

in the Philippines," Problems of Communism (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 65-75. The Philippine Government has taken steps to counter a growing resurgence of the Huks: It has amended the 1957 Anti-Subversion Act and granted more authority to investigating and law enforcement agencies.

See also entry 004.

Thailand

*042

Nuechterlein, Donald E. "Thailand: Another Vietnam?" Military Review (June 1967), 59-63. According to the author, the tradition of nationhood and the civil government in Thailand are strong enough to resist the subversive elements active in the northeast. Civic action and political and military steps have been taken to counter the insurgency.

043

Santosh, A. B. "The First Round," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Apr. 6, 1967), 23-25. Although the insurgent situation in Thailand is not hopeless, the measures the Government is taking are inadequate and even harmful. A political solution including a democratic constitution and amnesty for former politicians is needed.

See also entry 004.

Vietnam

*044

Aaron, (Col.) Harold R. "Leaflet War," Army Digest (May 1967), 32-35. The United States drops leaflets over both North and South Vietnam, urging the Viet Cong to give up their efforts. Leaflet drops in the North average between 10 and 12 million per week; in the South the average is 35 million per week.

045

Apple, R. W., Jr. "The Value of the Hills," The New York Times (May 8, 1967), 9. Map. The U.S. attack on Hills 881, North and South,

and Hill 861 claimed many U.S. lives. These costly battles were fought to avoid the loss of Camp Khesanh, but better planning would have saved lives. Viet Cong tactics are cutting down on U.S. mobility.

046

Balderston, Caroline. "Misplaced Relief," Far Eastern Economic Review (Mar. 30, 1967), 596-99. The war in Vietnam is disrupting the family system which has always been the basis for social welfare in Asia. According to a U.S. Agency for International Development official, ten years is a minimum time for an adequate social welfare structure to develop.

*047

Bator, Victor. "One War--Two Vietnams," Military Review (June 1967), 82-88. The author feels that victory by the Communists in Vietnam is intolerable to the vital interests of the non-Communist world and that, if a scheme of peaceful unification does not evolve, the alternative of two states with ethnically related people will have to suffice.

*048

Beaumont, Roger A. "The Military Utility of Limited War," Military Review (May 1967), 53-57. Generally tactics developed to fit one small war situation are built around characteristics that will not reappear in another situation. Thus lessons learned are seldom useful. The author notes the French, British, and United States experiences in support of this thesis.

*049

Bricker, (Maj.) Bill, and (Capt.) Roger Crump. "Green Dragons of the Delta," Infantry (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 26-28. The author describes a successful operation in Vietnam in which the M113 armored personnel carrier was used. Despite marshy terrain, the APC maneuvered well and should be used as a vehicle from which to fight. The doctrine regarding mechanized forces needs updating

050

Brownlow, Cecil. "Marine North Viet Air Effort Spurred by DMZ Violation," Aviation Week & Space Technology (Apr. 10, 1967), 72-79. III. Marine air strikes, heavy artillery fire, and infantry units have thwarted North Vietnamese efforts to gain a major military victory in the demilitarized zone. The author details the strategy and logistics of U.S. operations.

051

Brownlow, Cecil. "Viet Ground Effort Keyed to Airlift Base," Aviation Week & Space Technology (May 8, 1967), 87, 89, 92. The author states that air support is essential to the U.S. war effort in Vietnam and notes the types of aircraft used. The responsibility for bulk movements rests primarily with the 834th Division, whose planes serve about 200 landing areas in Vietnam and Thailand.

*052

Carmichael, (Maj.) Robert B., and (Lt.) Richard E. Echart. "Operation NEW LIFE," Infantry (Jan.-Feb. 1967), 43-47. The authors describe all aspects of Operation NEW LIFE, an offensive measure designed to drive the Viet Cong from a fertile valley to the north and east of Vo Dat in Binh Tuy Province. The strategy and organization of the operation are detailed.

053

Galula, David. "Military Considerations in Vietnam," Studies on the Soviet Union, No. 2 (1966), 29-42. Counterinsurgency in Vietnam must include both political and military efforts, but, according to the author, the only role the United States can play in the war is to provide the striking force against Viet Cong units. Beyond this it can only advise and support.

*054

Grave, (Capt.) Patrick H. "Observations of a Platoon Leader, Part I of III Parts," Infantry (May-June 1967), 34-38. Terrain plays

ID/D Entries 055-063

a determining factor in many U.S. operations and in our strategy in Vietnam. Map reading and navigational ability are skills essential to operations in any part of Vietnam.

*055

Hackworth, (Lt. Col.) David H. "Hedgerows of Vietnam," Infantry (May-June 1967), 3-7. Ill. Some main principles drawn from battle experience in Vietnam are that scout parties should precede the main body, each piece of ground should be approached as if it were occupied by the enemy, and air and artillery forces should be employed, as should supporting fire.

*056

Hackworth, (Lt. Col.) David H. "No Magic Formula," Infantry (Jan.-Feb. 1967), 32-37. The author, who served in Vietnam, stresses that continual training, strict discipline, constant alertness, variation of movements, and tight perimeters are essential to survival.

057

Haugland, Vern. "Wings Over Vietnam," Ordnance (May-June 1967), 591-95. Accuracy in hitting targets, the ability to fly in adverse weather conditions, and the duration of flight time possible without refueling contribute to the desirability of the Grumman A-6A plane, used in Vietnam. The Corsair II A-7A, which can fly below radar screens, will also be employed in the war.

058

Lodge, Henry Cabot. "Ambassador Lodge Discusses Viet-Nam in New York Times Interview," Department of State Bulletin (May 22, 1967), 795-800. According to Ambassador Lodge, Vietnam is an area of vital interest to the United States, and we will stay to defend it; the pacification effort is progressing, although much remains to be done.

*059

Magner, (Lt. Col., Ret.) George J. "A Second Look at Vietnam," Infantry (May-

June 1967), 8-10. Ill. The U.S. military buildup in Vietnam since 1962 is remarkable, and the caliber and morale of our fighting men is high. The ability of the small unit to react rapidly is essential to the U.S. counter-insurgency effort.

*060

Marshall, (Brig. Gen., Ret.) S. L. A. "The Bayonet and the Grenade," Infantry (May-June 1967), 11-14. Ill. The author says that the terrain and nature of the war in Vietnam render the bayonet useless; hand grenades are seldom used and are too heavy to be worth carrying. One third of the grenades now used should be sufficient.

*061

Meyer, (Lt. Col.) Walter P. "The Montagnards of Vietnam [Part I]," Infantry (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 20-24. The author describes the customs of the Montagnards and notes their shyness and slowness to learn good soldiering. Both the Viet Cong and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam are attempting to gain the loyalty of these tribal groups, for control of the mountains is essential to the control of South Vietnam.

*062

Meyer, (Lt. Col.) Walter P. "The Montagnards of Vietnam [Part II]," Infantry (May-June 1967), 44-46. The author describes the tribes of which the Montagnards are composed and notes the attitude of each to the Vietnamese Government. Their animosity is deep seated, but the Government is taking steps, such as reorganizing the courts, to win their support.

063

Oka, Takashi. "Reorganizing ARVN—The Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam," Institute of Current World Affairs (May 20, 1967), 1-8. The United States is carrying the main burden of the war in Vietnam, due largely to the corruption rampant in the ARVN. Competent officers are often stifled by jealous superiors.

ID/D Entries 064-072

*064

Pearson, (Brig. Gen.) Willard. "Take Care of Your Men," Infantry (May 1967), 38-42. Members of the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, Vietnam, are trained even after arrival in that country, a measure which raises morale. Their training includes courses in the combat reaction of squad leaders and the evaluation of small unit actions as well as replacement training.

065

Sacks, Milton. "Background to the Vietnam War: An Introduction," Studies on the Soviet Union, No. 2 (1966), 1-7. The author examines the internal situation in Vietnam, starting with the 1954 Geneva Accords. He discusses the political order that was achieved, ethnic minorities, and the contending religious groups as part of the fabric of Vietnam.

*066

Skeldon, (Maj. Gen.) James H. "The ROK Army," Army Digest (May 1967), 22-28. III. The author details the organization, logistics, and training of Korean forces, including the training given by U.S. advisers. Morale is high, and these superbly trained and valuable units fighting in Vietnam are constantly improving.

067

Ton That Thien. "Re-enter Buddhists," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Apr. 20, 1967), 114. The author feels that the Buddhists are still a factor of considerable significance in the development of Vietnamese political affairs. According to this writer, Tran-Van-Houng, a Buddhist, may win the forthcoming presidential election.

*068

U.S. Army, Dept. of. "Problems of Motivation and Organization in South Vietnam." Washington, D.C.: DA, 1966. 13pp. (Xeroxed.) The Vietnamese lack of motivation is seen as a crucial factor in the effectiveness of U.S. civic action efforts. This problem

must be met on the village level, and immediate elections are therefore essential to meaningful aid projects.

069

"Vietnam: (1) Polling in the South, (2) Pressure on the North," Foreign Report (Apr. 13, 1967), 3-7. If the elections for village councils which are now being held in Vietnam are carried through successfully, they will create an atmosphere of confidence for the presidential and parliamentary elections to be held later this year.

070

Weiss, Joseph J. "Vietnam—A Doctor's Journal," Commentary (May 1967), 52-59. The author, who served in Vietnam as a doctor, notes some of the inadequacies of the U.S. effort. These include the lack of language ability among Agency for International Development officials, lack of support for provincial representatives, inappropriate equipment, and our failure to reform injustices in the social system.

071

West, Richard. "Vietnam's Offshore Island," The New Statesman (Apr. 17, 1967), 462-64. The island of Phu Quoc, 30 miles west of the Vietnamese coastline, presents the same problems as mainland Vietnam. Between 80 and 90 percent of the inhabitants support the Viet Cong. Our Special Forces teams are criticized for shooting prisoners and taking other harsh measures.

*072

Young, (Col.) Mason J., Jr. "Gadsden Village," Military Review (June 1967), 40-44. Gadsden Refugee Village is an outstanding example of successful U.S. resettlement and civic action in Vietnam. Villagers do the majority of the work and are provided technical assistance and medical service by U.S. advisers.

See also entries 002-006, 008-010, 012-020, 022, 023, 026-029, 031.

ID/D Entry 073

Latin America

General

*073

Barrett, Raymond. "Inter-American Peace Force," Military Review (May 1967), 85-91. An Inter-American Peace Keeping Force would be a significant response to the threat of Communism in Latin America. The orientation of each country's unit toward civic action is desirable. A two-thirds majority decision on intervention should eliminate the fears of U.S. dominance.

Argentina

See entry 004.

Brazil

See entry 004.

Colombia

See entry 004.

Dominican Republic

See entries 001, 004.

Ecuador

See entry 004.

Guatemala

See entry 004.

Honduras

See entry 004.

Peru

See entry 004.

Middle East

See entry 004.

SECTION II
PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

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PART ONE: FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

Background

Communications Studies, Theory, Definitions

074

Ainslie, Rosalynde. The Press in Africa: Communications Past and Present. London: Gollancz, 1966. 256pp. Ind. This study surveys the development of mass communications in English-speaking Africa, emphasizing the history and present status of newspapers. The role and strength of radio and television are also considered.

075

Dunn, S. Watson. "Influence of Certain Cultural and Content Variables on the Effectiveness of Persuasive Communications in the International Field." Unpublished report, University of Wisconsin, 1966. 17pp. AD 640-191 A study was made of advertising in Paris and Cairo, and the results provide information on the process of cross-cultural communication.

076

Fotheringham, Wallace C. Perspectives on Persuasion. Boston: Allyn, 1966. v, 278pp. Bibl., gloss., ind. This broad study examines the concept of persuasion: its various forms, limitations, and potentials. The problems of securing an audience, eliciting the desired response, etc., are considered.

077

Hayes, Harold Burton. "Source Credibility and Documentation as Factors of Persuasion in International Propaganda." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Iowa, 1966. ii, 159pp. Bibl., app., tables. (Microfilm.) Using American, Cuban, and Jamaican subjects, the author tests seven hypotheses about influences on propaganda effectiveness.

078

Sears, David O., and Jonathan L. Freedman. "Selective Exposure to Information: A Critical Review," Public Opinion Quarterly (Summer 1967), 194-213. This review of the literature on selectivity in voluntary exposure to propaganda analyzes prevalent theories, suggesting that selective exposure and similar processes aren't the keys to resisting influence.

079

Thayer, Lee (ed.). Communication: Theory and Research. Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1967. v, 583pp. Ind. The twenty papers presented at the First International Symposium on Communication Theory and Research are reprinted in this volume. Topics include linguistics, symbolism, communication impediments, Soviet research, and technological considerations.

080

Wolfenstein, E[ugene] Victor. The Revolutionary Personality. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1967. vii, 330pp. Bibl., ind. This examination of the lives of Lenin, Trotsky, and Gandhi in a psychoanalytic framework focuses on personality and its relationship to political achievement. A general theory is formulated.

See also entries 098, 107, 115, 116.

Audience Information, Target References

081

Balderston, Caroline. "Misplaced Relief," Far Eastern Economic Review (Mar. 30, 1967), 596-99. In Vietnam, where the family is the central unit, the war is destroying the family system and the social fabric by generating refugees, orphans, and delinquents.

Psyop Entries 082-090

Public welfare goes against the social tradition and is doing more harm than good.

*082

Diduryk, (Capt.) Myron. "The Enemy as I Knew Him," Infantry (May-June 1967), 24-27. The author, drawing from experience, compares and contrasts the characteristics of the soldiers of the North Vietnam Army, the main force Viet Cong, and the local force Viet Cong.

083

Hong, Sung Chick. "Political Diagnosis of Korean Society: A Survey of Military and Civilian Values," Asian Survey (May 1967), 329-40. Tables. This is a study of the characteristic values of politically unstable nations, particularly Korea. The research methodology is described, and the results are outlined.

*084

Meyer, (Lt. Col.) Walter P. "The Montagnards of Vietnam [Part 1]," Infantry (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 20-24. Characteristics of Montagnard society are described, and their strategic importance is emphasized. Techniques and themes of Viet Cong and South Vietnamese government propaganda are discussed.

085

Oka, Takashi. "Ferment Among the Catholics," Institute of Current World Affairs (June 4, 1967), 1-10. Interviews with several South Vietnamese Catholic leaders indicate that opinions differ within this influential group concerning the country's political issues. Vietnamese attitudes toward communism, peace, and the American presence are mentioned.

086

Sacks, Milton. "Background to the Vietnam War: An Introduction," Studies on the Soviet Union, No. 2 (1966), 1-7. This examination of the internal situation in Vietnam presents

approximate causes and relevant events, which the author then relates to historical and sociological trends. Life in the North and South are contrasted.

087

Srinivas, M. N. Social Change in Modern India. Berkeley, Calif.: University of Calif., 1967. xv, 194pp. Notes, ind. A University of Delhi sociology professor analyzes social and cultural change in India, noting the political and economic sources of mobility within a caste. Problems of objectively studying one's own society are discussed.

088

Suleiman, Michael W. "The Lebanese Communist Party," Middle Eastern Studies (London) (Jan. 1967), 134-59. In addition to discussing the origin, development, ideology, and organization of the Communist Party of Lebanon, this article examines Lebanese society and government in general.

*089

U.S. Army, Dept. of. "Problems of Motivation and Organization in South Vietnam." Washington, D.C.: DA, 1966. 13pp. (Xeroxed.) This memorandum emphasizes the necessity of agitating, motivating, and organizing South Vietnamese villagers in order to raise their commitment level above their fear level. Appropriate methods are suggested.

090

U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Basic Data--Chinese People's Republic," Typical Report (San Francisco), No. 17 (Mar. 29, 1967), 1-5. These statistics were compiled in order to provide a reference tool for researchers of Communist China. Included are various data on population, administration, and language.

Psyop Entries 091-098

091
U.S. Army, Dept. of, 15th Psyop Det. (Strat), 7th Psyop Group. "Korea and the Koreans," Topical Report (San Francisco), No. 18 (Apr. 1, 1967). 3pp. This article discusses the social and cultural factors relevant to the preparation of information about or for Korea.

092
Urban, Paul K. "Soviet Attitudes to Stalin Display Ambiguity," Analysis of Current Developments in the Soviet Union (Munich), No. 28 (1966/67), 1-5. Recent Soviet press attention to the Stalinist era is analyzed as resulting from disagreement in official circles about Stalin's place in Soviet history.

See also entries 078, 036, 103, 120, 123-125, 130, 133.

Intelligence

*093
JUSPAO Planning Staff. "Review of VC Propaganda: January-February 1966." Saigon: JUSPAO, 1966. 7pp. (Xeroxed.) Viet Cong agitprop activities are surveyed geographically, and propaganda trends are analyzed. Themes included the disintegration of South Vietnamese government forces and the impotence of U.S. forces. Much of the propaganda was of a "social movement" type.

094
U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "African Events of Importance," Psychological Opportunities (San Francisco) Apr. 1967, 16pp. This issue is devoted to various 1966 military, political, economic, and cultural events in Africa that may be exploited psychologically.

095
U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Communist Bloc & US Weapons," Topical Report (San Francisco), No. 21 (Apr. 25, 1967), 1-8. This information on the strength of Communist military forces

was compiled because of its potential value as material for propaganda publications.

096
van der Kroef, Justus M. "Communist Fronts in the Philippines," Problems of Communism (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 65-75. This study describes the membership, strength, tactics, and ideology of the Huks. The effect of the Government's countermeasures is questionable, and tactical prospects for the Communists in 1967 are excellent.

See also entries 082, 088, 090, 107, 117, 128, 131, 135.

Psychological Operations Organization and Personnel

Government and Civilian Organizations

See entries 093, 104, 118, 121, 122, 130.

Logistics

See entries 093, 121, 132.

Psychopolitical Warfare

Policy and Strategy

097
Cantril, Hadley. The Human Dimension: Experiences in Policy Research. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers, 1967. vii, 202pp. Ind. Cantril argues that the concept of research concerned with the psychological and political dynamics of people hasn't been utilized by the U.S. Government; he discusses various types of policy research as well as the theory behind it.

*098
Hartness, (Lt. Col.) William M. "From the Cell to the Battlefield," Military Review

Psyop Entries 099-106

(Mar. 1967), 80-86. Communist insurgent organizational structure is based on mass civil organizations, military forces, and the party core. These elements are examined as they relate to obtaining power and maintaining social control.

099

Lowenkopf, Martin. "The Meaning of Arusha," Africa Report (Mar. 1967), 8-13. The February 5, 1967, Arusha Declaration of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) is a credo on socialism and economic development. The self-reliance doctrine is interpreted as being Nyerere's alternative to violent revolution.

100

Millier, Donald Lane. Strategy for Conquest: A Study of Communist Propaganda Techniques. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs, 1966. State-HX40. M51. 74pp. The author's main concern is with the communist exploitation of international migrations, nationality groups and organizations, and individual defectors. The nature of propaganda in general is also discussed.

101

Taylor, Edmond. "The Political War Intensifies," The Reporter (June 29, 1967), 20-22. Kremlin-inspired anti-Israeli propaganda in France during the June Arab-Israeli conflict alienated popular supporters of communism in Europe. The author proposes some reasons for this self-defeating psychological strategy.

102

U. S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "The Communist World and Africa," Psychological Opportunities (San Francisco), No. 14 (May 1967), 10-12. African leaders are starting to reject Communist propaganda and interference, thereby creating difficulties for the U. S. S. R. and China. This situation is discussed and analyzed.

See also entries 108, 122-124, 130, 135.

Diplomatic, Cultural, Educational, Economic Tactics

103

Konstantinow, (Rev.) Dimitry. "The Essence of Communist Ethics," Bulletin: Institute for the Study of the USSR (Munich) (Mar. 1967), 21-28. A Russian Orthodox priest discusses the fundamental principles of modern Communist ethics and the basic Communist moral code, concluding that the system is incapable of meeting the Soviet Government's expectations.

104

Salomaa, Erkki. "The Ideological Work of the Communist Party of Finland," Information Bulletin (Toronto), No. 96 (May 29, 1967). The vice chairman of Finland's Communist Party discusses his party's membership and principles. Noting the increasing worldwide interest in communism, he calls for the expansion of propaganda activities, to be aimed at wage and salary earners.

105

U. S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "37 Nations Join in Aid to South Vietnam," Psychological Opportunities (San Francisco), No. 13 (Apr. 1967), 9-11. The contributions of 37 nations to South Vietnam disprove the charges that the United States is fighting alone. Included in the aid listed here is an 18-man psychological warfare team from Taiwan.

