INTERNAL DEFENSE: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

RESEARCH PERFORMED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON INTERNAL DEFENSE

by
Willis M. Smyser, Michael C. Conley,
Bert H. Cooper, Jr., Skaidrite M. Fallah,
Norman A. LaCharité,
and Elaine M. Murphy

May 1968
THE AUTHORS

Willis M. Smyser, who received his Ph.D. degree in International Affairs from George-
town University, directed this project. He has been engaged primarily in research on the role
of the military in Latin America. Dr. Smyser was a colonel in the U.S. Air Force before he
joined CRESS. During his military career he served in the field of international affairs. He
has published Western Political Heritage and The Evolution of United States Foreign Policy.

Michael C. Conley was awarded his Ph.D. degree in History by Ohio State University.
He is engaged in a study of counterinsurgent political infrastructures and the integration of
counterinsurgent operations in behalf of political objectives. Before joining CRESS, Dr. Con-
ley taught counterinsurgency in the U.S. Army School, Europe. Among his publications are
The Communist Insurgent Infrastructure in South Vietnam: A Study of Organization and Strat-

Bert H. Cooper received his M.A. degree in Foreign Affairs from The George Washington
University. His special field is the study of revolutionary conflict, collective behavior, and
counterinsurgency. His publications include Casebook on Counterinsurgency and Revolutionary
Warfare: 23 Summary Accounts and Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare:
Vietnam 1941-1954; and he is a coauthor of a three-volume study entitled Challenge and Re-
response in Internal Conflict.

Skaidrite M. Fallah has an M.A. degree, International Relations, from Johns Hopkins
University. Mrs. Fallah has conducted research for bibliographic material on the Chinese
Communist military and political elite and on urban insurgency and unrest in underdeveloped
countries. Her publications include A Study of Rear Area Security Measures.

Norman La Charité, a Ph.D. candidate in International Relations at The American Uni-
versity, is conducting research for a project on internal security problems and operations
related to the prevention of insurgency in developing countries. Among his publications are
Case Studies in Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: Guatemala 1944-1954, Vietnam 1941-

Elaine M. Murphy, a graduate of Vassar College, when she was at CRESS, conducted re-
search, compiled and analyzed data, and prepared reports for the Middle East/Africa and Asia
branches of CINFAC, including a number of ethnographic studies on the tribes of Vietnam and
the peoples of the Chinese border areas.
PREFACE

The Cultural Information Analysis Center (CINFAC) was established in 1964 in response to requirements of the Department of Defense. It is responsive to requests for information from all Government agencies and Government-related contractor organizations.

This bibliography was prepared at the request of a Government agency to meet a requirement for references covering insurgency and counterinsurgency from varied sources and viewpoints, to be used in connection with the study of problems of internal defense. Because of the widespread interest in internal defense the bibliography has been published as a Technical Report for use by the many recipients of CRESS publications.

The bibliography is organized into seven categories comprising problem areas in the study of internal defense. These categories, as well as the scope of coverage within categories, were determined by the original requestor to fulfill specific requirements. These categories are:

I. Command and Control Problems
II. Populace and Resources Control
III. Nation Building
IV. Counterguerrilla Warfare
V. Psychological Operations
VI. Intelligence
VII. Economic and Political Warfare

Very few works are devoted exclusively to a single one of some of the categories listed above. For example, command and control problems are treated in some degree in more general works on insurgency and counterinsurgency, and such works treat also the topics of other categories. In view of the foregoing, the same work may appear in more than one category.

While quite extensive, the bibliography is selective and in no sense intended to be exhaustive. Throughout the bibliography, works providing good survey coverage of internal defense are marked with an asterisk. All Department of Defense sponsored entries which are definitely known to CRESS to have been cleared for open release are marked with a dagger. All Department of Defense-sponsored research that has been incorporated into the Defense Documentation Center has been marked with an AD number in the entries that follow.
CONTENTS

The Authors ................................................................. 11

Preface ...................................................................... iii

I. Command and Control Problems ............................................. 1
   Books .................................................................... 1
   Periodicals ................................................................ 3
   Articles, Reports, Others .................................................. 7

II. Populace and Resources Control ........................................... 8
   Books .................................................................... 8
   Periodicals ................................................................ 11
   Articles, Reports, Others .................................................. 13

III. Nation Building ............................................................... 15
    Books .................................................................... 15
    Periodicals ................................................................ 17

IV. Counterguerrilla Warfare .................................................... 21
    Books .................................................................... 21
    Periodicals ................................................................ 23
    Articles, Reports, Others .................................................. 26

V. Psychological Operations ...................................................... 27
    Books .................................................................... 27
    Periodicals ................................................................ 29
    Articles, Reports, Others .................................................. 32

VI. Intelligence .................................................................. 34
    Books .................................................................... 34
    Periodicals ................................................................ 36
    Articles, Reports, Others .................................................. 38

VII. Economic and Political Warfare .......................................... 39
    Books .................................................................... 39
    Periodicals ................................................................ 45
    Articles, Reports, Others .................................................. 48

Index ........................................................................ 51

Distribution List ............................................................... 61

DD Form 1473 .................................................................. 65
I. COMMAND AND CONTROL PROBLEMS

BOOKS


003 *Crozier, Brian. Southeast Asia in Turmoil*. Baltimore: Penguin, 1965. 206pp. Ill., maps, bibl., ind. The author feels that Southeast Asia, an area of vital concern to the world, could easily become "a battlefield of the great powers." He analyzes the leaders, the internal problems and policies, and the foreign policy aims of Burma, Indochina, and Indonesia.


006 Galula, David. *Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice*. New York: Praeger, 1964. In this guide to counterinsurgency warfare, the author outlines a doctrine for the counterinsurgent on both theoretical and practical grounds. He formulates the "laws" of counterinsurgency and the principles of strategy deriving from them. He traces procedures step by step, area by area, until the entire nation has been cleansed of the insurgent, and examines command and organization implications at all echelons, stressing the primacy of civilian over military leadership.

007 Hanna, Willard A. *Eight Nation Makers: Southeast Asia's Charismatic Statesmen*. New York: St. Martin's, 1964. vii, 307pp. The author presents the backgrounds and analyzes the personalities of the leaders of Southeast Asia, including Diem, King Bhumibol, the Tenku, Macapagal, Prince Sihanouk, Sukarno, General Ne Win, and various Laotian leaders.

the Army, Office of the Chief of Military History, n.d. The author surveys historically the development of the military advisor from the earliest times to the present role of the advisor in the Republic of Vietnam.

009 Higgins, Marguerite. Our Vietnam Nightmare. New York: Harper & Row, 1965. It is Miss Higgins' thesis that we meddled ignorantly and disastrously in Vietnamese affairs, letting ourselves be hoodwinked into a series of incredible blunders that led to the overthrow of an ally (Diem) in the middle of a war against a common enemy. Her book concludes with a thoughtful summary of the present crisis and future possibilities.

010 Huff, Lee W. Village Reactions to Local Threats: A Study in Northeast Thailand. Washington, D.C.: American Political Science Association. 26pp. Results of this study indicate that the self-organized patrols found in villages in Thailand could be useful to either insurgent or counterinsurgent forces. The author suggests that they should be taught community development, etc., by the Government.


014 Taber, Robert. The War of the Flea: A Study of Guerrilla Warfare Theory and Practice. New York: Lyle Stuart, 1965. 192pp. The author feels that the United States should stop opposing the inevitable and proclaim itself in favor of revolution. Such a stand is the only hope for preventing pointless and interminable wars in the Western Hemisphere.


New York: McKay, 1965. 275pp. Maps, ind. This reporter discusses leadership, problems of insurgency, and economic dependence in Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Cambodia, and the Philippines. He has lived and traveled in this area.

WARNER, Denis A. The Last Confucian. New York: Macmillan, 1963. An Australian reporter details the events and strategies leading up to and including the current war in Vietnam. He perceptively analyzes Vietnamese, Laotian, and Thai personalities with whom the United States must deal in the anti-Communist struggle in Southeast Asia.

PERIODICALS

Asprey, (Capt.) Robert B. "Special Forces: Europe," Army, XII (Jan. 1962), 56-61. This report describes the U.S. Special Forces' training program, which is designed to prepare the Special Forces to fight "guerrilla-style" upon enemy provocation or "counterguerrilla-style" at the invitation of an ally.


Black, (Col.) Edwin F. "Advisory Warfare vs. Sanctuary Warfare," U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, XCI (Feb. 1965), 35-42. To maximize United States "advisory warfare" efforts against Communist "sanctuary warfare," the United States mission must demonstrate an understanding of host country attitudes and problems, thus gaining the necessary popular good will.


Denno, Bryce F. "Advisor and Counter-part," Army, XV (July 1965), 25-30. This article deals with the role of the military advisor and how he can inspire his counterpart to effective action against the enemy. It includes a discussion of the influences that favor good relations and methods for establishing them, the traits of a good advisor, and the environment of counterinsurgency.


Dukes, (Capt.) William C. "VC Vehicular Ambush," Infantry, LIV (July-Aug. 1964), 24-27. This is a compilation of experiences which illustrate Viet Cong ambush tactics and the failure of the U.S.-South Vietnamese counterinsurgency force defensive, especially
as such failure results from problems arising in the advisor-commander relationship.


Fall, Bernard B. "Viet-Nam in the Balance," Foreign Affairs, XLV, No. 1 (Oct. 1966), 1-18. This is an excellent general survey of the military and political situation in South Vietnam during the mid-1965 to mid-1966 period by a prominent scholar and Vietnamese affairs specialist. Fall compares the battles of Chu-Lai, Plei-Me and Ia-Drang in the fall of 1965 to the first battle of the Marne in the fall of 1914 and sees if not a turning point in the war at least "a halt to the runaway disaster." The writer assesses the military facts and political factors involved on both sides of the conflict and suggests some political implications which might be drawn from these historical facts.

Faulty Line Between Americans and Vietnamese," The Economist (Apr. 17, 1965), 285-86. This article deals, in brief, with the problems of the American military communications network in South Vietnam as well as the difficulty of American advisors in communicating with their counterparts, resulting in frequent confusion and loss of efficiency.

Fellows, (Lt.) Edward A. "Training Native Troops in Santo Domingo," Marine Corps Gazette, VIII (Dec. 1923), 215-33. The author describes his role in setting up a native officer school in Santo Domingo and in recruiting and training local leaders. This work was accomplished between 1921 and 1923 as part of a U.S. plan to restore public order.

Gordon, Bernard K. "Thailand: Its Meaning for the U.S," Current History (Jan. 1967), 16-21, 53-54. This article explores the relations between the United States and Thailand and examines the facts and figures of U.S. bases and military assistance to Thailand—a good source for background data and a general introduction to the subject.

Guelzo, (Lt. Col.) Carl M. "The Higher Level Staff Advisor," Military Review (Feb. 1967), 92-98. III. It is essential for U.S. advisors to make the initial extra effort of teaching procedures in the host country rather than to run the operation personally, for the goal in all advisor relationships is ultimate control by the host.

Hillman, (Lt. Col.) Rolfe L., Jr. "Eclipse of the Advisor," Army (Nov. 1966), 60-67. III. The role of the advisor has suffered a temporary eclipse mainly because of the overwhelming number of regular troops in Vietnam. Every effort must be made to redefine and redevelop the capabilities inherent in the advisory concept.

Hilsman, Roger. "Internal War: The New Communist Tactic," Military Review, XLIII (Apr. 1963), 11-22. The Director of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, concludes from the World War II experience in Burma that the United States must be "prepared to become deeply involved" in helping friendly governments counter insurgency through armies, police, reformers, etc.


Just, Ward. "Vietnam Advisors' Role Questioned," The Washington Post (Dec. 14, 1966), A-30. According to this analysis of the American military advisory effort in South Vietnam, the program has not been very successful and is now receiving low priority. The attitudes of the Vietnamese military establishment are reviewed.

Langguth, Jack. "They Are Not oily in the Foxholes," The New York Times Magazine (May 9, 1965), 26–27, 81. The activity of a Special Forces advisor is described in this report from South Vietnam. Leadership, training, an offensive operation and its effectiveness, and civic action are discussed.

Langguth, Jack. "U.S. Patrols in Vietnam Shifted for Better Security in Laos Line," The New York Times (Jan. 21, 1965), 10. The U.S. Army Special Forces teams in Central Vietnam are reorganizing to tighten security along the Laotian border. They have problems with the counter forces' poor training and unwillingness to stay in the border regions.

Martin, Robert M. "Up Front With U.S. Guerrillas in Asia—An Eyewitness Report," U.S. News and World Report (Apr. 24, 1961), 54–56. This is an informative account of U.S. officers' work in training the people of South Vietnam and Laos for guerrilla warfare. The tactics and strategy of the guerrillas are also described.


Overstreet. (Col.) Lewis D. "Strategic Implications of the Developing Areas," Military Affairs (Oct. 1966), 70–77. Educational and cultural programs to prepare a soldier to meet and understand a new culture are as important as conventional military training. Discipline and courtesy toward the natives must be emphasized.

Plattner, C. M. "VNAF Emphasizing
Training, Experience," Aviation Week & Space Technology (Apr. 4, 1966), 74–75; 78–80. The leadership, training, morale, and logistics of the South Vietnamese Air Force are noted. Advisory assistance is helping to alleviate the problems arising from the lack of experienced pilots and officers.

