

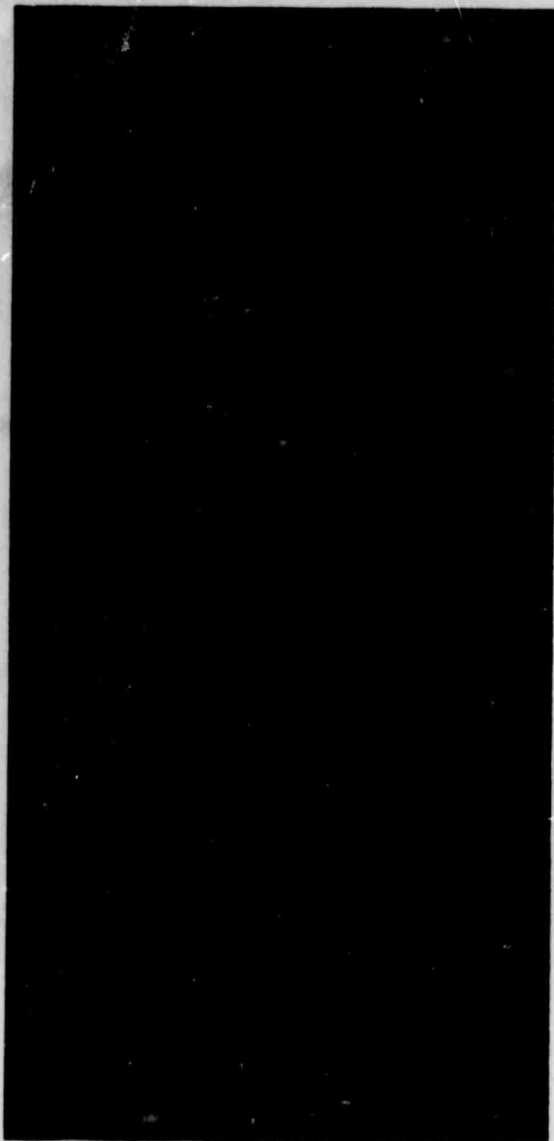
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**AN ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
MILITARY CIVIC ACTION**



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**AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON MILITARY CIVIC ACTION**

by
Thomas Hall
and
Jon D. Cozean

December 1966

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ABSTRACT

An annotated bibliography of literature on civic action, with emphasis on military civic action in Latin America. Some references are made to Asian programs and to the general topic of community development. Works cited cover definitions, U.S. legislation, policy, programs, evaluation techniques, program evaluation, and opinion. The report is divided into three sections: (1) primary material, which deals with civic action in depth; (2) general background material; (3) civic action information by country. Unpublished reports and monographs cited are on file at the Center for Research in Social Systems, 5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20016.

INTRODUCTION

Derived from a group of studies of military civic action, this bibliography is presented in this particular form for the benefit of researchers in the field. When the term "civic action" is used, it refers to military civic action unless civilian civic action is specifically noted. Although the bibliography is based primarily on military civic action in Latin America, it contains material of a general nature referring to civic action as well as some material concerning other areas where there are military civic action programs. The bibliography is organized into three sections.

- I. Sources of primary value to a study of military civic action.
- II. Sources useful as a background to military civic action.
- III. Sources useful in the study of military civic action in specific Latin American nations.

Annotations are included with many of the citations. For the most part these works have been consulted by us in our study of military civic action in Latin America. The other sources refer to military civic action in general or stress other nations of the world; annotated references to these sources have been collected from the CRESS files and are available in the CRESS library collection.

In studying military civic action in Latin America, a few basic concepts should be identified. What we refer to as military civic action has often been called nation-building in Latin America. The military civic action concept is not at all new in Latin America and has been practiced under other names by armies in most of the Latin American nations. For example, the national army has frequently mapped and developed the country's interior. Road construction, literacy programs, and vocational training have long been part of the Latin American military's contribution to their respective nations. Recent interest of the United States in promoting military civic action in Latin America often assumes that military civic action is a new idea and thus alienates the national military.

CONTENTS

Abstract	ii
Introduction	iii
I. Sources of Primary Value to a Study of Military Civic Action	1
Books	1
Journals, Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Unpublished Papers	7
II. Sources Useful as a Background to Military Civic Action	16
Books	16
Journals, Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Unpublished Papers	26
III. Sources Useful in the Study of Military Civic Action in Specific Latin American Nations	34
Distribution List	43
DD Form 1473	45

SECTION I

SOURCES OF PRIMARY VALUE TO A STUDY OF MILITARY CIVIC ACTION

The following citations are considered important sources for the study of military civic action. In most cases the citations deal with military civic action in general. While some citations refer to a single country in Latin America, they also contain views on military civic action applicable to other nations. Most works in this section have been annotated; however, in some cases only the citation is given.

A. BOOKS

Cross, James Eliot. Conflict in the Shadows: The Nature and Politics of Guerrilla War. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1963. ix, 180 pp. Bibl., ind.

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

Dame, Hartley F., and Hoffman, Christy Ann. Inventory and Selected Bibliography of Source Materials for Civic Action Studies. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1965.

This bibliography is designed for use in the preparation of civic action instruction at the School of the Americas. Sources used are from the CRESS library holdings only and do not represent the sum total of pertinent literature. Material tends to lean heavily on the theoretical aspects of civic action.