See also entries 080, 094, 099, 100, 102, 108, 110, 111, 115-117, 120, 127, 131, 132.

Military Psychological Operations

*106

Diffendorfer, (Comdr.) Jarl J. "Give Up—It's Good for You," Military Review (July 1967), 83-88. The author defines psychological operations and examines general

considerations of intelligence, planning, content, techniques, and media in psyop, with special reference to Vietnam.

*107

U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. National Psychological Operations Plan. Hq.: USMACV, 1966. Ca. 32pp. This psychological operations plan and guide lists objectives, targets, priority tasks, and thematic approaches as approved by the U.S. Mission Council.

See also entries 089, 124.

Psychological Operations Techniques

Manipulative Methods, Approaches, Devices

*108

Aaron, (Col.) Harold R. "The Anatomy of Guerrilla Terror," Infantry (Mar. -Apr. 1967), 15-18. Ill. The objectives and influence of terror as a psychological weapon are analyzed, and countermeasures are suggested.

See also entries 076, 077, 098, 121, 129, 131.

Themes, Slogans, Appeals, Symbols

109

U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Confirmation of VC Atrocities," Psychological Opportunities (San Francisco), No. 13 (Apr. 1967), 7-8. Recurring North Vietnamese propaganda themes include U.S. barbarism and the "haphazard and irrational bombing" of North Vietnamese targets. The functions of the protective New Life Hamlets are listed.

110

"U.S. Offers Gold for Aid to Pilots Down in North," The New York Times (July 16, 1967), 1, 7. Sixteen million gold-colored leaflets

were dropped over North Vietnam offering 50 taels of gold (about \$1,760) for helping American pilots to escape. The text of the message, which is signed by Ellsworth Bunker, is quoted.

See also entries 079, 084, 093, 108, 112, 126, 128, 132.

Counterpropaganda

See entries 105, 108, 134.

Mass Indoctrination and Brainwashing

111

Huizinga, J. H. "An Innocent in East Berlin," NATO's Fifteen Nations (Feb. -Mar. 1967), 48-52. This firsthand observation of Communist indoctrination in East Berlin emphasizes the continual pressure exerted on the people through every available channel, particularly the press and the schools. The people have been conditioned to hate non-Communists.

See also entries 100, 115, 125, 129, 130.

Media and Support

Printed Matter: Newspapers, Books, Leaflets, Posters

*112

Aaron, (Col.) Harold R. "Leaflet War," Army Digest (May 1967), 32-35. The objectives, themes, and results of free world and Communist propaganda leaflets in Vietnam are described. Four leaflets illustrate the text.

113

"Book Publishing Serves Political Aims of Party and State," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS) 40,926. No. 160 (May 8, 1967), 27-29. Translated from Nhan Dan (Hanoi) (Apr. 5, 1967), 3. Publishing activities of

Psyop Entries 114-120

1966 are summarized and praised, but basic changes are suggested for 1967. The importance of books for teaching the party line is emphasized.

114

Herz, Martin F. "Brief Observation on the Importance of Up-to-Date Language in 'Black' or 'Grey' Propaganda Leaflets," The Falling Leaf (March Quarter 1967), 13, 19. Citing the archaic language of two World War II leaflets dropped on Japan by the United States, the author stresses proper usage of the enemy's terminology.

See also entries 074, 084, 110, 111, 119, 126, 128, 131, 132.

Radio, TV, Loudspeakers

115

Jan, George P. "Radio Propaganda in Chinese Villages," Asian Survey (May 1967), 305-15. The author examines Communist China's use of radio propaganda to indoctrinate peasants and analyzes the various strengths and weaknesses of this approach.

See also entries 074, 084, 132, 134.

Films and Displays

See entry 120.

Word-of-Mouth, Front Organizations, Rumors, Lectures, Plays

116

Brandon, James R. "Plays and Propaganda: Theatre as a Communication Medium in Southeast Asia," Papers in International and World Affairs (Michigan State Univ.) (Jan. 1967), 1-16. Bibl. The history of dramatic propaganda in Southeast Asia is traced. The Indonesian Government's use of the theatre for propaganda today is examined.

See also entries 081, 084, 098, 125, 131.

Psychological Operations Analysis

Evaluation

117

Oka, Takashi. "Pacification—Why It Doesn't Work," Institute of Current World Affairs (Apr. 24, 1957), 1-16. Pacification in South Vietnam hasn't worked for three reasons: It isn't a Vietnamese program, it is administrative rather than political, and it is not the core of the war effort. These criticisms are discussed at length.

118

U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Propaganda and Victory," Communist Propaganda Trends (San Francisco), No. 630, 13-14. An article from a North Vietnamese daily stresses the necessity of propaganda and explains the functions and media of revolutionary propaganda. North Vietnam seems to be concerned about its propaganda machinery.

119

U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Women of Korea, No. 6 (25), 1966," Communist Propaganda Trends (San Francisco), No. 629, 18-22. Several articles from this magazine are summarized, and the ensuing analysis casts doubt on the truth of their contents.

See also entries 093, 101, 115, 121, 124.

Recommendations

*120

Meyer, (Lt. Col.) Walter P. "The Montagnards of Vietnam [Part II]," Infantry (May-June 1967), 44-46. This discussion of the Montagnards describes the Mngong and Stieng tribes. Among the Mngong, movies or pictures are the best propaganda media. Although Viet Cong propaganda hasn't affected the Stieng, U.S. civic action has been accepted.

See also entries 089, 094, 108, 113.

PART TWO: HISTORICAL MODELS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

Pre-World War II Experiences— China

*121

Lee, Chong-Sik. Counterinsurgency in Manchuria: The Japanese Experience, 1931-1940. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1967. iii, 367pp. Maps, tables. AD-648 873. The Japanese Kwantung Army's psychological operations in Manchuria are recounted and evaluated, supplemented by translations of relevant documents. The effort at psyop was unsatisfactory because the planners lacked experience.

World War II Experiences— United States

See entry 114.

Post-World War II Experiences

Africa

General

122

"Resolution of International Conference on Solidarity With the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 41,083, No. 569 (May 19, 1967), 1-3. Translated from Horoya (Conakry) (Apr. 29, 1967), 4. This resolution establishes an International Committee of Solidarity. Its plan of action is outlined, including propaganda and military tasks.

See also entries 074, 102.

Guinea

123

Touré, Sékou. "The Guinean Revolution and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," World Marxist

Review (Apr. 1967), 51-58. This interview reveals the policy of the Democratic Party of Guinea and its role in the nation. President Touré expresses his views on various contemporary problems of Guinea and of the world revolutionary process.

Tanzania

See entry 099.

Asia

General

*124

Johnston, (Lt. Col.) Howard J. "The Tribal Soldier: A Study of the Manipulation of Ethnic Minorities," Naval War College Review (Jan. 1967), 98-144. Bibl. The basic ethnological and demographic features of Southeast Asia and military and political data on several Southeast Asian tribes are summarized. The propaganda techniques of the Chinese Communists and the United States are evaluated.

China

125

U. S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Mongolian Workers Study Mao's Works," Communist Propaganda Trends (San Francisco), No. 629, 10-11. A radio broadcast in Huhehot reported on March 14, 1967, that propaganda teams are being sent to Inner Mongolia to indoctrinate the workers with Mao's thought.

See also entries 100, 102, 115.

Indonesia

See entry 118.

Psyop Entries 126-132

North Korea

126

U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "The People's Korea, Newspaper of the Korean Residents in Japan," Communist Propaganda Trends (San Francisco), No. 636 (May 15, 1967), 15-18. A recent issue of this Communist propaganda organ is reviewed. It is judged to be valuable as an "encyclopedia" of North Korean propaganda themes.

127

U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Role of Women in North and South Korea," Communist Propaganda Trends (San Francisco), No. 629, 22-24. A propaganda article in Korea Today contrasts the unemployment and maltreatment of South Korean women with the wonderful lives of North Korean women.

128

U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "The World of North Korea—Pyongyang Times, 11 May 1967," Communist Propaganda Trends (San Francisco), No. 638 (May 29, 1967), 20-23. This weekly newspaper provides information on North Korea's image-enhancing propaganda. The issue summarized here stresses labor, solidarity, and supporters.

See also entry 119.

North Vietnam

129

Honey, P. J. "North Vietnam's Model of Strategy and Tactics for Revolution," Studies on the Soviet Union, No. 2, (1966), 8-28. This analysis concentrates on the basic elements of a people's war as derived from and related to the Viet Cong war. North Vietnam's techniques of mass indoctrination and its efforts to enlist the support of international mass media are discussed.

130

"Organization and Activities of Company Political Sections," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS), 41,275, No. 180 (June 6, 1967), 6-8. Translated from Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) (Apr. 17, 1967), 3. The tasks of a company's political section include forming clubs for propaganda activity, preparing every person for spreading propaganda, and carrying out subversion and espionage.

See also entries 082, 107, 109, 112, 113, 118.

Philippines

See entry 097.

South Korea

See entry 092.

South Vietnam

131

Knoeb, Kuno. Victor Charlie: The Face of the War in Viet-Nam. New York: Praeger, 1967. 304pp. This firsthand account of the Viet Cong includes references to their propaganda strategy and techniques, from agitprop teams to terrorism. Various Vietnamese attitudes and customs are mentioned throughout.

*132

"Psywar Push Made During Viet Holiday," Air Force Times (Feb. 15, 1967), 18. Psychological warfare activities coinciding with the Vietnamese New Year festivities are aimed at convincing the Viet Cong to go home for the holiday and stay there. Leaflets and loudspeaker messages are being distributed from C-47 and U-10 aircraft.

See also entries 081, 084-086, 093, 112, 117.

Thailand

133
U. S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Communist Party of Thailand," Communist Propaganda Trends (San Francisco), No. 635 (Apr. 30, 1967), 14. The Thai Communist Party has called for the overthrow of the Bangkok government. Communists have been actively subverting the peoples of Northeast Thailand since 1963. Their methods are mentioned.

134
U. S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Radio and Television," Psychological Opportunities (San Francisco), No. 20 (June 14, 1967), 26. A U. S. government-built radio station in Thailand will begin broadcasts at the end of 1967. The Voice of Free Asia will counter Communist propaganda in seven languages.

Europe

East Germany

See entry 111.

Finland

See entry 104.

Soviet Union

135
Marin, Yury. "The Periodical Press," Bulletin: Institute for the Study of the USSR (Munich) (Mar. 1967), 29-37. This review discusses Soviet military periodicals' treatment of psychological considerations and military strategy in their 1966 issues.

See also entries 079, 092, 100-102.

Middle East

See entry 088.

North America

See entry 110.

SECTION III
UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

PART ONE: FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

Administrative Matters

External Support

136

"China: A Revolution for Export," Mizan (London) (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 80-85. Statements selected from the People's Daily indicate that despite 1966 setbacks abroad and the Cultural Revolution at home, Peking continues to support militant liberation movements in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

137

Dinerstein, Herbert S. "Soviet Policy in Latin America," American Political Science Review (Mar. 1967), 80-90. In his examination of the influence of Soviet doctrine on political development in underdeveloped countries in general and in Latin America in particular, the author parenthetically reviews Soviet policies toward local guerrilla movements.

138

Lang, Nicolas. "Review of Pro-Chinese Communist Support for Congo (Kinshasa) Rebels," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 41,235, No. 557 (June 1, 1967), 29-31. Translated from Est et Ouest (Paris) (Apr. 1-15, 1967), 19-20. This article notes the European publications, groups, and persons who support the Congo insurgents.

139

Markakis, John. "The Organization of African Unity: A Progress Report," Journal of Modern African Studies (London), No. 2 (1966), 135-53. The structure and functions of the Organization of African Unity's Secretariat, political commissions, council of ministers, and assembly are discussed. The author concludes that the Secretariat must be strengthened if the OAU is to implement its goals.

140

"Resolution of International Conference on Solidarity With the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 41,083, No. 569 (May 19, 1967), 1-3. Translated from Horoya (Conakry) (Apr. 29, 1967), 4. In late April, the International Committee on Solidarity met in Guinea and decided how various groups could aid rebels in the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

See also entries 144, 146, 152, 175, 178, 179, 182, 196, 198-200, 207-209, 218, 219, 226, 231, 232.

Guerrilla Relations With Population

141

Ngo Tien Chat. "Notes on the Traditions of Heroic Struggle of Nationalities in the Northwest From the August Revolution Until the Present Resistance Against America," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS), 40,720, No. 151 (Apr. 21, 1967), 1-37. Translated from Nghien Cuu Lich Su (Hanoi) (Feb. 1967), 32-45. Economic development, as well as support and combat achievements in North Vietnam, are praised.

See also entries 174, 177, 178, 188, 202, 209, 210, 221.

Intelligence, Counterintelligence, Security

*142

Hackworth, (Lt. Col.) David H. "Hedgerows of Vietnam," Infantry (May-June 1967), 3-7. III. An eyewitness describes the "vast and intricate" fortifications (tunnels, bunkers, trenches) employed by Communist troops in South Vietnam and suggests principles for fighting the forces which occupy them.

See also entries 174, 177, 209

Uncwar Entries 143-152

Logistics

*143

Brendt, (SP 5c) Wayne. "Danger: Booby Traps," Infantry (May-June 1967), 42-43. Ingenious Viet Cong traps are described: the grenade traps, butterfly bomb, cartridge trap, and punji pit.

144

Cao Khai. "Cadres Must Understand Communications in Military Operations," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS), 41,009, No. 166 (May 15, 1967) 3-5. Translated from Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) (Mar. 15, 1967), 2. The principles of good communications and the methods of training troops to use them are briefly described in this article.

145

Duong Ba Don. "Successful Experiences of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army in Weapons Care," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS), 40,973, No. 163 (May 10, 1967), 1-5. Translated from Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) (Mar. 23, 1967), 2. Weapons care on march and in camp, ammunition maintenance, and methods of cleaning weapons are described.

*146

Huston, James A. The Sinews of War: Army Logistics, 1775-1953. Washington, D. C.: OCMH, U.S. Army, 1966. xxiii, 789pp. Ill., maps, charts, bibl., table, gloss., ind. This study by a Purdue history professor includes chapters on the U.S. revolutionary experience and the support rendered Cuban independence fighters in 1898.

147

Massengale, (Maj.) Eugene W. "The Inner Soldier," Military Review (June 1967), 89-96. II. Surveying the development of logistics systems from ancient times through World War II, the author briefly discusses the arrangements made for providing food to anti-British soldiers during the American Revolution.

30

See also entries 174, 177, 182, 191, 202, 209, 220.

Medical Problems

148

"Health Facilities in the Liberated Areas of South Vietnam," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS), 40,973, No. 163 (May 10, 1967), 34-36. Translated from Shendeti (Tirana) (Jan. 1967), 14-17. The inhabitants of the liberated areas now boil their drinking water, cook their food thoroughly, and clean their homes. Medical cadres are trained, and they make their own equipment.

Organization

149

Bushell, (Capt.) A. H. "Insurgency and the Numbers Game," Army Quarterly (London) (Apr. 1967), 60-68. Analyzing post-World War II insurgencies in Vietnam, Malaya, Algeria, and Kenya, the author concludes that manpower superiority assures success only when certain contextual factors are favorable.

150

"Hanoi's Missionary Role," Foreign Report (London) (May 18, 1967), 6-7. This editorial stresses that the public should be aware of Hanoi's self-image as a world leader of revolution, an image that causes North Vietnam to support insurgencies in Laos and Thailand. Insurgent and support troop strengths are noted.

*151

Hartness, (Lt. Col., William M. "From the Cell to the Battlefield," Military Review (Mar. 1967), 80-86. Chart. A counterinsurgency intelligence specialist alleges the need for understanding how Communist parties control insurgents at individual, mass organization, and military force levels.

152

Hoang Minh Thao. "The Party Line on Building the People's Armed Forces," Translations

Uncwar Entries 153-158

From Hoc Tap (Studies) (JPRS), 40,542, No. 2 (Apr. 6, 1967), 98-111. Translated from Hoc Tap (Hanoi) (Feb. 1967). This article stresses the development of political control and the proletarian composition of Communist armed forces in Vietnam during and after World War II.

See also entries 139, 141, 146, 168, 171, 174, 176-178, 182, 191, 194, 198, 199, 201, 202, 204, 207, 209, 211, 229.

Recruitment and Leadership

153

Bendix, Reinhard. "Reflections on Charismatic Leadership," Asian Survey (June 1967), 341-52. A sociologist considers the interaction of certain Asian leaders—Prince Sihanouk, Gandhi, Kim Il-Song, and Mao Tse-tung—with their respective followings.

154

Olusanya, G. O. "The Zikist Movement—A Study in Political Radicalism, 1946-50," Journal of Modern African Studies (London), No. 3 (1966), 323-33. Led by Azikiwe, a political propagandist unwilling to advocate violence to drive the British from Nigeria, the Zikist movement disintegrated before achieving Nigerian independence.

155

Schram, Stuart R. "Mao Tse-tung as a Charismatic Leader," Asian Survey (June 1967), 383-88. The image of Mao in Communist Chinese propaganda has been built upon his actual personal qualities and leadership techniques.

156

Wolfenstein, E[ugene] Victor. The Revolutionary Personality. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1967. x, 330pp. Bibl., ind. An examination of the personality development of these three men suggests that the choice of and the nature of

revolutionary careers are determined by the individual's solutions to his problems of emotional maturation.

See also entries 162, 168, 172, 175, 177, 178, 180-182, 185, 189, 191, 197, 204, 211, 228, 230, 231.

Sanctuaries and Bases

157

Chu Van Tan. "History of the Building of Revolutionary Bases in Vietnam," Translations from Hoc Tap (Studies) (JPRS), 41044, No. 4, (May 16, 1967), 53-68. This article outlines the correct strategies for establishing and maintaining base areas to support revolutionary warfare. Historical examples from 1885 to the 1960's are given.

See also entries 148, 171, 174, 177, 178, 191, 200.

Training, Morale, Discipline

See entries 174, 177, 191, 204, 207, 211.

Operations

Ambush

See entries 174, 209.

Civil Disobedience and Mob Action

158

Ridley, F. F. "Revolutionary Syndicalism in France: The General Strike as Theory and Myth," International Review (Meerut) (Dec. 1966), 17-43. Eschewing social legislation and democratic political processes at the turn of the century in France, trade union militants were drawn to the general strike as an article of faith and as an activist tactic.

See also entries 176, 182, 228.

Uncwar Entries 159-162

Coups d'Etat

See entries 163, 184, 190, 222, 224.

Defensive Operations

See entries 209, 213.

Environmental Factors

See entries 174, 191, 209.

Operational Effectiveness Statistics

See entries 177, 207, 209, 214, 216, 217.

Other Offensive Operations

See entries 174, 191, 215, 220, 230.

Psychological Operations

See entries 177, 182, 202-204, 209, 210.

Subversion

See entry 178.

Terrorism

*159

Aaron, (Col.) Harold R. "The Anatomy of Guerrilla Terror," Infantry (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 15-18. III. The author contrasts the psychological milieu of the terrorist and his victim, enumerates the goals of terrorism, and discusses its nature during three successive stages in the development of insurgencies.

See also entries 204, 207, 209, 216, 219.

Urban Warfare

See entry 230.

Theory

Legality and Morality

See entry 163.

Preconditions

See entries 154, 176, 178, 182-184, 190, 191, 194, 198, 223, 224.

Revolutionary Theory

160

Alroy, Gil Carl. The Involvement of Peasants in Internal Wars. Princeton, N.J.: Center of International Studies, Princeton Univ., 1966. 38pp. The author discusses the flaws in the traditional concept of "peasant war" and elaborates on three variables which he feels are keener analytic categories for gauging peasant involvement in internal wars.

161

Deutsch, Karl W. "Changing Images of International Conflict," The Journal of Social Issues (Jan. 1967), 91-107. Notes. A Yale professor discusses the traditional views of war—as a necessity, as an evidence of human weakness, as a last resort, as being obsolescent, as a transitory historical necessity (Marxist), as Armageddon, and as a failure of control—and suggests a 20th-century peace strategy.

162

Fisher, Harold H. The Communist Revolution: An Outline of Strategy and Tactics. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Press, 1955. v, 89 pp. Chron., bibl. Giving one of the early objective descriptions of world communism after World War II, this author clarifies such

concepts as class struggle, revolutionary party, and dictatorship of the proletariat. He also discusses communism in countries under colonial rule, the cold war, and peaceful coexistence.

