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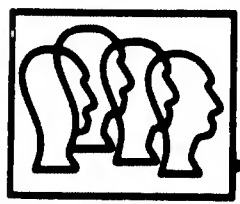
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**CINFAC
BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW
SUPPLEMENT NO. 16
FEBRUARY 1968**



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**CINFAC
BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW
SUPPLEMENT NO. 16
FEBRUARY 1968**

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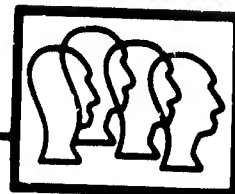
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**CENTER FOR RESEARCH
IN SOCIAL SYSTEMS**

The American University

5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20016



ABSTRACT

This is a bibliography of unclassified English-language books and articles on internal defense/development; psychological operations; unconventional warfare; 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.

Civil disturbance is the subject of a bibliographic essay; Philippine geography, Indonesian nationalism, and a civil disturbance in the United States are the subjects of three book reviews.

Abstracting was
completed in
February 1968.

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 related social, economic, and political background factors. This publication includes book reviews and a bibliographic essay on subjects of current interest. All Department of Defense (DOD)-sponsored entries that are definitely known to CRESS to have been cleared for open release are marked with an asterisk.

All DOD-sponsored research that has been incorporated into the Defense Documentation Center (DDC) has been marked with an AD number in the entries that follow. Government agencies and nongovernment organizations having government contracts or grants and an approved Field-of-Interest Register on file can obtain such reports from DDC, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Other requests are handled through the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (CFSTI), U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Prepayment of \$0.65 for microfiche and \$3.00 for a xerox copy is required by CFSTI.

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CONTENTS

Section I: Internal Defense/Development	1
Part One: Fundamental Elements of Internal Defense/Development	3
Civil Affairs	3
Military Affairs	3
Part Two: Historical Models of Internal Defense/Development	6
Asia	6
Latin America	7
Middle East: Muscat and Oman	7
Section II: Psychological Operations	9
Part One: Fundamental Elements of Psychological Operations	11
Background	11
Media and Support	12
Psychological Operations Analysis: Evaluation	12
Psychological Operations Techniques	12
Psychopolitical Warfare	13
Part Two: Historical Models of Psychological Operations	14
Africa	14
Asia	14
Europe	15
Latin America: Mexico	16
Middle East	16
North America: United States	16
Section III: Unconventional Warfare	17
Part One: Fundamental Elements of Unconventional Warfare	19
Administrative Matters	19
Operations	19
Theory	20
Part Two: Historical Examples of Unconventional Warfare	21
Pre-World War II	21
Post-World War II	21
Section IV: Social, Economic, and Political Background Factors	25
Part One: Elements of Background Factors	27
Economic	27

CONTENTS

Political	28
Social	31
Part Two: Area Studies of Background Factors	33
Geographical Studies	33
Research Tools.	47
Section V: Book Reviews	49
Nationalism Purges a Country	51
Profile of a Race Riot	53
The Land and People of an Archipelago	54
Section VI: Bibliographic Essay: Guide to Civil Disturbance Literature	55
Introduction	57
Historical Background	57
Theoretical Literature	59
The Current Situation	59
Author-Title Index	61
Distribution List	70
DD Form 1473	73

SECTION I
INTERNAL DEFENSE/DEVELOPMENT

PART ONE FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF INTERNAL DEFENSE/DEVELOPMENT

CIVIL AFFAIRS

grams in Pakistan and South Vietnam are used as examples.

Administrative Matters

See also entries 029, 035.

Government Agencies

See entries 002, 019.

Political Measures

See entry 031.

Organization and Training of Advisors

See entry 014.

Public Works

See entry 029.

Background: Ethnic Factors

See entries 017, 026.

Social, Economic Policy

See entry 033.

Defensive Measures: Psychological Operations

001

JUSPAO Planning Office. Psyops in Vietnam: Indications of Effectiveness. Saigon: JUSPAO Planning Office, 1967. 123pp. Three indicators of successful U.S. psychological operations in Vietnam are described: enemy reports, Chieu Hoi returnees' opinions, and examples of known successes.

Military-Civilian Relations

See entries 017, 029.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Administration

Mobility-Air

003

Mertal, (LTC) Kenneth D. "Airmobile Firepower," Army, Jan. 1968, pp. 55-58. An infantry officer discusses the types of weapons and methods of coordination employed in airmobile operations. The high enemy casualty rate is attributed to a well-timed and accurate use of firepower; an example of a hypothetical operation is given.

See also entries 006, 031.

Internal Development

Effectiveness of Aid

002

Jordan, (COL) Amos A., Jr. Foreign Aid and the Defense of Southeast Asia. New York: Praeger, 1962. 272pp. Maps, charts, bibl., notes, tables, gloss., ind. A West Point instructor discusses the relationship between military assistance and economic aid. Pro-

ID/D Entries 004-010

Morale

004

Buckley, Tom. "The Men of Third Squad, Second Platoon, C Company, Third Battalion," The New York Times Magazine, Nov. 5, 1967, pp. 34-35, 131-40, passim. III. This reporter relates his experiences while accompanying a combat infantry squad in Vietnam. A paradox exists between determination and good morale on one hand and the lack of a cause on the other.

See also entries 013, 035.

Organization of Troops

*005

Rasmussen, (MAJ) Ronald R. "ROK Operations in Central Vietnam," Military Review, Jan. 1968, pp. 51-55. The author praises the Republic of Korea's (ROK) Army divisions in the Corps II zone of South Vietnam. The ROK soldier is tough, aggressive, well-disciplined, patient, persistent, and thorough. ROK military tactics and civil affairs activities are outlined.

006

Weller, Jac. "The U.S. Army in Vietnam: A Survey of Aims, Operations, Weapons, Especially of Small Infantry Units," Army Quarterly and Defence Journal (London), Oct. 1967, pp. 40-56. The author provides details on size and composition of various troop units and discusses types and uses of weapons employed in Vietnam. Tactics and training are also mentioned.

See also entry 014.

Supply

*007

Zaslloff, J. J. The Role of the Sanctuary in Insurgency: Communist China's Support to the Vietminh, 1946-1954. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corp., 1967. ix, 80pp. AD 652-646. Chinese assistance to the Vietminh

in the form of personnel, training and supplies is discussed and compared with U.S. aid to the French forces.

See also entries 003, 006.

Environment

See entries 027, 029.

Intelligence

008

Kahn, David. The Codebreakers: The Story of Secret Writing. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1967. xvi, 1164pp. Bibl., notes, ind. This history of cryptanalysis since 1900 B.C. includes details on military, diplomatic, commercial, and police applications and techniques. Current domestic and foreign agencies engaged in cryptanalysis are also discussed.

009

Murtha, (MAJ) John P. "Combat Intelligence in Vietnam," Marine Corps Gazette, Jan. 1968, pp. 30-34. This author relates his experience in the 1st Marine Division, S-2 section, and he explains the methods of gathering, evaluating, and exploiting combat intelligence. To operate efficiently, the S-2 officer must thoroughly familiarize himself with his location.

See also entry 019.

Legality and Morality

010

Moore, John Norton. "Law and Politics in the Vietnamese War: A Response to Professor Friedmann," American Journal of International Law, Oct. 1967, pp. 1039-53. This author reasserts the contention that the more significant aggression in legal terms was committed by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, not the United States. He states that "there is a South Viet-Nam and its neighbors must learn to live in peace with it."

See also entries 023, 031, 033.

Military Security

Measures Against Insurgents

Military Operations

012

Baldwin, Hanson W. "Vietnam Report: The Foe Is Hurt," The New York Times, Dec. 27, 1967, pp. 1, 22. Ill. According to this reporter, the dismal picture of 1965 has been reversed. The successful U.S. bombing program as well as the enemy's casualty figures, lower morale, and growing reliance upon sanctuaries outside Vietnam support his conclusion.

013

Marshall, (BG) S. L. A. Battles in the Monsoon: Campaigning in the Central Highlands, South Vietnam, Summer 1966. New York: Morrow, 1967. 408pp. Maps, ill., ind. This book presents a comprehensive firsthand account on the conduct of the U.S. Army in three battles against the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese.

013

Warner, Denis. "Bearing the Brunt at Con Thien," The Reporter, Oct. 19, 1967, pp. 18-21. This correspondent discusses the major events of the recently ended summer campaign. The North Vietnamese seem to have gained slightly, but it is questionable whether they can sustain their present level of operations.

014

West, (CPT) F. J., Jr. "Fast Rifles," Marine Corps Gazette, Oct. 1967, pp. 38-44. This is an oversimplified account of U.S. Marines who trained and served with village security forces in Binh Nghia during 1966. The author notes an establishment of rapport, the training methods, tactics against the Viet Cong, and a chronology of events.

See also entries 003, 004, 006, 019, 031.

015

Thompson, Robert. "The Maginot Mentality," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Oct. 26, 1967, pp. 181-82. This author believes that a barrier across the Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam is unnecessary. The French lost the war in Algeria although they utilized such a barrier, while British forces in Malaya defeated Communist insurgents without one.

See also entries 011, 013.

Riot Control

*016

Coates, Joseph F. Nonlethal Weapons for Use by U.S. Law Enforcement Officers. Arlington, Va.: Institute for Defense Analysis, 1967. ix, 125pp. Notes. AD 661-041. The author discusses weaponry and control devices used by or being developed for the police and national guard. Emphasis is placed on the need for research, field evaluation, and training.

017

Dullis, Anthony R. "Macao: Gunboat Diplomacy," Institute of Current World Affairs, July 20, 1967, pp. 1-32. This correspondent discusses disturbances in Macao, from November 1966 to January 1967. He speculates on the attitudes and motives of the Chinese in Macao and the Peoples' Republic of China, Portuguese tactics, and the implications of Portuguese concessions.

018

Rigg, (COL) Robert B. "Made in USA," Army, Jan. 1968, pp. 24-31. Ill. It is possible that in the future urban unrest in the United States could evolve into organized insurgency that surpasses any present forms of violence. In addition to social and economic preventative measures, new military tactics must be developed, and a system of intelligence must be established.

ID/D Entries 019-025

Statistics

See entries 011, 020, 027.

Treatment of Prisoners

* 019

Brewer, Gary D. "The Surrender Program," Military Review, Oct. 1967, pp. 31-36. In addition to encouraging defections, the Chieu Hoi program provides for the retraining and resettlement of former Viet Cong. Convincing Viet Cong leaders to defect has so far been unsuccessful, but the rank and file are defecting in impressive numbers. Philippine and Malayan programs are mentioned.

Policy and Its Considerations

Military Strategy

020

Baldwin, Hanson W. "A Vietnam Balance Sheet," The Reporter, Oct. 19, 1967, pp. 14-17. This author favorably evaluates the conduct of the war thus far, defends the Johnson Administration's policies, and recommends intensification of the war effort and increased U.S. control over the Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

021

Westmoreland, (GEN) William C. "Progress Report on the War in Viet-Nam," Department of State Bulletin, Dec. 11, 1966, pp. 785-88. A brief estimate of the relative positions of the United States and North Vietnam is made. The overall 4-Phase Plan of the U.S. and South Vietnamese forces is outlined.

See also entries 006, 013, 015, 020, 031, 033, 034.

Political Posture

022

Bundy, William P. "Bundy Comments on Galbraith's Plan," The New York Times

Magazine, Nov. 12, 1967, pp. 31, 132, 134-35. According to the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Galbraith's plan for deescalation, negotiation, and eventual withdrawal is based on an inaccurate evaluation of the war, and it too closely resembles the enclave idea. It would lead to neither peace nor reduced fighting.

023

Galbraith, John Kenneth. "The Galbraith Plan to End the War," The New York Times Magazine, Nov. 12, 1967, pp. 29-30, 124-32, passim. In preparations for negotiations, the United States should stop bombing, halt search and destroy missions, concede to the Viet Cong the areas that they occupy, and concentrate on holding defensible areas where anti-Communist Vietnamese live.

024

Goldberg, Arthur J. "The Responsibility of the United Nations in Search for Peace in Viet-Nam," Department of State Bulletin, Nov. 20, 1967, pp. 667-72. The U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations discusses U.S. efforts since 1964 to utilize the United Nations to find a peaceful solution to the Vietnam war. Failure of each effort and the resistance of the Viet Cong, Hanoi, and Peking to these efforts are detailed.

025

Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr. The Bitter Heritage: Vietnam and American Democracy, 1941-1966. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1967. xix, 128pp. This review of the U.S. experience in Vietnam explains the political and military policies involved and criticizes the conduct of the war. The nature of communism today is analyzed.

See also entries 017, 030, 031.

PART TWO HISTORICAL MODELS OF INTERNAL DEFENSE/DEVELOPMENT

ASIA

India

026

Means, Gordon P., and Ingunn N. Means. "Nagaland: The Agony of Ending a Guerrilla War," Pacific Affairs (Vancouver), Fall & Winter 1966-67, pp. 290-313. The authors discuss the political aspects of the twenty-year-old Indian-Naga conflict. The future may hold a peace settlement, a continuation of the present armed truce, or a resumption of hostilities.

Macao

See entry 017.

Thailand

027

Girling, J. L. S. "Northeast Thailand: Tomorrow's Viet Nam?" Foreign Affairs, Jan. 1968, pp. 388-97. This Australian professor of international relations believes that the situation in Thailand is unlikely to result in an overthrow of the government. Guerrilla numbers are small; villagers are generally apolitical; and the terrain is indefensible.

*028

Krasin, (COL) Chaiyo. "Military Civic Action in Thailand," Military Review, Jan. 1968, pp. 73-77. Military civic action in Thailand, conducted mostly in the Northeast, emphasizes civilian self-help. Face-to-face persuasion and radio broadcasting are the most useful psychological operations techniques. Current civic action priorities and principal efforts are listed.

029

U.S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group. "Thailand Insurgency A New Cause?" Topical Report, Aug. 29, 1967, pp. 1-7. After explaining that the conditions for a successful war of national liberation do not exist in Thailand, this article describes the conditions that exist in Thailand and the nature of the current Communist insurgency.

Vietnam

030

Bunker, Ellsworth. "Report on Vietnam," Department of State Bulletin, Dec. 11, 1967, pp. 781-84. The Ambassador to Vietnam briefly summarizes the military situation, the pacification program, and South Vietnam's political development and economic situation.

031

Fall, Bernard B. Hell in a Very Small Place: The Siege of Dien Bien Phu. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1967. 515pp. Apps., bibl., ind., maps, ill. This historian of two wars in Vietnam describes strategies, personalities, and military operations involved in the Viet-minh defeat of French forces in Indochina in 1954. The French role is emphasized.

032

Kahin, George McTurnan, and John W. Lewis. The United States in Vietnam. New York: The Dial Press, 1967. 463pp. Bibl., app., notes, ind. The authors contend that the present conflict is essentially a civil war. Bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam must be unconditionally halted, and a political solution in keeping with the existing political realities must be sought.

ID/D Entries 033-036

033

Pan, Stephen, and Daniel Lyons. Vietnam Crisis. New York: Twin Circle, 1966. 334pp. Ind. These two American scholars, who are personally familiar with Vietnam, attempt to clarify the issues and correct popular misinformation. Although military victory is possible, the present policy of gradual escalation cannot win. Victory is essential to all of the free world.

Oman--prior to 1856, mainly 1856-1903, and the twentieth century.

034

"Vietnam: Is the DMZ Worth Fighting For?" Foreign Report (London), Oct. 26, 1967, pp. 1-3. The loss of a small base near the Demilitarized Zone (for example, Con Thien) would not substantially affect the course of the Vietnam war. U. S. Marine tactics at Con Thien are analyzed and criticized.

See also entries 002, 003, 005, 006, 007, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 019, 022, 023, 024, 025.

LATIN AMERICA

035

Kemp, Geoffrey. "Rearmament in Latin America," The World Today (London), Sept. 1967, pp. 375-84. Military morale necessitates periodic purchases of modern weapons, whether or not these weapons are necessary for internal defense. Modern weapons also generate a pool of trained manpower that can be utilized for civilian purposes.