†047
Ray, (Capt.) James F. "The District Advisor," Military Review, XLV (May 1965), 3–8. The author, who was killed while serving as an advisor in Vietnam, wrote of his activities, problems, and progress. He suggested a language-training course for advisors and believed that the medical advisor should be given greater latitude.

†048
Shelton, (Capt.) Ralph W. "Advice for Advisors," Infantry, LIV (July–Aug. 1964), 12–13. The author, who served as a U.S. advisor to Vietnamese forces, lists nine points to be followed in order to maintain the best of working relationships with Vietnamese personnel.

†049

050
Slane, (Maj.) P. M. "Tactical Problems in Kenya," Army Quarterly, LXIX (Oct. 1964), 45–52. The author discusses tactical problems which he feels are peculiar to the British counterinsurgency experience against the Mau Mau in Kenya. He outlines the new tactical approach required of the administration, police, army, the Royal Air Force, and the security forces. This is a prescriptive treatment.

051

052
Tuohy, William. "Vietnamese End Row Over U.S. Advisors," The Washington Post (Jan. 10 1967), A-11. The controversy between Brigadier General Chinh and his U.S. advisor Colonel Honeycutt has been solved in a Vietnamese manner: the issue has been papered over. Chinh has issued a new memorandum requesting his officers to cooperate with the American advisors.

053
Wade, (Brig. Gen.) S. S. "Operation Bluebat," Marine Corps Gazette (July 1959), 10–23. This informative account of the landing of U.S. forces in Lebanon in the summer of 1958 (codename Operation BLUEBAT) was written by an officer who participated in this limited warfare situation.

054
Wagner, Joe. "Frustrations of a Vietnamese Commander: Viet Cong and Too Many Commands," Armed Forces Management, XI (July 1965), 41–43. The command structure is rather complicated in South Vietnam both for the U.S. and Vietnamese forces. The author relates from observations and interviews with Vietnamese commanders and their counterparts the problems and frustrations of the Vietnamese commanders.

055
*Walter, E. V. "Violence and the Process of Terror," The American Sociological Review, XXIX (Apr. 1964), 248–57. In this article, which provides a framework for the study of incumbent use of terror, the author distinguishes terror from force, coercion, and power. He identifies the act or threat of violence, the emotional reaction, and the
social effects as three elements in the process of terror.

Yarborough, (Brig. Gen.) William P. "Trouble Shooters on the Spot," Army Information Digest (Sept. 17, 1962), 52-55. The Commanding General of the United States Army Special Warfare Center reports on a course to prepare Military Assistance Training Advisors for work with the South Vietnamese Army at battalion level. Tactics, languages, and area study are taught.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

056

058
Buchoud, (Col.). "French Tactics in Algeria," Dec. 15, 1960. 21pp. (Office Assistant Chief of Staff of Intelligence, Intelligence Training No. H-8505.) The author analyzes the operational procedures, command, and special problems of the French security forces in their counterinsurgency campaign in Algeria circa 1960.

059
Fikes, Alfred I., and John W. McCrary. Some Language Aspects of the U.S. Advisory Role in South Vietnam. Alexandria, Va.: Language and Area Training Division, Human Resources Research Office, Nov. 1963. AD 434-056. In this report based on questionnaire data from 97 U.S. Army officers who have been stationed in South Vietnam, it was found that, generally, the Americans communicated with their Vietnamese counterparts in English and with the aid of gestures. In cases where non-English speaking Vietnamese were involved the interpreter played a dominant role. The four major categories of knowing Vietnamese phrases in interpersonal verbal communication were: social amenities, immediate action phrases, queries, and guidance and advisory terms.
II. POPULACE AND RESOURCES CONTROL

BOOKS

060
*Adkins, E. H., Jr. The Police and Resources Control in Counter-Insurgency. Saigon: Public Safety Division, United States Operations Mission to Vietnam, 1964. The author, a public safety advisor, has devoted six chapters to the discussion of resources control in South Vietnam. The regulation of the movement of people and goods covers passes, identity cards, family registration, check points, searches, curfews, and evacuation. The section on "Gaining Support for the Program" treats the legal aspects involved in populace control. A short account of the Malayan experience regarding resources control is also included.

061

062
*Beqiraj, Mehmet. Peasantry in Revolution. Ithaca, N.Y.: Center for International Studies, Cornell University [c. 1965]. v, 119pp. Ind. A sociologist explores the tensions inherent in peasant society which cause frequent revolts. Guerrilla units, leaders, and solidarity are discussed in the last section.

063

064
*Clutterbuck, Richard L. The Long, Long War; Counter insurgency in Malaya and Vietnam. New York: Praeger, 1966. The failure of population controls (registration, identity cards) in some parts of South Vietnam is attributed to the lack of an effective local government and a viable police backed by the military. The lack of effective registration has provided the Viet Cong with important advantages such as freedom of movement in the villages, rice paddies, and public places. The author also discusses the reasons for the attempt to resettle the rural population into strategic hamlets.

065

066
DuBerrier, Hilaire. Background to Betrayal: The Tragedy of Vietnam. Boston: Western Islands, 1966. xi, 316pp. Ill., app. The author accuses U.S. Government officials of supporting Diem and his use of terror and torture. His criticism includes the U.S. failure to inform the public that U.S. aid was being used primarily for Diem's personal gain.

067
Elwin, Verrier. Nagaland. For the Research Department, Adviser's Secretariat; Shillong, India: P. Dutta, 1961. 108pp. Ill., maps, notes, ind. This is a
sociological study of the Nagas, a rebellious northeast Indian tribe. Since 1955 the Government has carried on a civic action program, added Nagaland to the Indian Union, and trained village guards to keep order.


069 Haddad, George M. *Revolution and Military Rule in the Middle East: The Northern Tier*. New York: Speller [c. 1965]. 251pp. Ill., bibl., notes, ind. The author traces the course of military influence from 1800 to the 1960's on the basis of comparative analyses of Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran: coups d'etat, leaders, causes of revolts, military governments.


075 McCrocklin, J. H. *Garde D'Haiti*. Annapolis, Md.: United States Naval Institute, 1956. xv, 262pp. Ill., app., ind. The author discusses causes for the U.S. 20-year occupation of Haiti (1915 to 1934); he describes expeditions against the insurgent Cacos, the training of indigenous gendarmerie, and the civic action program supervised by U.S. Marines.

guerrilla activity of undergrounds, with particular emphasis on Communist strategy. Chapter four is concerned with defense against such activities.


Molnar, Andrew R., et al. Human Factors Considerations of Undergrounds in Insurgencies. Washington, D.C.: Special Operations Research Office [now Center for Research in Social Systems], The American University, 1965. AD 645-518. This is a general discussion of the Techniques of population and resource controls. Also briefly mentioned are the implementation of such measures through mutual aid family groups, village self-defense corps, and national security police in South Vietnam.


Osborne, M. E. Strategic Hamlets in South Viet-Nam: A Survey and Comparison. Ithaca, New York: Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University, 1965. This analysis of the strategic hamlet program from its inception until the fall of Diem reports that emphasis was on the quantity rather than the quality of the strategic hamlets. The Vietnamese and the Malayan resettlement programs are compared.

Schaffer, Marvin B. Lanchester Models for Phase II Insurgency. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1965. iii, 12pp. Bibl., charts. AD 624-457. The author suggests mathematical models to express how the balance of recruitments and desertions (manpower pool strength) is affected by three types of operation: skirmish, ambush, and siege.


of population control entails "mutual responsibility, mutual surveillance and mutual denunciation." In South Vietnam this is carried out through the organization of mutual aid family groups in rural areas and the interfamilial groups in urban areas. The measures and enforcement of population controls are described.

086

087

088

089

PERIODICALS

090
"AID Analysis (on Vietnam)," The New Republic (Sept. 12, 1965), 4. The U.S. policy of controlling the population in South Vietnam in an effort to cut the Viet Cong from the source of their supplies is criticized in a May 1964 AID report. Largely ineffective as a deterrent to the Viet Cong, these measures are extremely irritating to the people.

091
Applegate, (Col.) Rex. "The Organization and Tactics of Professional Riot Control Forces," Army, XIII (Mar. 1963), 53-61. III. The author describes organization, communications, weapons, and psychological operations; he specifies effective tactics to be used by a disciplined and capable riot control unit in dispersing crowds or subduing mob action.

092

093
Clement, (Capt.) Joe M. "Stay-Behind Forces," Infantry, LIV (July-Aug. 1964), 23-24. The author discusses the intelligence, careful area search, logistics, communications, and population control measures necessary to a successful stay-behind operation in which Viet Cong return to a village and unwittingly walk into a counterinsurgency force trap.

094
The evolution of Communist revolutionary war techniques has necessitated standardized planning for a counterinsurgency posture on a continental level in Latin America.

Dudley, C. E. S. "The Coup d'Etat," Army Quarterly (Oct. 1966), 47-54. An increasingly frequent method for seizing power is the coup d'etat. In theoretical discussion, the author distinguishes the coup from the mass uprising and outlines the phases, leadership requirements, and the necessity of popular support to the success of this tactic.


Hendry, James B. "Economic Development Under Conditions of Guerrilla Warfare: The Case of Vietnam," Asian Survey, II (June 1962), 1-12. The author, who was an economist with the Michigan State University Advisory Group in Vietnam from 1957 to 1959, notes that guerrilla war has disrupted and demoralized village administration and has curtailed shipment of produce to Saigon.

Kelly, (Col.) Francis S. "The U.S. Army's Role in Special Warfare," World Affairs, CXXVI (Fall 1963), 176-81. The author defines three types of special warfare—counterinsurgency, unconventional warfare, and psychological operations. He discusses ways in which the U.S. Army applies its particular assets, techniques, and resources in countering various stages of insurgency.

Lucas, (Lt.) James B. "Riot Control," Infantry, LI (Jan. - Feb. 1962), 63-65. An American infantry officer discusses military control of riots, including strategy, leadership, squad formations, and use of chemical weapons. Vigorous, timely action and sound crowd psychology are called for.


Moore, Thomas L. "U.S.-Viet Nam Anti-Smuggling Patrol," Navy Magazine, VIII (Aug. 1965), 22-25. Operation MARKET TIME involves the policing of South Vietnam's coastline by the U.S. and Vietnamese navies against smugglers of arms, ammunition, and supplies for the Viet Cong. Surveillance centers along the coast and the composition of the inspection teams are briefly discussed. The author points out that the inspection teams also engage in civic action by extending aid to the fishermen. The legal aspects of searching junks and the extension of territorial waters to meet defense requirements are mentioned.

Moyse-Bartlett, (Lt. Col.) H. "Kenya: A Political-Military Problem," Forces Magazine (June 1954), 41-44. A discussion of British counterinsurgent strategy, this work includes the technique of population control used during the 1952 emergency.

104 Slane, (Maj.) P.M. "Tactical Problems in Kenya," The Army Quarterly, LXIX (Oct. 1954), 45-52. This excellent short article deals with army, police, and home guard measures against the Mau Mau.


107 Wichman, A. "Burma: Agriculture, Population, and Buddhism," American Journal of Economics and Sociology, XXIV (Jan. 1965), 71-84. The author discusses the difficulty of imposing population control policies because of the prevalence of Buddhist thought in the country. He also attempts to relate the country's agricultural output to other factors such as the overall economic development and the existing and projected population.


ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS


111 Cross, James E. "Speech for Delivery at the U.S. Army Special Warfare School," Fort Bragg, N.C., Sept. 9, 1961. 14pp. (Mimeographed.) This is a discussion of the relationship of the U.S. military officer to the civil authority in countries fighting against or threatened by Communist subversion and insurgency.


Harry Eckstein. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1964, pp. 71-99. The author provides a framework for the study of the use of terrorism in an internal war situation. He also presents a model illustrating the phasing in and out of terrorism as it is coordinated with other techniques from one stage of revolutionary warfare to another.

114

115

116
U.S. Operations Mission. Survey of Resources Control in Vietnam. Saigon: Public Safety Division, U.S. Operations Mission, 1963. A province-by-province survey of Viet Cong sources of supplies and supply routes in South Vietnam, with an examination of existing resources control. The findings of the survey proved that "even the most minimal controls which were in existence had already produced good results."
III. NATION BUILDING

BOOKS

117

118

119

120

121
Bock, Edwin A. Fifty Years of Technical Assistance: Some Administrative Experiences of U.S. Voluntary Agencies. Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1954. The author discusses (1) the selection and formulation of projects and the recruitment of personnel in terms of long-term versus short-term projects and (2) the degree of realizable self-help in the areas of health, education, agriculture, and community development programs. Also emphasized is the need for understanding the psychological and cultural environment of the foreign communities.

122
Chicago, University of, Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change. The Role of Foreign Aid in The Development of Other Countries. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957. An examination of the types and extent of aid which can accelerate the economic development of low-income nations, this work relates the aid-giving capability of a national or international agency to the needs of the aid-receiving country and to the political, economic, cultural, and social conditions within the aid-receiving country.

123

124
125
Fisher, S. N. (ed.). The Military in the Middle East: Problems in Society and Government. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1963. The authors analyze the general political trends in the Middle East area and deal more specifically with political-military situations in selected Middle Eastern countries.

126
Hall, E. T. The Silent Language. New York: Doubleday, 1959. The first four chapters are an absolute must for every officer. The explanation of the meaning of culture is so organized as to offer significant insight into how to induce change into societies. The author’s investigation is continued in his more recent book, The Hidden Dimension (1966).