Darnell, (Col.) Richard J. "Civic Action Program in the Armed Forces," A New Role in Defense Psychology: Nation-Building Research. A symposium of papers presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Philadelphia, Pa., September 1963. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1963, pp. 5-12.

Colonel Darnell discusses what is and what is not civic action. As he notes, American Special Forces teams conducting a medical program in Southeast Asia is not civic action. Theoretically, civic action involves the use of indigenous military and is designed to win the support of the population. Darnell notes that the main thrust of American activity must be to train local counterparts to do such work. In summarizing some of the civic action programs being carried out throughout the world, Darnell believes that effective civic action requires insight into the culture and attitudes of the people. He discusses the types of actions to improve societal conditions, the means to apply such actions, and what projects to select, with special emphasis on project impact. Each area differs, and a program with a favorable impact in one area may have opposite impact elsewhere.

Duffus, (Col.) John D. Some Political Aspects of Counterinsurgency. Thesis No. 2451, Air University Library.

Foster, Robert J. Human Factors in Civic Action: A Selected Annotated Bibliography. Alexandria, Va.: HumRRO (n.d.). 91 pp.

Fourth Conference of the American Armies: Final Report, 15-19 July 1963. Fort Amador, C. Z.: Headquarters, U. S. Army Southern Command, 1963; Sixth Conference of the American Armies. Lima, Peru, 1965.

The 1963 conference contains a number of references to civic action, particularly the speech by Colonel Cunningham (p. 101). The Sixth Conference, held in Lima, Peru, contains much material on civic action. One of the three major topics discussed at the conference dealt with civic action. Especially significant are speeches by Latin American leaders on civic action, beginning on pages 6 and 23. Also included in the conference report are the committee recommendations on civic action.

Glick, Edward Bernard. The Nonmilitary Use of the Latin American Military: A More Realistic Approach to Arms Control and Economic Development. Santa Monica, Calif.: System Development Corp., 1964. 19 pp.

This paper was presented at the colloquium on "The Strategic Importance of Latin America," sponsored by the Center for Strategic Studies, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., July 17-21, 1964. The author reviews some of the problems associated with disarmament in Latin America and concludes that, while arms control and disarmament in the hemisphere are not feasible, the meaningful role for the present Latin American military machine is civic action. He reviews some present civic action programs in Latin America and links some of them with such programs in Israel.

Peaceful Conflict: The Nonmilitary Use of The Military (to be published in 1967).

This book may be an expanded version of a section that Glick wrote on civic action in: Norman A. Bailey (ed.), Latin America: Politics, Economics, and Hemispheric Security. New York: Frederiek A. Praeger for the Center for Strategic Studies of Georgetown University, 1965, pp. 179-91, in which Glick discusses civic action projects in Colombia, Guatemala, Brazil, and Cuba. Glick cites the detailed definition of civic action as given by the War Minister of Colombia. In addition, he discusses the organization of civic action training teams in the field. Glick ends his section with a discussion of the pros and cons of civic action, concluding that "military civic action ought to be embraced, encouraged, and evaluated."

Substantially the same material by Edward Bernard Glick appeared in an article entitled "The Nonmilitary Use of the Latin American Military: A More Realistic Approach to Arms Control and Economic Development," in Background (Journal of the International Studies Association), VIII, No. 3 (November 1964), 161-73. A useful bibliography is included.

González Rojas, (Col. ret.) René. Contribución de las fuerzas armadas al desarrollo económico: Hacia una revisión de conceptos convenientes para los países subdesarrollados. Santiago, Chile: Editorial Universitaria, S.A., 1965. A partial translation of this document has been made by the Defense Intelligence Agency [translation number LN 138-65], pages 11-14, 17-53, 53-145.

The English translation covers all but the section most concerned with civic action—the final 50 pages. The DIA has the complete work in its library. Colonel González of the Chilean Air Force (FACH) describes the armed forces of Chile as "an organic complex of men and weapons destined to protect the economic development and the cultural assets of the country." The book notes the various ways the armed forces have con-

tributed to the national economic development. Especially interesting is an extensive program for training conscripts as qualified tractor drivers.

Colonel González feels that the role of the air force in developing the national economy through civic action helps to improve public opinion and confidence in both the armed forces and the government. The report notes that the cooperation between the civilian and military elements in civic action programs is regarded by sociologists as the prerequisite of a healthy social body.

This well-written book uses Chile as an example in its analysis of the importance of the military in underdeveloped nations. Civic action, termed by the Chilean Armed Forces as "nation-building," is their primary weapon in aiding national development.

Hanning, Hugh. The Peaceful Uses of Military Forces. New York: Frederick A. Praeger (to be published April 1967).

Hanning's study, originally prepared in 1966 under the auspices of the World Veterans Federation of Paris, France, shows "what a selected number of countries have done to harness their military potential for nonmilitary purposes and to draw conclusions from this experience." Hanning discusses the theory and background of peaceful uses of military forces as well as the vocational training of servicemen.

The fifteen countries reviewed are: Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, France, India, Iran, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

In the appendices costs of military or civilian civic action projects are compared. The appendix also includes a Brazilian decree regarding civic action.

This work is a useful basic source for understanding the reasons behind military civic action. It includes specific programs prepared by nationals of the countries concerned.