MIDDLE EAST: MUSCAT AND OMAN

036

Landen, Robert Geran. Oman Since 1856: Disruptive Modernization in a Traditional Arab Society. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1967. xv, 488pp. Tables, maps, bibl., ind. A history professor surveys and interprets political and economic developments in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman area and, specifically, the country of

SECTION II
PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

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PART ONE

FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

BACKGROUND

Audience Information, Target References

037

Dzharyglasinova, R. S. "The Koreans in Central Asia," Central Asian Review (London), No. 3 (1967), pp. 212-18. The author discusses characteristics and tendencies observable among Koreans of central Asia and Kazakhstan, including development of their national traditions, sustained susceptibility to Russian language and culture, and adoption of certain Asian manners and customs.

*038

Foster, Robert J., and David T. O'Nan. Some Resources for Area Training. Alexandria, Va.: Human Resources Research Office, 1967. vii, 133pp. Apps., ind. AD 660-057. This reference work contains a description of films and novels on foreign cultures, citations of materials on relevant American attitudes, and listings of organizations and publications dealing with area training programs.

039

Keff, David, and George von der Muhll. "Political Socialization in Kenya and Tanzania—A Comparative Analysis," Journal of Modern African Studies (London), May 1967, pp. 13-51. Tables. A portrait of the future citizens of Kenya and Tanzania emerges from the findings of a cross-national survey of student attitudes.

040

Mirsky, Jonathan. "Conversation with a Monk," The Nation, Dec. 25, 1967, pp. 678-81. In this interview, Thich Tri Quang

discusses the possibility of a cease-fire and/or negotiations, the political situation in South Vietnam before the recent elections, and the growing anti-Americanism throughout South Vietnamese society.

041

Tyrmand, Leopold. "The Upper Class in Eastern Europe," The Reporter, Jan. 11, 1968, pp. 14-19. In eastern Europe, individual goals and values differ from those in the Soviet Union and Asia. The upper class is a distinct status-seeking social entity with no political power, while the ruling class is composed of lower class party members.

See also entries 053, 066.

Communication Studies, Theory, Definitions

042

Birch, David, and Joseph Veroff. Motivation: A Study of Action. Belmont, Calif.: Brooks-Cole, 1966. ix, 98pp. Ind. This introductory textbook surveys contemporary motivational theory and experimental research on motivation. The application of laboratory findings to nonlaboratory behavior is explored.

043

Oppenheim, A. N. Questionnaire Design and Attitude Measurement. New York: Basic Books, 1966. ix, 298pp. Apps., ind. The topics discussed include wording of questions, checklists, rating scales, inventories, attitude statements, attitude scaling methods, projective techniques in attitude study, and quantification.

Psyop Entries 044-050

044

Sherif, Carolyn W., and Muzafer Sherif (eds.). Attitude, Ego-Involvement, and Change. New York: Wiley, 1967. x, 310pp. Ind. This collection of thirteen papers deals with attitude formation, attitude change theory, measurement of social attitudes, components of interpersonal attitudes, and attitude research.

Intelligence

045

Kahn, David. The Codebreakers: The Story of Secret Writing. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1967. xvi, 1164pp. Bibl., notes, ind. This history of cryptoanalysis since 1900 B.C. includes details on military, diplomatic, commercial, and police applications and techniques. Current domestic and foreign agencies engaged in cryptoanalysis are also discussed.

046

U.S., Department of State. World Strength of Communist Party Organizations: 19th Annual Report. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. vi, 188pp. This survey contains data on Communist party membership and activities on a country-by-country basis. It is noted that the parties of Japan and Sweden had the most noticeable growth in 1966.

See also entry 059.

MEDIA AND SUPPORT

Printed Matter: Newspapers, Books, Leaflets, Posters

047

Paget, Roger K. "Djakarta Newspapers, 1965-1967: Preliminary Comments," Indonesia, Oct. 1967, pp. 211-26. A selected group of newspapers, originating in Djakarta, is described in brief annotations that mention each paper's staff, sponsor, and political

leanings. Trends in newspaper publishing are summarized.

048

Paget, Roger K. "Indonesian Newspapers 1965-1967," Indonesia, Oct. 1967, pp. 170-210. This list of recent Indonesian newspapers and bulletins includes information on each publication's place of origin, publisher, frequency of publication, and the first date of publication.

See also entry 051.

Radio, TV, Loudspeakers

See entry 051.

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS ANALYSIS: EVALUATION

049

JUSPAO Planning Office. Psyops in Vietnam: Indications of Effectiveness. Saigon: JUSPAO Planning Office, 1967. 123pp. Three indicators of successful U.S. psychological operations are discussed: enemy reports, Chieu Hoi returnees' opinions, and examples of known successes.

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS TECHNIQUES

Counterpropaganda

See entry 062.

Manipulative Methods, Approaches, Devices

050

Ullmann, Leonard P., and Leonard Krasner (eds.). Case Studies in Behavior Modification. New York: Holt, 1966. xii, 401pp. F. bl., ind. Utilizing 50 cases, this text emphasizes the use of learning and conditioning

techniques in the modification of deviant behavior. A lengthy introduction reviews relevant theory and terminology.

See also entry 055.

Themes, Slogans, Appeals, Symbols

051

Fisher, Paul L., and Ralph L. Lowenstein (eds.). Race and the News Media. Washington, D.C.: Praeger, 1967. x, 158pp. Reporters and editors discuss the coverage of racial disturbances in the United States, especially since 1954. Opinions are given on the problems of reporting in both the north and south, content, editorial judgment, and the roles for broadcasting and the Negro press.

See also entries 061, 065.

PSYCHOPOLITICAL WARFARE

Diplomatic, Cultural, Educational, Economic Tactics

See entries 038, 045, 057, 060.

Policy and Strategy

052

"Burma Added to Peking's Proscription List," Communist Affairs, July-August 1967, pp. 15-16. According to this article, China now considers Burma an enemy of the people and openly supports insurgency there, while exerting continual propaganda pressure. Burmese-Chinese relations and Rangoon's domestic policies are examined.

PART TWO HISTORICAL MODELS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

AFRICA

General

053

Wickert, Frederic R. (ed.). Readings in African Psychology from French Language Sources. East Lansing, Mich.: African Studies Center, Michigan State University, 1967. x, 381pp. Ill., tables, ind. This selective collection of French articles in English translation is divided into areas of psychology as they apply to Africans.

Kenya

See entry 039.

Tanzania

See entry 039.

Tunisia

054

Hauptfuhrer, Fred. "Signs of Strain on Tunisia's Stability," The Reporter, Jan. 25, 1968, pp. 34-36. Among the causes for growing unrest in Tunisia is the inflammatory radio propaganda from Algiers and Cairo. Various themes of this propaganda are mentioned.

ASIA

Burma

See entry 052.

China

055

Bernstein, Thomas P. "Leadership and Mass Mobilisation in the Soviet and Chinese Collectivisation Campaigns of 1929-30 and 1955-56: A Comparison," The China Quarterly (London), July-Sept. 1967, pp. 1-47. This professor's evaluation contains a detailed comparison of Soviet and Chinese leadership, cadre roles, and the relative importance of political control in both cases.

Indonesia

See entries 047, 048.

Japan

056

Kazuo, Okochi. "Japanese University Problems," Japan Quarterly (Tokyo), Oct. -Dec. 1967, pp. 420-33. This author finds that Japanese earn academic degrees for monetary rather than intellectual reasons. This situation has overcrowded the universities, strained family budgets, and created serious labor shortages in industry.

Thailand

*057

Krasin, (COL) Chaiyo. "Military Civic Action in Thailand," Military Review, Jan. 1968, pp. 73-77. Military civic action in Thailand, conducted mostly in the Northeast, emphasizes civilian self-help. Face-to-face persuasion and radio broadcasting are the most useful psychological operations techniques. Current civic action priorities and principal efforts are listed.

Vietnam

*058

Brewer, Gary D. "The Surrender Program," Military Review, Oct. 5, 1967, pp. 31-36. This summary of the aims and organization of the Chieu Hoi program discusses leaflet and loudspeaker propaganda related to the program. Face-to-face persuasion and immediate action themes are the most effective techniques.

059

"Vietnam: Is the DMZ Worth Fighting For?" Foreign Report (London), Oct. 26, 1967, pp. 1-3. Unlike the Mekong Delta, the Demilitarized Zone is not of strategic importance to Viet Cong psychological warfare. There is evidence that Hanoi's leaders genuinely fear an invasion by the Allied forces. U.S. Marine tactics at Con Thien are discussed.

See also entries 040, 049.

EUROPE

East Europe

See entry 041.

East Germany

060

Wettig, Gerhard. "The SED-SPD Dialogue: Communist Political Strategy in Germany," Orbis, Summer 1967, pp. 570-81. The author shows how the East German Socialist Unity Party (SED) tries to unify the West German Democratic Social Party (SPD) by spurring factionalism within the SPD and by discrediting its leaders.

Soviet Union

061

Gittings, John. "The View From Moscow," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong),

Nov. 9, 1967, pp. 277-81. According to this author, Soviet mass media have given China's Cultural Revolution crude and distorted coverage that reflects the Soviet Union's perplexity about events in China. Propaganda themes are also discussed.

062

"New Propaganda Blast from Moscow?" Foreign Report (London), Oct. 12, 1967, p. 8. Mikhail Andreevich Suslov, chief theoretician of the Soviet Communist Party, has announced that Department D of the Soviet intelligence service (KGB) will extend its activities to combat anti-communism in the West. The structure and functions of Department D are briefly outlined.

063

Powell, David. "The Effectiveness of Soviet Anti-Religious Propaganda," Public Opinion Quarterly, Fall 1967, pp. 366-80. This author argues that atheist propaganda in the Soviet Union is unlikely to make an atheist renounce his convictions, and it may be merely a harmless ritual.

064

Sheehy, Ann. "Secondary Specialized Education in the Central Asian and Kazakh SSRs," Central Asian Review (London), No. 3 (1967), pp. 219-31. After analyzing educational facilities in the Soviet Socialist Republics of Kazakh, Uzbek, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, and Turkmen, the author concludes that urban, central Asians and Kazakhs form an educational elite.

065

Van Zanten, John William. "The Soviet Evaluation of the American Negro Problem, 1954-1965: A Study of Ideology and Propaganda." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1966. xii, 328pp. Bibl., tables. (Microfilm.) This study of Soviet propaganda and theoretical writing on the current U.S. civil rights question reviews media, themes, and fluctuations.

Psyop Entries 066-069

See also entries 037, 055.

LATIN AMERICA: MEXICO

066

Ramos, Samuel. Profile of Man and Culture in Mexico. Translated by Peter G. Earle. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1967. xix, 198pp. Ind. The chapter subjects include the influence of European culture on Mexican national psychology and an analysis of the Mexican personality. Passion, inferiority feelings, youth, thought, and pedantry are also discussed. Suggestions to develop the Mexicans' appreciation of their culture are also given.

& Co., 1967. xiv, 401pp. Ill., ind., notes. This article is a child psychiatrist's account of the reactions of Negro and white children and adults to the cross-pressures of school desegregation in the southern United States in the late 1950's.

See also entry 051.

MIDDLE EAST

067

Marshall, Charles Burton. "Reflections on the Middle East," Orbis, Summer 1967, pp. 343-59. This article is a discussion and analysis of how the Middle East war was sparked. The attitudes of the Arab states, Israel, the Soviet Union, and the United States toward the existence of Israel are presented.

068

Thompson, Jack H., and Robert D. Reischauer (eds.). Modernization of the Arab World. Princeton, N.J.: Van Nostrand, 1966. xii, 249pp. These interpretive essays cover Islamic tradition and law; the Arab armies; Middle East economic development, population growth, and oil; Arab-Israeli relations; and the influences of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Nasserism in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Egypt are specifically discussed.

NORTH AMERICA: UNITED STATES

069

Coles, Robert. Children of Crisis: A Study of Courage and Fear. Boston: Little, Brown

SECTION III
UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

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PART ONE

FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS OPERATIONS

Organization

070

Weiss, Joseph H. "How Hanoi Controls the Vietcong," The Reporter, Jan. 11, 1968, pp. 27-28. Recent information indicates that the Viet Cong are controlled by the Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN), which is staffed by members of the Lao Dong Party's Central Committee. COSVN's organizational features are outlined.

See also entries 084, 087, 094.

Sanctuaries and Bases

*071

Zaslloff, J. J. The Role of the Sanctuary in Insurgency: Communist China's Support to the Vietminh, 1946-1954. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corp., 1967. ix, 80pp. AD 652-646. Chinese assistance to the Vietminh in the form of personnel, training, and supplies is discussed and compared with U.S. aid to the French forces.

See also entry 072.

Weapons

072

Warner, Denis. "Bearing the Brunt at Con Thien," The Reporter, Oct. 19, 1967, pp. 18-21. This correspondent discusses the major events of the recently ended summer campaign. The North Vietnamese seem to have gained slightly, but it is questionable whether they can sustain their present level of operations.

Ambush

See entries 072, 085.

Coups d'Etat

073

Fossum, Egil. "Factors Influencing the Occurrence of Military Coups d'Etat in Latin America," Journal of Peace Research (Oslo), No. 3 (1967), pp. 228-51. Tables, diag., notes, apps. This article is an analysis of the background and precipitate situations of coups d'état. Coups are more frequent in larger, poorer nations; they are concentrated around elections; and they trigger coups in neighboring countries.

See also entry 091.

Operations with Regular Units

See entry 086.

Other Offensive Operations

See entry 072.

Psychological Operations

*074

Martinez Codo, Enrique. "Insurgency: Latin American Style," Military Review, Nov. 1967, pp. 3-12. Chart, ill. Noting that Communists have gained more power through armed struggle than by peaceful tactics, this journalist outlines the new course of action authored by Regis Debray and propagated by Cuba throughout Latin America.

Uncwar Entries 075-079

See also entry 086.

Terrorism

075

Terry, Roy. "Close-Up of a Terrorist," Atlas, Feb. 1968; pp. 40-43. Drawn from interviews with the leaders of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, this journalist discusses the organization, leadership, and training of African guerrillas who are raiding Rhodesia and South Africa.

Urban Warfare

076

Hayden, Tom. Rebellion in Newark: Official Violence and Ghetto Response. New York: Vintage, 1967. 102pp. Maps, apps. A Newark community organizer describes the initial incident, the community's subsequent involvement, and the National Guard's actions in Newark, New Jersey, July 12-17, 1967.

See also entry 086.

THEORY

Preconditions

077

Blasier, Cole. "Studies of Social Revolution: Origins in Mexico, Bolivia and Cuba," Latin American Research Review, Summer 1967, pp. 28-64. Bibl. This author discusses preconditions and precipitants of what he calls Latin America's three social revolutions which correspond to the great revolutions of Eurasia.

See also entries 073, 080, 087, 092.

Revolutionary Theory

078

Aguilar, Luis E. "Regis Debray: Where Logic Failed." The Reporter, Dec 28,

1967, pp. 31-32. The author exposes the weakness of Debray's credo—overthrow the army by guerrilla movements. Low morale of Batista's army is a better explanation for the Castro victory than the heroism of his guerrillas; therefore a Castro-type victory is unrepeatable in Latin America.

See also entries 077, 086.

Unconventional Warfare Theory, Strategy, and Tactical Principles

079

Dickinson, (LTC) Hillman. "Master Guerilla of Araby's Desert," Army, Aug. 1967, pp. 66-79, passim. The importance of the writings of T. E. Lawrence as source material on guerrilla warfare theory is too little known in the United States. This author discusses Lawrence's career, tactics, and strategic principles.

See also entries 072, 074, 081, 084, 086, 090.

PART TWO HISTORICAL EXAMPLES OF UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

PRE-WORLD WAR II

Africa: Sudan

080

Issawi, Charles (ed.). The Economic History of the Middle East 1800-1914: A Book of Readings. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966. xv, 543pp. Bibl., ind. This collection of essays features the Ottoman Empire, Iraq, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and the Sudan. The economic causes of the Mahdist revolt in Sudan in the 1880's are discussed. This book concludes with an overview of the development level of the Middle East.

Asia

Indonesia

081

Stromquist, Shelton. "The Communist Uprisings of 1926-27 in Indonesia: A Re-interpretation," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 189-200. The leadership, demands, and targets of the uprising had decidedly nationalist orientation. Despite general prosperity in the colony, the peasant situation was steadily worsening.

Philippines

082

Larkin, John A. "The Place of Local History in Philippine Historiography," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 306-17. The author points out that there is a distortion of Philippine history that is caused by a neglect of local history as illustrated by Mr. Larkin's analysis of Pampanga Province's participation in the revolution of 1896-1901.