127

128
Jacob, P. E., and James V. Toscano (eds.). The Integration of Political Communities. New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1964. This work should be utilized as a companion volume to The Social Psychology of Organizations by D. Katz and R. L. Kahn (see No. 132).

129

130
*Johnson, John J. (ed.). The Role of the Military in Underdeveloped Countries.

131
Jordan, Amos A. Foreign Aid and the Defense of Southeast Asia. New York: Praeger, 1962. The author discusses economic aid and military assistance in Pakistan and South Vietnam; he details the problems arising from competitive factors between economic and military assistance. The author suggests alternative approaches to the operation of mutual security programs.

132
Katz, D., and R. L. Kahn. The Social Psychology of Organizations. John Wiley & Sons, 1966. This brilliant examination of the dynamics of developing organizations is critical to a well-rounded grasp of nation building as approached from the orientation of the article by S. P. Huntington, “Political Development and Political Decay” (see No. 157).

133

134
Montgomery, John D., et al. Cases in Vietnamese Administration. Michigan State University Vietnam Advisory Group, Agency for International Development. This work should be read in conjunction with The Silent Language by E. T. Hall (see No. 126), and Human Problems in Technological Change edited by Edward H. Spicer (see No. 139).
135

136

137

138

139
Spicer, Edward H. (ed.). Human Problems in Technological Change. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1952. This brilliant examination of the problem of cultural change based upon the case study approach should be read in conjunction with The Silent Language by E. T. Hall (see No. 126).

140
Stambuk, G. American Military Forces Abroad: Their Impact on the Western State System. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1963. The author deals with the loss of territorial sovereignty by aid-receiving states when the forces of the aid-giving states take over many of the state functions formerly performed by the recipients.

141

142
Tilman, Robert C. Bureaucratic Transition in Malaya. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1964. Because the highly efficient bureaucratic system in Malaya is thoroughly controlled by the popularly elected parliament, the author believes it has become an important source of stability and innovation in the Malayan society.

143
*Walterhouse, (Lt. Col.) Harry F. A Time to Build. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1964. This is a comprehensive coverage of the Defense Department program which encourages developing nations to use their military forces to assist in projects which promote economic, technical, and social progress. The work includes case studies on civic action in various stages of progress, as well as a discussion of foreign aid and military assistance.

144
PERIODICALS

145
Allen, Luther A. "Pacification at Quang Tri" The New Leader, XLVII (June 8, 1964), 9-12. A firsthand observer gives background information on the new pacification program which aims at winning villagers in this South Vietnam province with civic action by day and entertainment, skillfully interwoven with propaganda, by night. Themes and methods are described.

146
Anderson, James E., Jr. "The Field Experience of a Medical Civic Action Team in South Viet Nam," Military Medicine, CXXIX (Nov. 1964), 1052-57. The author served for ten months as a general medical officer (I Corps Medical Advisory Detachment) in South Vietnam. He discusses the work and problems encountered by the Medical Civic Action Team and its ARVN counterpart in implementing the program. The mission as stated was to "improve the relationship between the population and the government of South Viet Nam by improving the health and medical care of the population." The lack of counterpart ARVN doctors made it necessary to maintain the operation at the senior medical corpsman or NCO level. American physicians worked at less than their accustomed proficiency due to the language barrier.

147

148

149

150
Campbell, Alex. "'Our' War, 'Their' Peace," The New Republic (Mar. 19, 1966), 19-23. According to this author, the South Vietnamese are less desirous of victory than the United States. He would favor a government willing to negotiate with the Viet Cong over that of Premier Ky's. U.S.-instigated civic action is not always carried out in the field by ARVN troops.

151
Cushman, John H. "Pacification: Concepts Developed in the Field by the RVN 21st Infantry Division," Army, XVI (Mar. 1966), 21-29. The author discusses the various pacification concepts. This work of the American military and civilian advisors working with the Vietnamese Government is centered on trying to regain the rural areas controlled by the Viet Cong.

152
Dewey, (Capt.) Arthur E. "Thrust Into the Vitals of Zone D," Army, XIV (Feb. 1964), 46-49. Zone D is an almost impenetrable section of jungle, a haven for Communist-led insurgents in South Vietnam. In a major effort to eliminate the Viet Cong, the U.S.-advised Caribou Combat Engineer Team has built bridges, roads, and airfields in the area.
Evans, Rowland, and Robert Novak. "Uniformed House Mothers: Half of Vietnamese Army To Be Retrained for Pacification Instead of Combat," The Washington Post (Nov. 13, 1966), E-7. The new plan to reorient the ARVN is to meet with some expected resistance from the Vietnamese officers who regard themselves as a privileged class. The reorientation will involve instruction in "how to deal with the peasants without alienating them, in police work, and in counterinsurgency." The program is supported by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Duc Thang, Chief of the Ministry of Revolutionary Development and one of the few generals of peasant stock.


Ford, Daniel F. "Misadventure in Vietnam: The Only War We've Got," The Nation (Aug. 24, 1964), 66-68. A journalist maintains that the fighting in Vietnam is revolution, not war; he criticizes the overemphasis on military measures in counterinsurgency strategy. In addition, he suggests civic action would help to pacify the central highlands, the home of the rebellious Montagnards.

Glick, Edward Bernard. "Conflict, Civic Action and Counterinsurgency," Orbis (Fall 1966), 899-910. The author explores the role of the military in civic action projects in developing countries; he feels there is a direct relationship between social and economic development, civic action, and successful counterinsurgency.


Just, Ward. "Viet Army To Begin Retraining Into Pacification Force," The Washington Post (Nov. 30, 1966), A-16. The ARVN is to be retrained from a strike force to an army of pacification in South Vietnam; it will attempt to convey a favorable government image to the hamlets. The success of this program depends upon the willingness of the ARVN to change its attitude toward the peasants.

Lansdale, (Maj. Gen.) Edward G. "Vietnam: Do We Understand Revolution?" Foreign Affairs, XLIII (Oct. 1964), 75-86. Using both kindness and terrorism, guerrillas maintain pressure on the Vietnamese people to withdraw their allegiance from the Saigon government. This article discusses the reasons why the aim of American aid should be political viability for Vietnam.


Mulcahy, (Col.) James P. "Building Bridges of Understanding: With Civic Action, Civil Affairs, Community Relations," Army Information Digest, XIX (Jan. 1964), 48-55. As the United States seeks the means to counter Southeast Asian insurrections, the U.S. Army Pacific builds good will for our military personnel with civic action in Vietnam, Thailand, and Korea.
Nathan, Andrew. "'New Life' in Vietnam," Far Eastern Economic Review, XLIV (Apr. 23, 1964), 200-203. The reformed strategic hamlet program, a psychological operation designed to win the population's support, is assessed. The conclusion is that New Life hamlets differ from their predecessors only in the sincerity of the new men in the provinces.


Sochurek, Howard. "American Special Forces in Action in Viet Nam," National Geographic, CXXVII (Jan. 1965), 38-64. A journalist who observed a Montagnard uprising against U.S.-Vietnamese forces reports on the perceptiveness with which the Special Forces dealt with indigenous peoples, understood local beliefs, and handled inter-group antagonisms.

Tuohy, William. "Saigon Tries To Reorient Army," The Washington Post (Nov. 7, 1966), A-23. The primary mission of the ARVN in 1967 is to support pacification plans in rural areas. This article describes some of the problems involved.


Wilson, George C. "Gen. Greene Decries Gloom Over Pacifying Viet Interior," The Washington Post (Nov. 17, 1966), H-1, H-9. The Marine Corps Commandant, General Greene, cites examples of Marine efforts to pacify rural areas. Operations such as COUNTY FAIR and FOLDEN FLEECE have been successful. Other civic action programs are mentioned in this article.

Young, Gavin. "Stubborn Desperation of the Peacemakers," The Observer (London) (June 13, 1965), 5. The author traveled from Saigon to the town of Tan An to investigate the progress of the U.S.-South Vietnamese pacification program. He reports that although there are gains, the method of presentation lacks imagination.
IV. COUNTERGUERRILLA WARFARE

BOOKS

169 Bjelajac, Slavko N. Guidelines for Measuring Success in Counterinsurgency. McLean, Va.: Research Analysis Corporation, 1966. i, 34pp. AD 643-236. The degree of control over politics, intelligence, public opinion and propaganda, the legal system, transportation, communications, recruitment, the economic situation, terrorism and sabotage are measures of counterinsurgency success.


171 Donlon, (Capt.) Roger H. C., and Warren Rogers. Outpost of Freedom. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965. This is an account of a battle at Nam Dong, which was attacked at night by the Viet Cong and defended by U.S. Special Forces and Montagnard personnel in July of 1964. The author, who led Special Forces Team A-726, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery at Nam Dong.


175 Galula, David. Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice. New York: Praeger, 1964. Although this work is weak on the presentation of the insurgent threat, it remains the best general statement on the military role of counterinsurgency combat forces to date, despite the publication of more recent books by Clutterbuck and Thompson (see Nos. 167 and 185).

176 Great Britain [Thi FARELF Training Center, Malaya]. The Conduct of Anti-Terrorist Operations in Malaya. Kuala Lumpur: The
Government Press, 1952. x, 16 sec. [approx. 140pp]. Ill. A basic source on British counterinsurgent doctrine in Malaya, this manual deals with methods and techniques used in ridding Malaya of MCP terrorism during Templer’s appointment as High Commissioner. Jungle warfare, ambush, training, and supply are covered.

177


178

Harrigan, Anthony. A Guide to the War in Viet Nam. Boulder, Colo.: Panther, 1966. A military writer and foreign correspondent, Harrigan points out the characteristics of this guerrilla war, describes the terrain, analyzes the war’s progress, evaluates new weapons and techniques, and describes operations. He also discusses village defense, strategic hamlets, terror tactics, and the effect of U.S. air power.

179

Heilbrunn, Otto. Partisan Warfare. New York: Praeger, 1962. 199pp. Maps, bibl., app., ind. Partisan Warfare is a comprehensive survey, analyzing the strategic and operational aspects, guerrilla and antiguerilla tactics and techniques, relations with the regular army and with the population, the role of the air force and of nuclear weapons, and tracing the structure and development of partisan movements in various countries.

180


181

Jones, Adrian, and Andrew Molnar. Combating Subversively Manipulated Civil Disturbances. Washington, D.C.: Center for Research in Social Systems, The American University, 1966. AD 642-320. The authors examine the problem of civil disturbances in the light of five stages in the intensification of riots in urban areas.

182


183


184


185

efforts of the French and U.S. forces in Indochina and Vietnam. Ethnic factors, military strategy, the policy of the French, the rise of Diem, and the Catholic-Buddhist strife are discussed. He concludes that a negotiated settlement is the only solution.

186 Purcell, Victor. Malaya: Communist or Free? Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1954. 288pp. Ind. The author critically evaluates the British counterinsurgency policy in Malaya from 1948 to 1954, arguing that British emphasis in military action regardless of political problems is misconceived and doomed to failure. He is particularly critical of the resettlement program.


188 Thompson, Robert. Defeating Communist Insurgency: The Lessons of Malaya and Vietnam. New York: Praeger, 1966. A veteran of the Malayan campaign and head of the British Advisory Mission in Vietnam from 1961 to 1965, Thompson describes and prescribes measures which have proved to be most effective in defeating Communist insurgents. His thesis rests primarily on the assumption that lessons from the Malayan Emergency are applicable to the present Vietnam situation. Some of the subjects discussed are the basic principles of counterinsurgency, administrative structure, intelligence, basic operational concepts, and strategic hamlets.


PERIODICALS

190 Ahman, Eqbal. "Revolutionary Warfare: How To Tell When the Rebels Have Won," The Nation (Aug. 30, 1965), 95-100. A Pakistani citizen who viewed the Algerian revolution attempts to clarify some false assumptions of U.S. strategists regarding terrorism and civilian support for insurgents in a revolutionary war such as that in Vietnam.

191 Bjelajac, Slavko N. "Principles of Counterinsurgency," Orbis (Fall 1964), 655-69. "The structure of a revolutionary movement can be compared to a pyramidal iceberg, the bulk of which lies submerged with only its peak visible." Vietnam and Algeria are examples of insurgencies supported by invisible networks of civilians.

192 Carver, George A., Jr. "The Faceless Viet Cong," Foreign Affairs, XLIV (Apr. 1966), 347-72. In this excellent account of the Viet Cong organizational structure, the author discusses the relationship of the Viet Cong insurgency to the North Vietnamese Government, the National Liberation Front, and the People's Revolutionary Party in South Vietnam, as well as their interrelationship. Carver feels that "it is essential to appreciate the historical setting within which the Viet Cong movement developed and the ends it was created to serve."

193 Cleland, (Lt. Col.) John R. D. "The Objective and Vietnam," Military Review (July 1968), 82-86. According to the author, the only way for the United States to win the Vietnam war is to gain support of the villagers. This can be accomplished by clear-and-hold operations, civic action, and defense of the villages, thereby depriving the Viet Cong of their source of information and supply.
Croizat, (Col.) Victor J. "Naval Forces in River War," United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Oct. 1966), 52-61. III. The author believes the environmental conditions of Southeast Asia necessitate a significant naval role in counterinsurgency operations. He discusses the organization, logistics, tactics, and techniques of a river force.

Domenach, Jean-Marie. "The French Army in Politics," Foreign Affairs, XXXIX (Jan. 1961), 185-95. From its Indochinese experience, the French Army developed a unique view of itself: that it knew more about the political aspects of counterinsurgency than the civil government. The French Army thus attempted to become an autonomous power in the Algerian struggle.