Havron, M. Dean, and Berkeley, Randolph C. The Role of Civil Affairs in Marine Corps Operations (HSR-RR-66/15-Ma, June 1966). (Submitted to U.S. Government.) McLean, Va.: Human Sciences Research, Inc., 1966.

This study provides material for a Marine Corps field manual being prepared on civil affairs. Civic action is one of seven categories under civil affairs. The study shows much research into problems and techniques of military civic action. As a new study, it contains fresh ideas. Mention of closed-loop civic action is interesting: closed-loop civic action is planned in advance to satisfy prearranged goals. Some of these goals are collection of intelligence data; support of local military; and improvement of community attitudes to their government, to the United States, and to rural education.

A Historical Survey of Patterns and Techniques of Insurgency Conflicts in Post-1900 Latin America. Alexandria, Va.: Atlantic Research Corporation, January 1964.

Inter-American Defense Board. Work of the Armed Forces in the Economic and Social Development of the Countries: Military Civic Action. Washington, D.C., 1965. 89 pp.

A detailed report of the civic action projects now in progress in Latin America, this document is one of the most comprehensive, country-by-country, unclassified studies available on the subject found by this office. There are no references to civic action projects outside the hemisphere.

Jacobs, Milton. A Simple Feedback System for the Evaluation of Civic Action Projects in the Field. Fort Clayton, C. Z.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office (Panama), 1964. 24 pp.

This document is designed for the use of military personnel assigned to the job of evaluating civic action projects. While Jacobs notes that this basic feedback system is

a simplification of a complicated problem, he does believe that meaningful information may be obtained by its use. Jacob's work is particularly important because it is one of the few organized plans for evaluating civic action projects.

Kraemer, Alfred J. "Toward the Development of Civic Action Doctrine," in Human Factors Research and Development. 11th Annual Conference at John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare, Fort Bragg, N.C., October 1965, Department of the Army, pp. 99-103.

This conference generally dealt with the effectiveness of the U.S. Army soldier, his training, and his equipment in an operational environment. In addition, research in human factors and related problems in Army stability operations were emphasized. A report by Kraemer (Human Resources Research Office, Alexandria, Va.) deals with the broad concept of civic action, particularly the problem of correlating the military with a seemingly civilian occupation. Kraemer notes that few in the host country military are concerned with civic action. Furthermore, civic action planning and advising are not regarded as desirable activities by some personnel in the U.S. Army. Kraemer feels that part of this problem is due to the fact that MAAG personnel do not clearly understand the purpose of their jobs. Many MAAG personnel complain about having to work with foreigners, but, according to Kraemer, this is exactly the purpose of the program: to help modernize and professionalize the foreign military.

Little, (Lt. Col.) John T. Civic Action and Counterinsurgency. Washington, D.C.: Special Operations Office, Department of Defense, September 1961.

Pauker, Guy J. Notes on Non-Military Measures in Control of Insurgency. Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, October 1962.

Research Analysis Corporation. RAC Publications in Civil Affairs and Civic Action, Psychological Warfare and Counterinsurgency. McLean, Va.: Research Analysis Corp., May 20, 1966. 13 pp.

The following publications on civic action are available from the Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Va.

ORO Project Legate Studies (1951-54)

T-211. Economic and Related Political Factors in Civil Affairs Operations Republic of Korea (U), CONFIDENTIAL. January 1953, AD 3949. 146 pp.

T-264. Civil Affairs Relations in Korea (U), CONFIDENTIAL. February 1955, AD 65782. 121 pp.

T-273. Civil Affairs Military Government Organization, Plans and Training, 1953-1954. April 1955. 182 pp.

ORO Project 37.1 Publications (1957-61)

T-398. The Developing Role of the Army in Civil Affairs. June 1961, AD 264407. 203 pp.

SP-55. Civil Affairs—The Future Prospects of a Military Responsibility. June 1958, AD 271444. 109 pp.

SP-146. Civil Affairs in Future Armed Conflicts. July 1960, AD 264404. 43 pp.

TP-29. A Review of U.S. Historical Experience With Civil Affairs, 1776-1954. May 1961, AD 264403. 73 pp.

RAC Study 23.10(U. S. Army Support of Indigenous Military Forces) 1962-63

TP-91. Civic Action and Support Roles of Medical Personnel in Countering Insurgency (U),
CONFIDENTIAL. June 1963, AD 340115. 23 pp.

RAC Institutional Research Study 66.10 (1965-66)

Civil Affairs in the U. S. Armed Forces: 1775-1965 (tentative title), Part I (1775-1941).

A draft multilith copy of a proposed technical paper (TP), April 1966. 560+pp. Copy available on loan from Research Analysis Corporation for purposes of critical review only. For review copy, contact author, William E. Daugherty (893-5900, Ext. 360), Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Va.

RAC Project 23.10 (1961-63) Publications

TP-73. Prelliminary Bibliography on Counterinsurgency and Allied Subjects (U), OOU.
December 1962, AD 298229. 60 pp.

Rhyns, Russell F. Research on Military Civil Action by Indigenous Forces. Menlo Park, Calif.: Defense Analysis Center, Stanford Research Institute.

A continuing program growing from and related to studies of internal defense and counter guerrilla operations.

Ronning, C. Neale, and Barber, Willard F. Internal Security and Military Power: Counterinsurgency and Civic Action in Latin America. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1966.