Europe: Soviet Union

See entry 093.

Middle East: Oman

083

Landen, Robert Geran. Oman Since 1856: Disruptive Modernization in a Traditional Arab Society. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1967. xv, 488pp. Tables, maps, bibl., ind. A history professor surveys and interprets political and economic developments in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman area and, specifically, the country of Oman—prior to 1856, mainly 1855-1903, and the twentieth century.

POST-WORLD WAR II

Africa

Angola

084

"Angola," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 43,692, No. 666 (Dec. 12, 1967), pp. 17-26. Domingos da Sylva, the vice president of Movimento Popular de Libertagao de Angola (MPLA), claims numerous rebel victories and strongly criticizes Holden Roberto's rival organization. Sylva's criticism indicates continued disunity of the rebels. Police salaries and the fertilizer industry are also discussed in separate articles.

See also entry 094.

General

See entry 075.

Uncwar Entries 085-091

Asia

Burma

085

Boog, Peter. "White Flags of War," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Nov. 23, 1967, pp. 373-77. In describing several bloody incidents, this correspondent details Burmese Communist strategy and tactics. According to him, ambushes are the guerrillas' forte.

China

086

Roy, Jules. Journey Through China. Translated by Francis Price. New York: Harper & Row, 1965. 299pp. Ind. This French reporter's account of his two months in the People's Republic of China in the fall of 1964 contains his subjective observations on contemporary China, Chinese leaders, and the Communist revolution. The role of the West in Chinese history is sharply criticized.

India

087

Means, Gordon P., and Ingunn N. Means. "Nagaland: The Agony of Ending a Guerrilla War," Pacific Affairs (Vancouver), Fall & Winter 1966-67, pp. 290-313. The author discusses the political aspects of the twenty-year-old Indian-Nagan conflict. The future may hold a peace settlement, a continuation of the present armed truce, or a resumption of hostilities.

See also entry 094.

Malaysia

See entry 094.

Philippines

See entry 094.

Thailand

088

Girling, J. L. S. "Northeast Thailand: Tomorrow's Viet Nam?" Foreign Affairs, Jan. 1968, pp. 388-97. This Australian professor of international relations believes that the situation in Thailand is unlikely to result in an overthrow of the government. Guerrilla numbers are small; villagers are generally apolitical; and the terrain is indefensible.

See also entry 094.

Vietnam

089

Baldwin, Hanson W. "Vietnam Report: The Foe Is Hurt," The New York Times, Dec. 27, 1967, pp. 1, 22. Ill. According to this reporter, the dismal picture of 1965 has been reversed. The successful U.S. bombing program, as well as the enemy's casualty figures, lower morale, and growing reliance upon external sanctuaries outside Vietnam support his conclusion.

090

Marshall, (BG) S. L. A. Battles in the Monsoon: Campaigning in the Central Highlands, South Vietnam, Summer 1966. New York: Morrow, 1967. 408pp. Maps, ill., ind. This book presents a comprehensive firsthand account on the conduct of the U.S. Army in three battles against the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese.

See also entries 076-072, 094.

Europe: Greece

091

"New Light on the Greek Coup," Foreign Report (London), Oct. 5, 1967, pp. 3-4. This article briefly reveals the relations between generals and colonels of the Greek Army at the time of the coup d'etat on April 21, 1967.

Uncwar Entries 092-094

Latin America

Bolivia

See entries 077, 078.

Cuba

See entries 077, 078.

General

092

Midlarsky, Manus, and Raymond Tanter. "Toward a Theory of Political Instability in Latin America," Journal of Peace Research (Oslo), No. 3 (1967), pp. 209-27. Tables, app., notes. This report is a schematization of relationships between U.S. economic presence and revolutionary violence. Some control of the activities of U.S. businessmen may be necessary.

093

Mieres, Francisco. "Lessons of October and Contemporary Revolutionary Movement in Latin America." World Marxist Review, Nov. 1967, pp. 77-81. A Venezuelan Communist describes the Russian revolution as a model revolution and demonstrates the parallels between conditions in Latin America today and Czarist Russia in 1917.

See also entries 073, 074.

Mexico

See entry 077.

Venezuela

094

U.S., Department of State. World Strength of Communist Party Organizations: 19th Annual Report. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. vi, 188pp. This

survey contains data on Communist party membership and activities on a country-by-country basis. It is noted that the parties of Japan and Sweden had the most noticeable growth in 1966.

North America: United States

See entry 076.

SECTION IV
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL
BACKGROUND FACTORS

PART ONE

ELEMENTS OF BACKGROUNDS FACTORS

ECONOMIC

Economic Reforms, Plans, Development

095

Firth, Raymond. Primitive Polynesian Economy. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1965. xiii, 385pp. Ill., ind., tables. In this book, first published in 1939, a London University professor of anthropology applied modern theoretical economic concepts to the institutions of a primitive community in Tikopia, Polynesia. The book is based on field studies done in 1928-1929 and in 1952.

096

McKitterick, Nathaniel. "A Mass Attack on Low Productivity in Peasant Agriculture," International Development Review, Sept. 1967, pp. 2-6. An independent French company - La Société d'Aide Technique et de Coopération (SATEC) - in Senegal is increasing that country's peanut production through technical assistance, education, and communications.

097

Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East. New York: United Nations, 1967. vi, 87pp. Tables. Four studies are presented on development plans, trade relations, and population growth in Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

098

Toynbee, J. Arnold, et al. The Impact of the Russian Revolution 1917-1967: The Influence of Bolshevism on the World Outside Russia. New York: Oxford University Press, 1967. 257pp. Ind. The subjects presented in these essays are an overview of Bolshevik influence, a discussion of the impact on labor

movements and non-Communist economic policy, and an analysis of the totalitarian state model.

099

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 1965 Report on the World Social Situation. New York: United Nations, 1966. xii, 90pp. Some of the areas examined are obstacles to economic and social development, factors and strategies at the local level, and incentives for change in industry and agriculture.

See also entries 133, 140, 146, 155, 156, 166, 168, 172, 175, 179, 184, 206, 207, 224, 233, 249, 250, 251, 253.

Foreign Trade, Aid, Banking

100

Shields, James J., Jr. Education in Community Development: Its Function in Technical Assistance. Washington, D. C.: Praeger, 1967. vii, 127pp. Bibl. This is an analysis of the community development activities of the Agency for International Development and its predecessor agencies from an educational viewpoint. The author has studied the effectiveness of U.S. teachers in Africa.

101

United Nations, Conference on Trade and Development. Trade Expansion and Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries. Geneva, Switzerland/United Nations, 1966. vii, 41pp. Appx. This study is an assessment of both present levels of trade among developing nations and approaches to increasing such trade.

See also entries 173, 200.

Background Entries 102-109

Land Use

102
Hills, E. S. (ed.). Arid Lands: A Geographical Appraisal. London: Methuen, 1966. Ill., tables, maps. These articles concern population, livelihood, political and economic integration, climate, soil, animal and plant life, small-scale industry and crafts, and land use in the world's arid and semiarid lands.

103
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Progress in Land Reform: 4th Report. New York: United Nations, 1966. 178pp. Apps. This is a study of the interrelationships between policy objectives and institutional means. Financing, technology, and their effects on employment and economic and social growth are discussed.

See also entries 134-135, 220.

Means of Livelihood

104
Erasmus, Charles J. "Upper Limits of Peasantry and Agrarian Reform: Bolivia, Venezuela, and Mexico Compared," Ethnology, Oct. 1967, pp. 349-80. Focusing on cross-cultural factors, the author attempts to explain certain characteristics of underdeveloped rural populations.

See also entries 168, 199, 203, 207.

POLITICAL

Dissident Groups

105
Lipset, Seymour Martin (ed.). Student Politics. New York: Basic Books, 1967. ix, 403pp. Tables, notes, ind. This analysis of student roles in politics and higher education in Latin America—with specific references to Colombia, Argentina, and Chile—United States; Poland; Germany; France; Nigeria; Canada; and India.

See also entries 186, 211.

Intergroup Antagonisms and Relations

106
van den Berghe, Pierre L. Race and Racism: A Comparative Perspective. New York: Wiley, 1967. ix, 169pp. Notes, bibl., ind. This is a sociologist's statement of his approach to racial problems as illustrated by comparative studies of race and racism in Mexico, Brazil, the United States, and South Africa. Problems of scientific objectivity and political ideology are considered.

See also entries 181, 196, 239, 240, 248.

International Relations

107
Griffith, William E. The Sino-Soviet Rift. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1965. xiv, 508pp. Bibl., ind. The author gives a summary and analysis of developments in Sino-Soviet relations from late 1962 through November 1963, and he speculates on the future. Excerpts or complete texts of the applicable documents are included.

108
Hudson, W. J. "Australia and Indonesian Independence," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 226-39. This essay explores the motives for Australia's hostility toward the Netherlands and its sympathy for the Indonesian rebels following World War II.

109
Jo, Yung-Hwan. "Japanese-Korean Relations and Asian Diplomacy," Orbis, Summer 1967, pp. 582-93. The reconciliation and resumption of diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea mark a new era. Although relations between the two countries have been hostile, geopolitical and economic realities indicate that closer ties and a habit of cooperation would be to their mutual advantage.

Background Entries 110-117

110

Lenart, Edith Rebecca. "Out of the Red," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Jan. 4, 1968, pp. 23-27. The volume of trade between the underdeveloped countries and the Socialist countries has increased steadily. This trend and its significance are analyzed.

111

Peritz, Rene. "American-Malaysian Relations: Substance and Shadows," Orbis, Summer 1967, pp. 532-50. The author traces the development of American-Malaysian relations and gives a detailed account of U.S. economic aid to Malaysia.

112

Sayegh, Fayez A. (ed.). The Dynamics of Neutralism in the Arab World: A Symposium. San Francisco: Chandler, 1964. 275pp. Ind. A lengthy initial essay by Fayez attempts to define the origin, nature, and application of neutralism as a policy. Succeeding essays by Arab scholars discuss neutralism as it is applied by the various Arab states.

113

Slater, Jerome. The O. A. S. and United States Foreign Policy. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1967. 315pp. Ind., bibl. The author examines the role of the Organization of American States (OAS) as an anti-Communist alliance and as an anti-dictatorial alliance. To date, the OAS has been of use to both the United States and Latin America, but its future depends upon its value to Latin America.

114

Tretiak, Daniel. "Cuba and the Soviet Union. The Growing Accommodation, 1964-1965," Orbis, Summer 1967, pp. 439-58. The author examines the gradual expansion and consolidation of relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union, the pro-Chinese activities of Che Guevara, and the reasons for placing

Cuban agricultural expansion over that of industrialization.

See also entries 143, 163, 165, 170, 183, 192, 195, 210, 219, 225, 229.

Military and/or Government Image

115

Munth-Kaas, Harald. "Problems for the PLA," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Oct. 5, 1967, pp. 39-43. This article discusses the fact that over the last ten months, a number of high-ranking (Peoples' Liberation Army) officers have been replaced for their failure to keep pace with Peking's continually changing concept of the army's role within the cultural revolution.

See also entries 213, 226, 242.

National Government Structure

116

Alport, E. A. "Socialism in Three Countries: The Record in the Maghrib," International Affairs (London), Oct. 1967, pp. 678-692. Although all the newly independent African nations are socialist to some extent, the forms of socialism vary widely. The political and economic organization in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia are described in this article.

See also entries 098, 244, 252.

Personalities

117

Chu, Hao-Jan. "Mao's Wife—Chiang Ch'ing," The China Quarterly (London), July-Sept. 1967, pp. 148-50. A Lecturer in Oriental Studies at the University of Melbourne outlines Chiang Ch'ing's early life, marriages, and recent political role in the Cultural Revolution.

Background Entries 118-125

118
Simmonds, George W. Soviet Leaders. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1967. vii, 405pp. Gloss., ind. This collection includes biographies of what the author calls the 42 most influential figures in contemporary Soviet society. Leaders in the following areas are covered: politics, foreign service, military, economics, science and philosophy, and the arts.

119
Taylor, Sidney (ed.). The New Africans. New York: G P Putnam's Sons, 1967. 504pp. Ill., maps, ind. This reference volume consists of a country-by-country listing of recently independent states of Africa. Each country's section includes a summation of events since its independence and biographies of its important political figures.

See also entries 121, 150, 160, 223, 236, 247.

Political Ideology

120
Diamond, Stanley, and Fred G. Burke (eds.). The Transformation of East Africa: Studies in Political Anthropology. New York: Basic Books, 1966. xii, 623pp. Maps, bibl., ind. These essays define the political history of East Africa by viewing cultural-anthropological materials within a political framework.

121
Snyder, Francis G. "The Political Thought of Modibo Keita," Journal of Modern African Studies (London), May 1967, pp. 79-106. This article is an analysis of the political ideas of the Malian leader, Modibo Keita. The areas included are: history and civilization, socialist humanism, Mali man, government, and politics.

See also entries 145, 164, 171, 197, 238.

Political Parties

122
Dowse, Robert E. "Ghana: One Party or Totalitarian?" British Journal of Sociology (London), Sept. 1967, pp. 251-68. Notes. This is a discussion of how the Convention Peoples Party came to dominate politics in Ghana and a comparison of its methods with those of the Soviet Communist Party.

123
Matthews, Ronald. African Powder Keg: Revolt and Dissent in Six Emergent Nations. London: Bodley Head, 1966. 223pp. This journalist feels that African unrest is caused by the single-party system or the attempt to establish it. Algeria, Ghana, Gabon, Malawi, Dohomey, and the Congo (Brazzaville) are the author's examples.

124
U. S., Department of State. World Strength of Communist Party Organizations: 19th Annual Report. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. vi, 188pp. This survey contains data on Communist Party membership and activities on a country-by-country basis. It is noted that the parties of Japan and Sweden had the most noticeable growth in 1966.

See also entries 116, 148, 178, 190, 231, 245.

Role of the Military

125
Baker, Ross K. A Study of Military Status and Status Deprivation in Three Latin American Armies. Washington, D. C.: CRESS, The American University, 1967. vii, 130pp. Bibl. AD 661-086. This study relates military status to military intervention in politics and discusses events in Brazil, Guatemala, and Ecuador in 1954.

Background Entries 126-133

*126

Eggers, (Lt. Col.) George D. "Asian Military-Politicos," Military Review, Nov. 1967, pp. 44-50. Since World War II, internal instability and external threats have led to an increase in the prestige and power of military elites in underdeveloped Asian nations. In its relations with these elites, the United States is faced with the dilemma of fighting communism without appearing to support military rule.

*127

Ermarth, Fritz. "Soviet Military Politics," Military Review, Jan. 1968, pp. 32-36. An analyst of Soviet affairs for Radio Free Europe discusses the military as a power group in Soviet politics. Observations on political control within the armed forces are made.

128

Hanning, Hugh. "Nigeria: A Lesson of the Arms Race," The World Today (London), Nov. 1967, pp. 465-72. The major powers must adopt a more careful policy of arms sales to developing countries. Emphasis should be placed on defensive weapons and on the training of junior officers and support personnel, rather than on sophisticated, offensive weapons.

129

Hoover Institute on War, Revolution, and Peace. Arms Control Arrangements for the Far East. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institute, 1967. xi, 215pp. Ind., apps., tables. This investigation of regional arms control and disarmament measures (ACD) focuses on the content of these measures and how they will be influenced by the major powers' ACD arrangements.

See also entries 142, 187, 234.

SOCIAL

Education: Facilities, Religious, Secular

130

Koff, David, and George von der Muhll. "Political Socialization in Kenya and Tanzania—A Comparative Analysis," Journal of Modern African Studies (London), May 1967, pp. 13-51. Tables. A portrait of the future citizens of Kenya and Tanzania emerges from the findings of a cross-national survey of student attitudes.

131

United Nations. An Asian Model of Educational Development: Perspectives for 1965-80. Zurich: UNESCO, 1966. 126pp. Tables, apps. This study presents a model of Asian educational development and discusses the problems implied by the model. Demographic, economic, and social background factors are included.

See also entries 100, 176, 188, 208.

Family Structure

132

Rainwater, Lee, and William Yancey. The Moynihan Report and the Politics of Controversy. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1967. xviii, 493pp. Ind. The relationships of social scientists-policymakers and government agencies-civil rights groups are the areas of study by these sociologists. This book contains a copy of Moynihan's report, "The Negro Family: The Case for National Action."