Fall, Bernard B. "Insurgency Indicators," Military Review, XLVI (Apr. 1966), 3-11. The author believes linear mobility or military accessibility should not be confused with control of an area. Fall suggests that taxation of local produce by the Viet Cong, assassinations, and the like are more realistic than the military scorecard as indices of insurgent strength in Vietnam. Fall's Insurgency Nonmilitary Indicators (FIN) apply to the Indochina war as well.

Johnson, (Gen.) Harold K. "Subversion and Insurgency: Search for a Doctrine," Army (Nov. 1965), 40-42. General Johnson feels the U.S. action in the Dominican Republic illustrates the U.S. ability to quell an insurgency if quick action is taken. The Communists can be forced to choose between halting aggression or escalation. He believes army structure requires modifications.

Just, Ward. "A Year of Success But Not of Victory," The Washington Post (Dec. 27, 1966), A-1, A-12. In this assessment of the war effort in South Vietnam over the past 12 months, the author discusses infiltration from North Vietnam, the changing role of the Americans, and the shortcomings of the ARVN.


Marshall, (Brig. Gen.) S. L. A. "The Front Lines of Asia: An Exposed Flank in South Vietnam," The Reporter, XXVI (June 7, 1962), 26-29. This is a report on the organization, activities, and tactics of U.S. and South Vietnamese forces in the battle against the Viet Cong. The resettlement of the Montagnards, the mountain tribes, was a setback for the Communist guerrillas.

Sparks, Will, "A Time for Patience," The New Leader, XLVII (June 8, 1964), 6-9. Suffering from characteristic impatience, Americans are victims of their own false expectations regarding the war in Vietnam. The author provides information on Vietnamese attitudes regarding the Montagnards relative to the success of the counterinsurgency war and suggests military strategy.

Martin, (Lt. Col.) Donald F. "Vietnam: Difficult Years," Air University Review, XVI (Mar.-Apr. 1965), 51-58. The author presents a background to and an analysis of the insurgency in Vietnam. He feels a strong central government is essential to defeat any insurgency and suggests three tactics to make the insurgency too costly to be worthwhile to the insurgents.


O'Ballance, Edgar. "Strategy in Viet Nam," The Army Quarterly (Jan. 1967), 160-67. The author traces the allied strategy in Vietnam from Diem's regime to the present U.S. search-and-destroy tactic, which has proved successful. Any respite in bombing will be taken as a sign of weakness and will be militarily unwise.

Pearson, (Brig. Gen.) Willard. "Find 'Em, Fix 'Em, Finish 'Em," Army Digest, (Dec. 1966), 15-21. III. Tactics found to be successful in Vietnam include surreptitious entry into the battlefield, restrictions on helicopter traffic, night operations, reconnaissance within enemy lines, strong air support and psychological operations, and stay-behind forces.

Tanham, George K., and Frank N. Träger. "The Three Wars in Vietnam," Army, XIV (May 1964), 54-59. Two Southeast Asia area specialists discuss a variety of military situations in Vietnam—Viet Cong-held areas, areas of disputed control, government-controlled areas—and suggest that each calls for different counterinsurgency techniques.

Tilman, Robert O. "The Non-Lessons of the Malayan Emergency," Asian Survey, VI (Aug. 1966), 407-19. A professor of political science at Yale University analyzes the Malayan Emergency perceptively and concludes that the techniques and lessons learned from it are not applicable or successful in Vietnam because of an entirely different set of conditions. Geographic and ethnolinguistic factors as well as traditional loyalties, interethnic relations, and the resettlement programs are contrasted in Malaya and Vietnam.

Trager, Frank N. "Vietnam: The Military Requirements for Victory," Orbis, VIII (Fall 1964), 563-83. Maps. A New York University professor discusses background features of the Vietnam war—geography, population, history—and analyzes the military requirements for counterinsurgency forces in border areas and areas of Communist concentration and opportunity.

Warner, Denis. "Last Chance in the Delta," The Reporter, XXX (April 9, 1964), 31-34. An Australian criticizes the inadequate defense system in South Vietnam, particularly
the strategic hamlet complex; he feels that
the anti-Viet Cong war cannot be won by a
mere continuation of current methods. He
advocates full American participation at com-
mand level.

213
Weed, A. C., II. "Why Our Methods Aren't
Working," The New Republic (Feb. 5, 1966),
20. According to the author, U. S. war strat-
egy must give more consideration to the
peasant whose loyalty is determined by per-
sonal security, not ideology. Once we have
gained his confidence through civic action,
we must continue to provide adequate pro-
tection. The author has served three years
in the U. S. Special Forces.

214
Wright, Edward R., Jr. "Barriers to Pro-
gress," The New Leader (June 8, 1964), 12-
15. According to this writer, United States
and South Vietnamese policy makers face
everal dilemmas: the military insecurity
of the Vietnamese troops, widespread waste
and corruption in the use of U. S. funds, and
the drastic shortage of technicians and re-
sponsible leaders.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

215
Bibliography. Washington, D.C. Special
Operations Research Office [now Center for
Research in Social Systems], The American
University, 1963. AD 294-857.

216
Frequelin, (Lt. Col.) R. H. Senior Officer
Counterinsurgency and Special Warfare Ori-
The author lays ground rules for a success-
ful counterinsurgency organization, based on
the experiences in Indochina and Vietnam.
Unity of command, extensive intelligence and
flexibility, and excellent training are essen-
tial counterinsurgency force characteristics.

217
Hobbs, (Capt.) Richard W. "Combat Opera-
tions After Action Report." San Francisco:
Headquarters, Airborne Brigade Advisory
Detachment, July 1964. An operation by the
7th and 11th Divisions in Thang Long II, Viet-
nam, is reported: logistics, medical evacu-
ation, problems of terrain in crossing riv-
ers, leadership, and training are noted.
V. PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

BOOKS

218

219
Arendt, Hannah. The Origins of Totalitarianism. New York: Meridian Books, 1960. This is a brilliant analysis of the nature and structure of Communist and Fascist movements and nations. A must for the officer are chapters eleven and twelve on the totalitarian movement before the seizure of political power and the totalitarian state after power has been concentrated. See also The Moulding of Communists by Frank S. Meyer (No. 229) and Sociology and Psychology of Communism by Jules Monnerot (No. 230).

220

221

222
Blackstock, Paul W. The Strategy of Subversion: Manipulating the Politics of Other Nations. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1964. The author deals with problems and dangers in programmed subversion. He also discusses the interplay of persuasion, propaganda, and physical coercion in efforts to manipulate the behavior of certain classes of individuals.

223
Browne, Malcolm W. The New Face of War. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1965. An Associated Press correspondent and winner of the Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting records his impressions of the Vietnam war, 1961 to 1964. His accounts of Viet Cong-counterinsurgency force confrontations are supplemented with dates. Two chapters are devoted to the discussion of terror and propaganda as used by the Viet Cong and the allied forces.

224
Brzezinski, Zbigniew (ed.). Africa and the Communist World. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1963. xii, 272pp. Tables, notes, ind. This work is a review of the policies and programs adopted by various Communist countries in their attempt to establish and expand their influence in the new countries of Africa.

225

226
author uses the Communist charge that the United States forces in Korea were employing germ warfare to focus his discussion of the Communist propaganda apparatus, its objectives, and the changes that the apparatus has undergone since the death of Stalin.

t227
Daugherty, William E., and Morris Janowitz. A Psychological Warfare Casebook. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press (for Operations Research Office [now Research Analysis Corporation]), 1958. 880pp. Illus, indexes. AD 118-506. This casebook is designed as a "training and reference book for psywar personnel, utilizing illustrative cases and documents drawn from past experience and deriving the most important principles believed to be applicable to sound psychological warfare operations." The book, which originated as a working paper at the Operations Research Office (ORO) in 1956, has now been generally accepted as one of the standard reference books on psychological operations.

t228

229

230

count of Chinese psychological techniques includes a discussion of the relations between "self-criticism" and guerrilla operations in Malaya (see especially pp. 161-205). The work also contains revealing quotations from Communist Party diaries.

231

232

233
Linebarger, Paul M. A. Psychological Warfare. 2d ed. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1954. 318pp. Charts, illus., app., index. This book, which is based primarily on the field experience of the author, a former psywar officer and professor of Asiatic politics, is divided into four parts: definition and history; analysis, intelligence, and estimate of the situation; planning and operations; and psychological warfare after World War II. This book is considered by some experts to be a classic in its field and anyone concerned with psychological operations should be familiar with it.

234
Meyer, Frank S. The Moulding of Communists: The Training of the Communist Cadre. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1961. This is the best general account available in
English of the practices, motivations, and attitudes that tend to recur internationally in Communist Parties. While the author, himself a former party member, does refer frequently to the British organization, his statement is applicable to any Communist Party. Particular attention is given to the psychological milieu of the party. See also The Origins of Totalitarianism by Hannah Arendt (No. 219) and Sociology and Psychology of Communism by Jules Monnerot (No. 235).

235
Monnerot, Jules. Sociology and Psychology of Communism. Boston: Beacon Press, 1953. This penetrating study of the dynamics of party life emphasizes the fanaticism so frequently associated with Communist Party members. See also The Origins of Totalitarianism by Hannah Arendt (No. 219) and The Moulding of Communists by Frank S. Meyer (No. 234).

236
Paret, Peter. French Revolutionary Warfare From Indo-China to Algeria. New York: Praeger, 1964. In a context of subversion, psychological maneuver, and double speak the author analyzes war on the ground and in men's minds.

237
Pike, Douglas. Viet Cong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Cambridge, Mass.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1966. A foreign service officer with the U.S. Information Agency in Vietnam since 1960, Pike describes the Viet Cong's communication matrix, "the methods and techniques employed in communication ideas as well as a consideration of the ideas communicated." Covering the various aspects of the National Liberation Front, the account is based on captured Viet Cong documents and is a valuable contribution to research in this area.

238
Price, James R., and Paul Jureidini. Witchcraft, Sorcery, Magic, and Other

239
Pye, Lucian W. Guerrilla Communism in Malaya. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1956. xvi, 369pp. Ind. This case study of the Malayan Communist Party, based on interviews with captured guerrillas, offers broad implications concerning political behavior in underdeveloped societies. The work contains data on British psychological warfare operations; it is particularly useful for an insight into Communist appeals.

240
Qualter, T. H. Propaganda and Psychological Warfare. New York: Random House, 1962. The author discusses the inherent character, the functional details, the moral principles, and the values involved in social control through the use of propaganda.

241

242

243
are Stalin’s famous Sverdlov lectures of 1924. The first six chapters outline the Communist’s ideological justification for the export of insurgency, which still holds today.

244
Yu, F. T. C. *Mass Persuasion in Communist China*. New York: Praeger, 1964. To review the role of mass media in Communist China, the author examines the conception, development, and manipulation of the techniques of mass persuasion or “mass socialization of the mind” as an instrument of power and method of political control.

PERIODICALS

245
Bennett, Alan. "Moving the Montagnards," *Eastern Economic Review*, XLIX (July 15, 1965), 127. After visiting Montagnard villages in South Vietnam, the author concluded that Hanoi’s program of education had made a favorable impression on the Vietnamese hill people and had increased their vulnerability to Viet Cong propaganda.

246
Bjelajac, Slavko N. "A Design for Psychological Operations in Vietnam," *Orbis* (Spring 1966), 126-37. The Vietnamese war is uniquely complicated and requires an unorthodox politico-military strategy to cope with it. The author discusses Viet Cong penetration of the masses, rooting out the underground, and word-of-mouth propaganda. He suggests guidelines for propaganda messages.

247
Bowen, (Lt. Col.) Thomas W. "The Misunderstood Man," *Army*, XV (Aug. 1964), 41-44. In this sketch of the attitudes of the Vietnamese peasant, the author stresses how important it is for the United States to become aware of the peasant’s needs, motivations, view of authority, and special weaknesses when confronted with Communist demands.

248
Fall, Bernard B. "The Second Indochina War," *International Affairs*, XLI (Jan. 1965), 59-73. Fall believes that, as in the French-Viet Minh conflict, Communist power in Vietnam lies in political control of those provinces wrested with persuasion and terrorism from Saigon deputies between 1957 and 1961. Furthermore, political organization made possible the current military threat to the Saigon regime.

249
Fall, Bernard B. "Vietnam: The Agonizing Reappraisal," *Current History*, XLVIII (Feb. 1965), 95-102. Lack of civic action in the hamlets, Catholic oppression of Buddhists, and Montagnard opposition to government policies in South Vietnam provide opportunities for Communist exploitation. The author analyzes U.S. alternatives, but he seems to feel victory is unlikely.

250
Fall, Bernard B. "Who’s Who in Viet-Nam?" *The New Republic*, CLI (Oct. 17, 1964), 10-12. Vietnamese tribal groups have been neglected, misunderstood, and underestimated by the South Vietnamese and the United States in the current anti-Communist war, much to the disadvantage of the counterinsurgency forces.

251

252
indoctrination of Viet Cong prisoners-of-war, the author submits that the Viet Cong are more adept at exploiting the psychological aspects of the guerrilla war than are their adversaries.