163

Friedrich, Carl J. (ed.). Revolution: Yearbook of the American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy. New York: Atherton, 1966. x, 246pp. Several professors of political science and philosophy discuss typologies of revolution, coups d'etat, ideologies, and Marxist revolution.

164

Gurr, Ted. New Error-Compensated Measures for Comparing Nations: Some Correlates of Civil Violence. Princeton, N.J.: Center of International Studies, Princeton Univ., 1966. v, 126pp. Tables. "Optimum interval concept" is a method for refining quantitative estimates. It is applied to data on central government economic performance, excluded groups, labor unions, and internal security forces.

165

McLean, Edward B. "Rosa Luxemburg's Conception of Proletarian Revolution: An Anti-Democratic Testment [sic]," International Review (Meerut) (Dec. 1966), 44-63. The Western concepts of freedom of thought, political equality, majority rule, and individual rights are excluded from these writings of a European revolutionary. Rosa Luxemburg's ideas are more Leninist than is generally thought.

166

M[orison], D[avid] L. "The National Liberation Movement: A Lower Soviet Rating?" Mizan (London) (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 41-49. That many national liberation movements have failed to establish socialism after seizing power is the thesis of an article summarized here from the Soviet press.

See also entries 156, 179, 180, 183.

Unconventional Warfare Theory, Strategy, Tactical Principles

167

Adams, (Capt.) Jack E. "Three-Phase Warfare: A Formula in Transition." Army (July 1967), 26-32. Ill. A strategic analyst at the Combined Intelligence Center, Vietnam, describes modifications in Communist revolutionary doctrine made in response to the allied victories over the North Vietnamese Army in the spring of 1966.

168

Arfa, Hassan. The Kurds: An Historical and Political Study. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1966. xi, 178pp. Ill., maps, bibl., gloss., ind. The former Iranian Army Chief of Staff briefly traces Kurdish history back to the seventh century A.D. and then examines in detail the nationalist and government policies and military strategies in Iraq, Iran, and Turkey from World War I to 1965.

169

Dudley, (Capt.) C. E. S. "Subversive Warfare." Royal United Service Institution Journal (Feb. 1967), 47-52. Partisan action, added to the wide range of activities comprised in psychological warfare, constitutes "subversive warfare." Marx, Mao, Hitler, and others waged and theorized about this kind of war.

*170

Franklin, William D. "Clausewitz on Limited War," Military Review (June 1967), 23-29. Ill. This article summarizes certain ideas of the 19th-century Prussian military theorist on the operational limitations of the insurgent and on the relation of war to politics; it also discusses Clausewitz's influence on Communist theories of war.

171

Honey, P. J. "North Vietnam's Model of Strategy and Tactics for Revolution," Studies

Uncwar Entries 172-175

on the Soviet Union (Munich), No. 2 (1966), 8-28. Tracing the development of the insurgency from 1954, the author outlines the "universal" elements of a Communist people's war which are evident in Vietnam: the cause, the international front, and the organizations, bases, and overseas political activities.

CCP arrived at policies which incorporated the needs of the national and social aspects of the revolution.

See also entries 141, 158, 163, 167, 168, 171, 174, 176, 178-180, 182, 187, 188, 199, 201, 205, 207, 209, 212, 220, 225, 227, 229, 230.

172

Huizinga, J. H. "The Palestine Refugees: Perennial Source of Trouble," The Reporter (May 18, 1967), 33-35. III. Palestine Liberation Organization leader Shukeiri wants his guerrillas to overthrow King Hussein of Jordan and to provoke Israel into a massive attack on the Arab states.

*173

Kenmin Ho. "Mao's 10 Principles of War," Military Review (July 1967), 96-98. III. A former history professor and Taiwan government official briefly outlines the principles of warfare to which the Communist Chinese attribute their successes against the Japanese and Nationalist troops. These principles shape the insurgent strategy in Vietnam.

174

Mao Tse-tung. Basic Tactics. Translated by Stuart R. Schram. London: Pall Mall, 1967. 149pp. These comprehensive, pragmatic lectures on guerrilla warfare were delivered to students at the Anti-Japanese Military-Political University in 1938. In this translation they are preceded by a discussion of the development of Maoist political and military strategies for revolutionary peasants.

175

Swarup, Shanti. A Study of the Chinese Communist Movement. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1966. viii, 289pp. Bibl., ind. The author considers the Chinese Communist Party's strategies toward the peasantry, the proletariat, and the Nationalists; CCP relations with the Comintern; and CCP leadership between 1927 and 1934. He shows how the

PART TWO: HISTORICAL MODELS OF UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

Pre-World War II Experiences

Asia

China

176

Israel, John. Student Nationalism in China, 1927-1937. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Press for the Hoover Institute, 1966. xiii, 253pp. Maps, charts, bibl., notes, ind. In his discussion of Chinese student associations, protest demonstrations, and their suppression by the Nationalists, a history professor traces the deterioration of relations between the students and Chiang and the growth of the student alliance with the Communists.

*177

Lee, Chong-Sik. Counterinsurgency in Manchuria: The Japanese Experience, 1931-1940. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1967. xvi, 352pp. Maps, tables. AD 648-873. Substantial information on the Communist-controlled guerrilla movement is contained in a 1938 report translated from the Japanese and appended to this study.

178

Rue, John E. Mao Tse-tung in Opposition, 1927-1935. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Press for the Hoover Institute, 1966. 387pp. Maps, bibl., apps., notes, chron., gloss., ind. This study of conferences, leaders, factional rivalries, and political and military policies traces the development of Mao's version of Marxism tailored for China.

179

Trotsky, Leon. Problems of the Chinese Revolution. 3d ed. New York: Paragon, 1966. vi, 432pp. Apps., chron. These essays written between 1927 and 1931 convey Trotsky's views on the development of the

revolution in China at a time when the Comintern was directing the recovery of the Chinese Communist Party after the failure of the united front policy. An introduction by Benjamin Schwartz is included.

See also entries 153, 155, 174, 175, 180.

India

180

Maron, Stanley. "The Political Philosophy of M. N. Roy," Asian Studies (Quezon City) (Dec. 1966), 464-78. A teacher of philosophy and acquaintance of M. N. Roy's traces Roy's early career as a Comintern agent and the development of his actions and ideas as a nationalist politician in India.

See also entry 156.

Korea

181

Lee, Chong-Sik. "Kim Il-Song of North Korea," Asian Survey (June 1967), 374-82. A political scientist describes Kim's early political career, evaluates the Communist version of his guerrilla record, speculates on the motives of Russian assistance between 1945 and 1948, and discusses Kim's post-World War II political style.

182

Suh, Dae-Sook. The Korean Communist Movement, 1918-1948. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1967. 406pp. Maps, bibl., ind. Factionalism, scattered bases, the indifference of the Comintern, the lack of ideological discipline and leadership—and the Japanese police—spelled defeat for the old Korean Communist movement. Kim Il-song came to power with Russian aid in 1948.

See also entry 153.

Uncwar Entries 183-184

Philippines

183

Sturtevant, David R. "Guardia de Honor: Revitalization Within the Revolution," Asian Studies (Quezon City) (Aug. 1966), 342-52. A professor discusses the Philippine peasant movement of 1892-1902 which culminated in the short-lived communities of Cabaruan and Santa Ana. He describes the movement's Catholic origins, relations with the regime and the United States, its internal structure, and its survival.

Vietnam

See entry 157.

Europe

France

See entry 158.

Soviet Union

See entries 156, 178.

Latin America

Cuba

See entry 146.

Middle East

Iran

See entry 168.

Turkey

See entry 168.

North America

See entries 146, 147.

World War II Experiences

Asia

China

See entry 174.

India

See entry 156.

Korea

See entry 182.

Vietnam

See entry 152.

Post-World War II Experiences

Africa

General

184

Roucek, Joseph S. "The Rising Tide of Military in Black Africa," International Review (Meerut) (Dec. 1966), 64-78. Throughout the continent Africans look to military leaders to solve the modernization problems unremedied by postindependence regimes.

See entries 136, 139.

Algeria

See entry 149.

Uncwar Entries 185-191

Angola

185

"A Brief History of the FNLA-MPLA Struggle for Angola," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 41,048, No. 566 (May 16, 1967), 18-22. Translated from Le Courrier D'Afrique (Kinshasa) (Apr. 15-16, 1967), 1, 4; (Apr. 17, 1967) 1, 2. Incidents and victims of a fratricidal struggle within the insurgent movement in Angola are listed.

186

Da Silva, Carlos Mario Alexandrino. "The Problem of the So-Called 'Angolan Guerrillas,'" Translations on Africa (JPRS), 40,970, No. 560 (May 10, 1967), 1-4. Translated from ABC Diario de Angola (Luanda) (Mar. 23, 1967), 3. This editorial claims that the rebel forces are extremely weak.

See also entry 140.

Cameroon

187

Fosso, François. "Revolutionary Activities and Death of Cameroonesse Leftist Afana Osende Described," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 40,599, No. 538 (Apr. 12, 1967), 10-19. Translated from La Voix du Peuple (Brussels) (Mar. 17, 1967), 10-11. Comrade Osende initiated the guerrilla war in the Boumba-Ngoko region; he was killed in action on March 15, 1966.

Cape Verde Islands

See entries 140, 192.

Congo (Kinshasa)

188

Political Headquarters of the (Rebel) Western Front. "Congo-Kinshasa Rebel Struggle Analyzed by Its Political Headquarters," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 40,506, No. 530 (Apr. 4, 1967), 13-23. Translated from

L'An 3 de le Revolution Congolaise (Brussels) (Oct 3, 1966), 3-36. Lack of organization and experience in mobilizing masses explains the rebels' reverses.

See also entry 138.

Ethiopia

189

"Christian Leader Quits Eritrean Liberation Front and Returns to Ethiopia," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 41,235, No. 577 (June 1, 1967), 37-44. Translated from Il Quotidiano Eritreo (Asmara) (May 16, 1967), 3-4. Religious strife caused Tzeggai Ghebmedhin to defect. His comments in this interview concern his defection, other leaders, and support from the Arab bloc.

Ghana

190

Bretton, Henry L. The Rise and Fall of Kwame Nkrumah: A Study of Personal Rule in Africa. Washington, D.C.: Praeger, 1966. xii, 232pp. Bibl., apps., notes, ind. This detailed analysis of Nkrumah's political machine notes that the disloyalty of army officers, which resulted in the 1966 coup d'etat, was a direct result of Nkrumah's methods of government.

Kenya

191

Barnett, Donald L., and Karari Njama. Mau Mau From Within: Autobiography and Analysis of Kenya's Peasant Revolt. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1966. 512pp. Ill., maps, bibl., gloss., ind. An anthropologist supplies the background for a teacher-participant's account of the peasant movement. The book covers the movement's rituals, administration, goals, and responses to government measures.

See also entry 149

Uncwar Entries 192-198

Mozambique

See entries 140, 192.

Nigeria

See entry 154.

Portuguese Guinea

192

Chiicote, Ronald H. "Nationalist Documents on Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and Mocambique." African Studies Bulletin (Apr. 1967), 22-42. This bibliography is part of a collection gathered by the author for deposit at the Hoover Institute. A book of translations and annotated references is scheduled for publication in 1967.

See also entry 140.

Rhodesia

193

Shamuyarira, Nathan M. "The Nationalist Movement in Zimbabwe," African Forum (Winter 1967), 34-42. Reciting the legal, police, and socioeconomic controls of the whites over the black majority in Rhodesia, this article urges unity on the part of the now militant nationalist movement.

Sudan

194

Shepherd, George W. Jr. "National Integration and the Southern Sudan," Journal of Modern African Studies (London), No. 2 (1966), 193-212. The sociological and historical aspects of schism, the Khartoum Conference of March 1965, and separatist groups are discussed as they bear upon the Arab government's failure to impose national unity by force.

Asia

General

See entry 136.

Burma

195

Middleton, Drew. "Flickering War Plaguing Burma," The New York Times (May 6, 1967), 1, 8. Map. This summary of the ongoing civil war briefly notes the insurgent groups, their strongholds, financial activities, ideologies, and military tactics.

China

See entry 173.

India

196

"The Nagas Look Toward Peking," Foreign Report (London) (June 22, 1967), 5-7. This editorial foresees the possible alternatives to the present Naga posture towards New Delhi: A. Z. Phize, the militant exile leader, may remain in London, allowing the local Nagas to negotiate a peaceful settlement; or negotiations may disintegrate, with the Nagas resuming the fight, aided by Peking.

See also entry 156.

Indonesia

197

Kirk, Donald. "Here Lies Bung Karno," The New Leader (Apr. 10, 1967), 6-11. Pt. A journalist outlines certain qualities which have characterized Sukarno's personal and political style since the beginning of his career.

198

van der Kroef, Justus M. "How Dead Is the Indonesian Communist Party?" Communist

Uncwar Entries 199-204

Affairs (Jan.-Feb. 1967), 3-10. A specialist in Asian communism details the remaining sources of support for the Indonesian Communist Party, noting that Peking has become the seat of an Indonesian government-in-exile. The Communists may exploit the population's resentment of army power and poor economic conditions.

Korea

See entry 182.

Laos

199

"Brief History of the Lao Patriotic Front," Translations on South and East Asia (JPRS), 40,776, No. 152 (Apr. 26, 1967), 6-11. Chart. Translated from Revue Militaire Generale (Paris) (Jan. 1967), 88-89; (Mar. 1967) 409-11. Parallel political and military organizations, nationalist appeals, and the role of Pathet Lao bases in the Communist strategy for South Vietnam are briefly discussed.

200

Head, Simon. "Balance of Powers," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Mar. 30, 1967), 606-608. Ill., map. The current "truce" in the Laotian civil war is attributed to a tacit agreement between Hanoi and Moscow (not Washington). Pathet Lao losses of territory to the royal army in 1965-66 are noted in a discussion of international interests in Laos.

See also entry 150.

Malaysia

201

van der Kroef, Justus M. "Communism and Malaysia," Asian Studies (Quezon City) (Dec. 1966), 549-71. Friction among Malaysia, Singapore, Sarawak—and Peking's support for Communists oriented toward China—continue to threaten Malaysian stability. The

development of Malaysian communism and recent Communist activities and government countermeasures are discussed.

See also entry 149.

Philippines

202

van der Kroef, Justus M. "Communist Fronts in the Philippines," Problems of Communism (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 65-75. A professor assesses sources of Communist support among the peasantry and urban student and labor organizations in 1966, noting that these forces may boost Communist influence by making common cause on the issue of anti-Americanism.

Singapore

See entry 201.

Thailand

203

Santosh, A. B. "The First Round," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Apr. 6, 1967), 23-25. Ill. A journalist discusses the inadequate political counterinsurgency measures in Communist-threatened Thailand, noting the superiority of Communist radio programs in the northeast, in reception and content, to the Bangkok government broadcasts.

204

Tong, Andre. "Will Thailand Be Another Vietnam?" Translations on South and East Asia (JPRS), 40,571, No. 150 (Apr. 7, 1967), 15-24. Translated from Est et Ouest (Paris) (Feb. 1-15, 1967), 18-22. Peking helped Thai leftist Mongkon na Nakon to merge Communist groups into a united front, and the Communist nations assisted the insurgency with cadre training and radio propaganda.

See also entry 150.

Uncwar Entries 205-213

Vietnam

- 205
Apple, R. W., Jr. "The Value of the Hills," The New York Times (May 8, 1967), 9. Map. To protect their base at Khesanh, U.S. Marines drove North Vietnamese troops from Hills 881 North, 881 South, and 861 at much expense to themselves. Communist troops would like to siphon off U.S. manpower from the rest of the country by attracting it to the northwest mountain area.
- *206
Diduryk, (Capt.) Myron. "The Enemy as I Knew Him," Infantry (May-June 1967), 24-27. Ill. The author profiles "typical" troops of the North Vietnamese Army and the Viet Cong, briefly noting their weaponry, tactics, and battlefield evacuation techniques.
- 207
Fall, Bernard B. Viet-Nam Witness, 1953-1966. Washington, D.C.: Praeger, 1966. 363pp. Ill., maps, bibl., ind. In these essays written between 1954 and 1966. Fall showed that more fruitful alternatives to French and U.S. policies existed and were publicized throughout the period. Communist organization and tactics are discussed.
- 208
Galula, David. "Military Considerations in Vietnam," Studies on the Soviet Union (Munich), No. 2 (1966), 29-42. A retired French military officer examines the balance of opposing forces and strategies since the U.S. escalation in 1965, the war in North Vietnam, and the possibility of Chinese Communist intervention.
- 209
Knoebl, Kuno. Victor Charlie: The Face of the War in Viet-Nam. Translated by Abe Farbstein. Washington, D.C.: Praeger, 1967. xiv, 304pp. An Austrian journalist presents the war as seen in the company of Viet Cong, Montagnards, peasants, and U.S. troops. His illuminating account covers the Viet Cong organization (a major factor in their success), military tactics, reaction to the hamlet program, and their psychological operations.
- *210
Meyer, (Lt. Col.) Walter P. "The Montagnards of Vietnam [Part I]," Infantry (Mar.-Apr. 1967), 20-24. Summarizing the social characteristics and external relations of the Vietnamese hill tribesmen, the author notes measures taken by the Viet Cong to gain control of the Bahnar and Jarai peoples.
- 211
Pike, Douglas. "Mystique of the Viet Cong," Army (June 1967), 24-31. Ill. Careful organization building is the primary strength of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam. Pike discusses the NLF's organization, recruitment, and elements in its revolutionary ideology and presents biographical information on its leaders. This article is an excerpt from the author's Viet Cong, published in 1966.
- 212
Pike, Douglas. "The Struggle Movement," Army (June 1967), 32-33. Vietnamese Communist leaders are faced with justifying the increasing use of "armed struggle" to gain the ends of the liberation movement. This article is an excerpt from the author's Viet Cong, published in 1966.
- 213
Ray, Michele. "Vietcong Prisoner Michele Ray," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS), 40,551, No. 141 (Apr. 6, 1967), 10-17. Translated from Der Stern (Hamburg) (Mar. 12, 1967), 191-95. A French journalist spent time with the Viet Cong in January and February 1967. Her account includes some information on how insurgents responded to U.S. air strikes in South Vietnam.

214

"Recent Resounding Victories of the People's Armed Forces in the South," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS), 40,823, No. 156 (May 1, 1967), 1-3. Translated from Nhan Dan (Hanoi) (Mar. 25, 1967), 1, 4. This editorial praises the attacks on U.S. air bases in 1966 and 1967, giving figures on casualties and materiel losses inflicted.

*215

Stapleto., (Maj.) Homer L. "Trung Luong--Setpiece Vietnam," Military Review (May 1967), 36-44. Ill., map. In August 1966, the Viet Cong attacked a village in Dinh Tuong Province and were driven off by local defense forces. This article describes the battle in detail.

216

U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Confirmation of VC Atrocities," Psychological Opportunities (Apr. 1967), 7-8. This article gives statistics on assassinations and other terrorist measures by the Viet Cong in 1966 and 1967; one incident, which occurred in 1964, is described.

217

"A Victorious Spring," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS), 41,112, No. 172 (May 22, 1967), 10-13. Translated from Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) (Apr. 26, 1967) 1, 4. Presenting casualty and materiel loss statistics, this editorial hails the victories of Communist forces over U.S. troops in the spring of 1967.

218

Viet Thanh. "Contributing Procedures to Successful Military Operation of Infantry Division," Translations on North Vietnam (JPRS), 41,139, No. 175 (May 24, 1967), 19-21. Translated from Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi) (Apr. 18, 1967), 2. Political cadres and unit commanders solved food and health problems in North Vietnamese Army Infantry Division H.

219

"Vietnam: (1) Polling in the South, (2) Pressure on the North," Foreign Report (London) (Apr. 13, 1967), 3-7. While the Viet Cong employ terrorist measures to sabotage local elections in South Vietnam, Hanoi continues to refuse to embark on peace negotiations, which might lessen support from Peking and threaten the authority of the party in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

220

Warner, Denis. "Hanoi's Summer Offensive: A Bigger War in Prospect," The Reporter (June 29, 1967), 31-34. Map. A journalist describes the Communist experimentation in weaponry and tactics in northern South Vietnam from February to June 1967. His observations led him to believe that the heaviest fighting in this region since the Indochina war is yet to come.