The authors have compiled one of the most detailed and complete studies of civic action in Latin America. Based in part on field studies in Brazil, Venezuela, and Ecuador, the book contains a number of helpful charts, graphs, and footnotes to explain the wide-ranging U.S. assistance program in Latin America. The authors are critical of some aspects of the U.S. assistance program, which they feel may unduly strengthen the military elements in Latin America to the detriment of other social and political institutions.

Rosenthal, Carl F., and Brooks, Curtis B. Effects of Military Assistance Programs on Developing Countries: A Bibliography. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1966. 42 pp.

An extensive bibliography of material available on the various military assistance programs. Sources cited cover a wide range of subjects from definition of various projects to their evaluations.

U.S. Army Civil Affairs School. Civic Actions in Counterinsurgency Operations. Fort Gordon, Ga.: U.S. Army Civil Affairs School, 1962. 55 pp.

U.S. Army Special Warfare School. Counterinsurgency Planning Guide (St 31-176). Fort Bragg, N.C.: U.S. Army Special Warfare School, May 1964.

U.S. Department of the Army. Civic Action Projects Report: 1 November 1963-1 March 1964. Quarry Heights, C. Z.: U.S. Southern Command, 1964.

An excellent source on country-by-country civic action projects through early 1964. In addition, the reports give background material on the status of the Latin American armies. These reports are furnished in part by the countries involved.

U.S. Department of the Army. Civil Affairs Operations (FM 41-10). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, May 1962.

This manual on civil affairs contains a detailed section (pp. 88-100) dealing with civic action. Included are general statements on the program and a detailed list of possible projects. The manual contains a definition of the roles of the civic action teams (military assistance advisory groups and military missions) and lists of procedures involved in establishing a civic action program. In short, this is an excellent primary source on the practical side of civic action. A revised manual, now nearing completion, was not available at the time of this writing.

U.S. Department of the Army. Counterinsurgency Planning Guide (Special Text No. 31-176). 2nd ed. Fort Bragg, N.C.: U.S. Army Special Warfare School, 1964. 240 pp.

This manual contains information on counterinsurgency doctrine and planning procedures. Principles stated are of a broad nature and, according to the authors, must be modified to meet the needs of specific situations. Covered are such topics as the basic causes of insurgency, organization of a guerrilla force, counterinsurgency, civil-military advisory committees, and various forms of community development. Section Six (pp. 100-112) covers civic action programs, purposes, and possible projects. The book is general and does not attempt to cover civic action or other topics in detail.

U.S. Department of the Army. U.S. Army Counterinsurgency Forces (FM 31-22). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, November 1963. 122 pp.

A primary reason for civic action is reduction of guerrilla warfare activities. Thus, the U.S. Army counterinsurgency manual deals in part with civic action. The material emphasizes the practical application of civic action rather than the theoretical aspects. While some of the material tends to be repetitious, it is nevertheless valuable. On page 9 is the explanation of the purpose and conduct of civic action programs; on pages 28-32, the explanation of the organization of a civil affairs detachment; on page 55, a description of the skills and equipment useful in civic action programs; and on pages 96-97 (Appendix II), valuable examples of civic action. In short, Field Manual 31-22 is an important background and basic source for a study of civic action.

U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. Special Study Mission to Latin America: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica. Report No. 223, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., 1963.

Pages 8 and 46 contain background material on civic action. The report notes that civic action improves the image of the soldier in Latin America.

U.S. House of Representatives, Subcommittee of Committee on Appropriations. Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1966 (in five parts) on H.R. 12449 and H.R. 12450, 89th Cong., 1st Sess., 1966.

This is the best single source on congressmen's attitudes toward civic action. Part I quotes Dean Rusk and Congressman Zablocki (pp. 49, 61). Part II quotes McNamara and Vice Admiral L. L. Heinz on their attitudes toward civic action (strengthens democracy, pp. 227, 237). Part III quotes Gen. Robert W. Porter, Jr. (pp. 425, 426), as noting that civic action programs speak for themselves, helping to reduce guerrilla activities. Part IV relates statements by Bundy and General Wood (683, 685) regarding

value of civic action. Part V contains testimony of Herbert K. May, Andrew P. O'Meara, and others on the benefits of civic action; they stress literacy and vocational training as especially important (pp. 862, 915, 916).

U.S. Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations. International Development and Security (on S. 1983), 87th Cong., 1st Sess., May 31, 1961.

Pages 175, 177, and 202 contain some of the earliest testimony about civic action before congressional committees. McNamara notes that civic action adds to the growth of the local economy.

Walterhouse, Harry F. A Time To Build—Military Civic Action: Medium for Economic Development and Social Reform. Columbia, S. C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1964.

This comprehensive study of civic action contains the rationale behind civic action in addition to describing various programs. The author's background as Director of the Civil Affairs Combat Development Agency (c. 1962) qualifies him to write on the subject. He defines civic action and discusses it as a concept, and includes a general history of civic action, as well as a history of the United States' interest in civic action. The following case studies of civic action are given:

- (1) The campaign against the Huks in the Philippines.
- (2) The Indonesian Army's civic action program.
- (3) The attempt at a civic action program in Laos.
- (4) The Guatemalan attempt to substitute civic action for basic economic, social, and political change.
- (5) Ecuador's attempt to unify U.S. agencies supporting civic action there. (This program also demonstrates the reluctance of the Ecuadorian ruling elite to support profound changes in the status quo, which are the inevitable results of a successful civic action program.)
- (6) A brief description of the civic action program in Dahomey.