253
Halberstam, David. "Portrait of Two Soldiers: The Vietnamese; the Vietcong," New York Times Magazine (Jan. 5, 1964), 11-13. As soldiers the Vietnamese do not compare favorably with the highly energetic, disciplined Viet Cong, who are subject to skillful propaganda which appeals to youth, makes exciting promises, and puts emphasis on indoctrination. The author describes the South Vietnamese soldier, his background, morale, and fighting ability. These observations are based on the author's 15-month assignment as a New York Times correspondent in South Vietnam.

254
Honig, F. "The Cold War as an Instrument of Policy," Yearbook of World Affairs (London), VII (1953), 45-70. The author discusses the use of various methods for conducting the cold war, including psychological operations and economic and political warfare.

255
Joiner, Charles A. "Administration and Political Warfare in the Highlands," Vietnam Perspectives, I (Nov. 1965), 19-37. The Montagnard relations with the Vietnamese, French, and Americans are reviewed. The inability of Saigon to assimilate the tribesmen into the national culture has made them a target for Viet Cong subversion. The National Liberation Front Highland Program and U.S.-Vietnamese countermeasures aimed at winning the loyalty of the Montagnards are analyzed.

256
Kelly, George A. "Revolutionary Warfare and Psychological Action," Military Review, XL (Oct. 1960), 4-13. The author reviews the authoritarian basis of the French philosophy of psychological action, its practice in Algeria, and the resultant strong internal criticism of the French Army. He asks if this type of warfare is justified in defense of Western values.

257
Ladd, (Lt. Col.) Jonathan F. "Viet Cong Portrait," Military Review, XLIV (July 1964), 67-80. This general review of Viet Cong tactics includes a discussion on nonmilitary activities—propaganda, education, and relief programs. Propaganda is everywhere, the author states, and public speakers and actors constantly attempt to influence the people.

258

259
Ryter, Stephen L. "Terror: A Psychological Weapon," The Review, XLV (May-June 1966), 21, 145-46, 149-50. A member of the Psychological Operations Department, U.S. Army Special Warfare School (Fort Bragg, N. C.), the author describes the Viet Cong use of terror as a psychological instrument. He points out that while its usefulness is recognized, the U.S. forces "are largely prohibited by traditional ideals of morality and decency from using terror, no matter how selectively employed."

260
Tanham, George K. "The Communist Challenge in the Provinces," Vietnam Perspectives, I (Nov. 1965), 4-18. The Viet Cong organizing agent in the rural areas of South Vietnam continues to propagandize the peasants to revolt against the Government. Appeals are not based on Communist ideology but on legitimate local grievances. The author concludes that "the key to Communist strategy is the notion that all means—military, political, psychological, economic—must be orchestrated and channeled toward some political goal on a day-to-day basis,
not just at the peace table at the end of the struggle."

261 Taylor, George E. "Rearming With Ideas," Virginia Quarterly Review, XXVII (Spring 1951), 161-78. A Far East specialist with wartime experience in the Office of War Information, the author looks into the failure of U.S. psychological warfare in China and contrasts it with the success of Soviet propaganda.


263 Wentworth, Eric. "Our Ally's Propaganda Is Literally Too Flowery," The Washington Post (Nov. 13, 1966), E-4. A correspondent describes the operations of the Vietnamese Information Service (VIS), the country's propaganda agency whose mission is to win the hearts and minds of the people. The shortcomings of VIS are pointed out.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

264 Bui Bien Thuy. "The Importance of Operational Propaganda," Translations of Political and Sociological Information on North Vietnam (JPRS), No. 121 (Mar. 9, 1967), 16-17. Translated from Quan Doi Nhan Dan (Hanoi, Jan. 23, 1967), 3. High morale in all participants increases the probability of successful military operations. Techniques for stimulating and maintaining morale are suggested.

265 Khang, Tran. "Thai-Binh Propaganda Teams Oppose America," Translations of Political and Sociological Information on North Vietnam (JPRS), No. 241 (Dec. 9, 1965), 7-10. Translated from Van Hoa (Hanoi, Sept. 1965), 11-13. Described are the composition of the Viet Cong propaganda teams, the propaganda themes emphasized, and the teams' activities in their visits to villages.


269 U.S. Information Agency, Research and Reference Service. Communist Propaganda Activities, 1964: Burma, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia (R-81-65). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Information Agency, 1965. ii, 12pp. (Mimeographed.) This is a report on the positions of local organizations (some of which are insurgent) and the varied issues concerning them. The media used to make views known are described.


"Wang Tsun-ming, Anti-Communist: An Autobiographical Account of Chinese Communist Thought Reform." A staff memorandum prepared by the Psychological Warfare Division, Human Resources Research Office, George Washington University, Nov. 1954. AD 488-598L. This work offers useful insight into the Chinese Communist brainwashing technique.
VI. INTELLIGENCE

BOOKS


277 Clutterbuck, Richard L. The Long, Long War: Counterinsurgency in Malaya and Vietnam. New York: Praeger, 1966. The intelligence service at the village level is consistently poor in Vietnam. The Vietnamese, in charge of most interrogations, prefer terror as a means of obtaining information. Clutterbuck considers this a gross error and laments the inability of the Americans to convey this idea to their Vietnamese counterparts. He feels the value derived from Viet Cong cooperation through offering a better life exceeds the value of immediate information extracted through torture.

278 Dallin, David V. Soviet Espionage. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1955. While this volume should be brought up to date, it still remains a classic statement on the subject.


281 Glas, Robert R., and Phillip B. Davidson. Intelligence Is for Commanders. Harrisburg, Pa.: Military Service Publishing Co., 1948. This textbook for the training of intelligence officers leans heavily on Department of the Army doctrine and the doctrine of the Command and General Staff College but deviates occasionally to inject the author's own ideas.

282 Hills, (Lt. Col.) R. J. T. Phantom Was There. London: Edward Arnold, 1951. 344pp. Ind. This excellent account of obtaining and transmitting army combat information includes a short, valuable bit on work with guerrillas. Pages 219-32 particularly are of interest.


285 Khokhlov, N. *In the Name of Conscience*. New York: McKay, 1959. This account of World War II is from the standpoint of a Soviet citizen who was involved in guerrilla warfare and subversive activities in central Europe.


287 Knorr, Klaus E. *Foreign Intelligence and the Social Sciences*. Princeton, N.J.: Center for International Studies, Princeton University, 1964. The author is primarily interested in the predictive function of intelligence and examines the influence—especially the potential influence—of social science research on intelligence production. He stresses the need for a doctrine that is formal or more than fragmentary.

288 Krivitsky. *I Was Stalin's Agent*. London: The Right Book Club, 1940. An exposé on Soviet intelligence during the thirties by a high-ranking NKVD officer, who was assassinated shortly after the publication of his book.


290 Morgan, William J. *Spies and Saboteurs: Picking and Training Them*. London: Gollancz, 1955. 199pp. This book is concerned with the selection and training of special forces, particularly a four-day selector course at Chamberley (all is Pemberry).

291 Myrdal, Jan. *Report From a Chinese Village*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1965. xxxiv, 374pp. Ill. Li Hsiu-tang tells his interviewer that he was arrested, imprisoned, tortured, later released, and used as a spy by the Kuomintang army. Although paid for spying, he was not allowed to keep his pay. This type of policy made the KMT unpopular.

292 Orlov, Alexander. *Handbook of Intelligence and Guerrilla Warfare*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan Press [c. 1963]. 187pp. The Chief of Soviet Intelligence during World War II recounts some representative operations of Soviet-backed guerrillas in Spain from 1936 to 1938 and behind the German lines in World War II. Soviet involvement was through the KGR (see chapter fifteen).

293 Petrov, V., and E. *Empire of Fear*. New York: Praeger, 1956. This account of Soviet espionage gives insight into the conditions in northwestern China in the late forties. The author is a former NKVD officer who finally sought asylum with his wife in Australia.

Bennett, (Maj.) Donald G. "Spot Reports: Intelligence Vietnam," Military Review (Aug. 1966), 72-77. Intelligence reports should be recorded in detail, compiled with other sources such as captured documents and defectors' statements, then reviewed and compared. This produces a total picture, useful for military operations.

Platt, (Brig. Gen.) Washington. Strategic Intelligence Production. New York: Praeger, 1957. Drawing on his practical experience in the intelligence service, the author analyzes the basic principles of intelligence production and the methods derived from them. In presenting this work intended for the intelligence production officer and those who work with him, he employs a method already used with success in military science and in some of the related social sciences.

Bennett, (Maj.) P. H. "The Case for Special Forces," Australian Army Journal (Nov. 1964), 9-13. A Royal Australian Infantry officer discusses the implications and probable results of employing special forces in support of conventional forces in counterinsurgency operations. His concepts of intelligence operations are noteworthy.

Szulc, Tad. Dominican Diary. New York: Delacorte Press [1965]. 306pp. III. Based on his experience as a reporter in the Dominican Republic, the author concludes that the United States acted without sufficient intelligence to determine the true context of the situation and thereby crushed a democratic revolution rather than a Communist-led revolt.


Young, Gordon. The Cat With Two Faces. New York: Coward-McCann, 1957. 223pp. III. Mathilde Carre helped organize a highly efficient French intelligence network. When caught by the Germans, she betrayed from 30 to 100 members of that network, later gave information about the Germans to the British.

Bricker, (Maj.) Bill. "The S2 in Counter-guerrilla Operations," Infantry (July-Aug. 1966), 12-17. Every soldier and civilian can be a valuable link in the intelligence network in Vietnam. Information must be accurate and rapidly disseminated. Then counterintelligence measures must be taken.


Clutterbuck, (Col.) Richard L. "Jungle Courier," Marine Corps Gazette, XLVIII (June 1964), 33-36. III. This story, "taken from life but adapted to protect... those concerned," is about a young Chinese, tricked into joining Malayan guerrillas, who surrendered to British counterinsurgency forces and was used to locate and kill other terrorists.


Gunabe, (Lt. Col.) Luciano I. "Combat Intelligence in the Peninsula," Philippines Armed Forces Journal, IX (Dec. 1956), 113-17. The intelligence problems of the 2d Battalion Combat Team in its campaign against the Huku are discussed by the commanding officer of the unit.

Hilsman, Roger, Jr. "Intelligence and Policy-Making in Foreign Affairs," World Politics. V (Oct. 1952), 1-45. This scholarly essay reviews the doctrines which tend to regulate the role of intelligence in the field of foreign affairs, presents an operational model of the intelligence function, and evaluates American doctrine in the light of the model.

Miers, (Lt. Col.) Richard C. "Ambush," Army, IX (Feb. 1959), 34-39. III. A British battalion commander in Malaya relates in detail one ambush against the terrorists in the jungle, initiated on information from a terrorist defector. Good information on the use of informers and on ambush techniques.

Miles, (Rear Adm.) Milton E. "U.S. Naval Group, China," U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, LXXII (July 1946), 921-31. This is an excellent report by the Deputy Director of the Sino-American Cooperative Organization (SACO); some effectiveness statistics are cited.
Newman, Joseph. "Castro and the Ex-Nun," This Week (Jan. 30, 1966), 4-5, 16. III. Castro's extensive intelligence network is constantly exposed by the broadcasts of a former supporter, Pepita Riera. The intelligence network has been responsible for the execution of 20,000 Cubans and the imprisonment of 200,000 others.

"The Passing of Charlemagne," Recruiters' Bulletin, XI (Christmas 1919), 39-42. III. This is the story of the outwitting of the Caco chieftain in the hills of Haiti by U. S. Marine Sergeant Hanneken and the native Gendarmerie d'Haiti in 1919. Intelligence operations and the clever use of disguise were crucial to the success of the project.

Sloane, Charles F. "The Police in Vietnam," Police Chief, XXV (Jan. 1958), 12, 14, 16, 18-21, 24. The Michigan State University Advisory Group to Vietnam was established by the South Vietnamese and United States governments to train, reorganize, and modernize the civil police forces of South Vietnam as part of United States aid to the guerrilla-infested country.


Utley, (Lt. Col.) Harold H. "The Tactics and Techniques of Small Wars," Marine Corps Gazette, XVIII (Aug. 1933), 44-48. For this article mainly concerning general operational intelligence for small wars, the author draws upon U. S. Marine experiences in Nicaragua and Haiti and British experiences in India and Egypt.


Walton, Frank E. National Police Plan for Vietnam. Saigon: Public Safety Division, United States Operations Mission to Vietnam, March 1964. This report contains the proposed plan of Frank Walton, Chief of the Public Safety Division, for the reorganization and training of South Vietnam's National Police Force. Walton believes that an effective police force in Vietnam "could possibly be the key factor in an eventual victory over the Viet Cong."


Walton, Frank E. National Police Plan for Vietnam. Saigon: Public Safety Division, United States Operations Mission to Vietnam, March 1964. This report contains the proposed plan of Frank Walton, Chief of the Public Safety Division, for the reorganization and training of South Vietnam's National Police Force. Walton believes that an effective police force in Vietnam "could possibly be the key factor in an eventual victory over the Viet Cong."
VII. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WARFARE

BOOKS

321
American Assembly. International Stability and Progress. New York: The Graduate School of Business, Columbia University Press, 1957. This work is a collection of reports of panel discussions dealing with the objectives of U.S. and Soviet aid policies and the instrumentalities employed in fulfilling these objectives. Some of the issues discussed include rationales for development programs, the separation of military from economic aid, and the controversy over multilateral versus bilateral aid.