221

Weiss, Joseph J. "Vietnam--A Doctor's Journal," Commentary (May 1967), 52-59. Filled with the impressions of a U.S. physician who voluntarily served in the civilian hospital in Camau, An Xuyen Province, in 1966, this article briefly illuminates the complexities of Viet Cong control of the province.

See also entries 141-145, 148, 149, 151, 152, 157, 167, 171, 173, 199.

Europe

Greece

222

Bailey, George. "The Puritan Revolt in Greece," The Reporter (May 18, 1967), 19-21. Ill. Economic power holders backed the army elements which overthrew the Papandreous on April 21, 1967. The popular reaction was one of calm acceptance.

223

Panteli, Steven. "The Greek Political Crisis."

Uncwar Entries 224-230

Contemporary Review (London) (May 1967), 227-34. In the opinion of the author, the interaction among King Constantine, Prime Minister Papandreou, and Parliament between 1965 and 1967 shows the immaturity of constitutional democracy in Greece.

224

Wheeler, Marcus. "Greece: Grapes of Wrath," The World Today (London) (June 1967), 231-39. This interpretation of the 1967 coup d'état dwells on these issues: the political role and control of the Armed Forces, the role of the crown in politics, the Papandreous' position, and communism. The author feels that the coup damaged the prospects of Greek democracy.

Hungary

225

Aczel, Tamas (ed.). Ten Years After: The Hungarian Revolution in the Perspective of History. New York: Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 1967. Bibl., chron. These largely philosophical essays are concerned with the historical context and the legacy of the values upheld by Hungarian revolutionaries in 1956.

Latin America

General

226

Gittings, John. "Guerrilla Boom," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (May 11, 1967), 308, 311-12, 315. Ill. "It is naive and disingenuous for governments to see the hand of Havana—far less of Peking—" behind the every move of Latin America's guerrillas, according to a journalist reporting from Santiago de Chile.

See also entry 137.

Bolivia

227

Otero, Ramiro. "The Communists of Bolivia in the Fight for Unity of the Popular Forces," World Marxist Review (Toronto) (Apr. 1967), 79-82. Map. Isolated from democratic leftist forces, Bolivian Communists sustained severe government repression in 1965; they continue to support the National Liberation Front and are preparing for their third congress in 1967.

Chile

228

McCoy, Terry L. "The Seizure of 'Los Cristales': A Case Study of the Marxist Left in Chile," Inter-American Economic Affairs (Summer 1967), 73-94. The seizure of a plantation by the peasant union in October 1965 embarrassed the Frei administration and illuminated the contradictions in the leftist commitment to "peaceful struggle." The author is the research assistant of the Land Tenure Center/Chile.

Colombia

229

Gomez, Alberto. "The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and Their Perspectives," World Marxist Review (Toronto) (Apr. 1967), 59-67. Map. The author surveys the development of the peasant self-defense movement, led by the Communist Party, from 1949 to 1966.

See also entries 141, 154.

Venezuela

230

Menendez Rodriguez, Mario. "Why We're Rebels," Atlas (July 1967), 27-32. Translated from Sucesos (Mexico City). Ill. A journalist elicits comments from Venezuelan guerrilla leaders on the subjects of anti-imperialism, rural versus urban warfare,

Cuba, a 1964 attack on a plantation, and the effects of secrecy on guerrilla morale.

Middle East

General

See entries 136, 172.

Iraq

231

Salomon, Gershon. "Some Aspects of the Kurdish Revolt," New Outlook (Tel Aviv) (May 1967), 47-51. Notes. The author discusses the rivalry between Kurdish leaders Barzani and Talabani, and he explains why the Iranian Government has been willing recently to send aid to the Iraqi Kurds.

See also entry 168.

Yemen

232

Vocke, Harold. "What Goes on in Yemen," Atlas (May 1967), 21-25. Translated from Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (Frankfurt). A journalist explains why Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, and the United States prefer not to publicize the brutalities committed against royalist tribesmen by the Republican government of Yemen.

SECTION IV
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL
BACKGROUND FACTORS

BACKGROUND FACTORS

Historical

Dates

See entries 240, 241, 248.

International Relations

See entry 248.

Ethnic and Social

Dress

See entry 265.

Education, Facilities, Religious, Secular, etc.

See entries 234, 236, 237, 241, 244, 250, 260,
265, 267.

Family Structure

See entry 235.

Food

See entries 252, 265.

Medical Care and Facilities

See entry 266.

Religion, Superstitions, Taboos, etc.

See entries 241, 242, 245, 252, 265, 266.

Religious Hierarchy, Leadership

See entry 268.

Social Reforms

See entries 237, 260.

Social Structure, Castes, Ethnic Groups, Tribes

See entries 235, 241-243, 252, 258, 260-262,
265.

Economic

Economic Reforms, Plans, Development

233

Rostow, Eugene V. "The Importance of Agricultural Development in Our Strategy for Peace," Department of State Bulletin (June 5, 1967), 856-65. The U.S. Under Secretary for Political Affairs advocates government stimulation of a world agricultural revolution and the involvement of U.S. private enterprise in the war on hunger; he reviews the history of U.S. economic and technical aid.

See also entries 236, 238, 239, 244, 246, 247,
249, 251, 253-256, 262, 265, 269.

Land Use

See entries 238, 239, 246, 259, 264, 269.

Level of Technological, Industrial Development

See entries 236, 238-240, 244, 246, 247, 251,
256, 258, 259, 264, 265, 269.

Background Entries 234-235

Means of Livelihood

See entries 238, 239, 242, 244, 246, 247, 252, 258, 264-266.

Ownership of Capital and Productive Elements

See entries 247, 258, 269.

Transportation: Facilities, Ports, Market Roads, etc.

See entries 238, 239, 248, 264-266.

Political

Dissident Groups

234
Wang Chao-tien. "Seething Students," *Atlas* (June 1967), 32-37. III. Students from China, Indonesia, India, and South Africa write condemnations of the stifling, corrupt, rigid governments in their countries, and of students who are passively subordinate or fanatically supportive.

See also entries 243, 255, 263, 264, 268.

Illegal Political Movements and Activities

See entries 255, 263-265.

Intergroup Antagonisms and Relations

See entries 235, 241-243, 252, 261.

International Relations

See entries 233, 240, 243, 246-249, 253, 256, 257, 262, 269.

Local Governing Bodies (Village Councils, etc.)

See entries 265, 267.

Military and/or Government Image

235

Dwidvedi, O. P. "Bureaucratic Corruption in Developing Countries," *Asian Survey* (Apr. 1967) 245-53. Tables. Bureaucrats in developing countries who pass out jobs and favors to relatives and friends demonstrate a respect for traditional loyalties; efforts to adopt the Western concept of competent, impersonal executives create a double standard for behavior.

See also entries 245, 255, 256, 262, 264.

National Government Structure

See entries 235, 245, 254, 259, 262, 265, 267.

Personalities

See entries 008, 010, 013, 022, 024, 025, 027, 033, 035, 036, 240, 242, 245, 254, 256, 257, 259, 265, 267, 268.

Political Ideology, Platforms, Programs, Reforms

See entries 234, 245, 262, 265.

Political Parties

See entries 245, 254, 255, 239.

Role of the Military

See entries 240, 255, 262, 267, 269.

Arts

Architecture

See entries 265, 266.

Handicrafts

See entry 265.

Geographical

Africa

General

236
Lardner, Godfrey E. A. "Science and Technology in Africa," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists (June 1967), 36-39. The director of the Natural Resources and Transport Division of the U.N. Economic Committee for Africa feels that the present emphasis on aiding poor countries through expanding research facilities in advanced countries should be modified. Poor countries should be helped to train their own manpower.

237
Verbeke, Ronald. "Problems Concerning the Choice of Vehicular Languages," Presence Africaine (Fourth Quarterly 1966), 101-12. The author feels that African children must necessarily master a European language in addition to their maternal language; he says the present language instruction is inadequate and suggests that languages be taught at the primary level.

Chad

238
"Chad I: Rural Renewal Along the Bahr Azoum," ILO Panorama (Geneva) (May-June 1967), 16-23. Ill., map. An area on the Bahr Azoum river was chosen in 1961 as a site for International Labor Organization help and advice on nutrition, hygiene, literacy, crafts, and crop improvement. Primitive implements and techniques have been modified, and farmers demonstrate their faith in ILO recommendations.

239

Sutcliffe, Peter. "Chad II: Setting Village Craftsmen up in Business," ILO Panorama (Geneva) (May-June 1967), 26-32. Ill. At village workshops in southern Chad, International Labor Organization experts provide craft training in wood and iron and instruction in elementary mathematics (for use in cash transactions which have replaced the barter system); they also test the applications of new skills.

Ghana

240
Lawrie, (Col.) W. G. A. "Some Personal Impressions of Ghana," Army Quarterly (London) (Apr. 1967), 87-95. The former defense adviser to the British High Commissioner in Accra says Britain should hold on to her friends in West Africa, particularly the military officers who are so British in outlook as to be trustworthy. British and French colonization are briefly compared.

Malagasy

241
Deval, Raymond. "Study of the Moslem Minority in the Malagasy Republic," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 41,537, No. 590 (June 23, 1967), 4-51. Translated from Revue de Madagascar (Tananarive) (First Quarter 1967), 5-32. Map, diagram. The weaknesses of Malagasy Islam are its lack of homogeneity, its internal divisions, and its failure to penetrate the inner island.

Nigeria

242
Garrison, Lloyd. "The Ibos Go It Alone," The New York Times Magazine (June 11, 1967), 30-32, 34-36. Ill., map. The newly declared Republic of Biafra (made up of Ibo tribesmen of East Nigeria) resulted from African desires to realign on ethnic lines. Yoruba, Hausa, and Ibo tribesmen, rivals in an area carved out and governed by the British, seek to reshape their destinies.

Background Entries 243-250

South Africa

See entry 234.

Asia

General

See entry 235.

Cambodia

243

"Friendship With Frictions," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (June 15, 1967), 623-24, 626-28. Ill. The Chinese influence in Cambodia is quite extensive, particularly in the economic sphere and increasingly among politically dissident students. Sihanouk wishes to control Chinese infiltration while maintaining friendly relations with Peking.

244

Garry, Robert. "Modernisation of Rural Areas in Cambodia," Civilisations (Brussels), No. 4 (1966), 460-73. The Cambodian Government has undertaken development projects, which are described here, with the aim of increasing farm incomes, producing raw materials for industry, raising productivity, achieving self-sufficiency in certain needs, and improving health and education.

245

Smith, Roger M. "Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia," Asian Survey (June 1967), 353-62. For more than twenty years, Sihanouk has attempted to modernize his country, to define and salvage meaningful aspects of Buddhist thought, to integrate the rural peasantry into national political affairs, and to restructure the national government.

China

246

Buck, John, et al. Food and Agriculture in Communist China. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover

Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, 1966. xiii, 171pp. Charts, notes, tables, gloss., ind. Without technological improvements in the agricultural sector, China may not be able to offset malnutrition and famine. Miscalculated planning and misrepresented statistics are revealed and analyzed.

247

Eckstein, Alexander. Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade: Implications for U.S. Policy. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1966. xvii, 366pp. Charts, bibl., apps., notes, tables, ind. The United States is urged to remove the embargo against China and adopt a policy which will bring China into the family of nations and reduce her propensity for aggressive behavior.

248

Fitzgerald, C. P. "Tension on the Sino-Soviet Border," Foreign Affairs (July 1967), 683-93. Map. Mao's claims to Soviet territory are corollary to his policy of projecting an image of the U. S. S. R. as a sham Communist state, bourgeois, reactionary and revisionist, unashamedly profiting from the evil deeds of the imperial czars. The author is a professor of Far Eastern history at Canberra.

249

Grossman, Bernhard. "The Influence of the War in Vietnam on the Economy of Communist China," Studies on the Soviet Union, No. 2 (1966), 68-73. Chinese economic aims are furthered under the stress of the war situation; people are required to produce more, consume less, support a military defense system in anticipation of a U. S. attack, and aid the Viet Cong.

250

Munthe-Kaas, Harald. "School Holidays," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (June 15, 1967), 618, 621, 623. Ill. In Peking a correspondent finds no evidence that Chinese are receiving regular teaching at any level. Military training and Mao's thought

Background Entries 251-257

comprise the curriculum in the primary and secondary schools, two-thirds of which now meet part time.

251

Niu Sien-Chong. "China's Mineral Wealth," Ordinance (May-June 1967), 587-90. Map. A civilian adviser in the National Defense Planning Bureau of the Republic of China (Taiwan) estimates the richness of China's mineral resources, points out the geographical vulnerabilities which the U.S.S.R. can exploit, and concludes that China can be a first-class power if her resources are developed.

See also entry 234.

Fiji

252

Chauhan, I. S. "Social Groups and Categories in a Small Town," Man in India (Jan. - Mar. 1967), 15-34. The population of Labasa, Fiji, comprises racial, religious, class, and nationalistic communities with strictly interpreted rules concerning interdining, intermarriage, and other social relations. Indians make up 68 percent of the population of 3,400.

India

253

Berkes, Ross N. "Indian-Pakistani Relations," Current History (May 1967), 289-94, 308. Map. Recalcitrance, hatred, and suspicion characterize Indian-Pakistani relations, especially in regard to Kashmir, which is still a hot spot after twenty years. The United States, the U.S.S.R., and China are involved in a round of negotiations, ill-feeling, threats of war, and aid and treaty arrangements with both nations.

See also entries 234, 235.

Indonesia

254

Roeder, O. G. "Indonesia Without Sukarno,"

Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Apr. 13, 1967), 61-63. Ill. Writing from Djakarta, this journalist believes that a change of approach characterizes Suharto's government in Indonesia. Roeder briefly outlines Suharto's economic stabilization plan and his effort to remove corrupt and inefficient politicians.

255

van der Kroef, Justus M. "How Dead Is the Indonesian Communist Party?" Communist Affairs (Jan.-Feb. 1967), 3-10. A University of Bridgeport political scientist estimates the influence of the army and of students on the Communist Party (now underground). The peasantry are distrustful of the army-run government and dissatisfied with the hard economic conditions; the Communists are exploiting the situation.

See also entries 234, 269.

Korea

256

Axelbank, Albert. "Why the Re-election of Park Is Practically Certain," The New Republic (Apr. 29, 1967), 9-11. This reporter accurately predicted Park's reelection as South Korea's president on the grounds that Park had improved economic conditions, provided security by insisting on the continued presence of U.S. troops, and had won respect despite rumored corruption.

Laos

257

Head, Simon. "Balance of Powers," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Mar. 30, 1967), 606-608. Ill., map. The reprieve in Laotian fighting is not due to a tacit understanding between North Vietnam and the United States but to the good relations which Souvanna Phouma maintains with Moscow. Apparently the Soviets feel that Phouma will take limited U.S. aid.

Background Entries 258-265

Malaysia

258

Ali Bin Mat Salleh. "Plural Problems," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (June 22, 1967), 671-73. Ill. The rational exploitation of natural resources (hardwood forests and palm oil) in Sarawak and Sabah meets developmental obstacles because of the ethnic diversity of the area and the difficulties of guaranteeing entrepreneurial protections.

259

"Central Threats," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (June 29, 1967), 713-15. Ill. Since civil servants are barred from political life, peasants distrustful of intellectuals and low-calibre, corrupt politicians control Sabahan affairs. If the forestry industry can be made to pay for educational and economic development, a truly effective political opposition may grow up in Sabah.

260

Roff, Margaret. "The Politics of Language in Malaya," Asian Survey (May 1967), 316-28. Malay has been chosen as the official language, but there have been demands that Tamil, Chinese, and English be given official status also and that freedom of use be guaranteed. The intensity of feeling about language may cause intercommunal fighting to erupt.

New Guinea

See entry 269.

Pakistan

See entry 253.

Taiwan

261

Mendel, Douglas H. "Forbidden Fruit in Formosa," Trans-Action (Apr. 1967), 52-55. Ill. An associate professor of political

science at the University of Wisconsin discusses the difficulties in making an objective study of political attitudes on Taiwan. The "mainlander police" system harries the anti-Nationalists; interview arrangements and a choice of questions must be carefully made.

Thailand

262

Darling, Frank C. "America and Thailand," Asian Survey (Apr. 1967), 213-25. The military and economic cooperation between the United States and Thailand reflects common interests in preventing Communist subversion. Thai social, economic, and political factors which influence United States-Thai relations are discussed.

263

Santosh, A. B. "The First Round," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Apr. 6, 1967), 23-25. Ill. This journalist reports on subversive activities in central Thailand, where Communist propaganda and terrorism are as frequently reported as in northeast or southern Thailand. Critics of the Thai Government call for less dependence on U. S. arms; they prefer a political solution.

264

Starnes, Frances L. "Troubled Triangle," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (June 22, 1967), 659-61, 663. Ill., map. Despite the work of U. S. advisers, a Thai development program is stymied by poor, worn-out soil, subsistence agricultural patterns, the presence of North Vietnamese infiltrators and the threat of insurgency, and the uncoordinated government efforts at the regional and provincial levels.

265

White, Peter T. "Hopes and Fears in Booming Thailand," National Geographic (July 1967), 76-125. Ill., map. The Thai Government has enlisted the aid of U. S. advisers and technicians in building transport and

Background Entries 266-269

communications networks, and there is new emphasis on good government in the villages. Despite these efforts, the threat of Communist insurgency is evidenced everywhere.

West Irian, Australian disregard of indigenous land tenure practices in New Guinea, and the de-emphasis by both Australia and Indonesia of a proposed plebiscite add to the discontent among the peoples of the island.

266

Wulff, Robert M. Village of the Outcasts. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1967. ix, 227pp. Bibl. Wulff's experience in establishing villages for leprosy patients in rural Thailand was part of the inspiration for the Peace Corps. Flora and fauna, diseases, religious beliefs, medical care, and transportation are described in his diaries written between 1952 and 1962.

Soviet Union

See entry 248.

Vietnam

267

Public Administration Bulletin, Vietnam, USAID (Saigon) (Apr. 1, 1967). 89pp. Map. This publication includes decrees and documents on the following topics: the central government, the national election, local government and rural development, labor unions, refugees, open-arms policy and returnees, provincial and civil-military personnel, and administrative notes on taxes, enemy propaganda, and the use of interpreters.

268

Tran Van Dinh. "Ky v. Buddhists—Round 2," The New Republic (May 13, 1967), 15-19. The former acting ambassador of Vietnam to the United States (1964) assesses the extent of Buddhist, student, and military opposition to Ky, and suggests that the United States utilize its opportunities to support nonmilitary leaders and develop more sensitivity to Buddhist feelings and interests.

West Irian

269

Standish, W. A. "Chaffing at the Bit," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) (Apr. 13, 1967), 86-88. Ill., map. The presence of from 3,000 to 5,000 Indonesian troops in

SECTION V
REVIEWS

Reviews

Social Science Research Applied to Latin American Development Problems

272. De Vries, Egbert (ed.). Social Research and Rural Life in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean Region. Paris: UNESCO, 1966. 275pp. Tables, app.

Social Research and Rural Life in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean Region comprises the proceedings of a seminar organized by UNESCO in accordance with its authorization "to promote the application of the social sciences to the problems of rural life."

Edited by the rector of the Institute of Social Studies in the Hague, this material on existing social and economic patterns and trends in Latin America was presented by Latin national civil servants and social scientists in consultation with their governments. Representatives from UNESCO and the U.N. Specialized Agencies and Intergovernmental Organizations also participated in the seminar, introducing thoughts on a range of subjects: land tenure and the labor aspects of agricultural development, the influence of tradition on productivity, agricultural cooperatives and university extension programs in the rural communities, literacy and adult education campaigns, and rural health problems. The negative and positive aspects of the rural development projects studied are identified and discussed, and possible applications of social science concepts to the introduction of technical change and the solution of developmental problems are suggested.

The book concludes with a list of documents produced as a result of the seminar, and the footnotes to the text itself constitute a valuable body of citations to related material. Unfortunately, not all the papers included bibliographies.

—Margaret Bittick

The Future of Latin America

270. Department of Economic Affairs, Pan American Union. Latin America: Problems and Perspectives of Economic Development, 1963-1964. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1966. 242pp. Charts.
271. Reidy, Joseph W. Strategy for the Americas. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1966. 204pp. Preface, bibl.