See also entries 201, 254.

Food

133

U. S., President's Science Advisory Committee, Panel on World Food Supply. The World Food Problem. Vol. I. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. xxv, 127pp. This volume defines the world food problem in terms of lagging economic development in underdeveloped areas and suggests guidelines for action.

Background Entries 134-139

134

U.S., President's Science Advisory Committee, Panel on the World Food Supply. The World Food Problem. Vol. II, Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. xxi, 772pp. Apps., ind. Some of the topics in this report are: population and nutrition, trends in agricultural trade, plant and animal production, proteins, irrigation, tropical climate, incentives for development, processing and distribution, research, and India's food problem.

135

_____. The World Food Problem. Vol. III. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1967. xxi, 332pp. Tables graphs. Some of the topics covered in this report are variations in body weights, food distribution by income, fertilizer, seed, pesticides, research and training, agricultural power and equipment, agricultural education in India, and U. S. agricultural aid abroad.

See also entry 175.

Religious Hierarchy and Leadership

136

Pike, Frederick B. "Church and State in Peru and Chile Since 1840: A Study in Contrasts," American Historical Review, Oct. 1967, pp. 30-50. Despite extreme contrasts between the roles that the Roman Catholic Church played in Chile and Peru in the past, today the Church's role in both countries is similar: The Church has special privileges but has adopted liberal social, political, and intellectual positions.

See also entries 144, 189.

Social Reforms

137

Ross, Murray G. Community Organization: Theory, Principles and Practice. 2d ed.

32

New York: Harper, 1967. xiv, 290pp. Bibl., ind. This textbook examines the fundamental concepts of the community and various aspects of planning and organizing a community.

138

Steward, Julian H. (ed.) Contemporary Change in Traditional Societies. Vol. III: Mexican and Peruvian Communities. Chicago: University of Illinois, 1967. ix, 302pp. Ill., maps, ind. This book contains field and research reports on culture change in north-west Mexico, the tenant farmers in northern Peru, and farmers in the Chancay Valley, Peru.

See also entries 099, 147, 158, 185.

Social Structure, Castes, Ethnic Groups, Tribes

139

Hunt, Robert. Personalities and Cultures: Readings in Psychological Anthropology. New York: Natural History, 1967. xxi, 434pp. Bibl., ind. This compilation of classic ethnographic writings contains studies of China, Japan, eastern Europe, Sudan, Kenya, the Soviet Union, Italy, New Guinea, and Guatemala. Basic psychoanalytic theory is summarized.

See also entries 141, 180, 199.

PART TWO

AREA STUDIES OF BACKGROUND FACTORS

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Union. Also presented is a detailed analysis of U.S. financial and logistical support.

Africa

Dahomey

Chad

144

140

"Chad," Translations on Africa (JPRS) 43,495, No. 660 (Nov. 29, 1967), pp. 49-53. This survey of Chad foreign trade for 1966 shows that exports diminished in value by 13 percent since 1965. Imports increased, but were still below the 1964 level.

"Dahomey," Translations on Africa (JPRS) 43,495, No. 660 (Nov. 29, 1967), pp. 61-69. This summary of the ceremonies, objects of worship, and beliefs pertinent to fetishism concludes that fetishism is one of the most important religious manifestations in Dahomey.

Congo

French Somaliland

141

"Congo (Brazzaville)," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 42,953, No. 646 (Oct. 13, 1967), pp. 14-16. In this interview, Father Dhellemes, a priest to the Congolese Pygmies, gives facts on that group's population, language, health, and way of life.

145

Lewis, I. M. "The Referendum in French Somaliland: Aftermath and Prospects in the Somali Dispute," The World Today (London), July 1967, pp. 308-14. The disproportionate weighting allowed to the rural Afar tribesmen secured the mandate for continued French rule and defeated the Somali vote for independence. The Afar look to the French for protection from Somali domination.

142

Joshua, Wynfred. "Belgium's Role in the UN Peacekeeping Operation in the Congo," Orbis, Summer 1967, pp. 414-38. The author traces Belgian policy from passive cooperation to opposition and finally to collaboration with the United Nations' mission in the Congo. The Belgian viewpoint to protect its citizens and its economic interests is given.

Gabon

143

Lefever, Ernest W. "U.S. Policy, the UN and the Congo," Orbis, Summer 1967, pp. 394-413. This author believes that the United Nations' peacekeeping mission in the Congo served U.S. interests and objectives by protecting its image among new African nations and avoided confrontations with the Soviet

146

"Gabon," Translations on Africa (JPRS), 42,953, No. 646 (Oct. 13, 1967), pp. 17-19. Mineral research teams in Gabon in 1967 are prospecting for primary gold, diamonds, copper, and phosphates, among other things. The state of mining and related research in Gabon is summarized.

General

Background Entries 147-154

147

Brown, Roy. "Health and Disease in Africa," Transition (Kampala), No. 26 (1966), pp. 28-33. Ill., tables. This U.S. pediatrician, working in various African countries for seven years, discusses characteristic diseases, the scarcity of doctors and medical aid, and the medical problems caused by population pressures and religious beliefs.

148

Dudley, B. J. "On the Classification of African Political Parties," Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies (Ibadan), Mar. 1967, pp. 81-98. A political scientist examines the criteria employed in devising systems for classifying African political parties in order to evaluate the adequacy of such systems and to aid in establishing a unified system of classification.

149

Gann, L. H., and Peter Duignan. Burden of Empire: An Appraisal of Western Colonialism in Africa South of the Sahara. New York: Praeger, 1967. xii, 435pp. Bibl., ind. In a continent without unity, imperialism has created new social, political, and economic choices that have made experiment and innovation possible, resulting in cultural transformation.

150

Mazrui, Ali A. "The Monarchical Tendency in African Political Culture," British Journal of Sociology (London), Sept. 1967, pp. 231-50. Notes. A University of East Africa professor traces the origins of, and analyzes, the monarchical style of contemporary African leaders, especially Kwame Nkrumah, the former President of Ghana.

151

"Soviet Africana," Mizan (London), Sept.-Oct. 1967, pp. 203-10. This is a brief summary of several recent publications by Soviet scholars on African history, ethnology, and linguistics. The topics include Islam in West

Africa, farming tools and techniques in Mali, and poet-musicians of Mali.

See also entries 096, 101, 119, 120, 123, 130.

Ghana

152

Lawson, Rowena M. "Changes in Food Consumption in a Rural Community on the Lower Volta, 1954-1964," Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies (Ibadan), Mar. 1967, pp. 99-115. Tables. This article is an examination of the considerable rise in the level of nutrition in Battor, Ghana over an 11-year period.

See also entry 122.

Mali

153

"Sino-Soviet Rivalry in Mali," Foreign Report (London), Dec. 14, 1967, pp. 7-8. Mali's President Deita has managed to save his regime, but the Soviet Union and Communist China are both trying to retain their influence and to undermine French-Malian economic relations. Ideology and politics in Mali are mentioned briefly.

Nigeria

154

Anthony, Q. B. O. "The Supply and Distribution of Yams in Ibadan Markets," Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies (Ibadan), Mar. 1967, pp. 33-49. Tables. This article is a discussion of market locations and structure, supply sources, storage, transportation, prices, and policy recommendations in the Nigerian city of Ibadan.

Background Entries 155-161

155

Carney, David. "Observations on the Model and Implications of the 'Guideposts' for the Second Nigerian National Plan," Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies (Ibadan), Mar. 1967, pp. 3-10. This article is an explanation of the inadequacies of the Harrod-Domer steady growth model as a guide for economic development planning in Nigeria.

156

Gusten, R. "Can the Nigerian Economy Grow at 6% P.A. in the Near Future? A Pre-Planning Exercise," Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies (Ibadan), Mar. 1967, pp. 11-32. Tables. This article examines the implications of growth target, especially the effects of accelerated growth and change in the economic structure on the demand for and supply of foodstuffs.

157

Imoagene, Stephen O. "Mechanisms of Immigrant Adjustment in a West African Urban Community," Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies (Ibadan), Mar. 1967, pp. 51-66. Tables, diag. Two hypotheses were tested: first, that clan members make better adjustments than nonclan members and second, that their adjustment increases with the length of stay. The data was from Sapele, a Nigerian port.

158

Okediji, Francis Olu. "Some Social Psychological Aspects of Fertility Among Married Women in an African City," Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies (Ibadan), Mar. 1967, pp. 67-79. Tables. A sociologist discusses the responses of Ibadan married women to questions on the number of children they consider ideal, the number of children they have borne alive, and their birth control and family planning.

See also entry 128.

Tunisia

159

Hauptfuhrer, Fred. "Signs of Strain on Tunisia's Stability," The Reporter, Jan. 25, 1968, pp. 34-36. Tunisia's political and economic conditions are discussed, including a description of U.S.-Tunisian relations. The causes for growing unrest are discussed.

Asia

Burma

See entry 258.

Cambodia

160

Leifer, Michael. Cambodia: The Search for Security. New York: Praeger, 1967. ix, 209pp. Notes, ind. The author seeks to account for Cambodia's changing policy as it searches for neutrality. The unconventional conduct of Prince Sihanouk is cited because he has managed to adapt the policy of his country to every shift in the balance of power in Southeast Asia.

China

161

Bernstein, Thomas P. "Leadership and Mass Mobilisation in the Soviet and Chinese Collectivisation Campaigns of 1929-30 and 1955-56: A Comparison," The China Quarterly (London), July-Sept. 1967, pp. 1-47. This professor's evaluation contains a detailed comparison of Soviet and Chinese leadership, cadre roles, and the relative importance of political control in both cases.

Background Entries 162-170

162

Bogunovic, Branku. "Mao's 'Revolution'-A Communist Inside China," Atlas, Dec. 1967, pp. 15-19. A Yugoslavian correspondent describes the Chinese cultural revolution as a struggle between those forces willing to sacrifice present generations in order to build for the future and those forces that are concerned with the present as well as the future.

163

The China White Paper: August 1949. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University, 1967. xli, 1079pp. Ind., map. U.S.-China relations in political, economic, and military spheres are summarized. U.S. policy from 1844-1949 is included; relevant documents and treaties are annexed.

164

Chow Shu-kai. "Significance of the Rift Between the Chinese Communist Regime and the Soviet Union." The Annals (July 1967), pp. 64-71. Republic of China's Ambassador to the United States analyzes the causes of the Communist rift and speculates on its ramifications. He believes that world peace is threatened as long as the Communists control the Chinese people.

165

Dulis, Anthony R. "Macao: Gunboat Diplomacy," Institute of Current World Affairs, July 20, 1967, pp. 1-32. This correspondent discusses disturbances in Macao from November 1966 to January 1967. He speculates on the attitudes and motives of the Chinese in Macao and the People's Republic of China, Portuguese tactics, and the implications of Portuguese concessions.

166

Hinton, William. Fanshen: A Documentary of Revolution in a Chinese Village. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1966. xvii, 637pp. Apps., ind., map. This firsthand narrative of the progress of land reform in a village in Shansi Province in 1948 follows a history of

the village and a discussion of the general impact of the revolution upon it.

167

Matsumara, Tomokatsu. "How Likely a Head-On-Collision?" Atlas, Feb. 1968, pp. 36-38. This assessment of Communist China's military potential points out that a petroleum shortage is its weakest point. The author believes that, at present, China lacks military strength and is adopting a defensive policy. Under these circumstances China would not enter the Vietnam war unless the United States withdrew and then only if North Vietnam were losing.

168

Nai-Ruenn Chen. Chinese Economic Statistics: A Handbook for Mainland China. Chicago: Aldine, 1967. xxxi, 539pp. Bibl., tables, ind. These official Communist Chinese statistics from 1949 to 1959 cover geography and population, national income, capital formation, industry, agriculture, transportation, trade, prices, living standards, public finance, credit, employment, wages, and labor production.

169

Roy, Jules. Journey Through China. Translated by Francis Price. New York: Harper & Row, 1965. 299pp. Ind. This French reporter's account of his two months in the People's Republic of China in the fall of 1964 contains his subjective observations on contemporary China, Chinese leaders, and the Communist revolution. The role of the West in Chinese history is sharply criticized.

170

Tretiak, Daniel. "Rooted Enmity," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Oct. 12, 1967, pp. 72-74. The recent deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations stems partly from Chinese xenophobia and partly from the breakdown of centralized decisionmaking in Peking. Russian and Chinese criticisms of each other are discussed.

Background Entries 171-179

171
Wint, Guy. "Cherchez La Femme," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Nov. 23, 1967, pp. 370-73. This journalist holds that Maoists in China are now following Trotskyite policies of permanent revolution. Current trends in China that parallel the downfall of past dynasties are discussed.

See also entries 107, 115, 117.

General

172
Emery, Robert F., and Henry F. Lee. "Economic Trends in Asia in 1966," Asian Survey, Nov. 1967, pp. 807-23. This summary reports real GNP growth, inflationary trends, export and import rates, cost-of-living indexes, monetary exchange rates, and U.S.-Asian trade for each country in non-Communist Asia.

173
Jordan, (COL) Amos A., Jr. Foreign Aid and the Defense of Southeast Asia. New York: Praeger, 1962. 272pp. Maps, charts, bibl., notes, tables, gloss., ind. A West Point instructor discusses the relationship between military assistance and economic aid. Programs in Pakistan and South Vietnam are used as examples.

174
Kashin, Alexander. "The October Revolution and Communism in Southeast Asia," Studies on the Soviet Union (Munich), No. 3 (1967), pp. 48-72. After tracing the history of Soviet relations with Asian countries, this journalist concludes that the October Revolution itself was not responsible for the spontaneous growth of a Communist movement in Southeast Asia.

175
Oshima, Harry T. "Food Consumption, Nutrition, and Economic Development in Asian Countries," Economic Development and Cultural Change, July 1967, pp. 385-97. Table. A University of Hawaii professor believes that the lethargy and lack of vigor of Southeast Asian peasants may be mainly attributed

to insufficient nutrients. He gives statistics on their calorie intake and physical activities.

176
Sheehy, Ann. "Secondary Specialized Education in the Central Asian and Kazakh SSRs," Central Asian Review (London), No. 3 (1967), pp. 219-31. After analyzing educational facilities in the Soviet Socialist Republics of Kazakh, Uzbek, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, and Turkmen, the author concludes that urban, central Asians and Kazakhs form an educational elite.

See also entries 101, 131.

Hong Kong

177
Davies, Derek. "A Position of Strength," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) Aug. 3, 1967, pp. 260-63. III. The editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review insists that Britain does not benefit financially from Hong Kong and that the inappropriately derogatory title of "colony" should be changed; he assesses the internal disturbances and British relations with the Chinese.

India

178
Altbach, Philip G. "The Two Indian Communist Parties," Government and Opposition, Feb. 1967, pp. 289-95. After tracing the history of communism in India up to the 1964 party split, the author examines the ideologies and tactics of the two parties. To achieve success in India, the Communists must gain the support of a major caste or linguistic group.

179
Lal, Deepak. "In Deadly Soup," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), (Jan. 4, 1968), pp. 19-23. An Indian economist at Oxford examines India's current economic crisis. The government's new agricultural strategy is discussed; the difficulties of setting up an adequate rural taxation system are a symptom of an underlying political problem.

Background Entries 180-188

180

Mason, Philip (ed.). India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity—A Symposium. New York: Oxford University Press, 1967. viii, 311pp. Maps, tables, bibl. Obstacles to national unity in India—religions, languages, regionalism, tribes, castes, and a mass-elite division—are main considerations in these essays by social scientists. One discussion is devoted to Ceylon.

Indonesia

181

Contenay, Jean. "Another Bloodbath?" Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Nov. 23, 1967, pp. 357-67, passim. In his examination of the situation in East Java, this correspondent concludes that no problems were solved by the extermination of leftists and that growing class antagonisms may result in another revolutionary problem.

182

Pluvier, J. M. "Recent Dutch Contributions to Modern Indonesian History," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 201-25. Written after 1940, these works on post-1870 Indonesia are evaluated; they include general works, monographs, documentary materials, and memoirs and biographies.

183

Singh, L. P. "Dynamics of Indian-Indonesian Relations," Asian Survey, Sept. 1967, pp. 655-66. A University of Ontario professor discusses periods of rivalry and ill-feeling in Indonesian-Indian relations, and accounts for their reestablished friendship following the anti-Sukarno/Communist coup led by General Suharto in Indonesia.