322

323
Armstrong, John A. (ed.). Soviet Partisans in World War II. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1964. For the preliminary studies by those participating in the research which led to the above volume, see the project "Alexander" monographs, War Documentation Project of the Air Research and Development Command, Human Resources Research Institute, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Under this designation a series of six case studies, six monographs, a selection of Soviet sources on partisan warfare, and a bibliography were published during the 1950's.

324
Arnold, H. J. P. Aid for Developing Countries: A Comparative Study. Chester Springs, Pa.: Dufour, 1962. The author analyzes broadly the amount and quality of aid given by the Soviet bloc and the Western nations to developing countries during the years 1954 to 1960.

325
*Atkinson, James D. The Politics of Struggle: The Communist Front and Political Warfare. Chicago: Regnery, 1966. This study of Communist international mass organization work is indispensable to those concerned with the multinational dimension of subversion.

326
Avakumovic, Ivan. History of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, I. Aberdeen, Scotland: University Press, 1964. This case study of phase one of the Communist insurgency in Yugoslavia ends with the escalation to phase two in 1941; phase two will be studied in a second volume.

327

328
analyzes the Korean, Philippine, and Malayan insurgencies for similarities.

329
Berliner, Joseph S. Soviet Economic Aid: The New Aid and Trade Policy in Underdeveloped Countries. New York: Praeger, 1958. The rationale and characteristics of Soviet aid programs are revealed as the author describes the Soviet-bloc nations' policies and activities in foreign aid programs and compares them with similar programs undertaken by Western nations.

330

331
Bolloten, Burnett. The Grand Camouflage: The Communist Conspiracy in the Spanish Civil War. New York: Praeger, 1961. This account of Soviet actions in Spain from 1936 to 1937 is the most exhaustive written in English; the author heavily documents his facts. This is a significant moment in the development of Soviet doctrine for insurgency and marks the moment when primary responsibility was assigned to the secret police.

332

333

334

335
Cattell, David T. Communism and the Spanish Civil War. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1955. This book is a useful supportive document to The Grand Camouflage by Burnett Bolloten (see No. 326), but it is not on the same level of excellence.

336

337
Dedijer, Vladimir. With Tito Through the War: Partisan Diary, 1941-1944. London: Alexander Hamilton, 1951. This is an abbreviated, English-language version of the diary of one of Tito's principal chiefs.

338


Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. Translated from the Russian. 2d ed. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1963. This is the official English-language version of the U.S.S.R. basic text for the schooling of young party cadre. Chapters sixteen and twenty are of particular interest since they treat the issue of insurgency.


Hickey, Gerald Cannon. Village in Vietnam. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1964. This study of Khanh Hau, a community in the Mekong Delta, is based on an anthropologist's observations and participation in village life from 1958 to 1964. The villagers had to meet Viet Cong needs for supplies and manpower.


Indian Communist Party Documents, 1930-1956. Compiled by the Research Staff of the Democratic Research Service with an Introduction by V. B. Karmik. Bombay: Democratic Research Service and Institute of Pacific Relations, 1957. This compilation of useful original sources which transcribe the ever-changing international party line to fit the Indian milieu can be meaningfully utilized in conjunction with International Communism and World Revolution by Gunther Nollau (see No. 360).


Of the several works by Colonel Kintner, *The New Frontier of War* is the most effective; both *The New Frontier of War* and *The Front Is Everywhere* suffer from excessive emotionalism.


Labedz, Leopold, (ed.). *International Communism After Khrushchev*. Cambridge, Mass: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1965. The authors discuss the events that led to the end of communism as a unitary ideology and its transition to polycentrism, as well as the real and potential influence on Communist parties throughout the world.


These works by Liu Shao-chi are the main writings of a figure who acquired considerable notoriety during the Cultural Revolution in Communist China. They should be read after the cited works of Lenin (see Nos. 348-50) have been mastered, not in isolation.

Mao Tse-tung. *Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung*. Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1963. This work includes Mao's *Struggle in the Ching Kang Mountains*.

360

361

362

363
Niemeyer, W. *Communists in Coalition Governments*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1963. The author attempts to show that the Communist approach to participation in coalition governments is a tactical maneuver within the overall Communist plan to world domination.

364

365
*Nollau, Gunther. *International Communism and World Revolution*. Translated from the German with a forward by Leonard Schapiro. New York: Praeger, 1961. This is the best general account available of the Comintern and Cominform.

366
North, Robert C. *Moscow and Chinese Communists*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1953. This excellent account of Chinese communism in the 1920's should be used in conjunction with *Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao* by Benjamin I. Schwartz (see No. 371).

367

368
Pauker, Guy J. *Notes on Non-Military Measures in Control of Insurgency*. Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND, 1962. 12pp. AD 290-237. This is a brief account of the non-military measures taken by the Malayan and Philippine Governments to control insurgency in the 1950's. The author concludes that the most important factor in success was the Governments' regaining of popular confidence.

369
was implementing a "right" strategy, are particularly useful to a study of party mass organizational work. In the House Committee version, this document is accompanied by excellent additional documents, including the Program of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern (1928).

370 Pike, Douglas. *Viet Cong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam*. Cambridge, Mass.: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1966. The fiscal activities of the National Liberation Front constitute one form of economic warfare. The author describes the main four sources of Viet Cong income. Specific means such as the Viet Cong war bond, liberation tax, "necessity ration," highway holdup, blackmail, ransom, and protection money against sabotage are discussed.

371 *Poseney, Stefan T. A Century of Conflict*. Chicago: Regnery, 1953. This uneven but useful source on the evolution of Soviet Russia emphasizes the development of her subversive warfare doctrine.

372 Ravines, Eudocio. *The Yenan Way*. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1951. This is a semibiographical account by a South American of Communist subversive activities in the 1930's. Interesting is his account of an alleged conversation with Mao Tse-tung in Moscow in the thirties.

373 Ripka, Hubert. *Czechoslovakia Enslaved: The Story of the Communist Coup d'Etat*. London: Gollancz, 1950. The best known of the accounts of the Czech coup d'etat, this book unfortunately does not give sufficient attention to the early wartime phase of subversion; consequently it should be used in conjunction with *The Communist Subversion of Czechoslovakia* by Josef Korbel (see No. 346).


378 Snow, Edgar. *Red Star Over China*. New York: Random House, 1938. This work will always retain its importance in a study of the Chinese Communist Party because of the paucity of alternate sources dating from the middle 1930's. Note particularly the
extensive discussion of guerrilla warfare principles contained in Snow's statement.

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

PERIODICALS

388
"Build-Up in Thailand," Atlas (Feb. 1967), 39-41. Ill. The Thai Government has taken strong measures to meet the threat of Communist insurgency. Its policy is one of military containment and economic aid to affected areas: 90,000 troops and Mobile Development Teams have been organized to meet the emergency.

390 Conley, Michael Charles. "The Framework of Communist Strategy," Orbis (Winter 1966), 970-84. Chart. All Communist strategies since 1917 can be categorized as "united front from below," "left," or "right," depending on which groups the leaders decide should be exploited. Examples from Europe and Asia are cited.

391 Halpern, B., and J. Halpern. "Laos and America—A Retrospective View," South Atlantic Quarterly, LXIII (Spring 1964), 175-87. The authors criticize Western economic and military aid to Laos for not conceptualizing social change more broadly to include the role of the religious and social sectors as well as the economic and military sectors.

392 Hilsman, Roger. "Internal War: The New Communist Tactic," Marine Corps Gazette, XLVI (Jan. 1963), 50-54. III. Although it emphasizes the counterinsurgent viewpoint, this adaptation of Hilsman’s speech at the Institute of World Affairs contains a discussion of political and nonpolitical factors which attract manipulation by Communist insurgents.


394 Jones, P. H. M. "In Short Supply," Far Eastern Economic Review (Mar. 18, 1966), 512, 529-30. In his attempt to explain South Vietnam’s rice deficit in 1966, this correspondent asserts that the Viet Cong could be fed on less than the amount that has disappeared. Viet Cong taxation of harvests and terroristic measures against the farmers who send rice to Saigon are reported.

395 Kahin, George McT., and John W. Lewis. "The United States in Vietnam," Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, XXI (June 1965), 28-40. Two Cornell professors review the Vietnam situation since the early 1950’s and criticize U.S. policy. Military measures cannot alter the political powers, including taxation, which are exercised by the National Liberation Front in most of Vietnam.

396 Lindsay, Franklin A. "Unconventional Warfare," Foreign Affairs, XL (Jan. 1962), 264-74. U.S. personnel who are being trained to subvert Communist-dominated peoples must grapple with proven Communist competence in political organization and guerrilla techniques. This competence accounted for Communist successes in Indochina between 1946 and 1954 and in South Vietnam since 1959.

397 Maffre, John. "Decision Near on Using GI’s To Guard Viet Rice," The Washington Post (Sept. 26, 1966), A-9. The use of American troops on a large scale to guard the harvesting of rice in the Delta is being considered. The Viet Cong siphon off the rice and sell it to Chinese rice dealers in Cambodia, who in turn export it to Africa, once South Vietnam’s primary rice market. For the past three years the United States has exported rice to South Vietnam in order to meet the country’s needs.
"Meeting the Communist Threats to Latin America," For Commanders: This Changing World, II (Apr. 15, 1963), 1-4. This issue is concerned with inter-American and U.S. socioeconomic-political strategies for controlling Communist subversion in this hemisphere, discrediting Castro's regime, isolating Cuba, and assuring internal security in Latin America.


Nivolon, François. "Trouble in Vietnam," Far Eastern Economic Review, XLIX (July 15, 1965), 151-52. Rubber production in South Vietnam is deteriorating due to increasing Viet Cong military operations in the area. In the past, the Viet Cong have limited their actions to destroying tractors and bulldozers in order to prevent the planting of new rubber trees and to sabotaging the roads leading to Saigon in order to stop shipments of rubber.

Nivolon, François. "Unquiet Heads," Far Eastern Economic Review, XLIX (June 3, 1965), 459, 461. The closing of the road between Dalat and Saigon by the Viet Cong has caused economic hardship in the capital; the price of vegetables has increased between 50 and 90 percent.


"War By-Products; Bribery, Pilfering, Smuggling Cause Huge Losses in Viet Aid," The Christian Science Monitor (Nov. 19, 1966), 3. U.S. troops capture Ba Hao, a Viet Cong camp, and find a vast supply of U.S.-financed commodities, including enough rice to feed a Viet Cong division for two months. Due to Viet Cong control of the roads it is reported that a shipment from the Mekong Delta to Saigon is taxed 40 percent by the Viet Cong in either goods or money. Rubber plantations continue to operate with the understanding that they supply the Viet Cong with rice, medicine, and money.

connecting Saigon and points in the Mekong Delta, is physically deteriorating under wartime traffic and Viet Cong sabotage. By blowing up bridges on Route 4, the Viet Cong periodically cut off food supplies for Saigon; this is immediately reflected in rising food costs at the central market.

408
"A War Where U.S. Supplies Are Getting to Both Sides," U.S. News and World Report, LX (June 6, 1966), 37-39. U.S. supplies are reaching the Viet Cong through a variety of means: theft, black-marketing, and smuggling. To curb this flow of goods, the United States set up an Economic Warfare Committee in March 1966, to advise the Vietnamese Government. Specific countermeasures are discussed.

409
Wentworth, Eric. "Pacification in Action: A Vietcong Rallies to Saigon," The Washington Post (Dec. 11, 1966), L-4. A "hoi chanh" describes how he was trained by the Viet Cong to become a tax collector. His particular function was to collect taxes on livestock as it arrived for sale on the village market. Cows, water buffaloes, ducks and chickens were taxed and brought the Viet Cong an average income of 200 piasters for ten days.

410
West, Richard. "The French in Vietnam," New Statesman, LXXII (Nov. 25, 1966), 770, 772, 774. The author points out that French businessmen and rubber plantation owners are not the only ones paying tax as protection money to the Viet Cong. According to West, Chinese and Vietnamese businessmen as well as American construction companies, oil companies, and merchants pay tax to the Viet Cong in order to continue their trucking operations.

411
Wolf, C. "The Political Effects of Military Programs: Some Indications From Latin America," Orbis (Jan. 8, 1965), 871-93. The author attempts to put to the test two hypotheses relating military aid and political policy by gathering empirical data from Latin America. The first hypothesis states that increased aid leads to the decaying of democratic systems, and the second states that military aid tends to support authoritarian systems.

ARTICLES, REPORTS, OTHERS

412
Chinese Communist Movement. Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., in Hearings, Senate Judiciary Committee (Institute of Pacific Relations). Part 7A, Appendix II, 82d Cong., July 5, 1949. In addition to surveying the evolution of the Chinese Communist Party since the 1920's and analyzing the organizations of the movement as of the end of World War II, this document contains the 1928 constitution of the CCP.

413

414

415
structure, strength, tactics, and leadership of the Communist Party of Nepal reveal why they party is prone to "concentrate on non-essentials."