Latin America's economic status is explored in Latin America: Problems and Perspectives of Economic Development, 1963-1964, while its political status in the world community is analyzed in Strategy for the Americas. Each work is a valid contribution to the current literature on South America.

In the first book, prepared by the Secretariat of the Organization of American States, Latin America's current state of economic development is outlined, and perspectives for the immediate future are drawn. Problems that receive special treatment in this thorough work are the need for increased foreign trade, the heavy short-term indebtedness of larger countries, the serious drop of foreign investment, the prevalence of low agricultural productivity and poor marketing facilities, the failure of public sectors to generate sufficient levels of savings, and internal limitations on the mobilization of resources. Each of these problem areas is thoroughly investigated and clarified by numerous charts and tables. Despite the many problems outlined, the overall view is one of hope for Latin America's economic development.

Joseph Reidy's outlook for South America is also optimistic. In his view Latin America's fuller identification with the modern West is the primary objective of a strategy for the Americas, and a political triangle formed by Europe, Latin America, and the United States would create an ideal community.

In an effort to present the best methods for closer United States-Latin American development, the author probes the meaning of major Latin American political, social, and economic trends and analyzes South America's changing power structure. He concludes that a clearly conceived set of priorities, backed by realistic use of power, is necessary to bring about an Atlantic Triangle. If the West can display cultural empathy and a tolerance for diversity, Western power and the attraction which the Western way of life holds for the Latin can exert a strong influence in Latin America.

Both books are the result of thorough research. Strategy for the Americas is by nature more subjective than Latin America: Problems and Perspectives of Economic Development, 1963-1964, but Reidy's conclusions are soundly based on information drawn from academicians, economists, journalists, diplomats, and senior political figures. Together the books provide an insight into the numerous problems Latin America faces, showing how vitally they affect our own way of life.

—Heidi Berry

Influence of Latin American Institutions on Contemporary Political Development

273. Tomasek, Robert D. (ed.). Latin American Politics: Studies of the Contemporary Scene. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books, Doubleday, 1966. xi, 585pp.

Latin American Politics: Studies of the Contemporary Scene is an anthology of 24 essays on the role of various institutions in Latin American politics and their influence on the contemporary political development of 10 nations.

Edited by an associate professor of political science at the University of Kansas, these essays cover such topics as student participation in politics; the land tenure issue; the multi-party systems; the long dependent and antagonistic relationships of Central American states to the United States; the social, political, and economic implications of specific cultural characteristics; the problem of minorities; and the origins and personifications of charismatic leadership.

Among the contributors, all of whom are specialists in Latin American affairs, are John J. Johnson and Edwin Lieuwin, who discuss the role of the military, and William S. Stokes and Russell H. Fitzgibbon, who contribute a study of violence as a political factor.

The authors differ widely in the treatment of their material, which ranges from comparative, behavioral, historical, and analytical points of view to problem-oriented and case study approaches. Although all the essays have been previously published, this collection brings together a variety of approaches which should be very helpful to the student of Latin American affairs, whether he addresses himself to the study of topical or country-by-country problems.

—Margaret Bittick

Reviews

Economic Integration Efforts

274. Castillo, Carlos M. Growth and Integration in Central America. Washington, D. C.: Praeger, 1966. x, 186pp. Maps, bibl., notes.
275. Dell, Sidney. A Latin American Common Market? New York: Oxford University Press, 1966. ix, 336pp. Apps., tables, ind.
276. Wionczek, Miguel S. (ed.). Latin American Economic Integration: Experiences and Prospects. xi, 310pp. Bibl.

Written by experts and useful to students of Latin America and international economics, these three volumes illuminate the vastness and complexity of the subject of Latin American economic integration and provide an excellent background to the economic issues faced by representatives to the inter-American conference at Punta del Este, Uruguay, last April. Many topics are covered in these books: the role of regional development in weaning the underdeveloped economies of Latin America, Africa, and Asia from detrimental dependence on the industrially advanced nations; the traditional economic development in Latin America; the irrelevance of orthodox economic theory to the problems of integration in underdeveloped areas; integration treaties in Latin America since the 1950's; requisite institutional development; free trade, customs unions, foreign enterprise, payments systems and other financial matters, and maritime transportation problems; and comparisons of the Central American and Latin American integration programs.

In his pessimistic analysis, Sidney Dell, an economist with the United Nations and author of Trade Blocs and Common Markets, underscores inadequacies. Unsatisfactory negotiations to reduce trade barriers among members of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) have tended to reinforce existing trade patterns and have failed to stimulate industrial development. Compensatory incentives in the Montevideo Treaty (1960) have failed to overcome the resistance by the poorest LAFTA nations to full participation in the mutual lowering of trade barriers. Joint projects in the field of maritime transportation have been unable to crack the refusal of international shipping companies to implement nondiscriminatory policies on Latin cargoes. Relevant international organizations are as yet too weak to facilitate integration.

Dell sees strong regional planning as a must for Latin American economic development because, in contrast to the members of the European Economic Community, to which he frequently refers, the members of LAFTA and the Central American Common Market have a very weak industrial base to begin with. He suggests a three-level approach to joint planning for industrial development and integration.

Appended to the text are tables depicting trends in Latin American trade and copies of, or excerpts from, major integration treaties.

Carlos Castillo is a Costa Rican economist, an official with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Executive Secretary of the General Treaty on Economic Integration in Central America. His Growth and Integration in Central America reflects firm faith in the organic growth of integration by means of flexible application of direct government intervention, general treaties, and special incentives and disincentives, rather than by central government coercion. On the basis of his analysis of the growth, decline, and stagnation of the coffee- and banana-dominated export economies from 1810 through World War II,

the author argues that Central America needs economic integration in order to achieve the economic development that will enable it to compete in the modern world economy. He traces the evolution of treaties toward a Common Market in the 1950's and 1960's and evaluates their actual implementation. Finally he suggests guidelines for the future development of the Central American integration program, noting in particular the importance of research on specific problems, decision-making criteria predicated on the needs of the integration effort, and the evolution of regional institutions in response to real needs and problems. He suggests certain practical measures for perfecting the common tariff and free trade. He urges individual nations to cease fearing discrimination in the location of industry and to improve their economies in order to make real contributions to regional development, from which they will ultimately benefit.

Originally published in Mexico in 1964, Latin American Economic Integration is a collection of nineteen essays by academic economists and officials of international organizations. Most of these authors call for stronger regional planning efforts, supported by stronger regional institutions, to implement the ideals of both LAFTA and the Central American Common Market. In his introductory essay, Wionczek pinpoints vital requirements for successful integration: a customs union, a regional payments agency, and broadly conceived measures to ensure reciprocity. Three essays on the theory of integration follow.

Twelve essays comprise the section on LAFTA. The Deputy Executive Secretary of LAFTA writes on the need for more effective mechanisms in the fields of customs, financial, and monetary policies and industrial development. Wionczek, an adviser at the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies in Mexico City, underscores the United States' ambivalence toward economic integration in Latin America. The director of the New York office of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development reviews and assesses the early years of LAFTA achievements. The Secretary General of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development calls for the setting of quantitative goals, industrial complementary agreements, top-level policy decisions on integration matters, a promotional agency, and national discipline in effecting integration. Mexico's Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce discusses some problems in regional industrialization and suggests solutions. The director of the Netherlands Economic Institute reveals why investment in heavy industry in Latin America should be "planned" as opposed to "free." The head of the Information Service at the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies in Mexico City recommends the establishment of a Latin American merchant marine. A professor of economics at the University of Oregon discusses external financing of integration programs. The president of the Inter-American Development Bank notes that his organization has given an increasing amount of assistance to regional development projects since its beginning in 1959. An adviser to the Brazilian Ministry of Merchant Marine discusses export financing. Another professor of economics at the University of Oregon reviews proposals for the establishment of clearance and credit mechanisms, to which the United States and the International Monetary Fund have been hostile. And finally, a professor of economics at Yale claims that a "concentric, decentralized" approach to regional monetary cooperation will be necessary for many years.

Three essays devoted to Central American integration—a summary, an assessment of industrialization problems, and a discussion of the Central American Clearing House—are offered respectively by the Deputy Director of the Mexico City office of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, a professor of economics at Waterloo Lutheran University in Canada, and a former Director of the Central American Clearing House.

—Nancy Currier

Reviews

Origins of Latin American Civil Administration

277. Sarfatti, Magali. Spanish Bureaucratic-Patrimonialism in America. Berkeley, Calif.: Institute of International Studies, University of California, 1966.

In this monograph, the first in a series of studies on the politics of modernization, the author defines and traces the development of the economic, social, and political institutions which developed in Spanish America during the colonial period. Each institution is analyzed to show the factors which influenced its character and in turn the influence which the institution exercised on the people and the government.

The author's aim is to establish the resources available to the colonies at the time of their independence from Spain and to show why an oligarchic monopoly of economic and political power was inevitable in the states which emerged. He finds that among the three groups composing the oligarchy—the urban mercantilists, the landed rural elite, and the professional sectors—there are sufficient areas of common interest to give the oligarchy stability and the strength to endure.

The principal thesis of the monograph is to demonstrate that the conquest of Spanish America was an urban enterprise to exploit and export the resources of Spanish America for the benefit of the metropole. The institutions which developed were suited to this purpose and have, since independence, tended to preserve their earlier character and purpose.

—Hartley F. Dame

Social Attitudes of Latin American Shantytown Dwellers

278. Usandizaga, Elsa, and A. Eugene Havens. Tres Barrios de Invasión (Migration and Three Slum Wards: A Study of Standards of Living and Attitudes in Barranquilla, Colombia). Bogotá: Tercer Mundo, 1966.

In 1963 the Faculty of Sociology of the National University in Bogotá and the Land Tenure Center of the University of Wisconsin conducted a joint investigation of the living standards and attitudes of the inhabitants of three slum districts on the outskirts of the city of Barranquilla, Colombia.

The districts which they studied are three shantytown slums which have developed on wasteland on the outskirts of the city since 1959. In 1963 these districts contained some 8,000 residences and a population of from 45,000 to 50,000; the majority of residences were illegally placed by invasion of private and public lands.

In this report, which contains the results of the empirical research done by the National University of Colombia and the University of Wisconsin at the request of the Planning Commission of the city of Barranquilla, the authors present statistics on the population growth of Barranquilla in comparison with six other urban centers in Colombia, and a comparison of employment, economic production, trade, and related data among urban centers. Data on the inhabitants of the study area include origin, education, employment, earnings, consumption patterns, and social practices. Statistical data are provided on housing, furnishings, and services available to the slum residents. Data on the attitudes of the residents include reasons for their movement to the region, their aspirations, the extent of their identification with the dominant culture of the city, and the degree of satisfaction with the standard of living.

The residents of the three slum areas are about equally divided between persons from the Barranquilla region and migrants from the nearby rural areas. Those migrating from the rural areas described their circumstances at the time of migration as being somewhat above that of their peers in the rural area, but they found, as did the majority of these slum dwellers, that their present circumstances are better than those they left. Despite the residents' general feeling of satisfaction with their mode of living, this report demonstrates that they live in poverty with manifestly inadequate housing, food, and services.

- Hartley F. Dame

Reviews

The United States Policy Towards Latin America

281. Bemis, Samuel Flagg. The Latin American Policy of the United States. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1943.

This very thorough account of the pre-World War II Latin American policies of the United States was written by a highly regarded authority on American diplomatic history (Professor Bemis is Sterling Professor of Diplomatic History and Inter-American Relations Emeritus at Yale University). It includes the author's interpretations of the factors leading to and underlying these policies.

Professor Bemis presents not only the views of the proponents of our policies but also the deliberations concerning the policies, the prevailing attitudes among the American public, and the reactions in the rest of the world. Extensive treatment is given to the Monroe Doctrine, the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, and to the interventions of the United States in Latin America. Professor Bemis expresses the opinion—and amasses considerable support for that opinion—that U.S. intervention was necessary to prevent European intervention and essential for the security of the Western Hemisphere in the light of the quite sinister activities of the European powers. In most instances he finds that the interventions were both justified and necessary and that at times, as in the case of the Dominican Republic, they even had a "therapeutic effect on political stability."

Some readers may find Professor Bemis's overall treatment of our Latin American policy somewhat excessively idealistic and moralistic. Professor Bemis does present a considerable volume of facts and argumentation in support of the moral rectitude and virtue of our policies, but in this respect the book is useful as a counterbalance to some recent highly critical treatments of U.S. Latin American policy. In his recently published book, The Inter-American System (reviewed on page 67), for example, Gordon Connell-Smith takes the tack that U.S. policy is aimed at self-benefit and hegemony and that, accordingly, the principal threat to the Latin American countries is the United States.

Whatever the reader's point of view, however, he will find The Latin American Policy of the United States a well-written, well-organized, well-documented, and very useful book.

—Willis M. Smyser

Mexico: Past, Present, and Future

279. Simpson, Lesley Byrd. Many Mexicos. 4th ed. revised. Berkeley and Los Angeles, Calif.: University of California, 1966. v, 389pp. Maps, gloss., ind.
280. Ross, Stanley R. (ed.). Is the Mexican Revolution Dead? New York: Knopf, 1966. 255pp.

An understanding of the variety of personalities and events which compose the mainstream of Mexican history is complicated at points by popular fiction and debatable interpretations. Lesley Byrd Simpson has overcome these difficulties by combining his comprehensive knowledge of the subject with literary skill; the result is a scholarly yet readable history, aptly entitled Many Mexicos.

Many Mexicos has several features that recommend it: It is a thorough account, the author is objective despite his sympathies toward Mexico, sufficient attention is given to biographic detail, and it is well written. Historical details and factual accounts are enlivened by the author's well-worded humor. In the 25 years that have elapsed since the original volume appeared, new information has emerged providing this fourth edition with its revisions and additions.

Simpson's narrative begins with an introduction to the topography and climate of Mexico, setting the stage for the arrival of Hernán Cortés and the colonial period. Events are traced from the advent of Spanish rule to the accomplishments of President Alemán, including careful descriptions of the interrelationships of the social, economic, political, and religious conditions of each period. In the concluding chapter it is emphasized that Mexico's population must be controlled and adjusted to its agricultural resources.

Since the conquest of the Aztecs, Mexicans have fought for and achieved many changes, the most notable being independence. The Mexican Revolution, generally designated by historians as beginning in 1910, is another high point in Mexican history. It began as a reaction against the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, whose regime was marked by prosperity for a select few, neglect of the masses, and disdain for the Indians. The Revolution has had far-reaching effects, and the question is occasionally debated as to whether or not it has ended.

Professor Stanley R. Ross of the State University of New York at Stony Brook has collected 22 articles addressed to the query, Is the Mexican Revolution Dead? Although he believes that those who argue that the Revolution is still an active force in Mexico are in a minority, he has included writings from some notable advocates of that position.

Authors who contributed to this volume include such men as Luis Cabrera, a prominent intellectual figure in the Revolution, who analyzes the causes and results of the Revolution in an article which originally appeared in 1917. Daniel Cosío Villegas, a widely known journalist and academician, falls into Dr. Ross's "mortician" category because of his opinion that the Revolution is past history. Among those taking the opposite stand is economist Manuel Germán Parra, who believes that the Revolution is beginning a new era marked by a transition to heavy industry. The final grouping of articles evaluates the achievements and failures of the Revolution in a contemporary light and includes the observations of the well-known Frank Tannenbaum.

Reviews

Together, these two books provide an understanding of the history and peoples of Mexico and of today's revolutionary world. Their value is increased by the lists of selected additional readings which both authors have thoughtfully included.

—Janet Morse

A Critical Study of United States-Latin American Relations

282. Connell-Smith, Gordon. The Inter-American System. London: Oxford University Press, 1966 (for the Royal Institute of International Affairs).

The author, a lecturer in international affairs at Hull University, presents in this book a valuable, well-organized, and highly readable study of the inter-American system from its beginning to the present. After stating his purpose—to examine how far and in what ways the system has been of value to the United States and to the countries of Latin America—he proceeds with a thorough account of the development of the system and concludes with an assessment of its achievements.

Throughout the book the author's approach is to view the inter-American system not as an association of twenty-one members but rather as an association of one and twenty, one powerful and twenty weak. His thesis stated in Chapter One and repeated in the Conclusions is that "the principal objectives of the United States in initiating the Pan American movement was to gain support for her policy of limiting extracontinental influence in the Western Hemisphere," and he concludes that the system has served the interests of the United States much more than the interests of the countries of Latin America.

The inter-American system, according to the author, is an artificial creation, and its proclaimed foundations of a common historical experience and common ideals and institutions shared by neighbors are largely mythical; but it still represents a political reality, and it "will persist in some form." During the past five years the system has become more concerned with the economic, social, and cultural development of its member states and has achieved some modest results. However, Connell-Smith does not find the outlook encouraging. In his opinion the most significant achievements of the system have been—for the United States—help in maintaining U.S. hegemony in the hemisphere and—for the Latin Americans—help in restraining the United States in the use of her political and military power.

A very useful and highly commendable study, The Inter-American System is also a highly critical study of U.S. foreign policy toward Latin America.

—Willis M. Sanger

Reviews

The Maturing Political System of Chile

283. Gil, Federico G. The Political System of Chile. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1966. ix, 323pp.

This comprehensive study by the director of the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of North Carolina analyzes the relationship between the Chilean political system and the physical, economic, cultural, and social conditions existing in Chile. Dr. Gil's observations and conclusions are well supported with relevant factual data, documentation, and statistics.

The book presents an excellent background of the physical framework of the political system and of the Chilean people. Although Dr. Gil does not discuss the question of geographic determinism, he points out that distinct geographic zones and regions are easy to identify in political and administrative developments. In his discussion of the national origin, education, religion, and the character of the people in the context of their influence on national character and on the political system, Dr. Gil makes these observations: According to scientific surveys the people are pro-Western in attitude, favoring the United States over the Soviet Union, but the higher educational level showed greater esteem for the United Kingdom, Germany, and France than for the United States. Despite the Chileans' pride in their race and their complacency at having no Indian problem, the myth of race homogeneity is not well founded, and there is a considerable mestizo element. In their own opinion of their national character, Chileans considered themselves intelligent, kind, and humanitarian; their defects were excessive drinking, laziness, and irresponsibility. The overall picture, according to the author, is a favorable one of a serious, strong, and disciplined people.

In his thorough treatment of the history and pattern of political development and of social and economic influences, Dr. Gil finds that most Chilean political problems have their roots in socioeconomic developments, especially in economic imbalances and social tensions. One such problem is Chile's sensitivity to world market conditions for minerals, despite her rich natural resources.

The government structure, elections, the electoral procedure, and the party system, including the structure and composition of parties, are all described and discussed. Dr. Gil considers that although the military, primarily middle class and progressive, is a veto group, it does not have political party relations as such.

The conclusion to this useful analysis is that, despite some serious problems, Chile has a fairly mature political system with genuine democratic representation.

—Willis M. Smyser

A Quick Look at Latin American Culture

284. Henriquez Urena, Pedro. A Concise History of Latin American Culture. Translation and a Supplementary Chapter by Gilbert Chase. New York: Praeger, 1966.

Dr. Henriquez Urena divides the history of Latin American culture into nine periods, beginning with indigenous cultures and concluding with two sections which he calls the immediate past and the approximate present. The brief survey of contemporary political history which introduces each period is very helpful in providing the necessary background for the subsequent discussions of literature, art, music, architecture, philosophy, and education.

The book provides precisely what the title indicates—a concise history of culture. In the 162 pages only brief mention of the most important writers, composers, artists, and thinkers, and of the institutions of the various periods is possible. The author does not attempt to analyze the philosophy or works of these important people. This is unavoidable in such a short book, especially since the survey is very comprehensive in covering the names and works of principal figures in all areas of art in all of Latin America. The book has a large bibliography of references in English for intensive reading on all aspects of Latin American culture.

Dr. Henriquez is a cultural historian who studied and taught in the Dominican Republic, the United States (the University of Minnesota and Harvard), Mexico, and Argentina. The translator and author of the last chapter, Gilbert Chase, is a professor at Tulane.

Useful as a very quick survey, A Concise History of Latin American Culture is also a good source of additional readings in depth in English.

—Willis M. Smyser

Reviews

The Need for a Positive Alternate to Communism in Latin America

285. Szulc, Tad. Latin America. New York: Atheneum, 1966. 184pp.

A specialist in Latin America for over ten years, Tad Szulc of the New York Times has produced in this book a fast-moving survey of the problems involved in the Latin American revolution and the implications of those problems for the United States. Written in a newspaperman's capsule style and filled with the author's accounts of his personal on-the-spot experiences and observations, the book has an unusual vitality. It begins with a quick survey of the Latin American geography, people, and economy from which a knowledgeable reader will learn nothing new, but which highlights the significant facts.