Walterhouse deals with the relationship between civil affairs and civic action. This is particularly important now because the Army is in the process of rewriting Field Manual 41-10. The confusion between civic action and civil affairs should be cleared up officially with this document. The bibliography is useful, especially in view of Walterhouse's contacts within the army.

B. JOURNALS, PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND UNPUBLISHED PAPERS

"Armies Can Be Builders," Army Information Digest, February 1965.

Spotlights the School of the Americas at Fort Gulick in the Canal Zone. The article describes the course of instruction at the school, as well as the mobile training teams sent to Latin American nations, and faculty field trips.

Bailey, Jean. "Mapping in Latin America," Army Information Digest, February 1965, pp. 20-25.

The need for accurate maps of Latin America is urgent both for hemispheric defense and economic development. After World War II the United States began assisting Latin American nations in mapping their land under a cooperative program called MAPPLAN. U.S. participation in the program, covering sixteen countries, is provided by the men of the U.S. Army Inter-American Geodetic Survey (IAGS) operating from the Panama Canal.

Zone. The IAGS role is teaching, training, advising, and assisting mapping agencies established by various Latin American countries. MAPPLAN is a cooperative effort in which the resources and services contributed by the participating Latin American countries are greater than those furnished by the United States. This article provides background on mapping procedures and organizational aspects of the program. The author defines IAGS teamwork, which has helped to improve relations between the United States and Latin America, as a type of civic action.

Bentz, (Maj.) Harold F., Jr. "Psychological Warfare and Civic Action," Army, July 1963, pp. 62-65.

A general summary of the purpose of civic action, this study relates some of the problems encountered in the field. Greatest emphasis is placed on the counterinsurgency aspects of the program rather than on civic action projects.

Besson, Frank S. "Military Civic Action in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis." Unpublished paper prepared for the Seminar in Contemporary International Relations—Roles of the Military Establishments in Developing Nations (33.700-xm) at The American University, School of International Service. Washington, D.C., January 24, 1964. (Type-written.)

Besson describes military civic action programs in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Guatemala; he compares analyses and draws conclusions about these programs.

The Bolivian section has general information about civic action projects. In the Ecuadorian part are reviews of specific civic action projects; however, there is little analysis of their rationale or place in Ecuador's overall development. The Guatemalan section contains the prerequisites required by our military mission for a successful military civic action program and discusses specific civic action projects.

The bibliography is useful.

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

A basic discussion of the practical problems of military civic action, with the emphasis on Southeast Asia, is given.

Brill, William Hanford. "Military Civic Action in Bolivia." Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Political Science Department, University of Pennsylvania, 1965. Available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., #66-253.

This dissertation reviews the U. S. government's policy on military civic action and criticizes some basic assumptions of this policy. It gives the political setting for military civic action in Bolivia. Brill states that military "civic action was found to have no direct, immediate contribution to the political role played by the military in June 1964." His emphasis on the split within the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario as an explanation of the military's role in politics is accurate. The role of military civic action, in obtaining and maintaining support among the Indians of the Cochabamba Valley for General Barrientos, is an important but not primary source of his political power.

The view that military civic action was not accompanied by "military political action" is perhaps in a literal sense true. Schools built by military personnel were not used as propaganda platforms for increasing the military's political popularity; however, military civic action did improve the military's image among the people. This is perhaps due more to Paz Estenssoro's claim that the new military represented the middle and lower classes and was guardian of the "revolution of 1952." The fact is that many of the military leaders were pre-1952 military men who supposedly had been rehabilitated into the revolutionary society after 1952. It would appear that the rehabilitation was somewhat less than complete.

Brill's field research was done informally, which is perhaps the only way he could have done it in the short time he had. He appears to have obtained more information from the opposition parties, especially the Falange Socialista Boliviana, than the party in power at the time he was there—the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario of Paz Estenssoro. If certain limitations are noted, this is a good source for studying military civic action, especially in Bolivia.

Burke, (Maj.) Robert L. "Military Civic Action," Military Review, XLIV (October 1964), 62-71.

An excellent background source on civic action and discussion of various projects underway throughout the world. Burke is frank in noting that military forces have constituted a drain on the resources of a nation without making any direct contribution to the progress of the national community. Burke believes that civic action is the most effective way to repay part of the investment made in the military because civic action contributes to a nation's economic and social development.

Child, (Capt.) John. "The Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Military." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Latin America (33.784), December 27, 1965.

Civic action receives particular attention in this technical research paper which deals with the role of the Latin American Armed Forces in relation to the Alliance for Progress.

While problems of democracy, stability, and the military role in Latin America are discussed in general terms, most emphasis centers on civic action: its development, acceptance, and present scope in Latin America. The roles of the United States and of the Inter-American Defense Board are also discussed.

In his evaluation of civic action, Child tends to shy away from any personal judgment, preferring instead to discuss the major arguments for and against the program contained in the works reviewed. His conclusions are also rather general: he notes that "civic action should be viewed as a double-edged sword, capable of helping or hindering the Alliance for Progress."

The bibliography is extensive and useful.

"The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall, 1965.

The origins and development of the U. S. Military Assistance Program (MAP) are discussed in this brief but useful study by Captain Child. The author notes change in MAP came at the beginning of the Kennedy Administration, when assistance was centered on the nation-building role of the military. This new look was best seen in one aspect of MAP: civic action.