416

417

418

419
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adkins, E. H., Jr.</td>
<td>&quot;Administration and Political Warfare in the Highlands.&quot;</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Advice for Advisors,&quot;</td>
<td>048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Advisor and Counterpart,&quot;</td>
<td>024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Advisor Training for Vietnam,&quot;</td>
<td>025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Advisory Operations in Vietnam,&quot;</td>
<td>027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Advisory Warfare vs. Sanctuary Warfare,&quot;</td>
<td>021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahman, Eqbal</td>
<td>&quot;African Affairs: The Road to Johannesburg,&quot;</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;AID Analysis (on Vietnam)&quot;</td>
<td>090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Luther A.</td>
<td>&quot;The American Aid Program in Cambodia: A Decade of Cooperation, 1951-1961&quot;</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apter, Rex</td>
<td>&quot;American Special Forces in Action in Vietnam,&quot;</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angress, Werner T.</td>
<td>&quot;The Appeals of Communism,&quot;</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, John A.</td>
<td>&quot;Aspects of Political Development&quot;</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Robert B.</td>
<td>&quot;Artillery in Vietnam,&quot;</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkinson, James D.</td>
<td>Atlantic Research Corporation, 057</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avakumovic, Ivan</td>
<td>&quot;Background to Vietnam,&quot;</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, George W.</td>
<td>&quot;Brain-Washing in Red China: The Calculated Destruction of Men's Minds&quot;</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banfield, Edward C.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma: Agriculture, Population, and Buddhism,&quot;</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber, W. F.</td>
<td>&quot;Build-Up in Thailand,&quot;</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barghoorn, F. C.</td>
<td>&quot;Build-Up in Thailand,&quot;</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, Fred H.</td>
<td>&quot;Bureaucratic Transition in Malaya,&quot;</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bautista, A. N.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma: Agriculture, Population, and Buddhism,&quot;</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Alan</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Donald G.</td>
<td>&quot;Building a Communist Nation in China,&quot;</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, P. H.</td>
<td>&quot;Building Bridges of Understanding: With Civic Action, Civil Affairs, Community Relations,&quot;</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biderman, Albert P.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bjelajac, Slavko N.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Cyril E.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackstock, Paul W.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobrow, Davis B.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bock, Edwin A.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohannan, Charles T. R.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolotin, Burnett</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowen, Thomas W.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buj Biem Thuy</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bures, Ralph J.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burger, Malcolm W.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browning, Joseph</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownlow, Cecil</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brzezinski, Zbigniew</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchoud, Col.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budenz, Louis F.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butchers, Ralph J.</td>
<td>&quot;Burma Drop,&quot;</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Campbell, Alex, 150
Carver, George A., Jr., 192
"The Case for Special Forces," 300
Casebook on Insurgency and Revolutionary Warfare: 23 Summary Accounts, 231
Cases in Vietnamese Administration, 134
"Castro and the Ex-Nun," 314
The Cat With Two Faces, 297
Cattell, David T., 335
A Century of Conflict, 371
Changing Patterns of Communist Insurgency, 416
Chicago, University of, Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change, 122
Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao, 376
Chinese Communist Movement, 412
"The Chinese Still Rule No:th China," 399
Civil Affairs: Soldiers Become Governors. (United States Army in World War II: Special Studies), 065
Clark, R., 305
Cleland, John R. D., 193
Clement, Joe M., 093
Clews, J. C, 226
Clissold, Stephan, 336
Close, Alexandra, 389
Codo, Enrique Martinez, 094
"The Cold War as an Instrument of Policy," 254
Coleman, James S., 117
Colea, Harry L[ewis], 065
Collins, James F., 022
"Combat Helicopters in Algeria," 301
Combat Intelligence, 319
"Combat Intelligence in the Peninsula," 310
Combating Subversively Manipulated Civil Disturbances, 181
Communism and Revolution: The Strategic Uses of Political Violence, 330
Communism and the Spanish Civil War, 335
"Communism in Africa," 419

Communism in India, 387
"The Communist Challenge in the Provinces," 260
Communist Conspiracy: Strategy and Tactics of World Communism; Part I, Section D: Communist Activities Around the World, 418
The Communist International 1919-1943, 338
The Communist Party: A Manual on Organization, 369
A Communist Party in Action: An Account of the Organization and Operations in France, 374
The Communist Party of Bulgaria, Origins and Development, 183-1936, 375
The Communist Party of Indonesia: Its History, Program and Tactics, 387
Communist Propaganda Activities in Latin America: 1964, 267
Communist Propaganda Activities in South Vietnam, 268
Communist Propaganda Activities, 1964: Burma, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, 269
Communist Propaganda Methods, 241
Communist Propaganda Techniques, 226
Communist Revolutionary Warfare: The Vietminh in Indochina, 384
The Communist Subversion of Czechoslovakia, 351
Communists in Coalition Governments, 363
Conde, N. Isa, 405
Condit, D. M., 215
The Conduct of Anti-Terrorist Operations in Malaya, 176
"Conflict, Civic Action and Counterinsurgency," 156
Conley, Michael Charles, 390
Conner, Judith J., 023
"Considerations in Fighting Irregular Forces," 308
Control of Population in China and Vietnam: The Pao Chia System Past and Present, 085
Coser, Lewis, 345
A Counterinsurgency Bibliography, 215
Counterinsurgency Warfare, 187
Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice, 066, 175
"The Coup d'Etat," 095
"The Cover-Up in the Peninsula," 251
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cowherd, Robert M.</td>
<td>027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig, Albert</td>
<td>004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cozias, Victor J.</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross, James E.</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crozier, Brian</td>
<td>002, 003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cushman, John H.</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia Enslaved: The Story of the Communist Coup d'Etat</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallin, David V.</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darling, Frank C.</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daugherty, William E.</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson, Phillip B.</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Decision Near on Using GI's To Guard Viet Rice,&quot;</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedijer, Vladimir</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defeating Communist Insurgency: The Lessons of Malaya and Vietnam</td>
<td>015, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degras, Jane</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denno, Bryce F.</td>
<td>024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derabin, Peter</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A Design for Psychological Operations in Vietnam,&quot;</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewey, Arthur E.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewitt, Kurt</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextraze, William P.</td>
<td>025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The District Advisor,&quot;</td>
<td>047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domenach, Jean-Marie</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Diary</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donlon, Roger H. C.</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Dragon's Teeth of Freedom,&quot;</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DuBerrier, Hilaire</td>
<td>066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley, C. E. S.</td>
<td>095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudman, Richard</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukes, William C.</td>
<td>026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durdin, Peggy</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dynamics of Communism in Eastern Europe</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia, The Modern Transformation</td>
<td>004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;East Central Luzon Guerrilla,&quot;</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eckstein, Harry</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Eclipse of the Advisor,&quot;</td>
<td>034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelen, Stephen W.</td>
<td>027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Edge of War</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight Nation Makers: Southeast Asia's Charismatic Statesmen</td>
<td>007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elwin, Verrier</td>
<td>067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Emergence of Communist Revolutionary Doctrine,&quot;</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empire of Fear</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erskine, George</td>
<td>028, 096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, F. B.</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Rowland</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explorations in Social Change</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyewitness in Indo-China</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Face of the Enemy in Vietnam,&quot;</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Faceless Viet Cong,&quot;</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbank, John</td>
<td>004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks, Henry G.</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall, Bernard B.</td>
<td>029, 154, 172, 173, 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer, James</td>
<td>174, 339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Faulty Line Between Americans and Vietnamese,&quot;</td>
<td>030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellows, Edward A.</td>
<td>031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Field Experience of a Medical Civic Action Team in South Viet Nam,&quot;</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifield, Russell Hunt</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty Years of Technical Assistance: Some Administrative Experiences of U.S. Voluntary Agencies</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Fight at Monkey—How the Montagnards, a Force of Native Mercenaries, Fought an Unexpected Battle Alongside Their American Allies; and What Turned It Into a Victory of Sorts,&quot;</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Fighting a Sticky War,&quot;</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiks, Alfred I.</td>
<td>059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Find 'Em, Fix 'Em, Finish 'Em,&quot;</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Ruth</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, S. N.</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote, A.</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, Daniel F.</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Aid and the Defense of Southeast Asia</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Intelligence and the Social Sciences</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Forming of the Communist International</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations of Leninism</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The French Army: A Military-Political History</td>
<td>074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The French Army in Politics,&quot;</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Revolutionary Warfare From Indo-China to Algeria</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;French Tactics in Algeria,&quot;</td>
<td>058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The French in Vietnam,&quot;</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Frequelin, R. H., 005, 216
The Front Is Everywhere: Militant Communism in Action, 349
"The Front Lines of Asia: An Exposed Flank in South Vietnam," 203
"Frustrations of a Vietnamese Commander: Viet Cong and Too Many Commands," 054

Galula, David, 006, 175
Gangs and Countergangs, 286
Garbo d'Haiti, 075
"Gen. Greene Decries Gloom Over Pacifying Viet Interior," 167
Glap, Vo Nguyen, 229
Gibeny, Frank, 279
Glás, Robert R., 281
Glick, Edward Bernard, 156
Gordon, Bernard K., 032
The Grand Camouflage: The Communist Conspiracy in the Spanish Civil War, 331
Great Britain [The FARELF Training Center, Malaya], 178
Greek Dilemma: War and Aftermath, 361
Griffith, Samuel B., II, 343
Guelzo, Carl M., 033
Guerrilla Communism in Malaya, 239
A Guide to the War in Viet Nam, 178
Guidelines for Measuring Success in Counterinsurgency, 159
Gunabe, Luciano I., 251, 310
Gunguu, Wang, 068

Haddad, George M., 069
Halberstam, David, 177, 252, 253
Hall, E. T., 126
Halpern, B., 391
Halpern, J., 391
Handbook for Spies, 280
Handbook of Intelligence and Guerrilla Warfare, 292
Hanna, Willard A., 007
Harrigan, Anthony, 178
Heilbrunn, Otto, 179
Hendry, James B., 097
Henniker, M. C. A., 150
Hermes, Walter G., 008
Hickey, Gerald Cannon, 344
"Hide-and-Seek in the Delta," 303
Higgins, Marguerite, 009

"The Higher Level Staff Advisor," 033
Hillman, Rolfe L., Jr., 034
Hills, R. J. T., 282
Hilsman, Roger, Jr., 035, 311, 392
Hirsch, W., 144
History of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, I, 326
Hobbs, Richard W., 217
Honig, F., 254
Howe, Harold A., 127
How To Be a Good Communist, 356
Howe, Irving, 345
Huff, Lee W., 010, 112
Hulse, James W., 346
Human Factors Considerations of Undergrounds in Insurgencies, 078
Human Problems in Technological Change, 139
Hunter, Edward, 230
Huntington, S. P., 157
Hurley, Vic, 070
Huxley, Elspeth, 393

I Was Stalin's Agent, 288
"The Importance of Operational Propaganda," 264
"In Short Supply," 394
In the Name of Conscience, 285
Indian Communist Party Documents, 1930-1956, 283
"The Individual Side of Counter-Insurgency," 022
The Indo-China War, 1945-54: A Study of Guerrilla Warfare, 012
Inside a Soviet Embassy: Experiences of a Russian Diplomat in Burma, 283
"Instrument of Command Control," 092
"Insurgency Indicators," 196
The Integration of Political Communities, 128
"Intelligence and Policy-Making in Foreign Affairs," 311
Intelligence Is for Commanders, 281
Internal Defense Against Insurgency: Six Cases, 071, 182
Internal Security and Military Power, 119
Internal War: Problems and Approaches, 124
"Internal War: The New Communist Tactic," 035, 392
International Communism After Khrushchev, 352
International Communism and World Revolution, 365
International Stability and Progress, 321
Intervention and Dollar Diplomacy in the Caribbean, 1900-1921, 079

J
Jacob, P. E., 128
Janowitz, M., 129, 227
Johnson, Chalmers A., 348, 413
Johnson, Harold K., 199
Johnson, John J., 130
Joiner, Charles A., 255
Joint U. S. Public Affairs Office, 011
Jones, Adrian, 071, 181, 182
Jones, P. H. M., 394
Jordan, Amos A., 131
"Jungle Courier," 306
Jungle Patrol, 070
Jureidini, Paul A., 231, 238
JUSPAO, Vietnam: General Briefing Book, 272
JUSPAO: Vietnam in Profile, 011
Just, Ward, 036-40, 158, 200

K
Kahln, George McT., 395
Kahn, R. L., 132
Katz, D., 132
Kaznacheev, A., 263
Kelly, Francis S., 098
Kelly, George Armstrong, 072, 256
Kennedy, D. E., 073
Kent, Sherman, 284
"Kenya: A Political-Military Problem," 102
"Kenya—Mau Mau," 028, 096
Khang, Tran, 265
Khokhlov, N., 285
Kintner, William R., 349, 350
Kitsion, Frank, 286
Knorr, Klaus E., 287
Korbel, Josef, 351
Kornfeder, Joseph Z., 350
Krivitsky, 288

L
Labadz, Leopold, 352
The Labyrinth: Memoirs of Walter Schellenberg, 289
Ladd, Jonathan F., 257
La Gorce, Paul-Marie de, 074

Lancaster Models for Phase II Insurgency, 083
Langar, Paul, 383
Langguth, Jack, 041, 042
Lansdale, Edward G., 159
"Laos and America—A Retrospective View," 391
"Last Chance in the Delta," 212
The Last Confincial, 018
"Left-Wing" Communism, and Infantile Disorder, 353
Lenin, V. I., 353-55
Lewis, John W., 395
Lifton, R. J., 232, 258
Lindsay, Franklin A., 396
Linebarger, Paul M. A., 233
Liu Shao-chi, 356-58
The Long, Long War: Counterinsurgency in Malaya and Vietnam, 064, 170, 277
The Lost Revolution: The Story of Twenty Years of Neglected Opportunities in Vietnam and of America's Failure to Foster Democracy There, 013
Lost Soldiers: The French Army and Empire in Crisis, 1947-1982, 072
Lucas, James B., 099