The basic problems which have produced man's plight in Latin America are those of compartmental geography, primitive land transportation, extremes of climate, population explosion, unbalanced economy—especially neglect of agriculture—and, above all, neglect of the people themselves. The plight of the Latin American has become so desperate that social revolution can no longer be suppressed. Szulc's primary theme is the importance of a positive alternate to communism.

In his search for a positive alternate, Szulc finds several favorable developments; the most significant are that the new military regimes, unlike those of ten to twenty years ago, are seriously interested in economic development and social advancement; and the Roman Catholic Church, once instrumental in preserving the status quo, now resolutely supports reform.

Among the favorable signs are the new types of progressive, serious leaders, statesmen, and public servants—Santamaría, Herrera, Mayobre, and Belaúnde. An example of Szulc's perception is his observation that Belaúnde's office is not cluttered with the symbols of the past usually seen in important offices in Latin America, but rather with such symbols of the future as models of housing developments, productivity charts, economic projections, maps of highways, etc.

This compact volume also has a most interesting account of the Dominican crisis, well flavored with the author's personal observations.

—Willis M. Smyser

SECTION VI
BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY
AN ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED
CIVIC ACTION LITERATURE

by

Jon Cozean

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AN ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED CIVIC ACTION LITERATURE

INTRODUCTION

This study will survey and evaluate the adequacy of the available literature on civic action. The three aspects of civic action literature with which the survey and evaluation will deal are:

- 1) The establishment of criteria to assess the results of military civic action programs.
- 2) The determining of guidelines for military civic action programs and the assessment of development, including the identification of factors that contribute to relative success or failure.
- 3) The analyzing of the conduct of military civic action programs by the military systems of friendly nations.

Since civic action means many things to many people, it may be helpful, for purposes of clarification, to briefly discuss the concept and definition of civic action.

The Concept of Civic Action

Civic action is a term popularized in the early 1960's to provide a psychological reorientation for U.S. military assistance to foreign countries. The shift in emphasis of the United States military assistance program, as it applied to Latin America, was explained by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, who noted:

Until about 1960, military assistance programs for Latin America were oriented toward hemispheric defense. As it became clear that there was no threat of significant overt external aggression against Latin America, emphasis shifted to internal security capabilities for use against Communist-inspired projects designed to promote stability and strengthen national economies.¹

Coinciding with the changes in legislation and the U.S. interest in fostering economic and social development, the civic action program was designed to enlist the military assets in support of economic and social development. There has been a long tradition of military assistance to the civil population in the remote areas of the Americas (the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and others) for such functions as mapping, road building, and sanitation. Nevertheless, because civic action deliberately directs a nation's military resources to civil works, the concept of civic action is unique.

¹U S., Congress, Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, Hearings, Foreign Assistance Act of 1963, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., 1963, p. 175.

Essay

Civic action is officially described as:

The use of preponderantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local population at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation and others contributing to economic and social development, which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. (U.S. Forces may at times advise or engage in military civic actions in overseas areas.)²

Yet the term civic action, because it is so new and its application so broad, remains a source of much confusion. Some effort has been made to distinguish between civic action and military civic action. Further, some governments, such as Chile and South Vietnam, have adopted other terms to describe what is generally accepted as civic action. Nevertheless, it seems that in general usage the term civic action is being applied to almost any situation in which the military seeks to contribute to the social and economic advancement of the civilian population, particularly in remote or insurgency-ridden regions where there may be no civil agencies—and that is its use in this study.

Factors Affecting Civic Action Literature

Civic action is still too new a concept to have received an accurate evaluation. Much of what has been written on the subject is propaganda, which is understandable, since one of the basic purposes of civic action is to change the attitude of the local population toward their government. Because friendly propaganda is a necessary part of any civic action program, the reader must be aware of the following factors:

- 1) The qualifications of the author and his relationship to civic action (is he an independent researcher, or a member of the sponsoring military, political, or governmental organization?)
- 2) Type of research (is it based on field studies?)
- 3) Qualifications of researchers
- 4) Purposes of research, evaluations

Sources of Information

Perhaps the largest single source of information on civic action is the U.S. Army, both in official documents and nonofficial publications containing articles by military authors. While perhaps significant in quantity, most of the material is used for instruction or publicity purposes and is lacking in depth. No detailed civic action field manual has been published; the subject is generally included as a special section in civil affairs manuals.

Most articles written by military personnel, including those found in unofficial military publications, tend to be brief summaries of basic programs or concepts. This is true of the

²Maj. Gen. William B. Rosson, "Understanding Civic Action," Army, XIII, No. 12 (July 1963), 47.

material produced by congressional hearings, which have yet to make any significant review or probe of civic action. Although civic action projects do seem to receive considerable publicity from local newspapers in various countries, most of this literature is lightweight publicity written by the military sponsoring agencies or newsy contributions by string correspondents for the editors back home.

As will be seen, there has been little effort to critically evaluate or assess the results of military civic action.

PART I. ESTABLISHING CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE RESULTS OF MILITARY CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMS

Although some effort has been made to assess the effects of military civic action, the amount of available material remains small and limited in scope. Most assessments of civic action have relied predominately upon secondary sources or data obtained under less than objective circumstances.

There are a number of reasons for a lack of such critical evaluations. Perhaps most important is simply the extreme difficulty of conducting this type of research. Indeed, despite the avalanche of published materials, little has been done to definitively evaluate the effects of the Marshall Plan or even the New Deal of the 1930's.

Making an evaluation of the effects of an assistance program in a foreign country involves numerous difficulties.

First is the problem of securing permission from the host government to conduct research in that country.

Second, there are the countless problems related to securing adequate professional assistance in the country, to developing adequate samples of the population to be studied, and to overcoming the immense logistics problem.

Third, theoretical problems confront the researcher, such as the precise meaning of attitudes when they are to be used to ultimately predict behavior. In short, will the people do what they say they will do?

Finally, to what extent do attitudes toward the government persist as a result of projects that have been conducted? Will the continuing existence of a completed project, such as a road, have different effects upon the attitudes of the people when compared with short-term projects, such as a one-shot distribution of food or medicine?

The problem of evaluating civic action projects is discussed in an excellent section (pp. 197-205) of a book by Willard F. Barber and C. Neale Ronning, titled Internal Security and Military Power: Counterinsurgency and Civic Action in Latin America (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1966). The authors note that the U.S. military missions operating in Latin America often include an evaluation of local civic action projects in their regular reports to the Southern Command. Barber and Ronning found that while the reports vary, there is the "prominent feature in most of them that makes the reader suspect that the reporting officer's objectivity is clouded by his own enthusiasm." The authors note that one of the most popular phrases in these reports is: "The image of the military has improved during the past year."

Essay

Barber and Ronning do say that experience in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia does suggest that civic action "can act as a temporary deterrent of insurgency." Yet, they point out that: a) evidence is only suggestive, not conclusive; b) the word "temporary" is used in order to emphasize that the impact of any civic action project is likely to be short lived and likely to stimulate further demands for development and reform; c) civic action has perhaps been most effective in the more underdeveloped countries.

At present the Barber and Ronning book is the most important work which tries to assess the value of civic action. Based in part on field studies in Brazil, Venezuela, and Ecuador, the work contains a number of helpful charts, graphs, and footnotes to explain civic action and the U.S. assistance program. The authors are frankly critical of some aspects of the U.S. military assistance program in Latin America. While field research was relatively limited, this study is invaluable because it tries to cut through the haze of propaganda to isolate the truth.

Another document, based in part on research in the field, is William H. Brill's "Military Civic Action in Bolivia" (Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Political Science Department, University of Pennsylvania, 1965. Available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., #66-253). In this dissertation, Brill reviews the U.S. Government's policy on military civic action and criticizes some basic assumptions of this policy. As author of one of the few field studies available, Brill tries to ascertain the effects of specific projects, only to arrive at mixed conclusions. He noted that the Bolivian program did not create any particular gratitude from the civilian population. Most of those interviewed were in fact suspicious of the army's motives, particularly when civic action projects were done under contract. Generally, Bolivians felt that the army sponsored such projects "to make money." Brill's research was done informally, and it appears that much weight was given to the comments of high officials in the opposition parties (to Paz Estenssoro).

In the assessment of military civic action programs, relevant material appears in a study by Carl F. Rosenthal and Curtis B. Brooks, *Effects of Military Assistance Programs on Developing Countries: A Bibliography (Washington, D.C.: Special Operations Research Office, The American University, 1966).

Also of interest is the study of Gilbert H. Sheinbaum, The View from III MAF—An Analysis of One Application of Military Civic Action (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Agency for International Development, n.d.)

PART II. GUIDELINES FOR MILITARY CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMS—DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO RELATIVE SUCCESS OR FAILURE

As more information becomes available on civic action, a basic conclusion seems to emerge: There is no universal guideline for civic action. What is highly successful in one country may be completely impractical in another.

In spite of the difficulty of making absolute generalizations to fit all cases, some guidelines may be developed by analysis of the growing literature on the subject.

For the reader who wants a brief but informative introduction to the U.S. Army view of civic action, the first source should be the July 1963 issue of Army (XIII, No. 12, 46-65). This issue contains five articles on civic action, beginning with "Understanding Civic Action" by Maj. Gen. William B. Rosson (pp. 46-47). Rosson attempts to define civic action for military personnel.

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The second article of the series is Col. Robert H. Slover's "This Is Military Civic Action" (pp. 48-52), which gives a worldwide view of the developing civic action program. He explains the basic concept of the program, its problems, and its accomplishments as perceived by one of the program directors.

Also included in the issue is "Ten-Nation Progress Report" (pp. 53-59) by Lt. Col. Anthony J. Auletta, who discusses the programs in Korea, Guatemala, Ecuador, Chile, Turkey, Jordan, Ethiopia, South Vietnam, Thailand, and Burma.

The fourth article of the issue is Col. John J. Duffy's "Signpost: Success in the Philippines" (pp. 60-62), which presents a valuable briefing of the role of civic action in defeating the Huk insurgency.

Finally, of particular interest is an article by Maj. Harold F. Bentz, Jr., titled "Psychological Warfare and Civic Action" (pp. 62-65), which discusses counterinsurgency and how it integrates political, economic, military, and psychological elements.

A number of books are now becoming available on civic action. The newest of these will be Hugh Hanning's The Peaceful Uses of Military Forces (New York: Praeger [to be published in 1967]). This book will probably closely follow a study Hanning prepared in 1966 under the auspices of the World Veterans Federation of Paris, France. The 1966 study discussed the theory and background of peaceful uses of the military, furnishing a valuable insight into the basic concept of civic action. Specific examples by country are listed.

One of the most comprehensive books on civic action is Harry F. Walterhouse's A Time To Build—Military Civic Action: Medium for Economic Development and Social Reform (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1964). A retired Lieutenant Colonel from the Army, Walterhouse discusses the basic theory of civic action and examines a number of projects in the field. The author's background as Director of the Civil Affairs Combat Development Agency (ca. 1962) qualifies him to present the U.S. military concept of civic action.

The U.S. Army has assembled most of the available information on civic action. One of the more recent reports is *Seminar Held at the U.S. Army School of the Americas, Fort Gulick, Panama Canal Zone, March 22-25, 1966 (Latin American Military Civic Action Seminar; Fort Gulick, C.Z.: U.S. Army School of the Americas, 1966). Guidelines for civic action are presented in *Military Civic Action, Civic Action Branch, Civil Affairs Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, U.S. Army (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Army, 1963).

Also notable is a study by the U.S. Army Civil Affairs School, *Civic Actions in Counterinsurgency Operations (Fort Gordon, Ga., 1962). Civic action is discussed in some detail in another Army field manual, *Civil Affairs Operations ([FM 41-10] Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, August 1967). On pages 88-100 are guidelines for civic action projects and procedures involved in establishing a civic action program.

One of the clearest, most concise sources of information on civic action is the Army pamphlet "Military Civic Action," *Troop Topics (DA PAM 360-207, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1964). This pamphlet provides an excellent background explanation of civic action, its philosophy, and its actual use throughout the world.

A general discussion of civic action appears in the Department of the Army's *Counterinsurgency Planning Guide ([Special Text No. 31-176] 2d ed.; Fort Bragg, N.C.: U.S. Army Special Warfare School, 1964). The book notes that civic action material must be modified to

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meet specific situations. Section Six (pp. 100-12) covers civic action programs, purposes, and possible projects. Though general, the book does illustrate how civic action is expected to play a vital part in any counterinsurgency operation.

Another closely related army manual is the Department of the Army's *U. S. Army Counterinsurgency Forces ([FM 31-22] Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, November 1963). This manual emphasizes the practical aspects of civic action and is a basic source for a study of civic action.

Perhaps the best single source of information regarding the congressional view of civic action is found in a report by the U. S. House of Representatives, Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1966 ([in five parts] on H. R. 12449 and H. R. 12450, 89th Cong., 1st Sess., 1966). These hearings contain valuable testimony on civic action, including comments by Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, Vice Adm. L. L. Heinz, Gen. Robert W. Porter, Jr., Gen. Andrew P. O'Meara, and others.

A comprehensive report on civic action published by the U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs, is the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 (Report Nos. H. R. 12449, H. R. 12450, Part 7, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 1966, pp. 1040-45). Included in this hearing is a five-page section which lists the use of assistance funds for the years 1961-66.

A valuable discussion on civic action is found in a report of the U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Foreign Assistance Act of 1964 (H. R. 10502, 88th Cong., 2d Sess., 1964). Though comments on civic action appear throughout the hearings, important statements by Gen. Robert J. Wood, Director, MAP (pp. 485, 535, 607, 743) and Gen. Andrew P. O'Meara, Southern Command (pp. 401-25) should be noted.

Civic action is discussed in two other congressional documents: U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Special Study Mission to Latin America: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica (Report No. 223, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., 1963); and U. S. Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, International Development and Security ([on S. 1983] 87th Cong., 1st Sess., 1961).

A detailed explanation of civic action is found in a speech by Col. William R. Swarm, which appeared in the Congressional Record (Aug. 10, 1962, p. A6124). Also see the Congressional Record (CVII, Appendix, 87th Cong., 1st Sess., June 1961, p. A4858) for a description of civic action by Col. Robert H. Slover.

A discussion of the pros and cons of civic action is presented in a study by Edward W. Gude, Davis B. Bobrow, and Clark C. Abt, *Arms Controls in the Developing Areas (Bedford Mass.: Strategic Studies Dept., Missile and Space Division, Raytheon, 1963). Of special interest is a section dealing with "The Limitations of Civic Action" by Bobrow.

The direct relationship between social and economic development, civic action, and successful counterinsurgency is the premise of Edward B. Glick in "Conflict, Civic Action and Counterinsurgency," Orbis, X, No. 3 (Fall 1967), 899-910. Glick warns that scholars in the field of psychological warfare and counterinsurgency have suffered from an overcodification of material, as well as from an inability to communicate clearly with those in uniform. Each situation must be evaluated separately, for the same rules do not apply to every case, he notes.

Other comments on civic action by Glick may be found in a discussion in Latin America: Politics, Economics, and Hemispheric Security, edited by Norman A. Bailey (New York:

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Praeger for the Center for Strategic Studies of Georgetown University, 1965, pp. 179-91). An expanded version of this discussion may appear in Glick's new book, Peaceful Conflict: The Nonmilitary Use of the Military (to be published by Stackpole Press). In addition, the civic action role of the Latin American military is examined by Glick in *The Nonmilitary Use of the Latin American Military: A More Realistic Approach to Arms Control and Economic Development (Santa Monica, Calif.: Systems Development Corp., 1964).

What makes an effective civic action program? Certainly insight into the culture and attitudes of the people is a requirement. This idea is presented by Col. Richard J. Darnell in "Civic Action Program in the Armed Forces," in A New Role in Defense Psychology: Nation-Building Research (A symposium of papers presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1963; Washington, D.C.: Special Operations Research Office, The American University, 1963, pp. 5-12). Col. Darnell defines civic action and notes that the main thrust of American activity should be the training of local counterparts. In particular, Darnell observes that each program must be tailored for its own area; what is highly successful in one area may fail in another.

Alfred J. Kraemer considers the concept of civic action in "Toward the Development of Civic Action Doctrine," *Human Factors Research and Development (11th Annual Conference at John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare; Fort Bragg, N.C.: Department of the Army, Oct. 1965, pp. 99-103). Kraemer, associated with the Human Resources Research Office, Alexandria, Virginia, deals with the problem of correlating the military concept of civic action with a seemingly civilian occupation. Kraemer ascribes the opposition to civic action by some elements in the U.S. Army to the failure of some MAAG personnel to understand the nature of their work.

Among other available works which suggest basic concepts and guidelines for civic action is that of Col. Truman F. Cook, which appears in Civic Action: Role of the Armed Forces in the Social and Economic Development of a Country by Julio Sanjinés Goytia (La Paz: Centro Audio Visual, U.S. AID, Bolivia, 1964).

Lt. Col. Harry F. Walterhouse has written several articles on civic action; among these are "Civic Action: A Counter and Cure for Insurgency," *Military Review, XLII (Aug. 1962), 47-54 and "Good Neighbor in Uniform," *Military Review, XLV (Feb. 1965), 10-18. The first article shows how careful planning, coordination, and proper use of resources may help to reduce the areas of Communist exploitation. In the article "Good Neighbor in Uniform," Colonel Walterhouse explains the concept of civic action and focuses on the Guatemalan program.

Another study by Capt. John Child is "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America" (Unpublished technical research paper, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America [33-584-Q], School of International Service, The American University, Fall 1965). Captain Child discusses the philosophy behind civic action and the principal arguments for and against the program. A valuable part of this study is its comprehensive bibliography on civic action.

Captain Child is also the author of "The Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Military" (Unpublished technical research paper, Seminar on Latin America [33.784], School of International Service, The American University, Dec. 27, 1965). This paper focuses on civic action and the role of the Latin American Armed Forces in relation to the Alliance for Progress. Child notes that civic action is a double-edged sword, capable of helping or hindering the Alliance for Progress.

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Civic action is the topic of a study by Frank S. Besson, titled "Military Civic Action in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis" (Unpublished paper prepared for the Seminar in Contemporary International Relations--Roles of the Military Establishments in Developing Nations [33.700-xm] at the School of International Service, The American University, Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1964 [Typewritten]). Besson's paper describes military civic action in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Guatemala. The Guatemalan section delineates the requirements of our military missions before a civic action program is undertaken. The study lists various civic action projects and contains a useful bibliography.

In his Master's thesis, "The Civic Action Concept as Instrument of U. S. Foreign Aid Policy" (School of International Service, The American University, Dec. 10, 1964), Thomas Paul Scott provides a helpful background for civic action. Included in the paper is a well-documented discussion of the problems and dangers of civic action.

PART III. ANALYZING THE CONDUCT OF MILITARY CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMS BY THE MILITARY SYSTEMS OF FRIENDLY NATIONS

As noted, much of the material about civic action is concerned with the program as it is being developed within the various countries. This section covers the various available studies arranged by country.

Perhaps the best single document which discusses civic action projects on a country-by-country basis is the Inter-American Defense Board's Work of the Armed Forces in the Economic and Social Development of the Countries: Military Civic Action (Washington, D. C., 1965).

The U. S. Army has published several excellent studies of civic action in the field, namely, *Civic Action Projects Report: 1 November 1963 - 1 March 1964 (Quarry Heights, C. Z.: U. S. Southern Command, 1964) and *Civic Action Projects Report: 1 March 1964 - 1 January 1965 (Quarry Heights, C. Z.: U. S. Southern Command, 1965).

An important view of the Latin American response toward civic action is contained in *Fourth Conference of the American Armies: Final Report, 15-19 July 1963 (Fort Amador, C. Z.: Headquarters, U. S. Army Southern Command, 1963) and *Sixth Conference of the American Armies (Lima, Peru, 1965), published by the U. S. Army. The 1963 conference has a number of references to civic action, particularly in the speech by Colonel Cunningham (p. 101). The Sixth Conference report also includes committee recommendations regarding civic action.