The author then explains the civic action program. His study includes a definition of terms, the philosophy of the program, a list of the major areas of activity, and the principal arguments for and against civic action programs.

Child provides a case study of civic action in Ecuador. He notes the accomplishments and the problems associated with that pilot project.

The author's conclusions are rather general, noting that "civic action can be both a tool and a trap." The civic action program is a gamble, but Child feels the gamble is worth taking.

While the study contains useful statistics on the MAP program in Latin America, the most valuable part of the paper is the lengthy bibliography on civic action.

This study, with bibliography, is one of the better single sources available on civic action.

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

This discussion on civic action in Bolivia deals with the work of four engineering battalions of the National Army currently stationed in different regions of Bolivia to build and maintain truck roads. An important project is the construction of landing strips which develop and unite the distant regions. Education and public health are the basic tasks of civic action. Community development projects such as building of schools and programs to teach systems of hygiene and health are also now in effect.

Conceptos de acción cívica. Canal Zone: U.S. Army School of the Americas, 1964 (Lesson Plan LP A0140).

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

The author notes that Vietnamese army division leaders wear two hats: (1) a hat to command ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam); (2) a hat to command "division tactical area," which is concerned with pacification. Author tells about pacification program in the southernmost tip of Vietnam. The article is valuable in explaining organization, problems, and programs employed in outlying areas of Vietnam. Much of the article is concerned with organization of hamlets. Although the author does not deal with civic action, he does cover those situations in which civic action becomes vital in winning the support of the local people.

Díaz Valderrama, (Maj.) Efraín. "Se justifica la acción cívica?" Revista del Ejército (Colombia), III (January 1963), 484.

In this article on Colombian civic action and reasons for the program, the author notes that the military is in the best position to help develop the country.

Duffy, (Col.) John J. "Signpost: Success in the Philippines," Army, July 1963, pp. 60-62. This is a general survey of civic action oriented toward the Philippine example.

Fletcher, (Capt.) James E. "Psychology in Civic Action," Infantry (November-December 1963), pp. 18-21.

In this article on civic action are presented the guidelines for leaders. Above all, according to Fletcher, the most important guideline is to work with village elders and cultivate the respect of leaders.

"Foreign Assistance Act, 1965," Congressional Quarterly (1965), p. 1720.

This article gives legislative background on military appropriations which funded civic action projects.

Gallegos Vencro, (Lt. Col.), Enrique. "Success in Peru," Military Review (February 1966), pp. 15-21.

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

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

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

Garrison, Norma H. "Have Skills Will Travel," Army Information Digest, February 1965.

The article describes activities of the 3rd Civil Affairs Detachment, U.S. Army Forces Southern Command. Based at Fort Clayton, C. Z., the members of this unit operate in fifteen countries of Latin America. The unit assists civic action programs by loaning technically qualified personnel to the various nations. Descriptions of the unit's activities in various Latin American nations are included in this good short article, which has an introduction to civic action in Latin America from the standpoint of U.S. participation.

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

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

_____. "Conflict, Civic Action, and Counterinsurgency," Orbis, X (Fall 1966) (available late December 1966).

Kennedy, (Col.) Kenneth W. "Civic Action As a Cold War Weapon" (U). Student thesis, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., March 9, 1962.

A member of the Corps of Engineers, Kennedy notes that civic action allows the military to assist the civil authorities in carrying out low cost, immediate impact social and economic projects. Civic action, he says, should begin at the community level. Kennedy believes that elements essential for civic action include:

1. Emphasis on the program for peasants.
2. Choice of projects which contribute to economic improvement such as roads, potable drinking water, and schools.
3. Cooperative ventures between local military and members of the community to develop a spirit of self-help.
4. Creation of initiative by encouraging the local community to make decisions.

The thesis offers a valuable background in both planning and conducting a civic action program.

Lansdale, (Brig. Gen.) Edward G. "Civic Action." Text of speech given at Counter-Guerrilla School, Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, N.C., February 24, 1961.

_____. "Las Fuerzas armadas de Bolivia," Las Fuerzas armadas de Bolivia en acción cívica. La Paz, Bolivia, 1964.

This pamphlet has an introduction by the Commander in Chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, Gen. Alfredo Ovando Candia. He commits the armed forces to strengthening the economy and reforming the social system of the nation. He also views civic action as useful in gaining popular support and respect for the military of Bolivia. Also included are descriptions of civic action in Bolivia and photographs of the projects.

Le May, (Gen.) Curtis E. "Civic Action by the Air Force: Address, October 19, 1963," Vital Speeches, XXX (December 15, 1963), 150-52.

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

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

Loeffke, (Lt.) Bernardo. "Brazil's Special Forces," Infantry, LII (January-February 1962), 45.

Author reviews self-generated expansion and training (with assistance of U.S. Special Forces handbook) of Brazilian Special Forces since 1957. Topics covered are counter guerrilla warfare, intelligence, rescue, guerrilla warfare, and civic action tasks.

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

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

Military Government Journal and Newsletter.

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

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

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

"President's Foreign Aid Message," Congressional Quarterly (1966), p. 342.

The article quotes President's message, including his request for greater emphasis on civic action.