184

Thomas, K. D., and J. Panglaykim. "Suharto Plans Again," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Nov. 2, 1967, pp. 239-42. Two economists report on economic de-

velopment in Indonesia, noting the likelihood that Indonesia will have a serious shortage of foreign exchange for many years. The country's tax structure must be revised to prevent inflationary chaos.

185

Thomas, R. Murray. "Attitudes Toward Birth Control in Bandung, Indonesia," Indonesia, Oct. 1967, pp. 74-87. This article summarizes Indonesia's overpopulation problems and past techniques officially adopted for dealing with them. The author's 1965 study of attitudes toward birth control is reported.

186

van der Kroef, Justus M. "Sukarno's Fall," Orbis, Summer 1967, pp. 491-531. The author shows the process of Sukarno's loss of authority and gives some of its implications for Indonesia's political future. He describes the role played by the military, students, and political groups, and he examines the personalities of the leaders of these groups.

See also entry 108.

Japan

187

Cordier, Sherwood S. "Japan: Present and Potential Military Power," United States Naval Institute Proceedings, Nov. 1967, pp. 70-78. The author details the present composition of Japan's self-defense forces, discusses the rapidly expanding Japanese economy, and speculates on the possibility of Japan becoming a nuclear power.

188

Kazuo, Okochi. "Japanese University Problems," Japan Quarterly (Tokyo), Oct.-Dec. 1967, pp. 420-33. This author finds that Japanese earn academic degrees for monetary rather than intellectual reasons. This situation has overcrowded the universities, strained family budgets, and created serious labor shortages in industry.

Background Entries 189-196

189

Nishio, Harry K. "Comparative Analysis of the Rissho Koseikai and the Soka Gakkai," Asian Survey, Nov. 1967, pp. 776-90. The two most successful post-World War II religions in Japan are compared by emphasizing their organizational features such as dogma, leadership, membership, and authority relationships. Some of their political activities are also mentioned.

190

Shigeo, Omori. "Realignment of the JCP," Japan Quarterly (Tokyo), Oct.-Dec. 1967, pp. 443-50. This article is an examination of the events leading to the decision of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) to declare its independence from both Peking and Moscow. The new tactics implied and projections of its future role in the international Communist movement are discussed. Radical alteration of the JCP is surmised.

See also entry 109.

Korea

191

In-Hah Jung (ed.). The Feel of Korea: A Symposium of American Comment. Seoul: Hollym Corp., 1966. 369pp. Ill. These 44 articles by U.S. military personnel, educators, journalists, and writers record the authors' personal impressions of Korea; they discuss social customs, the role of women, education, the role of the military, and Korea's history and foreign relations.

192

Kun, Joseph C. "North Korea: Between Moscow and Peking," The China Quarterly (London), July-Sept. 1967, pp. 48-58. North Korea's relations with the Soviet Union improved following Khrushchev's ouster in 1964, but those with Peking deteriorated. This analysis by a Senior Research Fellow at the Research Institute on Communist Affairs, Columbia University, covers ideology and economic and military aid.

193

"Paintings Record Korean History," Korea Journal (Seoul), Aug. 1, 1967, pp. 21-24. Fifty-five paintings were commissioned for an exhibition in Seoul. They depict every important event in Korea's history and serve to preserve what the article calls heroic patriotism. Eight paintings are reproduced with explanatory comments.

See also entry 109.

Laos

194

Close, Alexandra. "Land of Twilight," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Sept. 28, 1967, pp. 643-49, *passim*. This examination of the present conditions in Laos shows that the future of Laos depends more on bridging the gap between the forces of modernization and tradition than on the outcome of the anti-Communist war.

195

Hill, Kenneth L. "Laos: The Vientiane Agreement," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 257-67. The Vientiane agreement is discussed in terms of the SEATO-Pathet Lao conflict within Laos, the negotiations leading to the agreement, and the reasons for the agreement's failure to accomplish its objectives.

Malaysia

196

Beckett, Jeremy. "Elections in a Small Melanesian Community," Ethnology, July 1967, pp. 332-44. Table. An anthropologist concluded from his study of political relations in Murray, Torres Island, that even among small groups voters' choices are not ready-made, friends and kinsmen don't always win, and universalistic considerations figure in voters' decisions.

Background Entries 197-204

197

Scalapino, Robert A. "Nationalism in Asia: Reality and Myth," Orbis, Winter 1967, pp. 1176-84. Asian nationalism is essentially an elitist phenomenon; it reflects the gap between the elite and the masses. The assimilation of ethnic and racial minorities into the national myth is, in this author's opinion, one of the largest problems of the developing areas.

198

Wilson, Peter J. A Malay Village and Malaysia: Social Values and Rural Development. New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files Press, 1967. ix, 171pp. Ind., maps, gloss., bibl. This report is an investigation of Malay villagers in their relationships with the outside world and the values and attitudes underlying their conduct. It is based on field work in Jendram Hillr.

See also entry 111.

New Guinea

199

Harding, Thomas C. "Money, Kinship, and Change in a New Guinean Economy," Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, Autumn 1967, pp. 209-33. Social organization, use of money, and economic activities in the community of Sio are analyzed to show that commercialization has been held in check by the viability of kinship organization and ideology.

Pakistan

200

Rahman, Anisur Mohammad. "The Welfare Economics of Foreign Aid," The Pakistan Development Review (Karachi), Summer 1967, pp. 141-59. Bibl., tables. An economist presents a formula for discussing the interrelationships of investment, foreign aid, and domestic savings within recipient countries of U.S. aid, such as Pakistan. Interest rates on aid loans are low enough that these

countries can avoid using personal savings as a source of finance for their internal development.

201

Sheikh, Mohammad Hafiz. "Projections of the Population of Pakistan by Age and Sex: 1965-1986—A Measure of a Family Planning Programme," The Pakistan Development Review (Karachi), Summer 1967, pp. 260-70. Bibl. Under any assumptions, the population of Pakistan in 1986 will double or more than double its 1961 level.

Philippines

202

Hart, Donn V. "Philippine Publications: Available Materials and Sources of Acquisition," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 285-305. This survey of resources and discussion of acquisition problems are intended for the faculty of colleges and universities without a special program in this area.

203

Ravenholt, Albert. "The Ling Nam Won Ton Parlor," American Universities Field Staff Reports, Southeast Asia Series, XV, No. 3 (1967), 15pp. The way of life and business success of a Chinese restaurateur in Manila are traced, demonstrating the pressures and problems faced by the Chinese in the Philippines.

See also entry 257.

Taiwan

204

Li, K. T. "The Industrial Base," Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Oct. 12, 1967, pp. 78-79. Taiwan's Minister of Economic Affairs reports on industrial growth in Taiwan in recent years. He notes in particular the trends in electronics, basic metals, petrochemicals, power supply, shipbuilding, and export processing.

Thailand

205
Hanks, Lucien M. "Bang Chan and Bangkok: Five Perspectives on the Relation of Local to National History," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 250-56. This author traces the history of a rice-growing village in Thailand back into the late nineteenth century and suggests relationships between local and national history.

206
U.S. Operations Mission to Thailand. Evaluation Report: Second Joint Thai-USOM Evaluation of the Accelerated Rural Development Project. Vol. I. Bangkok: USOM, USAID, 1966. xiii, 237pp. Maps, charts, tables. Detailed recommendations are made to remedy the problems resulting from confusion of purpose, a low-level sense of urgency, and poor coordination and communications in the Thai rural development project.

207
Van Roy, Edward. "The Malthusian Squeeze on Thailand's Rice Economy," Asian Survey, July 1967, pp. 469-81. Chart, tables. In these graphs, tables, and text, an economist explains Thailand's rice production, consumption, and export problems in relation to population growth statistics. He suggests remedies to be applied immediately and continuously for some years.

208
Wronski, Stanley P., and Kaw Sawasdi Panich. Secondary Education, Manpower and Educational Planning in Thailand. East Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State University, 1966. 46pp. Charts, tables. The authors discuss organization, administration, philosophy, objectives, curriculum, teacher preparation, and financial policies in Thai education and make recommendations for development.

Vietnam

209
Coughlin, M. "Vietnam: In China's Shadow," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 240-49. This author summarizes China's influence on Vietnamese culture and compares it with China's influence on Korean culture.

210
Eden, Anthony. Towards Peace in IndoChina. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1966. xiii, 77pp. Map, notes, app. Despite the shortcomings of the 1954 Geneva Conference settlement, what the former Prime Minister of England calls the way of 1954 is still the same path that should be followed to obtain peace in Vietnam today; twelve specific proposals are made.

211
Mirsky, Jonathan. "Conversation with a Monk," The Nation, Dec. 25, 1967, pp. 78-81. In this interview, Thich Tri Quang discusses the possibility of a cease-fire and/or negotiations, the political situation in South Vietnam before the recent elections, and the growing anti-Americanism throughout South Vietnamese society.

212
"Political Program of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam," Information Bulletin (Toronto), Nov. 6, 1967, pp. 12-15. As drawn up in its August 1967 congress, the National Liberation Front's foreign policy, reunification goals, and political aims are outlined.

213
Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr. The Bitter Heritage: Vietnam and American Democracy, 1941-1966. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1967. xix, 128pp. This review of the U.S. experience in Vietnam explains the political and military policies involved and criticizes the conduct of the war. The nature of communism today is analyzed.

Background Entries 214-221

214

Warner, Denis. "Vietnam: The Need for a Loyal Opposition," The Reporter, Dec. 14, 1967, pp. 23-25. This correspondent explains the necessity for the government of South Vietnam to erode the National Liberation Front's political base by uniting South Vietnam's fragmented loyal opposition. The political positions of Truong Dinh Dzu, Thich Tri Quang, Ky, and Thieu are mentioned.

215

Weiss, Joseph H. "How Hanoi Controls the Vietcong," The Reporter, Jan. 11, 1968, pp. 27-28. Recent information indicates that the Viet Cong are controlled by the Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN), which is staffed by members of the Lao Dong Party's Central Committee. COSVN's organizational features are outlined.

Europe

East Europe

216

Tyrmand, Leopold. "The Upper Class in Eastern Europe," The Reporter, Jan. 11, 1968, pp. 14-19. In eastern Europe, individual goals and values differ from those in the Soviet Union and Asia. The upper class is a distinct status-seeking social entity with no political power, while the ruling class is composed of lower class party members.

Soviet Union

217

Benningsen, Alexandre. "The Problems of Bilingualism and Assimilation in the Northern Caucasus," Central Asian Review (London), No. 3 (1967), pp. 205-11. The North Caucasus region of the Soviet Union is a Muslim region that has always had the most widespread bilingualism. Despite Soviet efforts to assimilate this area, the local languages and culture of the Caucasus region prevail.

218

Dzharyglasinova, R. S. "The Koreans in Central Asia," Central Asian Review (London), No. 3 (1967), pp. 212-18. The author discusses characteristics and tendencies observable among Koreans of central Asia and Kazakhstan including development of their national traditions, sustained susceptibility to Russian language and culture, and adoption of certain Asian manners and customs.

219

Galay, Nikolai. "The Record of Soviet Diplomacy," Studies on the Soviet Union (Munich), No. 3 (1967), pp. 91-107. The main tactical problem of Soviet foreign policy is to ensure the domination of ideology despite any temporary concessions to geopolitical realities.

220

Klatt, Werner. "Fifty Years of Soviet Agriculture," Survey (London), Oct. 1967, pp. 84-95. This critique of Soviet agrarian policy points out doctrinal misunderstandings about agriculture in an industrial society that have led to policy failures. The Soviet Union's present patterns of farming are said to be backward.

221

Pierce, Richard A. Soviet Central Asia: A Bibliography—Part 1: 1558-1866. Berkeley, Calif.: Center for Slavic and East European Studies, University of California, 1966. vi, 207pp. Ind. This bibliography includes 497 English, European, and Russian entries that are classified under history, administration, trade, military operations, and observations by visitors. Bibliographies are also cited.

Background Entries 222-229

General

222

Pierce, Richard A. Soviet Central Asia: A Bibliography—Part 3: 1917-1966. Berkeley, Calif.: Center for Slavic and East European Studies, University of California, 1966. vi, 71pp. Ind. This bibliography includes 797 English, European, and Russian entries classified under history, revolution, civil war, state, party, economy, statistics, population trends, culture, World War II, and postwar development. Bibliographies are also cited.

See also entries 107, 118, 127, 174.

Middle East

Egypt

223

Carthew, Anthony. "There Is No False Courage Left in Egypt," The New York Times Magazine, Dec. 3, 1967, pp. 47-49, 141-52, passim. This author discusses the problems facing Nasser: lack of a successor, the Soviet Union's increasing demands, a corrupt bureaucracy, a playboy officer corps, potential fiscal insolvency, and a fear of an Israeli advance across the Suez Canal.

224

Meguid, A. R. Abdel, and R. D. Loken. "Pragmatic Economic Development: A Regional Approach," International Development Review, Sept. 1967, pp. 7-11. By examining the accomplishments and advantages of the Awan Regional Planning Agency, the author argues that economic planning is best accomplished on the regional level, not by national agencies.

225

"U. A. R. Reflections on Arab-Israeli War," Translations on the Near East (JPRS) 42,987, No. 208 (Oct. 17, 1967), 94pp. These seventeen articles from the August 1967 issue of Al-Tali'ah (Cairo) analyze what happened in the Arab-Israeli war, and they exhort the Arab people to continued efforts despite the setback.

226

Horton, Alan W. "The Arab-Israeli Conflict of June 1967. Part I: Some Immediate Issues," American Universities Field Staff Reports Service: Northeast Africa Series, XIII, No. 2, 15pp. This author suggests answers to some questions about the Middle East war that he believes historians must consider. The roles of the United Arab Republic, Israel, the United Nations, the United States, and the Soviet Union are examined.

227

Issawi, Charlee (ed.). The Economic History of the Middle East 1800-1914: A Book of Readings. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966. xv, 543pp. Bibl., ind. This collection of essays features the Ottoman Empire, Iraq, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and Sudan. The economic causes of Mahdist revolt in Sudan in the 1880s are discussed. This book concludes with an overview of the development level of the Middle East.

228

Janecek, Otto. "Austrian Communist Journalist Writes on His Trip to the Near East," Translations on the Near East (JPRS), 43,118, No. 213 (Oct. 26, 1967), pp. 1-27. The editor of the Austrian Communist Party organ reports his observations of Israel, Egypt, and Syria after the Six Day War; he emphasizes economic and social conditions.

229

Marshall, Charles Burton. "Reflections on the Middle East," Orbis, Summer 1967, pp. 343-59. This article is a discussion and analysis of how the Middle East war was sparked. The attitudes of the Arab states, Israel, the Soviet Union, and the United States toward the existence of Israel are presented.

Background Entries 230-237

230

Thompson, Jack H., and Robert D. Reischauer (eds.). Modernization of the Arab World. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1966. xiii, 249pp. These interpretive essays cover Islamic tradition and law; the Arab armies; Middle East economic development, population growth, and oil; Israeli-Arab relations; and the influence of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Nasserism in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Egypt are specifically discussed.

See also entry 112.

Iraq

231

"New Program of Iraqi Communists," Information Bulletin: World Marxist Review, Nov. 27, 1967, pp. 45-46. The first draft of the new program of the Iraqi Communist Party deals with the Iraqi revolutions, past and present. The organization's immediate goal is to form a national democratic political coalition. The seven functions of this proposed coalition are listed.

Israel

232

Al-Shuraiky, Ibrahim. "We Accuse . . . Arab Anger at the East," Atlas, Dec. 1967, pp. 30-33. A Lebanese pro-Western correspondent traces the history of Soviet involvement in the Zionist movement and the founding of Israel. He reminds Arabs that Lenin was a supporter of Weizmann, Russia encouraged emigration, and that Stalin was one of the first to recognize Israel.

233

Bayne, E. A. "Economics of a Victor," American Universities Field Staff Reports Service: Southwest Asia Series, July 1967, 8pp. This author discusses economic conditions in Israel: the cost of the June 1967 war, the cost of holding seized lands, and the

causes of the pre-war recession. Present policy alternatives are also mentioned.