A noteworthy Latin American view of civic action is contained in a report by Col. René González Rojas (ret.), titled Contribución de las fuerzas armadas al desarrollo económico: Hacia una revisión de conceptos convenientes para los países subdesarrollados (Santiago, Chile: Editorial Universitaria, S. A., 1965). The author, a Chilean Air Force officer, writes of the Chilean Armed Forces and describes how they have contributed to the national economic development. The author feels that the role of the air force in developing the national economy through civic action helps to improve public opinion and confidence in both the armed forces and the government. In this well-written book, the author presents Chile as an example in his analysis of the importance of the military in underdeveloped countries. A partial translation of this document has been made by the Defense Intelligence Agency (translation number LN 138-65; pp. 11-14, 17-53, 53-145). Unfortunately the English translation does not cover the final 50 pages, which are concerned mostly with civic action. The DIA has the complete work in its library.

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Raymond Estep discusses civic action in his thesis "United States Military Aid to Latin America" (Air University Documentation Research Study [AU-200-65-ASI], Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., 1966, pp. 63-69, passim). The thesis has a summation of U. S. military assistance to Latin America by country.

In addition to the foregoing general works on civic action, the next section cites material which involves individual countries.

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CIVIC ACTION BY COUNTRY

ARGENTINA

"IIa Brigada de Caballería en la Acción Cívica," Revista de Fensa Nacional (Argentina) V, Nos. 13 and 14 (Jan. -Aug. 1966), 33-40.

This article is a report of recent civic action activities of the Argentine Army, whose projects include housing construction, bridges, airports, and medical and educational activities.

Zoehrer, H. A. "The Armed Services of Argentina: A Comparative Analysis of Civil-Military Relationships." Unpublished thesis, Seminar in Contemporary International Relations--Roles of the Military Establishments in Developing Nations (33.700-xm), School of International Service, The American University, Dec. 22, 1963.

Zoehrer compares the social, economic, and political roles of the three Argentine armed services; he stresses political involvement as characteristic of the military in Argentina, as well as in other countries of Latin America. He points out, however, that unlike those in other Latin American countries, the Argentine services have not always acted in concert in their civil-military relationships.

According to Zoehrer, the army is closer to the people because of its contact with the rural population and the civic action programs carried out by Army Mobile Battalions.

No Argentine sources appear in the bibliography.

BOLIVIA

"Civic Action in Bolivia: Program of the Armed Forces in Cooperation With U.S. Armed Forces in AID, Within the Alliance for Progress," Peruvian Times, XXV, No. 1280 (July 2, 1965), 5.

This account deals principally with the work of four engineering battalions of the national army, stationed in different parts of the country to build and maintain truck routes.

"El Militarismo en Bolivia," Espartaco (Bolivia), No. 5 (Apr. 1964), 14-23.

Erickson, Edwin E., et al. *U.S. Army Area Handbook for Bolivia. Foreign Area Studies Division, The American University. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1963.

The handbook on Bolivia, like all Army Area Handbooks in this series, is designed as an introduction to and a description of the country. A brief description of the Chaco war appears on page 406; knowledge of the ramifications of this war is necessary in understanding the attitude of the Bolivian populace and the rise of the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario. Civic action in Bolivia became more important after the 1952 reorganization of the armed forces.

Chapter 27 contains a good history on the Bolivian military. The legal basis for civic action prior to 1963 is discussed on page 690. Civic action in Bolivia, more important politically and economically after 1963, is not covered in this work.

Lansdale, (Brig. Gen.) Edward G. "Las Fuerzas armadas de Bolivia," Las Fuerzas armadas de Bolivia en acción cívica. La Paz, Bolivia, 1964.

This pamphlet has an introduction by the Commander in Chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, Gen. Alfredo Ovando Candia. He commits the armed forces to strengthening the economy and reforming the social system of the nation. He also views civic action as

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useful in gaining popular support and respect for the military of Bolivia. Also included are descriptions of civic action in Bolivia and photographs of the projects.

"Military Civic Action," Peruvian Times, XXIV, No. 1251 (Dec. 11, 1964), 8. The article briefly documents Fort Gulick's new emphasis on civic action.

Lilla, Lufz. "Revolution and Counterrevolution in Bolivia," World Marxist Review (Aug. 1965), 17-23.

Patch, Richard W. "Bolivia: The Restrained Revolution," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, CCCXXXIV (Mar. 1961), 123-32.

The author discusses the revolution of 1952 and the acculturation of the new class of Indians, campesinos. He comments on the effectiveness of land reform (1953) in pacifying rebellious campesinos.

_____. "Bolivia: U.S. Assistance in a Revolutionary Setting," in Social Change in Latin America Today: Its Implications for United States Policy. Edited by Richard N. Adams et. al. for the Council on Foreign Relations. New York: Harper [ca. 1960], pp. 108-76.

The author examines the causes, reforms, and ramifications of the 1952 revolution in this excellent background study.

_____. "A Note on Bolivia and Peru," American Universities Field Staff Reports Service, No. 2, June 1965.

Zavaleta Mercado, René. La revolución boliviana y la cuestión del poder. La Paz, Bolivia: Dirección Nacional de Informaciones, 1964, pp. 40-42.

BRAZIL

Loeffke, (Lt.) Bernardo. "Brazil's Special Forces," *Infantry, LII (Jan.-Feb. 1962), 45.
The author reviews the self-generated expansion and training (with the assistance of the U.S. Special Forces handbook) of the Brazilian Special Forces since 1957. Topics covered are counter guerrilla warfare, intelligence, rescue, guerrilla warfare, and civic action tasks.

CHILE

"Decree-Law No. 13 of April 13, 1953," Gaceta Oficial (Chile), Apr. 13, 1953.
This law governs the activities of the Chilean Armed Forces relating to civic action.

COLOMBIA

Barrera Rueda, (Mayor) Oscar Leonel. "Acción psicológica en apoyo de operaciones contra guerrillas," Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas, X, No. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1965.
This article describes the methods being employed by the Colombian Armed Forces against guerrilla activities.

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"Colombia: Stamping Out La Violencia," Time, LXXXIII (Mar. 13, 1964), 40, 42.

President Valencia and his war minister, Ruiz, have begun a campaign against the banditry which has plagued Colombia for sixteen years. Civic action and a serious military offensive are key parts of this new program.

Díaz Valderrama, (Maj.) Efraín. "Se justifica la acción cívica." Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas (Col.), X, No. 30 (Jan.-Feb. 1965), 483-84.

Guzmán Campos, German, Orlando Fals-Borda, and Eduardo Umaña Luna. La Violencia en Colombia. Bogotá, Colombia: Ediciones Tercer Mundo, 1964, pp. 457-60.

Some indispensable features of national community development plans related to Latin America in general and to the current situation in Colombia have been identified by the Facultad de Sociología de la Universidad Nacional de Bogotá, Colombia.

Holt, Pat M. Colombia Today and Tomorrow. New York: Praeger, 1964.

Houtart, François. El cambio social en América Latina. (Estudios sociológicos latino-americanos, 18.) Bruselas y Bogotá: Oficina Internacional de Investigaciones Sociales, organo ejecutivo de la Federación Internacional de los Institutos Católicos de Investigaciones Sociales y Socio-religiosas (FERES), 1964.

Legters, Lyman H., et al. *U.S. Army Area Handbook for Colombia. Washington, D.C.: Special Operations Research Office, The American University, 1961, pp. 545-46.

This section describes the reasons for the generally adverse Colombian attitude toward cooperatives.

Novitski, Joseph. "Colombia Acts To Curb Guerrillas," The Washington Post (May 21, 1964), D7.

Although the article is mainly about political problems in Colombia, the author notes that civic action is included among the methods the Government uses to fight guerrillas.

Nussbaum, (Lt. Col.) Keith C. "Bandidos," *Military Review, XLIII (July 1963), 20-25.

The author states that the current campaign by the Colombian Army against native banditry proves the soundness of U.S. counterinsurgency doctrine. Offensive combat, civic action projects, and psychological operations are ending the bandit control of rural areas of Colombia.

Ramsey, (Capt.) Russell W. "Colombian Infantry Faces Insurgency," *Infantry, LII (Nov.-Dec. 1964), 4-8.

Since the days of Spanish rule, rural Colombia has been plagued intermittently by banditry. The current government emphasis on civic action and accurate intelligence has, however, reduced the incidence of bandit attacks.

Ruiz Novoa, (Maj. Gen.) Alberto. "La Acción cívica en los movimientos insurreccionales," Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas, VII (July-Aug., 1963).

The article on civic action notes that the military is in an ideal position to help the people and that civic action programs must be tailored for each country individually. Reportedly the Colombian program is very effective in gaining the support of the masses.

Vazquez, Alvar. "Combining All Forms of Revolutionary Struggle in Colombia," World Marxist Review, IX, No. 4 (Apr. 1966), 32-34.

An article by a Colombian Communist Party member exhorting the party, among other things, to study new "Anti-Guerrilla Tactics" in which an important part is played by the

political aspect and so-called 'military civic action'. . . [these] tactics add up to a complex of political, social and military measures carried out with the help of the United States." Also emphasized is the importance of winning over the nationalistic-minded officer sector of the Colombian Army, disgruntled by the "overlordship of the U.S. military missions."

The article, though repetitive and long winded, contains recommendations and observations worth reading.

CUBA

de Gil, Bernard F. "Case Study: The Present Role of the Military in the Development of Cuba." Paper submitted to Seminar in Contemporary International Relations—Roles of the Military Establishments in Developing Nations (33.700-xm), School of International Service, The American University, Dec. 4, 1963.

Although the author does not stress the army's civic action program, he does deal with some army activities that affect the Cuban economy. Health programs which the army assists are described.

Chapter IV deals with the use of the army in the Cuban national development. Army civic action is used to keep the military from threatening Castro's power. The People's Militia often performs civic action duties and is purposely organized to overlap some of the regular military duties.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

"Acción cívica en las fuerzas armadas," Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas (Dominican Republic), XVII, No. 142 (Apr.-May 1966), 20-32.

"Acción cívica en las fuerzas armadas," Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas (Dominican Republic), XVII, No. 143 (June-July 1966), 24-36.

"Acción cívica en las fuerzas armadas," Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas (Dominican Republic), XVII, No. 144 (Aug.-Sept. 1966), 23-32.

The Armed Forces of the Dominican Republic have recently become active in civic action projects, which include medical, educational, and cultural programs. Civic action also provides housing for the needy.

Clingham, (1st Lt.) James H. "'All American' Teamwork," *Army Digest, XXII, No. 1 (Jan. 1967), 19-23.

This article describes the civic action activities of the 82d Airborne in the Dominican Republic.

Kilmartin, (1st Lt.) Robert C. "Indoctrination in Santo Domingo," *Marine Corps Gazette, VII (Dec. 1922), 377-86.

The author discusses the U.S. military occupation of the Dominican Republic and the desired marine attitude toward the population. He examines the effectiveness of the civic action program, the marine garrison, and the elimination of Dominican bandits.

Lane, (Col.) Rufus H. "Civil Government in Santo Domingo in the Early Days of the Military Occupation," *Marine Corps Gazette, VII (June 1922), 127-46.

The author examines the political and socioeconomic reforms and the civic action program carried out in the Dominican Republic under U.S. military occupation from 1916 to 1921.

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ECUADOR

*Civic Action Plan for Ecuador. Washington, D. C.: Department of the Army, 1962.

GUATEMALA

Abundio, (Maj.) Maldonado F. "Acción cívica del ejército de Guatemala," Acción Cívica. Guatemala: Defense Ministry, 1962.

O'Leary, Jeremiah. "Reds Scare Guatemala City Despite Losses in Interior," The Evening Star (Washington, D. C.) (Dec. 14, 1966), A16.

This article dealing with Communist terrorism in Guatemala notes that the United States is aiding Guatemala's civic action program in which soldiers furnish food and medicines to rural areas. The army has also begun road and education programs in the back country.

Price, James R. Unpublished interview with Frank Traiber, Adult Education Adviser (Literacy) to the U. S. AID Mission in Guatemala. Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1963.

An adult literacy training project is part of the Guatemalan Army's civic action program. Educational materials are printed by the army with AID help. Gratz became a problem in administering the literacy program, but in 1962 the program was incorporated into the activities of Acción Cívica Militar (Military Civic Action), an arm of the Guatemalan Army. This interview shows that the original program was aimed only at literacy.

As this activity improved the army's image, the program of civic action expanded into road construction and public health. These programs are aimed at improving the military's image and hence increase support for the Government. "Guatemalan military officials have reported to AID that as a result of Army sponsorship of mass literacy training, the image of the Guatemalan Army has been considerably enhanced in the eyes of the public."

The interview provides a candid view of the organization and the problems encountered in the Guatemalan civic action program.

HAITI

"After Nineteen Years We Leave Haiti," *Marine Corps Gazette, XIX (Aug. 1934), 21-24.

This is a summary of the U. S. occupation of Haiti during 1915 to 1930 after a succession of rebellions had disturbed the peace. The political-economic reforms and civic action program conducted by U. S. Marines are discussed.

McCrocklin, J. H. *Garde d'Haiti. Annapolis, Md.: U. S. Naval Institute, 1956. xv, 262pp. Ill., bibl., app., ind.

The author discusses the causes of the U. S. twenty-year occupation of Haiti, 1915-34; he also describes expeditions against insurgent Cacos, the training of indigenous gendarmerie and the civic action program supervised by U. S. Marines.

NICARAGUA

Smith, (Maj.) Julian C., et al. Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua. Quantico, Va.: Marine Corps Schools [1937].

The authors discuss the U.S. Marine-trained and Marine-commanded National Constabulary of Nicaragua from 1927 to 1932—its organization, antibandit military operations, civic action, and general effectiveness.

"Un año de labor: balance de una obra," Guardia Nacional, XVI, No. 27 (Apr. 14, 1965), 29-41. This article discusses civic action activities of the National Guard, including road construction and health services.

PARAGUAY

Bejarano, (Col.) Ramón Cesar. Contribución de las fuerzas armadas al bienestar y progreso del país. Asunción, Paraguay: Editorial Toledo, 1959.

Despite a detailed and comprehensive account of the civic action activities of the Paraguayan Armed Forces, a lack of statistics and other hard data make this book appear to be propaganda for the armed forces rather than a factual account of civic action programs.

González, J. Natalicio. Como se construye una nación. Asunción, Paraguay: Editorial Guaranía, 1949.

A former president of Paraguay is the author of this critical appraisal of the Paraguayan Army, characterized as political and unprofessional. President González, a great believer in the professionalization of armies, describes how this can be achieved in Paraguay. As the title of the book indicates, an army free of political involvement can devote itself fully to nation-building.

PANAMA

Natanson, George. "U.S.-Panama Tension Eases Under 'Operation Friendship,'" The Washington Post (Aug. 17, 1963), A19.

U.S. military personnel cooperate in projects similar to civic action programs to improve living conditions. G.I.'s work side by side with Panamanians on such projects as building houses and roads and digging wells. A favorable Panamanian response is noted.

"Quick Response in Panama," *Army Information Digest, Feb. 1965.

U.S. troops (183d Infantry Brigade of the U.S. Army Southern Command) and a control group helped shelter and feed people after a terrible fire in Panama City on October 2, 1964. This is a good example of how U.S. troops can be used to help Latin American nations.

"U.S. Training Antiguerrillas," U.S. News & World Report, LIV (Mar. 18, 1963), 50. III.

U.S.-operated schools in the Panama Canal Zone train Latin Americans in anti-guerrilla and riot-control tactics and civil development. U.S. Army specialists initiated these courses so that Latin Americans can cope with Communist insurgency.

PERU

Andean Air Mail and Peruvian Times. The Civic Action Program of the Peruvian Armed Forces: Army Road Construction in the Marañón Region. Lima, Peru, Dec. 4, 1964, pp. 3-8. (Pamphlet.)

Essay

"Civic Action of the Armed Forces in Peru," Peruvian Times (Aug. 21, 1965), 2.

"First Motor Road Completed From Cuzco Into La Convención Valley," Peruvian Times (Aug. 20, 1965), 2.

Gallegos Venero, (Lt. Col.) Enrique. "Success in Peru," *Military Review (Feb. 1966), 15-21.

The author relates how a terrorized valley region in Peru was saved from extensive guerrilla warfare by rapid governmental civic action, agrarian reform, and government concern for the peasants' interests.

Holmberg, Allan R. "Changing Community Attitudes and Values in Peru: A Case Study in Guided Change," in Social Change in Latin America Today. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1960.

A specific case study of the Vicos Project in Peru which was administered by Cornell University.

Payne, Arnold. "Peru's Guerrilla Politics," The New Leader (Oct. 11, 1965), 11-14.

Guerrilla war in Peru, which broke out June 9, 1965, was at first fought by only the police and the National Guard, then by the armed forces. The government of Fernando Belaúnde reacted with land reform laws and civic action, but these measures are opposed by rightist forces.

Reynolds, Dana D. *Bridging the Gap Between the Elite and the People in Peru." Fort McNair, Washington, D. C.: Inter-American Defense College Library, Oct. 15, 1964. (Mimeographed.)

This report contains the story of what the Peruvian Army is doing to help the country; there is no direct reference to civic action per se, though this is implied.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Black, (Col.) Edwin F. "Dragon's Teeth of Freedom," *Military Review, Aug. 1964.

In this basic discussion of the practical problems of military civic action, the emphasis is on Southeast Asia.

Cushman, (Col.) John H. "Pacification," Army, XVI, No. 3 (Mar. 1966), 21-29.

The author notes that Vietnamese Army division leaders wear two hats: They command both the ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) and the "division tactical area," which is concerned with pacification. The author tells about the pacification program in the southernmost tip of Vietnam. The article is valuable in explaining the organization, problems, and programs employed in outlying areas of Vietnam. Much of the article is concerned with the organization of hamlets. Although the author does not deal with civic action, he does cover those situations in which civic action becomes vital in winning the support of the local people.

Durst, (Maj.) Jay B. *Civic Action in Southeast Asia: Increasing Our Potential. Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.: Air University Air Command and Staff College, Apr. 1963. 80pp.

Froehlich, Dean F., and Malcolm S. Klores. Advisor and Counterpart Activities in the Military Assistance Program in the Republic of China (Technical Report No. 65-5). Alexandria, Va.: Human Resources Research Office, The George Washington University, 1965. 46pp. AD 478-352L.

The effectiveness of the American military adviser and his native counterpart are examined in this exploratory study by the Human Resources Research Office. Through the use of a questionnaire, an analysis is made of the problems and solutions of the military assistance program in the Republic of China.

Both the research methods used and the responses obtained are discussed by the authors. This report is especially valuable, since it is one of the few professional evaluations of the military assistance program.

Hagan, Roger. "Counter-Insurgency," The Correspondent, Autumn 1964.

This article deals with the general U.S. handling of military civic action, with the emphasis on South Vietnam.

Hallock, (Capt.) Donald V. "No Battle Is Lost," *Army Digest, XXII, No. 1 (Jan. 1967), 6-9. The author describes the civic action program of the 173d Airborne Brigade in Vietnam.

Horn, (Capt.) Jimmy R. "Background Counterinsurgency," Armor, LXXIV (May-June 1965), 4-7.

This article gives reasons for civic action. To bridge the gap between the military and civilians, it tells how the program functioned in Thailand.

Jordan, Amos A., Jr. Foreign Aid and the Defense of Southeast Asia. New York: Praeger, 1962. 272pp.

This is a well-documented study of the aid program in Southeast Asia through the early 1960's. Civic action is discussed (pages 139, 140, and elsewhere) and ample material on civic action projects is given. In noting how military aid programs have been expanded in recent years, the author says that much can be learned from past successes and failures. Supposedly, this is the first public analysis of how American military—and economic—aid policies and programs are developed, administered, and coordinated in the field.

Mulligan, Hugh A. "The Slow Pace of Pacification in a Viet Village," The Sunday Star (Washington, D. C.) (Dec. 18, 1966), E3.

In this excellent Associated Press account of the problems encountered by a small team of U.S. Marines given a pacification role in a Vietnamese village, the author notes the techniques used for pacification and the responses of villagers.

Scaff, Alvin H. "The Army With a Social Conscience" and "The Land of Promise," Chapters 2 and 3 in The Philippines' Answer to Communism. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1955, pp. 25-48.

In 1950 the Philippine Government instituted large-scale civic action programs to combat the Communist guerrilla forces (Huks). The Economic Development Corporation (EDCOR), organized as an integral part of the army, had amazing success in winning the loyalty of the people through very simple but far-reaching civic action projects: village improvements, schools, the opening of new farm land, well drilling, and, especially, resettlement programs.