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

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

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

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

Ramsey, (Capt.) Russell W. "Colombian Infantry Faces Insurgency," Infantry, LIV (November-December 1964), 4-8. Illustrations.

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

Rosson, (Maj. Gen.) William B. "Understanding Civic Action," Army, July 1963.

This brief article attempts to clarify the role of civic action as it applies to the military forces. Particularly significant to the U.S. military advisor who may become involved in programs of assistance to foreign peoples is the restatement of the Military Assistance Program's purpose to train, advise, and supply the indigenous military forces.

The author points out that the mission of the military is one part of a coordinated effort by a government to achieve national objectives. Civic action is the use of military forces and resources on projects useful to the local population which may also improve the standing of the military forces with that local population. The emphasis is on the integration of civic action programs with other efforts to achieve national objectives.

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

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

Scott, Thomas Paul. "The Civic Action Concept as Instrument of U.S. Foreign Aid Policy." Unpublished Master's thesis, The American University, School of International Service, December 10, 1964.

This thesis is useful for the background of civic action; the theory and definition of civic action are thoroughly covered. Scott gives a well-reasoned view of civic action's problems and dangers. He does not deal with individual country programs to any great extent, but the overall concept of military civic action is well handled.

Slover, (Col.) Robert H., in The Congressional Record, Vol. CVII, Appendix, 87th Cong., 1st Sess., June 1961, p. A4858.

An early article on reasons for civic action. One of the better-than-average sources on the subject.

. "This Is Military Civic Action," Army, July 1963.

In this general discussion of military civic action, Colonel Slover emphasizes the usefulness of military civic action in combating insurgency. He recognizes the importance of the military in developing "the economic and social fabric of a nation."

Colonel Slover describes the U.S. Army's organization for military civic action and how it is implemented in a nation. The importance of a preproject survey to establish the basis for the program is stressed. This article is an important statement of U.S. Army policy by an officer who has defended the military civic action program before Congress on various occasions.

Swarm, (Col.) William R., in Congressional Record, August 10, 1962, p. A6124.

A reprint of a speech about civic action made by Colonel Swarm, Commandant of the Civil Affairs School at Fort Gordon, this article is one of the best summaries of information on the program and includes a detailed definition.

U.S. Congress, Joint Committee Report, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Legislation on Foreign Relations with Explanatory Notes, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 1966.

Report includes a complete listing of legislation on foreign relations. Of particular interest are the various foreign assistance acts which provide for civic action projects. The book does not contain committee hearings, sometimes a valuable source of information.

U.S. Department of the Air Force. "Civic Action Is Part of Commando Role," Air Force Policy Letter for Commanders: Supplement No. 13 (June 1964), 24.

U.S. Department of the Army, "Military Civic Action," Troop Topics, 1964.

As part of Troop Topics, a series of information pamphlets, this number gives excellent general background on the program, its philosophy, and actual use throughout the world. This is a good, concise source on civic action.

U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. Foreign Assistance Act of 1964. H.R. 10502, 88th Cong., 2d Sess., 1964.

These Congressional hearings contain valuable testimony about civic action projects and military assistance programs. Though comments regarding civic action appear throughout the book, it includes important statements by Gen. Robert J. Wood, Director MAP (pp. 485, 535, 607, 743), and Gen. Andrew P. O'Meara, Southern Command (pp. 401-25). Other civic action material is given on pages 402, 415, 563-65.

U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. Foreign Assistance Act of 1966. Report Nos. H.R. 12449 and H.R. 12450, Part 7, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 1966, pp. 1040-45.

Perhaps one of the most comprehensive reports about civic action that has been given to a Congressional committee. The five-page section discusses U.S. military assistance funds for civic action programs during the fiscal years 1962 through 1966. The report contains a summary of civic action projects being performed by foreign military units, with special reports on Chile and Peru. The section ends with a basic principle definition of civic action.

U.S. Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations. Foreign Assistance 1966, S. 2859 and S. 2861, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 1966.

The Senate hearings do not contain much material on civic action. Lincoln Gordon is quoted, on page 539, as noting civic action to be a positive "contribution" in helping to modernize Latin American armies and economy.

Walterhouse, (Lt. Col.) Harry F. "Civic Action: A Counter and Cure for Insurgency," Military Review, XLII (August 1962), 47-54.

A staff member of the U. S. A. Civil Affairs School discusses principles of this effective and inexpensive weapon against insurgency. Careful planning, coordination, and wide use of Army resources may alter factors that communism exploits.

_____. "Good Neighbor in Uniform," Military Review XLV (February 1965), 10-18.

The author explains concept of civic action. He shows how the program developed in Guatemala and other areas. An account of how the program was accelerated as a result of the reserve callup in 1961 is also included.

Wyekoff, (Col.) Don P. "An American Peace Keeping Force," Marine Corps Gazette, XLIX (September 1965), 31.

The author points out that the military already has had useful training that may be valuable for civic projects. He notes that expansion of civic work is effective in fighting communism.

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

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

The army and navy are examined from the historical perspective resulting from adherence to European models: Germany for the army, England for the navy. The geographic, social, economic, and political influences of both services are examined.

A brief but useful description of the emergence of all three Argentine social classes is provided. Emphasis is placed on the failure of the middle class to act as a political stabilizer.

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

Argentine governments from Perón through Illia are analyzed in the light of military attitudes. The author believes that the military's role in Perón's overthrow was largely precipitated because his government retained few, if any, democratic forms.