234

Helman, Leo. "Israel's Home Defense," Ordinance, Nov.-Dec. 1967, pp. 252-57. The author presents a favorable picture of Israel's defense infrastructure including details on the Nahal Corps, military industries, military research and development, and the organization of civil defense and reserve units.

235

"Israel," Translations on the Near East (JPRS) 43,126, No. 214 (Oct. 26, 1967), pp. 18-36. These articles include a 15-page interview with Moshe Dayan on the problems of the occupied areas, a brief listing of Israeli health services in the occupied areas, and a summation of the proceedings at a recent Communist youth meeting.

236

Stevenson, William. Strike Zion! New York: Bantam Books, 1967. 143pp. Maps, ill. This journalist presents an account of the international politics, military hostilities, and personalities in the Middle East War of June 1967.

Oman

237

Landen, Robert Geran. Oman Since 1856: Disruptive Modernization in a Traditional Arab Society. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1967. xv, 488pp. Tables, maps, bibl., ind. A history professor surveys and interprets political and economic developments in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman area and, specifically, the country of Oman—prior to 1856, mainly 1856-1903, and the twentieth century.

North America: United States

238

Fager, Charles F. White Reflections on Black Power. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Eerdmans, 1967. 118pp. Notes, bibl. A former Freedom School teacher weighs Black Power, ideology of the liberal coalition, Black Power and liberal relationships, and liberal goals. He believes that the real goal of Black Power advocates and liberals alike is manhood.

239

Katz, Shlomo (ed.). Negro and Jew: An Encounter in America. New York: Macmillan, 1967. 141pp. Jewish religious leaders, teachers, and authors give opinions about the growing climate of misunderstanding between Negroes and Jews. Jewish backlash, ownership of ghetto housing, and retail distribution, roles of rabbinate, Negro leaders, and Black Muslims are discussed.

240

Marx, Gary T. Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community. New York: Harper and Row, 1967. viii, 255pp. Tables, ind. This is an analysis of responses by Negroes to an opinion poll on the following subjects: social-psychological factors, civil rights, whites, Jews, religion, and black nationalism. The data gathered constitute a source and validation for quantitative measures of Negro militancy in the United States in 1964.

241

Powledge, Fred. Black Power, White Resistance: Notes on the Civil War. New York: World, 1967. 282pp. A journalist's account of racial strife in the United States—urban north and south and the rural south—focuses on local power structures.

See also entries 106, 132.

South and Central America

Argentina

242

Cohen, Alvia. "Revolution in Argentina," Current History, Nov. 1967, pp. 283-90. This article is an analysis of the unpopularity of the Illia and Ongania regimes in Argentina, done primarily in economic terms. Political stability requires that the government juggle labor and conservative interests.

Bolivia

243

Heath, Dwight B. "Bolivia Under Barrientos," Current History, Nov. 1967, pp. 275-82, 307. Despite internal guerrilla warfare and tense relations with neighboring Chile, Bolivia has remained politically stable since 1964 and has achieved a measure of economic progress.

See also entry 104.

Brazil

244

Graham, Richard. "Brazil's Dilemma," Current History, Nov. 1967, pp. 291-97, 308. This examination of socioeconomic problems and solutions effected by the Castelo Branco regime discusses how the regime used an inherited political system to build a traditional power base and successively admit new groups to the ruling elite.

See also entries 106, 125.

Chile

245

Duncan, W. Raymond. "Chilean Christian Democracy," Current History, Nov. 1967, pp. 263-69, 308-309. Because Chile's political groups will not compromise to permit a consensus, this article concludes that the political structure is one cause of Chile's current economic difficulties.

Background Entries 246-252

See also entry 136.

Cuba

246

Aguilar, Luis E. "Regis Debray: Where Logic Failed," The Reporter, Dec. 28, 1967, pp. 31-32. A Castro-type victory of guerrilla activity is unrepeatable in Latin America because the factors that help explain Castro's victory are not present as they were with Batista. The factors that have changed are army morale, bourgeois attitudes, peasant conditions, role of the proletariat, the international situation, and government corruption.

247

Angell, Alan. "Castro and the Cuban Communist Party," Government and Opposition, Feb. 1967, pp. 241-52. The theory and practice of the Cuban Communist Party are summarized. Although Castro aims at orthodox Marxism-Leninism, Latin American revolutionary tradition influences his decisions and behavior. Party membership and structure are sketched.

See also entry 114.

Dominican Republic

248

Goodsell, James Nelson. "Balaguer's Dominican Republic," Current History, Nov. 1967, pp. 298-302, 309. This description of how President Balaguer maintains truce between the constitutionalists and the military explains how he has used U.S. aid to achieve a measure of economic recuperation.

General

249

Economic Commission for Latin America. The Process of Industrial Development in Latin America. New York: United Nations, 1966. v, 272pp. This report is a survey

of the historical evolution of industry, its present characteristics, and the industrialization policy and prospects in Latin America.

250

Hunter, John M. "Latin American Integration and the Alliance," Current History, Nov. 1967, pp. 258-62, 306-307. Table. This article is a review of the goals and progress of the Alliance for Progress, the Central American Common Market, and the Latin American Free Trade Association.

251

Mitchell, Christopher. "Common Market: The Future of a Commitment: Punta del Este and After," Inter-American Economic Affairs, Winter 1967, pp. 73-87. The problems and prospects that lie ahead for the Latin American common market are examined. The most important result of the Punta del Este conference is that possible dangers and benefits are receiving serious attention.

See also entries 101, 113.

Mexico

See entries 104, 106, 138.

Peru

252

Hopkins, Jack W. The Government Executive of Modern Peru. Gainesville, Fla.: University of Florida, 1967. ix, 141pp. Ind., apps., bibl. This is an empirical investigation of the families, education, background, mobility, and attitudes of the senior bureaucrats of the Peruvian government.

Background Entries 253-260

253

Taylor, Milton C. "Taxation and Economic Development: A Case Study of Peru," Inter-American Economic Affairs, Winter 1967, pp. 43-54. Tables. This economist examines and analyzes Peruvian revenues, expenditures, and tax policy goals. He gives proposals for tax reform; there must be fiscal and tax reform to induce economic growth in Peru.

See also entries 104, 136, 138.

Trinidad

254

Cloak, F. T., Jr. A Natural Order of Cultural Adoption and Loss in Trinidad. Working Papers in Methodology No. 1. Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1966. xviii, 177pp. Tables, map, notes, bibl. Household units in Enterprise, Trinidad were studied in relation to an anthropologist's hypotheses about culture.

Venezuela

255

Taylor, Philip B., Jr. "Progress in Venezuela," Current History, Nov. 1967, pp. 270-274, 308. This examination of Venezuela's growth in economic development and political stability since the overthrow of the dictatorship in 1958 ends with a discussion of the significance of the upcoming national elections.

RESEARCH TOOLS

256

Becker, Howard, and Alan Boskoff (eds.). Modern Sociological Theory: In Continuity and Change. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1966. 756pp. Ind. These essays on developments in the United States stress: theory and method; special areas of interest; interdisciplinary approach; and the relation to cultural anthropology, psychology, and psychoanalysis. Developments in Britain,

France, Germany, Italy, and Japan are also discussed.

257

Larkin, John A. "The Place of Local History in Philippine Historiography," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 306-17. The author points out that there is a distortion of Philippine history that is caused by a neglect of local history as illustrated by Mr. Larkin's analysis of Pampanga Province's participation in the revolution of 1896-1901.

258

McLennan, Barbara. "Evolution of Concepts of Representation in Burma," Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore), Sept. 1967, pp. 268-84. The political concepts supporting parliamentary democracy and military socialism in Burma since 1949 are examined. The traditional and colonial influences on political concepts are also discussed.

259

Oppenheim, A. N. Questionnaire Design and Attitude Measurement. New York: Basic Books, 1966. ix, 298pp. Apps., ind. The topics discussed include wording of questions, checklists, rating scales, inventories, attitude statements, attitude scaling methods, projective techniques in attitude study, and quantification.

260

Pierce, Richard A. Soviet Central Asia: A Bibliography—Part 2: 1867-1917. Berkeley, Calif.: Center for Slavic and East European Studies, University of California, 1966, vi. 66pp. Ind. This bibliography includes 715 English, European, and Russian entries classified under history, conquest and annexation, administration, economy, culture, social welfare, law, revolts, and World War II. Bibliographies are also cited.

Background Entries 261-262

261

Turner, Ralph H. Ralph E. Park on Social Control and Collective Behavior: Selected Papers. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967. xlv, 274pp. Bibl. These essays present early sociologists' views on cities, newspapers, race, war, human migration, and collective behavior. In the introduction, the editor relates these views to current sociological fields of interest.

262

Ward, Robert E., et al. Studying Politics Abroad: Field Research in the Developing Areas. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1964. viii, 245pp. Bibl., ind. The authors discuss the problems faced by researchers doing field research in emerging countries and give guidelines for dealing with these problems.

See also entries 182, 202, 221, 222.

SECTION V
BOOK REVIEWS

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Nationalism Purges a Country

Hughes, John. Indonesian Upheaval. New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1967. ix, 304pp. Index.

Simmering in unrest, wallowing in poverty, thrashing fitfully under the pomp and stomp of a proud, myopic leader, Indonesia was rocked by an upheaval that broke out as the late hours of September 30, 1965, ticked into October 1. This wave of turbulence was to last nearly two years. It began with a coup that was aimed high; but after falling short of its mark, the coup glanced off its target completely. Opposition to the coup crescendoed into a blood-drenched purge that smeared the country with death and culminated in the toppling of a gold-plated tin god. John Hughes, Far Eastern correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor and 1967 winner of the Pulitzer Prize for international reporting, chose three swells in the tide of Indonesian affairs—the coup, the purge, and the fall of Sukarno—as the three divisions of his book, Indonesian Upheaval.

The Soviet-oriented Communists and the army were pitted against each other in Indonesia's night of the generals, September 30. It was between these two factions that former President Sukarno tried to maintain a balance so he could maneuver and swerve the country farther and farther to the left, on a downhill slant toward Peking-oriented communism. Sukarno, the pivotal character in this book, is the living story of the emperor's new clothes. For twenty years, Sukarno thrived on the glory of the successful 1945 revolution when he led Indonesia away from the Dutch to what the people thought would be the heights of independence, but which turned out to be the low road to chaos. For two decades he hoodwinked the Indonesians into believing whatever he wanted them to believe. Somewhere along the line he hopelessly blinded himself until the realm of his dreams overshadowed the world of reality.

His favorite pastime was building palatial monuments alongside slums. He hypnotized his people into thinking that he could keep them alive—not with rice, but with flowery speeches that stuffed them full of fantasies about a flourishing Indonesia. True, Indonesia was a treasure chest of resources, but Sukarno made no attempt to develop that treasure chest. Instead, he sat on the chest contentedly spinning stories of Indonesia's place as the fourth great power of the world.

However, as Mr. Hughes points out, the strands of lies that Sukarno wove into a web to ensnare the people's loyalty eventually tripped him up. It is Mr. Hughes' belief that Sukarno's part in the September 30th movement was neither that of an ignorant, innocent bystander, as the ringleaders of the plot testified, nor that of a blood-hungry mastermind, as the militant students insisted. But rather, it was that of a self-seeking megalomaniac who allowed things to happen if he thought he could turn them to his own aggrandizement. Sukarno probably saw the coup as a unique opportunity to do away with the generals who displeased him and to replace them with men who would be more pliable.

Although normally an opportunist, at this point his pride would not allow him to make a show of mourning the fallen generals nor condemning communism. He, thereby, left the country without a leader. The coup leaders made a fatal mistake, too. They failed to include on their blacklist Suharto, the dignified, self-contained commander of the Indonesian army's strategic reserve force (KOSTRAD). With Suharto in command of the army, the September 30th movement of the Soviet-oriented Communists scarcely had the better part of a day to enjoy its ill-starred victory. For all intensive purposes, Suharto was the country's only leader. Mr. Hughes and CBS reporter Peter Kalisher were the first foreign newsmen admitted after the violence of October 1. Mr. Hughes heard Sukarno give complacent speeches promising to

REVIEWS

work out a political solution after he had ascertained the facts. Suharto and Sarwo Edhy, the commander of the army's paracommandos, were not in the mood to wait for Sukarno's solution. They leaped into action determined to exterminate the core of the Communist Party. Thus began the purge of communism that bathed all of Indonesia in the blood of nearly half a million of its people.

Sukarno went on blindly, making plans for a new cabinet, not realizing he had lost touch with the people, and stubbornly underestimating the strength of the army and its ability to turn him into a mere figurehead. As he became intoxicated with the exaggerated idea of his importance to Indonesia—indeed, it was his fixation that he and the state were one—the people were beginning to shake off the stupor of Sukarnoism. Young people who were awake to Sukarno's inability or unwillingness to bring Indonesia's potentiality to realization spurred the army on to depose Sukarno and let him sleep on undisturbed, lost in his dreams. Sukarno, the hero, had unfettered Indonesia from external domination and had often shouted lustily about its indestructibility, but Sukarno, the demagogue, had been leading Indonesia lemming-like to certain destruction.

The shock of the devastating turmoil that had threatened to destroy the country proved, instead, to be the jolt its people needed to revive their national spirit. Indonesia's new savior did not rise from its midst in the form of a person whose lust for power would ultimately corrupt him. The saving force surged from the resurrected spirit of nationalism that impelled the country to do its own bloodletting without outside help, to burn out the disease consuming it, and then to rise like the phoenix from its ashes and continue the struggle on its own.

—Virginia S. McKenzie

Profile of a Race Riot

Conot, Robert. Rivers of Blood, Years of Darkness. New York: Bantam, 1967. x, 497pp.
Bibl.

From August 1965 until May 1966, Robert Conot conducted research on the August 1965 riot that took place in the Watts section of Los Angeles. Rivers of Blood, Years of Darkness is the culmination of interviews of 1,000 persons, readings of all available official records and reports, and the author's personal observations during the riot. The findings are timely and valuable.

To convey the plight of the Negro in a ghetto such as Watts, Conot asserts that too few jobs, too little food, and no hope for a future are the predominant characteristics of the Negroes' condition. The frustrations of the ghetto result from unsatisfactory contacts with a white society. According to Conot, in Watts the white police officer is perceived as the "principal manifestation of their [the Negroes'] oppressor," and therefore becomes the figure against whom they retaliate; the Watts riot grew from an encounter between a Negro and a white policeman.

Conot's description of this riot is remarkable. From his research he was able to re-create dozens of incidents and compile an almost hourly account. His case histories of many of the participants bring their behavior sharply into the perspective of their society. In reporting the attitudes and emotions of the rioters, Conot finds one youth's statement, "This is the hate that hate produced," representative.

The rioters are not Conot's only concern; he also examines the police role and reports how the police and National Guard handled the incidents he describes. If Conot's descriptions are accurate, the police were disorganized, erratic, and in some cases brutal. Because the police department's riots strategy proved fallible, policemen relied upon their individual judgment; Conot finds that in many cases these judgments were faulty. He observes that: "It was a war, with all the latent hatred that war releases, with all the moral righteousness that war gives both sides. It was not only the have-nots against the haves, it was the settling of old scores, it was the unassimilated middleclass Negro finding a cause."

After describing the looting, terrorizing, and killing, Conot analyzes the aftermath. The Los Angeles courts were well organized to handle the 3,952 arrests made in connection with the riot; but the coroner's inquests were lacking in "fair play and due process." The consequences of the riot for the residents of Watts are hard to estimate fully: many residents benefited when their records of debts were burned, but for a sizeable number of residents the destruction of grocery stores, cleaners, laundries, and pawn shops accounted for both service and property losses.

In conclusion, Conot believes that the problems of ghetto-dwellers have not been realistically appraised; therefore, much of the aid given to these persons is misdirected. As a remedy, Conot suggests the enactment of an economic bill of rights for the poverty class and outlines various social and economic reforms that will encourage the ghetto-dweller to work toward a future. He stresses the belief that education is the only real hope for the children of the ghetto.

Rivers of Blood, Years of Darkness is an articulation of the problems of the ghetto. Until these problems are dealt with realistically, it is doubtful that the hate and desperation that are present will remain stifled. As long as the social and psychological ingredients for riots persist, riots will recur.

—Janet Morse

REVIEWS

The Land and People of an Archipelago

Wernstedt, Frederick L., and Joseph E. Spencer. *The Philippine Island World*. Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1967. 742pp. ill., maps, stat. appen., notes, bibl., tables, ind.