"U. S. Moves To Publicize Viet Nam Civic Action," The Evening Star (Washington, D. C.) (Dec. 9, 1966), A7.

Essay

General Westmoreland wants more publicity about the South Vietnamese role in civic action. He feels that news about actual fighting has been overemphasized at the expense of adequate publicity about South Vietnam's role in civic action and revolutionary development. The term "revolutionary development," coined by the Saigon government, refers to various activities designed to make Vietnam a viable nation politically, economically, and socially. As such, revolutionary development includes not only the building of modern industrial facilities but also efforts to improve the living conditions of the people. The actual projects underway are not discussed.

Wolf, Charles. Foreign Aid: Theory and Practice in Southern Asia. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1960. 442pp.

In this examination of the relative contribution made by military and economic aid to the domestic stability and economic growth of an area, Wolf uses a complex approach to evaluate assistance programs to determine the effectiveness of each type of aid. He also analyzes in detail the interplay of motives, needs, and objectives underlying the determination of aid priorities and allocation by American policymakers.

VENEZUELA

Adarmes Pérez, José A. "Acción cívica de las fuerzas armadas," Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas de Venezuela, No. 214-17 (Apr.-June 1964), 48-57.

Celis Moguera, Carlos. "Contribución de las fuerzas armadas a la educación en Latinamerica," 1ª parte, Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas de Venezuela, No. 227-28, pp. 3-9; 2ª parte, No. 229-30, pp. 23-26.

García Villasmil, Martín. "Usos legítimos del poder," Siempre Firmes (Escuela Militar de Venezuela), Tema 20 (IV), 1965.

A useful report on the background of the military as a force in the economic development of Venezuela, this article is the best single source encountered on the attitude towards and implementation of military civic action in Venezuela.

Lalley, Thomas L. "Castro-Communist Insurgency in Venezuela—A Study of Insurgency and Counterinsurgency Operations and Techniques in Venezuela, 1960-1964." Georgetown Research Project. Alexandria, Va.: Atlantic Research Corporation, 1964.

This report deals primarily with insurgency and counterinsurgency activities in Venezuela. A section on civic action (page 225) describes the army's program of literacy classes, instruction in agricultural techniques, mobile health units, and rural communications construction for areas affected by insurgency. The bibliography is useful for sources on Venezuelan insurgency.

Lernoux, Penny. "Pan American Report: Venezuelan Military Tries Civic Action," Copley News Service (Mar 23, 1966), 3.

The Venezuelan military has adopted new tactics to stamp out Communist guerrilla activity. Emphasis is placed on civic action. The military proposes to employ standard hold strategy and to remain in areas until they are cleared of guerrillas.

Uslar Pietri, Arturo. "The City of Gold and the City of Justice," in The Caribbean: Venezuelan Development. Edited by A. Curtis Wilgus. Gainesville, Fla.: University of Florida Press, 1963.

GENERAL BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON CIVIC ACTION

Dyer, Murray, Alfred H. Hausrath and Gerald J. Higgins. *The Developing Role of the Army in Civil Affairs. Special Study, Technical Memorandum ORO-T-398. Bethesda, Md.: Operations Research Office, Johns Hopkins University, June 1961. 203pp. AD 264-407.

The military today is required to conduct its own diplomacy—military diplomacy. America's farflung military commitments plus the speed with which international crises develop make it mandatory for the military to be able to cope with civil affairs operations. This ORO study is designed to assist the military to meet this need. Among other things, the authors urge the establishment of a "civil affairs center," which would draw heavily on the facilities at Fort Gordon. This report also includes a study of the origin and development of civic affairs operations. (The German Army became concerned with this problem during World War II as they occupied large areas in foreign countries.) This thorough study of civic affairs may be of some value in developing civic action programs. An extensive bibliography (48 pages) is a good source for additional material.

Ekern, Halvor O. Military Civic Action as an Instrument of Foreign Aid. Sixth Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State. Washington, D. C.: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, June 15, 1964.

Glick, Edward Bernard. "Alaskan Civic Action," *Military Review, XLVI, No. 12 (Dec. 1966), 57-61.

Much has been written about civic action in Latin America and Southeast Asia; yet, one of the more interesting civic action projects last year involved the State of Alaska. Called Exercise Polar Strike, the project was conducted for two months by Army Special Forces teams as a civic action training mission. Team members were dispatched to selected remote villages in Alaska where they advised local community leaders and citizens about health procedures, first aid, and veterinary care. In addition, some medical services were rendered. The operation was well received, in part because of the lack of regular medical facilities in the area. Glick gives a good summary of the procedures used in a civic action program.

Hovey, Harold A. United States Military Assistance: A Study of Policies and Practices. New York: Praeger, 1965.

This is an excellent, well-documented work on United States military aid program in all parts of the world. The program in Latin America, particularly as viewed by Congress, is discussed on pages 56-72. The author notes that some legislators felt that the civic action program is a form of economic aid hidden in the defense program. This book is especially timely, as it discusses the program through 1965.

Jones, (Capt.) Douglas N. "Economic Aspects of Military Assistance," *Air University Review, XVI, No. 1 (Nov.-Dec. 1964), 42-46.

In this brief summary of the military assistance program, the author notes that, since World War II, the United States has extended about \$100 billion in foreign assistance to over 100 countries and regional groups. He believes that the issue of economic versus military aid is largely false, as both types of aid are interrelated. Furthermore, it is not always clear that a given amount of economic aid is more conducive to economic growth than an equivalent amount of military aid, particularly in Latin American countries. The author points out that technical training by military personnel has a strong economic impact. This article is important in helping understand the issues and implications of military assistance.

Essay

"Military Civic Action," Peruvian Times, XXIV, No. 1251 (Dec. 11, 1964), 8.

This article on civic action notes that Fort Gulick is molding a new kind of soldier: "He can dismantle complicated equipment and put it back to work again; he can build walls for houses . . . and, if necessary, he can also fight better than ever." The article is a valuable, if somewhat brief, description of the activities at Fort Gulick's School of the Americas and the new emphasis on civic action.

*Military Government Journal and Newsletter.

The monthly newsletter, published by the Military Government Association of the Army, is one of the most valuable sources of information about civic action. While most issues, dating from 1960, contained information about civic action, several were particularly valuable: the September 1965 issue published articles by Maj. Edward G. Lansdale (on the purpose of civic action) and Max P. Virgil (on the enthusiasm of Latin Americans for civic action). Other valuable material was found in issues for March and May 1963; July 1964; and February, May, June, and August 1965. The March 1966 issue contained an article by General Green about the civic action activities of the Marine Corps.

Molnar, Andrew R., Jerry M. Tinker, and John D. LeNoir. *Human Factors Considerations of Undergrounds in Insurgencies. Washington, D. C.: Center for Research in Social Systems, The American University, Dec. 1966, pp. 303-11. AD 645-518.

This study has a section dealing with civic action, explaining the objectives and planning of programs. Molnar notes that "a basic part of civic action programs is redirecting the frustrations and aggressive feelings that people experience during the stress of insurgency into channels of action favorable to government purposes."

Selton, Robert W. "United States Military Assistance." Unpublished paper prepared for the Seminar in Contemporary International Relations—Roles of the Military Establishments in Developing Nations, The American University, Washington, D. C., Fall 1963.

An analysis of the U. S. military assistance program, this paper contains a short section specifically devoted to military civic action (pages 10-12). The background of U. S. military assistance is described; the tables at the end of the paper give useful statistics on the military assistance program, by country, for 1962. Also the number of personnel in Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAGS) for 1964 is estimated by country. Civic action programs for 1962 and 1963 are summarized. Statistics on training received by Latin American military men are included. Values of grant-in-aid deliveries for regions of the world and military assistance appropriations (and the number of recipient nations) are included for 1950-63.

U. S. Air Force, Directorate of Military Assistance. *Information and Guidance on Military Assistance. 9th ed. Washington, D. C.: Headquarters, U. S. Air Force, 1965.

This MAP handbook is designed to provide pertinent background information for personnel engaged in Military Assistance Program activities. The planning, programming, and implementation data are basically for orientation purposes. In addition to valuable, useful, and concise background information, the book provides information on civic action (page 15).

Wolf, Charles. *The Political Effects of Military Programs: Some Indications From Latin America (Memorandum RM-3676-ISA). Santa Monica, Calif: The RAND Corporation, June 1963. 32pp. AD 421-454.

Prepared for the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, this study evaluates the effects of military aid on Latin America. Specifically, Wolf discusses the problem pointed out by critics of military aid: Does military aid

eventually lead to military control or undue influence in civilian government? Wolf relies on the political data obtained by UCLA Professor Russell H. Fitzgibbon (see American Political Science Review [Spring 1965] 65-77). Fitzgibbon's study provides the level of political democracy and the change in this level relative to the other Latin American countries. Although Wolf admits this approach is crude at best, he uses the Fitzgibbon study to prove the Wolf thesis on military aid. Yet, to help justify this rather weak effort, Wolf concludes that "we need closer study, better observation, and more understanding before we can make accurate and useful generalizations in this field."

Wolf, Charles. *Savings and the Measurement of "Self-Help" in Developing Countries (Memorandum RM-3586-ISA). Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, Apr. 1963. 47pp.

The purpose of this memorandum (prepared for the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs) is to describe and apply a method that may be useful for assessing a country's efforts at self-help in relation to the effort that might reasonably be expected of it. The method is general, but in this study it is applied to only one particular measure of self-help: government and private savings. Wolf feels that savings are an important ingredient in initiating and sustaining rapid economic development. The study sets up models to use under regional groupings for Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

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Gates, David F. An Annotated Bibliography on Materials on the Role of the Armed Forces in National Development. McLean, Va.: Research Analysis Corporation, Jan. 1967. AD 651-600.

Hall, Thomas, and Jon D. Cozean. *An Annotated Bibliography on Military Civic Action. Washington, D.C.: Center for Research in Social Systems, The American University, Dec. 1966. 46pp. AD 647-220.

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	Title _____
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<u>Americas</u>	29. (6-D) Other Social, Economic Measures and Reforms
2. (1-B) Central America: Specify _____	30. (6-E) Political Measures and Reforms
3. (1-C) Latin America, General	31. (7-A) Public Works
4. (1-D) South America: Specify _____	32. (7-B) Resettlement
<u>Asia</u>	33. (7-C) Social, Economic Policy
5. (1-E) Asia, Gen : 1	<u>Military-Civilian Relations</u>
6. (2-A) Cambodia	34. (7-D) General
7. (2-B) China	<u>MILITARY AFFAIRS</u>
8. (2-C) Korea	<u>Environmental Factors</u>
9. (2-D) Laos	35. (7-E) Urban-Industrial
10. (2-E) Malaysia	36. (8-A) Rural (jungles, mountains, etc.)
11. (3-A) Philippines	<u>Intelligence</u>
12. (3-B) Thailand	37. (8-B) General
13. (3-C) Viet Nam	<u>Measures Against Guerrillas</u>
14. (3-D) Other: _____	38. (8-C) Military Operations
<u>Middle East/North Africa</u>	39. (8-D) Military Security Measures
15. (3-E) Specify _____	40. (8-E) Pay War (propaganda, terrorism, intimidation, repression)
<u>CIVIL AFFAIRS</u>	41. (9-A) Riot Control
<u>Administrative Matters</u>	42. (9-B) Statistics: Casualty and Logistical (Counterforce and Insurgent)
16. (2-A) Government Agencies	43. (9-C) Treatment of Prisoners
17. (4-B) Local Leadership	<u>Organization and Supply</u>
18. (4-C) Organization and Training of Advisors & other Forces in National Development	44. (9-D) Command and Leadership
19. (4-D) Organization and Training of Police	45. (9-E) Communications and Signals
<u>Background</u>	46. (10-A) Logistics
20. (4-E) Ethnic Factors	47. (10-B) Medical Service and Evacuation
21. (5-A) Other: _____	48. (10-C) Mobility—Air
<u>Defensive Measures and Precautionary Security</u>	49. (10-D) Mobility—Land
22. (5-B) Control of Food	50. (10-E) Mobility—Water
23. (5-C) Police Measures	51. (11-A) Morale and Discipline
24. (5-D) Psychological Operations	52. (11-B) Organization of Troops
<u>Internal Development</u>	53. (11-C) Recruitment and Training
25. (5-E) Agrarian Reform	54. (11-D) Supply
26. (6-A) Education	<u>Strategy and Policy</u>
27. (6-B) Effectiveness of Aid	55. (11-E) Legality and Morality
	56. (12-A) Military Strategy
	57. (12-B) Political Posture
	Researcher _____

CODE NUMBER SELECTION FORM

Psychological Operations

<u>Time</u>	<u>Author</u>
1. (1-A) Pre-World War II	
2. (1-B) World War II, 1939-45	
3. (1-C) Post-World War II	
<u>Source of Propaganda</u>	<u>Title</u>
4. (1-D) W. Europe; specify _____	<u>Content and Technique</u>
5. (1-E) U.S.S.R., satellite; China	34. (7-D) Audience analysis
6. (2-A) United States	35. (7-E) Target selection
7. (2-B) South America and Caribbean	36. (8-A) Symbols, slogans, themes
8. (2-C) Middle East and Africa	37. (8-B) Communication: approaches, devices, style and format
9. (2-D) South and Southeast Asia	38. (8-C) Message production and pre-testing
10. (2-E) Other; specify _____	39. (8-D) Counterpropaganda
<u>Target Area</u>	<u>Media of Dissemination</u>
11. (3-A) Soviet Union	40. (8-E) Loudspeaker units
12. (3-B) E. Europe	41. (9-A) Radio broadcasting and TV
13. (3-C) W. Europe	42. (9-B) Leaflets, handbills, posters
14. (3-D) Middle East, Turkey, Cyprus	43. (9-C) Newspapers
15. (3-E) Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Ceylon	44. (9-D) Publications and displays
16. (4-A) Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam	45. (9-E) Films
17. (4-B) Burma and Indonesia	46. (10-A) Patrols, undergrounds, special agents
18. (4-C) Japan, S. Korea, Taiwan	47. (10-B) Front groups, face-to-face, mass demonstrations
19. (4-D) Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Australia	48. (10-C) Other techniques and means
20. (4-E) China, N. Korea	<u>Logistics</u>
21. (5-A) United States	49. (10-D) General
22. (5-B) South America	<u>Evaluation of Psyops Effectiveness</u>
23. (5-C) Caribbean States	50. (10-E) Techniques of analysis, examples, etc.
24. (5-D) Sub-Saharan Africa	<u>Related Activities</u>
25. (5-E) Other; specify _____	51. (11-A) Demonstrations of mil. power
<u>Psyops Organization and Personnel</u>	52. (11-B) Secret police and terroristic activities
26. (6-A) Gov't, civilian, DA- or theater-level military agencies	53. (11-C) Brainwashing
27. (6-B) Field psyops units	54. (11-D) Diplomatic, economic, cultural (educ.) activities
28. (6-C) Personnel: training, qualifications, procurement	55. (11-E) Psychopolitical warfare
29. (6-D) Use of foreign nationals	<u>Background Subjects</u>
<u>Intelligence</u>	56. (12-A) Communication, persuasion, and propaganda theory
30. (6-E) Requirements and collection of psyops information	57. (12-B) Government policy and strategy
<u>Planning and Operations</u>	
31. (7-A) Strategic planning and ops	
32. (7-B) Tactical planning and ops	
33. (7-C) Consolidation, liaison and coordination	

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Unconventional Warfare

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3. (1-C) Post-World War II	
	<u>Intelligence</u>
<u>Area of Operations</u>	39. (8-D) Intelligence
4. (1-D) South Asia	40. (8-E) Security and counterintelligence
5. (1-E) Indochina	
6. (2-A) Vietnam	<u>Operations</u>
7. (2-B) Thailand, Cambodia	41. (9-A) Subversion
8. (2-C) Laos	42. (9-B) Civil disobedience
9. (2-D) Far East	43. (9-C) Ambush
10. (2-E) Malaysia, Indonesia	44. (9-D) Attacks on transportation, communications facilities
11. (3-A) West Europe	45. (9-E) Attacks on production and storage facilities
12. (3-B) East Europe	46. (10-A) Attacks on military installations
13. (3-C) Africa north of the Congo	47. (10-B) Attacks on villages, towns
14. (3-D) Africa: Congo and areas south	48. (10-C) Urban warfare
15. (3-E) Middle East	49. (10-D) Deception operations
16. (4-A) South America	50. (10-E) Terrorism
17. (4-B) Central America	51. (11-A) Defensive response
18. (4-C) Caribbean	52. (11-B) Operations with regular units
19. (4-D) U.S. and Canada	53. (11-C) Psychological operations
	54. (11-D) Evasion and escape
<u>Theory and Strategy</u>	<u>Evaluation of Measures</u>
20. (4-E) Revolutionary theory	55. (11-E) Guerrilla casualties
21. (5-A) Unconventional warfare theory	56. (12-A) Government and civilian casualties
22. (5-B) Political strategy	57. (12-B) Other high-level civil-military evaluations
23. (5-C) Military strategy	58. (12-C) Psychological effect of operations
24. (5-D) Preconditions	59. (12-D) Coups d'etat
25. (5-E) Tactical principles	60. (12-E) Legality-morality
<u>Types of Forces</u>	
26. (6-A) External support forces	
27. (6-B) Indigenous forces	
<u>Administration and Logistics</u>	
28. (6-C) Organization	
29. (6-D) Recruitment, selection, leadership	
30. (6-E) Training, morale, discipline	
31. (7-A) Medical and other problems	
32. (7-B) Weapons	
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34. (7-D) Local production	
35. (7-E) Physical environment	
36. (8-A) Transportation and communications	
37. (8-B) Relations with population	
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Social, Economic, and Political Background

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1. (1-A) North of the Sahara; specify _____	32. (7-B) Dress
2. (1-B) South of the Sahara; specify _____	33. (7-C) Food
3. (1-C) Angola	34. (7-D) Social structure (castes, etc.)
4. (1-D) Congo	35. (7-E) Family structure
5. (1-E) Other; specify _____	36. (8-A) Education (religious, secular, facilities, etc.)
	37. (8-B) Social reforms
<u>America</u>	<u>Economic Factors</u>
6. (2-A) Brazil	38. (8-C) Means of livelihood
7. (2-B) Colombia	39. (8-D) Level of technological, industrial development
8. (2-C) Cuba	40. (8-E) Land use
9. (2-D) Venezuela	41. (9-A) Ownership of capital and produc- tive elements
10. (2-E) Other; specify _____	42. (9-B) Transportation facilities (ports, railways, airports, etc.)
11. (3-A) Latin America, general	43. (9-C) Economic reforms, plans
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Political Factors</u>
12. (3-B) Cambodia	44. (9-D) Political parties
13. (3-C) China	45. (9-E) Personalities
14. (3-D) Indonesia	46. (10-A) Government structure (national)
15. (3-E) Korea	47. (10-B) Governing bodies (local: "village council," etc.)
16. (4-A) Laos	48. (10-C) Ideology, political programs and reforms
17. (4-B) Malaysia	49. (10-D) Dissident groups (students, religious sects, etc.)
18. (4-C) Philippines	50. (10-E) International relations
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20. (4-E) Vietnam	51. (11-A) Intergroup antagonisms, relations
21. (5-A) Other; specify _____	52. (11-B) Illegal political movements, activities
22. (5-B) Asia, general	53. (11-C) Role of the military
	54. (11-D) Military - and/or government- image
<u>Middle East</u>	<u>Arts</u>
23. (5-C) General	55. (11-E) Architecture
24. (5-D) Specify _____	56. (12-A) Fine arts
	57. (12-B) Handicrafts
<u>Europe</u>	
25. (5-E) E. Europe and Russia; specify _____	
26. (6-A) W. Europe; specify _____	
<u>Historical Factors</u>	
27. (6-B) Significant dates	
28. (6-C) Personalities	
29. (6-D) International relations	
<u>Ethnic/Social Factors</u>	
30. (6-E) Religion, superstitions, taboos, etc.	
31. (7-A) Religious hierarchy	
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This is a bibliography of unclassified English-language books and articles on internal defense/development; unconventional warfare; psychological operations; and social, economic, and political background factors. Within each of these subject areas the entries are categorized and cross-referenced by specific problem and area and indexed by author and title. The fifth section comprises reviews of sixteen books on Latin America. The sixth section is a bibliographic essay on selected civic action literature.

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