M
McCrary, John W., 059
McCrocklin, J. H., 075
McNeil, William Hardy, 361
Maffre, John, 397
The Making of a Quagmire, 177
Malaya: Communist or Free?, 186
Malaysia: A Survey, 068
The Manipulation of Human Behavior, 063
Mao Tse-tung, 359, 360
"Marines Stressing Pacification in Vietnamese Hamlets," 166
Marshall, S. L. A., 201-3
Martin, Donald F., 204
Martin, Robert M., 043
Mass Persuasion in Communist China, 244
"MATA: Army Conditioning Course Puts Cold War Warriors 'On The Spot,'" 049
Mazrui, Ali A., 100
Mecklin, John, 183
"Meeting the Communist Threats to Latin America," 398
Meyer, Frank S., 234
Miers, Richard C., 184, 312
Miksche, F. O., 076
Miles, Milton E., 313
The Military Establishment, 087
The Military in the Middle East: Problems in Society and Government, 125
The Military in the Political Development of New Nations: An Essay on Comparative Analysis, 129
"Military Policy in Vietnam," 196
"The Military Problems in Latin America," 094
Miller, J. Clayton, 399
Mills, Lennox A., 077
"Misadventure in Vietnam: The Only War We've Got," 155
Mission in Turmoil: An Intimate Account of the U.S. Role in Vietnam, 183
"The Misunderstood Man," 247
Modelski, George, 414
Modern Warfare—A French View of Counter-insurgency, 088, 189
Mohr, Charles, 160
Mohr, Andrew, 071, 078, 181, 182
Monnerot, Jules, 235
Montgomery, John D., 133, 134
Moore, Thomas L., 101
Moraes, Frank, 362
Morgan, William J., 290
Moscow and Chinese Communists, 366
The Moulding of Communists: The Training of the Communist Cadre, 234
"Moving the Montagnards," 245
Moyse-Bartlett, H., 102
Mulcahy, James P., 161
Mulligan, Hugh A., 044
Munro, Dana G., 079
Myrdal, Jan, 291

N

Nagaland, 067
Nathan, Andrew, 162
National Character in Action: Intelligence Factors in Foreign Relations, 294
National Identity Cadre Program—Vietnam, 115
National Police Plan for Vietnam, 320
"Naval Forces in River War," 194
The New Face of War, 223
The New Frontier of War: Political Warfare, Present and Future, 350
"'New Life' in Vietnam," 162
Newman, Bernard, 185
Newman, Joseph, 314
Nguyen, Kim Tuan, 205
Niemyer, W., 363
Nighswonger, William A., 135, 364
Nivalon, Francois, 400, 401
Nollau, Gunther, 365
"The Non-Lessons of the Malayan Emergency," 210
North, Robert C., 366
Notes on Non-Military Measures in Control of Insurgency, 368
Novak, Robert K., 153

O

"O-IF Observers Perform Major Role in Aerial Recon," 304
O'Ballance, Edgar, 012, 206, 402
"The Objective and Vietnam," 193
On Inner-Party Struggle, 357
On the Party, 358
"Operation Bluebat," 053
"Organization and Control of the Partisan Movement," 199
"The Organization and Tactics of Professional Riot Control Forces," 091
The Organizational Weapon: A Study of Bolshevik Strategy and Tactics, 377
The Origins of Totalitarianism, 219
Orlov, Alexander, 292
Osanka, Franklin M., 403
Osborne, M. E., 080
"Our Ally's Propaganda Is Literally Too Flowery," 262
Our Vietnam Nightmare, 009
"'Our' War, 'Their' Peace," 150
Outpost of Freedom, 171
Overstreet, Gene D., 045
Overstreet, Lewis D., 045

P

"Pacification at Quang Tri," 145
"Pacification: Concepts Developed in the Field by the RVN 21st Infantry Division," 151
"Pacification in Action: A Vietcong Rallies to Saigon," 409
Pack, David K., 086, 379
Paret, Peter, 236
Parker, Maynard, 103
Partisan Warfare, 179
"The Passing of Charlemagne," 315
Pauker, Guy J., 368
Peak Organized Strength of Guerrilla and Government Forces in Algeria, Nagaland, Ireland, Indo-China, South Vietnam, Malaya, Philippines and Greece, 081
Pearson, Willard, 207
"Saigon Tries to Heorlont Army," 165

Salient Operational Aspects of Paramilitary Warfare in Three Asian Areas, 001, 328

Sanders, Ralph, 416

. Scalf, Alvin, 138

Schaffer, Marvin B., 083

Schramm, Wilbur, 242

Schwartz, Benjamin I., 376

Sciglio, Robert G., 084

The Scrumble East: A Correspondent's Report on Southeast Asia, 017

"The Second Indochina War," 248

Secret Forces: The Technique of Underground Movements, 076

The Secret World, 279

The Security of Southern Asia. (Studies in International Security: No. 8), 073

Selected Military Writings of Mao Tse-tung, 359

Selected Works, 360

Selznick, Philip, 377

Senior Officer Counterinsurgency and Special Warfare Orientation Course, 005, 216

"Setback in Vietnam: A Long and Inconclusive Guerrilla War," 197

Shaplen, Robert, 013

Shelton, Ralph W., 048

Shoot To Kill, 184

"Showdown Over Viet General Doubted," 036

The Silent Language, 126

Sims, Harold R., 049

Singer, Floyd L., 085

"The Sino-Soviet Influence on the War in Vietnam," 402

Slane, F. M., 050, 104

Sloane, Charles F., 105, 106, 316, 317

"Smash America's Psychological Warfare," 273

"Smash the American Imperialists' Psychological Warfare," 266

Smith, William A., Jr., 163

Snow, Edgar, 376

Sochurck, Howard, 164

The Social Psychology of Organizations, 132

Sociology and Psychology of Communism, 235

"The Soldier and the State in East Africa: Some Theoretical Considerations on the Army Mutinies of 1964," 100

Some Language Aspects of the U.S. Advisory Role in South Vietnam, 059

Sorensen, John L., 086, 379

South Vietnam: Nation Under Stress, 084

Southeast Asia: Illusion and Reality in Politics and Economics, 077

Southeast Asia in Turmoil, 003

Southeast Asia in United States Policy, 340

The Soviet Cultural Offensive, 221

Soviet Economic Aid: The New Aid and Trade Policy in Underdeveloped Countries, 329

Soviet Espionage, 278

Soviet Partisans in World War II, 323

The Soviet Trade Weapon, 381

Sparks, Will, 208

"Special Forces: Europe," 019

"Speech for Delivery at the U.S. Army Special Warfare School," 111

Spicer, Edward H., 139

Spies and Saboteurs: Picking and Training Them, 290

"Spot Reports: Intelligence Vietnam," 299

"Squeeze Play in Thailand," 103

The Stages of Economic Growth, 137

Stalin and German Communism, 341

Stalin, J., 243

Stambuk, G., 140

Starobin, Joseph R., 380

"Stay-Behind Forces," 093

Stillborn Revolution: The Communist Bid for Power in Germany—1921-1923, 322

Strange S., 381

"The Strategic Hamlet Program in Vietnam," 163

Strategic Hamlets in South Viet-Nam: A Survey and Comparison, 080

"Strategic Implications of the Developing Areas," 045

Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy, 284

Strategic Intelligence Production, 295

"Strategy in Viet Nam," 206

The Strategy of Subversion: Manipulating the Politics of Other Nations, 222

Strausz-Hupé, Robert, 382

Street Without Joy: Insurgency in Indochina, 1946-63, 172

The Structure and Dynamics of Organizations and Groups, 120

"Stubborn Desperation of the Peacemakers," 168

"Subversion and Insurgency: Search for a Doctrine," 199

Survey of Resources Control in Vietnam, 116

Survey of the Development of the Role of the U.S. Army Military Advisor, 008

Swearingen, Rodger, 383

Swomley, J. M., Jr., 087

Szulc, Tad, 296
Taber, Robert, 014
"Tactical Problems in Kenya," 050, 104
"The Tactics and Techniques of Small Wars," 318
Tanham, George K., 141, 209, 260, 384
Taylor, George E., 261
The Techniques of Communism, 333
"Teeth for the Free World Dragon," 023
"Terror: A Psychological Weapon," 259
"Terror as a Weapon of Political Agitation," 113
"Thai-Binh Propaganda Teams Oppose America," 265
Thailand and the United States, 123
"Thailand: Its Meaning for the U.S.," 032
"They Are Not Jolly in the Foxholes," 041
The Third World in Soviet Perspective: Studies by Soviet Writers on the Developing Areas, 385
Thompson, Robert, 015, 188
Thornton, Thomas Perry, 113, 330, 385, 417
"Thought Reform and the Chinese Intellec-
tuals: A Psychiatric Evaluation," 258
Thought Reform and the Psychology of Totalism, 232
"The Three Wars in Vietnam," 209
"Thrust Into the Vitals of Zone D," 152
"Time, Robert O., 142, 210
"A Time for Patience," 208
A Time To Build, 143
Ton That Thien, 262
Toscan, James V., 128
Trager, Frank N., 016, 209, 211
"Training Native Troops in Santo Domingo," 031
Transformation in Malaya, 082
Tri, Tran, 286
Truenquier, Roger, 088, 189
"Trouble in Vietnam," 400
"Trouble Shooters on the Spot," 056
Trunbull, Robert, 017
Truong Chinh, 386
Tuol-y, William, 051, 052, 165
Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution, 354
The Two Viet-Nams: A Political and Military Analysis, 173
"Unconventional Warfare," 396
Unconventional Warfare and Vietnamese Society, 086, 379
"Uniformed House Mothers: Half of Vietnamese Army To Be Retrained for Pacifi-
cation Instead of Combat," 153
"The United States in Vietnam," 395
"United States Military Assistance to Latin America," 108
"Unquiet Heads," 401
"Up Front With U.S. Guerrillas in Asia—An Eyewitness Report," 043
U.S. Agency for International Development, 114
U.S. Army, Department of, 319
"The U.S. Army's Role in Special Warfare," 098
U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities, 418
U.S. Information Agency, Research and Reference Service, 267-71
U.S. Mission to Vietnam, Joint United States Public Affairs Office, 272
"U.S. Naval Group, China," 313
U.S. Operations Mission, 115, 116
"U.S. Puts 3 Civilians in Viet Regional Posts," 037
"U.S.-Viet Nam Anti-Smuggling Patrol," 101
Utley, Harold H., 318
V
Van, Thu, 273
Van der Kroef, Justus M., 387
"VC Vehicular Ambush," 026
"The Venezuelan Miracle," 020
"Viet Army To Begin Retraining Into Pacifi-
cation Force," 158
The Viet Cong: Communist Party and Cadre, 270
The Viet Cong: Patterns of Communist Sub-
version, 271
"Viet Cong Portrait," 257
Viet Cong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, 237, 370
"Viet General Impedes U.S. Operation," 039
"The Viet Minh Complex," 414
Viet-Nam: Free World Challenge in South-
east Asia, 110
"Viet-Nam in the Balance," 029
"Vietnam Advisors' Role Questioned," 040
"Vietnam Continues To Reorganize," 106, 317
"Vietnam: Difficult Years," 204
"Vietnam: Do We Understand Revolution?" 159
"Vietnam: Inside Story of the Guerrilla War," 225
"Vietnam: The Agonizing Reappraisal," 249
"Vietnam: The Military Requirements for Victory," 211
"Vietnamese End Row Over U.S. Advisors," 052
"Vietnam's Rice War," 389
"Village in Vietnam," 344
"Village Reactions to Local Threats: A Study in Northeast Thailand," 010, 112
"Violence and the Process of Terror," 055
"VNAF Emphasizing Training Experience," 046

Wade, S.S., 053
Wagner, Joe, 054
Walter, E.V., 055
Walterhouse, Harry F., 143
Walton, Frank E., 320
"War By-Products; Bribery, Pilfering, Smuggling Cause Huge Losses in Viet Aid," 406

The War of the Flea: A Study of Guerrilla Warfare Theory and Practice, 014
"War Wears Down Vietnam's Roads," 407
"A War Where U.S. Supplies Are Getting to Both Sides," 408

War Without Guns: American Civilians in Rural Vietnam, 141
Warner, Denis A., 018, 212
Weed, A. C., II, 213
Weinberg, Albert K., 065
Wentworth, Eric, 166, 263, 303, 409
West, Richard, 410

What Is To Be Done? Burning Questions of Our Movement, 355

Whirlwind: An Account of Marshal Tito's Rise to Power, 336
"Who's Who in Viet-Nam?" 250
"Why Chi Keong Surrendered," 307
"Why Our Methods Aren't Working," 213

Zartman, I. William, 419
Zasloff, Joseph J., 089
Zimmer, Herbert, 063
Zollschan, G. K., 144
Zook, David H., Jr., 108
Internal Defense: An Annotated Bibliography

This bibliography on internal defense provides references covering insurgency and counterinsurgency from varied sources and viewpoints. It is organized into seven categories comprising problem areas in internal defense: command and control problems, populace and resources control, nation building, counterguerrilla warfare, psychological operations, intelligence, and economic and political warfare.
### Key Words

**Descriptors**
- Counterinsurgency
- Guerrilla warfare
- Psychological warfare
- Military intelligence

**Open Ended Terms**
- Internal defense/development
- Stability operations