This massive, authoritative geography of the Republic of the Philippines describes the physical, cultural, and regional aspects of the land and life in this archipelago in a single volume. It is probably the only English-language work to provide such comprehensive coverage. While many topical studies on the Philippines exist, comprehensive geographies of the islands as a unit are rare and are generally limited in scope.

The 7,100 Philippine Islands are spread over 500,000 square miles of the western Pacific Ocean with a land area of 115,600 square miles and a population of 30 million persons.

In the first half of the book, which the authors call their systematic chapters, the whole land area of the Philippines is treated in terms of such considerations as geology and the growth of religious systems. The balance of the work is devoted to chapters that discuss the local conditions that support continuous human occupancy in particular areas. In both sections, attention is centered on the qualities of the local environment, the development of the agricultural economy, the growth and spread of the population, and the development of contemporary cultural landscapes in the authors' 22 regions.

In effect, the systematic chapters comprise a physical, cultural, and economic survey of the Philippines that provides a perspective for the regional chapters. Specifically, the physical environment includes a coverage of geomorphology and physiography, regional climatology, soils, vegetation, and land biota; a discussion of the cultural and economic environment includes cultural history, prominent agricultural economics, exploitation of resources, secondary production and population patterns. The regional breakdown includes a coverage of northern Luzon, central and southern Luzon, the Sunda Shelf islands, the central (Visayan) islands, and the southern islands of Mindanao and Sulu.

In the many years of effort devoted to the book's preparation, emphasis has been concentrated on the production of a complete geography that is organized in a traditional manner, with broad descriptions preceding specialized detail. The entire work is supported by 84 maps and figures, 43 tables, and 58 pages of photography, all of which add an unusually valuable visual and statistical adjunct to the detailed and comprehensive description. Although faced with the problem of presenting a comprehensive study that embraces more than 7,000 islands, the authors provide minute details regarding the size and shape of every island. Isolated instances of cultural traits have been deemphasized in favor of information of a more general nature on a region.

Believing that more and more people today are consciously viewing other lands and peoples from their own point of view, the authors have stressed the normal, significant, and descriptive panorama of Philippine land and life, so their geography of the Philippines will be for non-Filipinos who wonder what the Philippines are like. Frederick L. Wernstedt is an associate professor of geography at Pennsylvania State University. Having commenced his field work in the Philippines in 1951 on a Fulbright Fellowship, he is the author of several monographs on the Philippine world. Joseph E. Spencer is a professor of geography at the University of California, Los Angeles. His research on the Philippines since 1948 includes *Land and People in the Philippines: Geographic Problems in Rural Economy* (Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1952) and *East by South in Asia: A Cultural Geography* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1954).

—Walton C. Manee

SECTION VI
BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY
GUIDE TO CIVIL DISTURBANCE LITERATURE
by
Adrian H. Jones

INTRODUCTION

With the U.S. urban riots of July and August 1964, attention was focused upon the recurring social phenomenon of civil disturbances. The concern generated by the temporal and spatial clustering of this kind of social violence sensitized the population to anticipate several "long hot summers." Another series of urban riots shattered the summer of 1965. The riot that started in the Watts section of Los Angeles, California, on the evening of 11 August 1965 and ended on the afternoon of 17 August 1965 was one of the most devastating riots in U.S. history. This riot took a heavy toll of human dead and injured. It also resulted in extensive property damage. When some semblance of order had been restored approximately 34 persons were dead and over 1,000 persons had been injured. Property damage was estimated at about \$40 million.*

The year 1966 was characterized by a sharp increase in the number of urban riots and the concern and tensions manifested by numerous segments of the population. Approximately 50 urban riots took place in 1966 with some cities, such as Chicago, experiencing more than one. Because Puerto Ricans were participants in one of the Chicago riots, substance was given to the often expressed fear that dissident segments, other than the Negro minority, might become involved in social violence.

The July 1967 riots of Newark, New Jersey, and Detroit, Michigan, were so devastating that President Johnson appointed a Presidential Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders to investigate the situation and make recommendations for the control and elimination of these riots.

At the end of 1967, a recapitulation of civil disturbances revealed that these outbursts of urban rioting had lasted for a period of four years. Many indicators—the intensity of social conflict along black versus white lines and its specific manifestation of conflict between police forces and segments of Negro communities—portend no foreseeable end to the violence. In addition, attendant interlocking social problems, which are often considered to be causes of the rioting, had not been alleviated.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historical reference material outlines the occurrence of various civil disturbances since the beginning of recorded history. Various encyclopedias present excellent articles on civil disturbance. For example, the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences contains three related articles that give an historical framework of civil disturbances. The first article, K. Smellie and William Seagle's "Riot," Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, XIII, XIV (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1963), pp. 366-391, is concerned with the general and historical aspects of riots. The discussion is brief, but serves as an excellent introduction to the history of

* Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots, "Violence in the City—A Beginning or an End." Los Angeles: Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots, P.O. Box 54708, December 2, 1965.

ESSAY

riots by tracing their development from the beginning of recorded history through Ancient Greece, Egypt and the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages, and the Industrial Revolution. Rioting in the Far East is considered briefly.

In addition, this historical review also traces riots in the United States from the colonial period through the 1930's—riots arising from racial, religious, political, and socioeconomic cleavages of the population. William Seagle focuses on the legal aspects of riots. His opinion is that there are two legal concepts of riots, and both concepts recognize the mob character as important in determining the offense. Under the English common law concept, a riot is an aggravated form of a breach of the peace with the degree of the aggravation lying in the mob character of the breach; for example, the potential of destruction and the threat to the peace by a mob are the two points that are emphasized. Under the continental law concept, a riot is considered an aggravated variation of resistance to or an attack upon public authorities; for example, only the activities of a mob are considered, not a potential or threat of a mob. The second article, John A. Fitch, "Strikes and Lockouts," XIII, XIV, Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1963), pp. 419-425, supplements the first article with a brief, but objective, discussion of strikes and lockouts that have frequently been accompanied by riotous social violence. The third associated article, L. L. Barnard, "Mobs," IX, X, Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1963), pp. 552-554, contains a short, but comprehensive, treatment of mobs and their relationship to crowds, audiences, and people who have related interests.

In addition to this general historical study of civil disturbances in the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, several references examine a specific historical period, for example, George Rude's The Crowd in the French Revolution (Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1959) covers the French Revolution. M. Beloff's Public Order and Popular Disturbances, 1600-1714 (London: Oxford University Press, 1938) and George Lille Craik's Sketches of Popular Tumults: Illustrative of the Evil of Social Ignorance (London: C. Knight and Company, 1837) contain excellent descriptive material of the English experience from the eleventh century to the early nineteenth century.

There are quite a number of references that give a U.S. historical background of civil disturbances. Willard A. Heaps' Riots, U.S.A. 1765-1965 (New York: The Seabury Press, 1966) presents an in-depth treatment of thirteen major riots that have occurred in U.S. history. In the author's opinion these riots form a cross-section of democracy's growing pains from the Stamp Act riots of 1765 to the Jackson, Mich., prison riot of 1952. Excellent descriptive material of rioting in the American colonies and the United States is contained in two books by Joel T. Headley—The Great Riots of New York, 1712 to 1873 (New York: E. B. Treat, 1873) and Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Great Riots (New York: E. B. Treat, 1882). The latter work is an illustrated history of the railroad and other great American riots, including the riots that occurred in early U.S. history. The racial conflict dimension of rioting and other U.S. civil disturbances is the focus of Arthur I. Waskow's From Race Riot to Sit-In 1919 and 1960's (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1966). This is an historical treatment and comparison of two important dates of the American racial crisis: the summer of 1919 and the early 1960's. Bennett M. Rich's The Presidents and Civil Disorder (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institute, 1941) presents a study of the role of the President in domestic disturbances involving the U.S. armed forces. This reference presents an account of the activities of various chief executives or their agents when federal troops were requested or actually used. The period considered is from the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794 to the North American Aviation strike in Los Angeles in 1941.

THEORETICAL LITERATURE

As soon as recorded history noted the occurrence of civil disturbances, man began to speculate about the causes of this kind of social behavior. Civil disturbances are presently considered to fall within the sociological area encompassed by collective behavior. Gustave Le Bon's The Study of the Popular Mind (New York: The Viking Press, 1960—originally published in French in 1895 as La Psychologie des Foules) is considered a landmark in the field of collective behavior. Although some of Le Bon's principles and notions have been criticized, they still influence thought and action in the area of crowd and mob behavior. Roger W. Brown's "Mass Phenomena," Handbook of Social Psychology, Vol. 2, edited by Gardner Lindzey (Cambridge, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1954) presents a comprehensive theoretical treatment of riots in a discussion of mass phenomena, a term that encompasses the same types of behavior as collective behavior does. Neil J. Smelser's Theory of Collective Behavior (New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1963) is considered by many social scientists to be the most complete theoretical statement available on collective behavior. Smelser classifies collective behavior into five categories: (1) the panic, (2) the craze, (3) the hostile outbursts, (4) the norm-oriented movement, and (5) the value-oriented movement. Smelser views these types of collective behavior as uninstitutionalized collective action that is taken to modify a condition of social strain and is undertaken with a specific generalized belief. The hostile outburst category includes civil disturbances of a serious nature as well as scapegoating. Within this theoretical framework then, a hostile outburst is collective action that is mobilized on the basis of a generalized belief and that assigns the responsibility for an undesirable state of affairs to some individual or group. The theoretical picture can be brought clearly into focus by Ken Southwood's article, "Riot and Revolt: Sociological Theories of Political Violence," Peace Research Reviews, I, No. 3 (June 1967), pp. 1-87.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

One study of current civil disturbances that merits a recommendation is a special issue, "Urban Problems and Civil Disorder," Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, No. 36 (September 8, 1967). It contains both a brief treatment of violence in American history and an introduction to the current situation. There is a section on the use of federal troops in civil disturbances and a chronology of incidents. Another section is a chronology of civil disorders from 1961 to mid-1967; there is also a discussion of related social issues.

Of the increasing number of research reports by social scientists on recent civil disturbances and related subjects, one exemplary study is Lenora E. Berson's Case Study of a Riot: The Philadelphia Story (New York: Institute of Human Relations Press, 1966). This study is concerned with the Philadelphia riot of 1964 and the attendant social conditions. The reports of special commissions are also increasing in number, for example, the California Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots that was previously mentioned. The report of the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders was released March 1, 1968. This commission was appointed after the disastrous riots that occurred in Newark, N.J., and Detroit, Mich., during the summer of 1967. The problem of keeping current on the increasing number of civil disturbances can be solved by referring to news media indexes, such as The New York Times Index, International Index to Periodicals, Public Affairs Information Service, and Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

AUTHOR-TITLE INDEX

BLANK PAGE

AUTHOR-TITLE INDEX

A

- African Powder Keg: Revolt and Dissent in Six Emergent Nations, 123
Aguilar, Luis E., 078, 246
"Airmobile Firepower," 003
Alport, E. A., 116
Al-Shuraiky, Ibrahim, 232
Altbach, Philip G., 178
"American-Malaysian Relations: Substance and Shadows," 111
Angell, Alan, 247
"Angola," 084
"Another Bloodbath?" 181
Antonio, Q. B. O., 154
"The Arab-Israeli Conflict of June 1967. Part I: Some Immediate Issues," 226
Arid Lands: A Geographical Appraisal, 102
Arms Control Arrangements for the Far East, 129
"Asian Military-Politicos," 126
An Asian Model of Educational Development: Perspectives for 1965-80, 131
Attitude, Ego-Involvement, and Change, 044
"Attitudes Toward Birth Control in Bandung, Indonesia," 185
"Australia and Indonesian Independence," 108
"Austrian Communist Journalist Writes on His Trip to the Near East," 228

B

- Baker, Ross K., 125
"Balaguer's Dominican Republic," 248
Baldwin, Hanson W., 011, 020, 089
"Bang Chan and Bangkok: Five Perspectives on the Relation of Local to National History," 205
Battles in the Monsoon: Campaigning in the Central Highlands, South Vietnam, Summer 1966, 012, 090
Bayne, E. A., 233
"Bearing the Brunt at Con Thien," 013, 072
Becker, Howard, 256

- Beckett, Jeremy, 196
"Belgium's Role in the UN Peacekeeping Operation in the Congo," 142
Benningson, Alexandre, 217
Bernstein, Thomas P., 055, 161
Birch, David, 042
The Bitter Heritage: Vietnam and American Democracy, 1941-1966, 025, 213
Black Power, White Resistance: Notes on the Civil War, 241
Blasier, Cole, 077
Bogunovic, Branku, 162
"Bolivia Under Barrientos," 243
Boog, Peter, 085
Boskoff, Alan, 256
"Brazil's Dilemma," 244
Brewer, Gary D., 019, 058
Brown, Roy, 147
Buckley, Tom, 004
"Bundy Comments on Galbraith's Plan," 022
Bundy, William P., 022
Bunker, Ellsworth, 030
Burden of Empire: An Appraisal of Western Colonialism in Africa South of the Sahara, 149
Burke, Fred G., 120
"Burma Added to Peking's Proscription List," 052

C

- Cambodia: The Search for Security, 160
"Can the Nigerian Economy Grow at 6% P. A. in the Near Future? A Pre-Planning Exercise," 156
Carney, David, 155
Carthew, Anthony, 223
Case Studies in Behavior Modification, 050
"Castro and the Cuban Communist Party," 247
"Chad," 140
"Changes in Food Consumption in a Rural Community on the Lower Volta, 1954-1964," 152

INDEX

- "Cherchez La Femme," 171
Children of Crisis: A Study of Courage and Fear, 069
"Chilean Christian Democracy," 245
The China White Paper: August 1949, 163
Chinese Economic Statistics: A Handbook for Mainland China, 168
Chow Shu-kai, 164
Chu, Hap-jan, 117
"Church and State in Peru and Chile Since 1840: A Study in Contrasts," 136
Cloak, F. T., Jr., 254
Close, Alexandra, 194
"Close-Up of a Terrorist," 075
Coates, Joseph F., 016
The Codebreakers: The Story of Secret Writing, 008, 045
Cohen, Alvin, 242
Coles, Robert, 069
"Combat Intelligence in Vietnam," 009
"Common Market: The Future of a Commitment: Punta del Este and After," 251
"The Communist Uprisings of 1926-27 in Indonesia: A Re-Interpretation," 081
Community Organization: Theory, Principles and Practice, 137
"Comparative Analysis of the Risaho Koseikai and the Soka Gakkai," 189
"Congo (Brazzaville)," 141
Contemporary Change in Traditional Societies. Vol. III: Mexican and Peruvian Communities, 138
Contenay, Jean, 181
"Conversation with a Monk," 040, 211
Cordier, Sherwood S., 187
Coughlin, M., 209
"Cuba and the Soviet Union: The Growing Accommodation, 1964-1965," 114

D

- "Dahomey," 144
Davies, Derek, 177
Diamond, Stanley, 120
Dickinson, (LTC) Hillman, 079
"Djakarta Newspapers, 1965-1967: Preliminary Comments," 047
Dowse, Robert E., 122
Dudley, B. J., 148
Duignan, Peter, 149
Dulis, Anthony R., 017, 165
Duncan, W. Raymond, 245

- "Dynamics of Indian-Indonesian Relations," 183
The Dynamics of Neutralism in the Arab World: A Symposium, 112
Dzharyglasinova, R. S. 037, 218

E

- Economic Commission for Latin America, 249
The Economic History of the Middle East 1800-1914: A Book of Readings, 080, 227
"Economic Trends in Asia in 1966," 172
"Economics of a Victor," 233
Eden, Anthony, 210
Education in Community Development: Its Function in Technical Assistance, 100
"The Effectiveness of Soviet Anti-Religious Propaganda," 063
Eggers, (LTC) George D., 126
"Elections in a Small Melanesian Community," 196
Emery, Robert F., 172
Erasmus, Charles J., 104
Ermarth, Fritz, 127
Evaluation Report: Second Joint Thai-USOM Evaluation of the Accelerated Rural Development Project, Vol. I, 206
"Evolution of Concepts of Representation in Burma," 258

F

- "Factors Influencing the Occurrence of Military Coups d'Etat in Latin America," 073
Fager, Charles E., 238
Fall, Bernard B., 031
Fanshen: A Documentary of Revolution in a Chinese Village, 166
"Fast Rifles," 014
The Feel of Korea: A Symposium of American Comment, 191
"Fifty Years of Soviet Agriculture," 220
Firth, Raymond, 095
Fisher, Paul L., 051
"Food Consumption, Nutrition, and Economic Development in Asian Countries," 175
Foreign Aid and the Defense of Southeast Asia, 002, 173
Fossum, Egil, 073
Foster, Robert J., 038

INDEX

G

- "Gabon," 146
 Galay, Nikolai, 219
 Galbraith, John Kenneth, 023
 "The Galbraith Plan to End the War," 023
 Gann, L. H., 149
 "Ghana: One Party or Totalitarian?" 122
 Girling, J. L. S., 027, 088
 Gittings, John, 061
 Goldberg, Arthur J., 024
 Goodsell, James Nelson, 248
The Government Executive of Modern Peru,
 252
 Graham, Richard, 244
 Griffith, William E., 107
 Gusten, R., 156

H

- Hanks, Lucien M., 205
 Hanning, Hugh, 128
 Harding, Thomas C., 199
 Hart, Donn V., 202
 Hauptfuhrer, Fred, 054, 159
 Hayden, Tom, 076
 "Health and Disease in Africa," 147
 Heath, Dwight B., 243
 Heiman, Leo, 234
Hell Is a Very Small Place: The Siege of
Dien Bien Phu, 031
 Hill, Kenneth L., 195
 Hills, E. S., 102
 Hinton, William, 166
 Hoover Institute on War, Revolution, and
 Peace, 129
 Hopkins, Jack W., 252
 Horton, Alan W., 226
 "How Hanoi Controls the Vietcong," 070, 215
 "How Likely a Head-On Collision?" 167
 Hudson, W. J., 108
 Hunt, Robert, 139
 Hunter, John M., 250

I

- Imoagene, Stephen O., 157
The Impact of the Russian Revolution 1917-
1967: The Influence of Bolshevism on the
World Outside Russia, 098
 "In Deadly Soup," 179
India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity—A
Symposium, 180

- "Indonesian Newspapers 1965-1967," 048
 "The Industrial Base," 204
 In-Hah Jung, 191
 "Insurgency: Latin American Style," 074
 "Israel," 235
 "Israel's Home Defense," 234
 Issawi, Charles, 080, 227

J

- Janecek, Otto, 228
 "Japan: Present and Potential Military
 Power," 187
 "Japanese-Korean Relations and Asian
 Diplomacy," 109
 "Japanese University Problems," 056, 188
 Jo, Yung-Hwan, 109
 Jordan, (COL) Amos A., Jr., 002, 173
 Joshua, Wynfred, 142
Journey Through China, 086, 169
 JUSPAO Planning Office, 001, 049

K

- Kahin, George McTurnan, 032
 Kahn, David, 008, 045
 Kashin, Alexander, 174
 Katz, Sihomo, 239
 Kazuo, Okochi, 056, 188
 Kemp, Geoffrey, 035
 Klatt, Werner, 220
 Koff, David, 039, 130
 "The Koreans in Central Asia," 037, 216
 Krasin, (COL) Chaiyo, 028, 057
 Krasner, Leonard, 050
 Kun, Joseph C., 192

L

- Lal, Deepak, 179
 "Land of Twilight," 194
 Landen, Robert Geran, 036, 083, 237
 "Laos: The Vientiane Agreement," 195
 Larkin, John A., 082, 257
 "Latin American Integration and the Alli-
 ance," 250
 "Law and Politics in the Vietnamese War: A
 Response to Professor Friedmann," 010
 Lawson, Rowena M., 152
 "Leadership and Mass Mobilisation in the
 Soviet and Chinese Collectivisation Cam-
 paigns of 1929-30 and 1955-56: A Com-
 parison," 055, 161

INDEX

Lee, Henry F., 172
 Lefever, Ernest W., 143
 Leifer, Michael, 160
 Lenart, Edith Rebecca, 110
 "Lessons of October and Contemporary Revolutionary Movement in Latin America," 093
 Lewis, I. M., 145
 Lewis, John W., 032
 Li, K. T., 204
 "The Ling Nam Won Ton Parlor," 203
 Lipsset, Seymour Martin, 105
 Loken, R. D., 224
 Lowenstein, Ralph L., 051
 Lyons, Daniel, 033

M

"Macao: Gunboat Diplomacy," 017, 165
 "Made in USA," 018
 "The Maginot Mentality," 015
A Malay Village and Malaysia: Social Values and Rural Development, 198
 "The Malthusian Squeeze on Thailand's Rice Economy," 207
 "Mao's 'Revolution'—A Communist Inside China," 162
 "Mao's Wife—Chiang Ch'ing," 117
 Marshall, Charles Burton, 067, 229
 Marshall, (BG) S. L. A., 012, 090
 Martinez Codo, Enrique, 074
 Marx, Gary T., 240
 Mason, Philip, 180
 "A Mass Attack on Low Productivity in Peasant Agriculture," 096
 "Master Guerrilla of Araby's Desert," 079
 Matsumara, Tomokatsu, 167
 Matthews, Ronald, 123
 Mazrui, Ali A., 150
 McKitterick, Nathaniel, 096
 McLennan, Barbara, 258
 Means, Gordon P., 026, 087
 Means, Ingunn N., 026, 087
 "Mechanisms of Immigrant Adjustment in a West African Urban Community," 157
 Meguid, A. R. Abdel, 224
 "The Men of Third Squad, Second Platoon, C Company, Third Battalion," 004
 Mertal, (LTC) Kenneth D., 003
 Midlarsky, Manus, 092
 Mieres, Francisco, 093
 "Military Civic Action in Thailand," 028, 057

Mirsky, Jonathan, 040, 211
 Mitchell, Christopher, 251
Modern Sociological Theory: In Continuity and Change, 256
Modernization of the Arab World, 068, 230
 "The Monarchical Tendency in African Political Culture," 150
 "Money, Kinship, and Change in a New Guinean Economy," 199
 Moore, John Norton, 010
Motivation: A Study of Action, 042
The Moyrthan Report and the Politics of Controversy, 132
 Munth-Kaas, Harald, 115
 Murtha, (MAJ) John P., 009

N

"Nagaland: The Agony of Ending a Guerrilla War," 026, 087
 Nai-Ruem Chen, 168
 "Nationalism in Asia: Reality and Myth," 197
A Natural Order of Cultural Adoption and Loss in Trinidad, 254
Negro and Jew: An Encounter in America, 239
The New Africans, 119
 "New Light on the Greek Coup," 091
 "New Program of Iraqi Communists," 231
 "New Propaganda Blast from Moscow?" 062
 "Nigeria: A Lesson of the Arms Race," 128
1965 Report on the World Social Situation, 099
 Nishio, Harry K., 189
Nonlethal Weapons for Use by U. S. Law Enforcement Officers, 016
 "North Korea: Between Moscow and Peking," 192
 "Northeast Thailand: Tomorrow's Viet Nam?" 027, 088

O

The O. A. S. and United States Foreign Policy, 113
 "Observations on the Model and Implications of the 'Guideposts' for the Second Nigerian National Plan," 155
 "The October Revolution and Communism in Southeast Asia," 174
 Okediji, Francis Olu, 158

INDEX

Oman Since 1856: Disruptive Modernization in a Traditional Arab Society, 036, 083, 237

"On the Classification of African Political Parties," 148

O'Nan, David T., 038

Oppenheim, A. N., 043, 259

Oshima, Harry T., 175

"Out of the Red," 110

P

Paget, Roger K., 047, 048

"Paintings Record Korean History," 193

Pan, Stephen, 033

Panglaykim, J., 184

Panich, Kaw Sawasdi, 208

Peritz, Rene, 111

Personalities and Cultures: Readings in Psychological Anthropology, 139

"Philippine Publications: Available Materials and Sources of Acquisition," 202

Pierce, Richard A., 271, 222, 260

Pike, Frederick B., 136

"The Place of Local History in Philippine Historiography," 082, 257

Pluvier, J. M., 182

"Political Program of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam," 212

"Political Socialization in Kenya and Tanzania—A Comparative Analysis," 039, 130

"The Political Thought of Modibo Keita," 121

"A Position of Strength," 177

Powell, David, 063

Powledge, Fred, 241

"Pragmatic Economic Development: A Regional Approach," 224

Primitive Polynesian Economy, 095

"Problems for the PLA," 115

"The Problems of Bilingualism and Assimilation in the Northern Caucasus," 217

The Process of Industrial Development in Latin America, 249

Profile of Man and Culture in Mexico, 066

Progress in Land Reform: 4th Report, 103

"Progress in Venezuela," 255

"Progress Report on the War in Viet-Nam," 021

"Projections of the Population of Pakistan by Age and Sex: 1965-1986—A Measure of a Family Planning Programme," 201

Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in the Black Community, 240

Psyops in Vietnam: Indications of Effectiveness, 001, 040

Q

Questionnaire Design and Attitude Measurement, 043, 259

R

Race and Racism: A Comparative Perspective, 106

Race and the News Media, 051

Rahman, Anisur Mohammad, 200

Rainwater, Lee, 132

Ralph E. Park on Social Control and Collective Behavior: Selected Papers, 261

Ramos, Samuel, 066

Rasmussen, (MAJ) Ronald R. 005

Ravenholt, Albert, 203

Readings in African Psychology from French Language Sources, 053

"Realignment of the JCP," 190

"Rearmament in Latin America," 035

Rebellion in Newark: Official Violence and Ghetto Response, 076

"Recent Dutch Contributions to Modern Indonesian History," 182

"The Record of Soviet Diplomacy," 219

"The Referendum in French Somaliland: Aftermath and Prospects in the Somali Dispute," 145

"Reflections on the Middle East," 067, 229

"Regis Debray: Where Logic Failed," 078, 246

Reischauer, Robert D., 068, 230

"Report on Vietnam," 030

"The Responsibility of the United Nations in Search for Peace in Viet-Nam," 024

"Revolution in Argentina," 242

Rigg, (COL) Robert B., 018

"ROK Operations in Central Vietnam," 005

The Role of the Sanctuary in Insurgency: Communist China's Support to the Viet-minh, 1946-1954, 007, 071

"Rooted Enmity," 170

Ross, Murray G., 137

Roy, Jules, 086, 169

INDEX

S

- Sayegh, Fayez A., 112
Scalapino, Robert A., 197
Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr., 025, 213
Secondary Education, Manpower and Educational Planning in Thailand, 208
"Secondary Specialized Education in the Central Asian and Kazakh SSRs," 064, 176
"The SED-SPD Dialogue: Communist Political Strategy in Germany," 060
Sheehy, Ann, 064, 176
Sheikh, Mohammad Haif, 201
Sherif, Carolyn W., 044
Sheriff, Mizafer, 044
Shields, James J., Jr., 100
Shigeo, Omori, 190
"Significance of the Rift Between the Chinese Communist Regime and the Soviet Union," 164
"Signs of Strain on Tunisia's Stability," 054, 159
Simmonds, George W., 118
Singh, L. P., 183
The Sino-Soviet Rift, 107
"Sino-Soviet Rivalry in Mali," 153
Slater, Jerome, 113
Snyder, Francis G., 121
"Socialism in Three Countries: The Record in the Maghrib," 116
Some Resources for Area Training, 038
"Some Social Psychological Aspects of Fertility Among Married Women in an African City," 158
"Soviet Africana," 151
Soviet Central Asia: A Bibliography—Part 1: 1558-1866, 221
Soviet Central Asia: A Bibliography—Part 2: 1867-1917, 260
Soviet Central Asia: A Bibliography—Part 3: 1917-1966, 222
"The Soviet Evaluation of the American Negro Problem, 1954-1965: A Study of Ideology and Propaganda," 065
Soviet Leaders, 118
"Soviet Military Politics," 127
Stevenson, William, 236
Steward, Julian H., 138
Strike Zion! 236
Stromquist, Shelton, 081
Student Politics, 105
"Studies of Social Revolution: Origins in Mexico, Bolivia and Cuba," 077

- Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 097
A Study of Military Status and Status Deprivation in Three Latin American Armies, 125
Studying Politics Abroad: Field Research in the Developing Areas, 262
"Suharto Plans Again," 184
"Sukarno's Fall," 186
"The Supply and Distribution of Yams in Ibadan Markets," 154
"The Surrender Program," 019, 058

T

- Tanter, Raymond, 092
"Taxation and Economic Development: A Case Study of Peru," 253
Taylor, Milton C., 253
Taylor, Philip B., Jr., 255
Taylor, Sidney, 119
Terry, Roy, 075
"Thailand, Insurgency A New Cause?" 029
"There Is No False Courage Left in Egypt," 223
Thomas, K. D., 184
Thomas, R. Murray, 185
Thompson, Jack H., 068, 230
Thompson, Robert, 015
"Toward a Theory of Political Instability in Latin America," 092
Towards Peace in Indochina, 210
Toynbee, J. Arnold, 098
Trade Expansion and Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries, 101
The Transformation of East Africa: Studies in Political Anthropology, 120
Tretiak, Daniel, 114, 170
Turner, Ralph H., 261
"The Two Indian Communist Parties," 178
Tyrmand, Leopold, 041, 216

U

- "U.A.R. Reflections on Arab-Israeli War," 225
Ullmann, Leonard P., 050
United Nations, 131
United Nations, Conference on Trade and Development, 101
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 099, 103

INDEX

The United States in Vietnam, 032
 "The Upper Class in Eastern Europe," 041, 216
 "Upper Limits of Peasantry and Agrarian Reform: Bolivia, Venezuela, and Mexico Compared," 104
 U. S. Army, Dept. of, 7th Psychological Operations Group, 029
 "The U. S. Army in Vietnam: A Survey of Aims, Operations, Weapons, Especially of Small Infantry Units," 006
 U. S., Department of State, 046, 094, 124
 U. S. Operations Mission to Thailand, 206
 "U. S. Policy, the UN and the Congo," 143
 U. S. President's Science Advisory Committee, Panel on World Food Supply, 133, 134, 135

V

van den Berghe, Pierre L., 106
 van der Kroef, Justus M., 186
 Van Roy, Edward, 207
 Van Zanten, John William, 065
 Veroff, Joseph, 042
 "A Vietnam Balance Sheet," 020
Vietnam Crisis, 033
 "Vietnam: In China's Shadow," 209
 "Vietnam: Is the DMZ Worth Fighting For?" 034, 059
 "Vietnam Report: The Foe Is Hurt," 011, 089
 "Vietnam: The Need for a Loyal Opposition," 214
 "The View From Moscow," 061
 von der Muhill, George, 039, 130

W

Ward, Robert E., 262
 Warner, Denis, 013, 072, 214
 "We Accuse . . . Arab Anger at the East," 232
 Weiss, Joseph H., 070, 215
 "The Welfare Economics of Foreign Aid," 200
 Weller, Jac, 006
 West, (CPT) F. J., Jr., 014
 Westmoreland, (GEN) William C., 021
 Wettig, Gerhard, 060
 "White Flags of War," 085
White Reflections on Black Power, 238
 Wickert, Frederic R., 053

Wilson, Peter J., 198
 Wint, Guy, 171
The World Food Problem, Vol. I, 133
The World Food Problem, Vol. II, 134
The World Food Problem, Vol. III, 135
World Strength of Communist Party Organizations: 19th Annual Report, 046, 094, 124
 Wronski, Stanley P., 208

Y

Yancey, William, 132

Z

Zaslloff, J. J., 007, 071

Unclassified
Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D		
<small>(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)</small>		
1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author) Center for Research in Social Systems Cultural Information Analysis Center		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
		2b. GROUP
3. REPORT TITLE CINFAC Bibliographic Review: Supplement No. 16		
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates) Bibliography		
5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name)		
6. REPORT DATE February 1968	7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES vi + 74	7b. NO. OF REFS
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO. DAHC 19-67-C-0046	8b. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NO(S)	
b. PROJECT NO.	8c. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT This document has been approved for public release and sale; its distribution is unlimited.		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY OCD, DA Washington, D. C.
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DD FORM 1473
1 NOV 65

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Unclassified

Security Classification

14 KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
<p><u>Descriptors</u></p> <p>Counterinsurgency-Bibliographies Psychological Warfare-Bibliographies -Unconventional Warfare-Bibliographies</p> <p><u>Open Ended Terms</u></p> <p>Internal Defense/Development-Bibliographies</p>						

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