Zoehrer makes two interesting points: (1) Communist influence never constituted a serious threat to Argentina; (2) the armed services are at least united on one point—they will tolerate no government which allows either Peronista or left-wing elements to gain power through legal processes.

No Argentine sources appear in the bibliography.

SECTION II

SOURCES USEFUL AS A BACKGROUND TO MILITARY CIVIC ACTION

The citations in this section are helpful in obtaining background information necessary to an understanding of military civic action. Many of the works deal with the U.S. Military Assistance Program, which includes military civic action as one of its facets. Like the entire bibliography, this section deals primarily with Latin America.

A. BOOKS

Adams, Richard N., et al. Social Change in Latin America Today: Its Implications for United States Policy. For Council on Foreign Relations; New York: Harper [c. 1960]. xiv, 353 pp.

A collection of articles on Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, and Mexico. Pertinent individual articles are listed under authors' names.

Amuzegar, Jahangir. Technical Assistance in Theory and Practice: The Case of Iran. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1966.

This general study of the Point Four aid program, as conducted in Iran, does not deal with civic action per se; however, the study is important in determining the value of such aid projects. Because of the similarities in techniques and goals of civic action and Point Four it is important that those in charge of civic action be aware of the successes and failures of Point Four. The study (financed by Ford Foundation) focuses on the effect of Point Four on the average village peasant.

Arensberg, Conrad M., and Niehoff, Arthur H. Introducing Social Change. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1964.

The authors list basic cultural factors necessary for successful introduction of new ideas or techniques to a society. They indicate some of the general principles that social scientists have learned in their study of cultural change. Although the authors do not provide answers to specific problems, this book is useful to those who must establish rapport in order to introduce change. The purpose of this book is to stimulate the American who is going overseas to be sensitive to the cultural problems that he is likely to encounter. The precepts defined in the book are also applicable to the training of Latin Americans for work in their own countries.

Bailey, Norman A. (ed.) Latin America: Politics, Economics, and Hemispheric Security. New York: Frederick A. Praeger for the Center for Strategic Studies of Georgetown University, 1965.

This book is a collection of specialized research monographs on Latin America. Edward Bernard Glick in Chapter 8 discusses "The Nonmilitary Use of the Latin American Military," focusing on military civic action. For annotation, see Glick, Edward Bernard, page 2.

Balch, Emily G., et al. Occupied Haiti. New York: Writers' Publishing Co., 1927. viii, 186 pp. App., ind. (LC-F1926.B17.)

Authors critically review background, civic action, public order, and legality of U.S. occupation of Haiti during the years of 1915 to 1926.

Batten, T. R. Communities and Their Development. London: Oxford University Press, 1957. 248 pp.

This book contains a discussion of the philosophy and techniques of community or grassroots development. The first 98 pages are especially recommended. Examples from a variety of geographical locations, mostly British colonies, enliven the reading. The book is written in nontechnical language with the community development worker in mind. While the discussion assumes that the worker is functioning in a national agency program, this assumption does not alter the appropriateness of the underlying principles for use in civic action.

Chapters 1 and 2 concern the definition and problems of community development; Chapter 3 deals with the cross-cultural barriers to the introduction of change; Chapter 4 concerns the techniques of introducing change; Chapter 5, "Directing Change," stresses the importance of the basic community development doctrine: a project should be oriented toward the needs of the people, rather than toward material development based on standardized programs.

Chapters 6, 7, and 8 are concerned with aspects of interesting communities in their own problems. Included are techniques of questioning, of gaining cooperation, of stimulating discussion, etc. Chapter 7 has a discussion of the special problems of disorganized or fractionated communities; Chapter 8 deals with the problems of development in city areas. The remaining chapters are concerned principally with the selection and training of workers.

Beals, Carleton. Latin America: World in Revolution. London: Abelard-Schuman [c. 1963]. 352 pp. Maps, bibl., ind.

The author criticizes U.S. policy and actions in Latin America, citing specific examples in Mexico, Bolivia, Argentina, Venezuela, Guatemala, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Colombia.

D'Antonio, William V., and Pike, Fredrick B. (eds.). Religion, Revolution, and Reform: New Forces for Change in Latin America. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1964. 276 pp.

Davis, H. P. Black Democracy: The Story of Haiti. New York: Dial Press, 1928. xiii, 370 pp. Maps, bibl., notes (LC-F1921.D26).

Part I provides a background study; Part II concerns the revolutionary period of 1908 to 1915 and U.S. intervention from 1915 to 1928. U.S. Marine countermeasures against insurgent Cacos and civic action program are discussed.

Davison, W. Phillips. Political Side-Effects of the Military Assistance Training Program (RM-2604). Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, July 20, 1961.

Draper Committee. Report of the President's Committee To Study the Military Assistance Program. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1959.

The entire question of military assistance came under intensive study in the closing years of the Eisenhower administration. As a result of extensive congressional debate, Eisenhower established a commission under William H. Draper to evaluate the entire program. The recommendations included the decentralization of program formulation

and the development of long-range planning. The committee reported that military aid should be influenced by whether appropriate strategy is of the long-term, short-term, cold-war, or hot-water variety. They recommended giving most military aid to countries on the Soviet periphery. Perhaps most important, the committee recommended that emerging nations, not faced with an immediate threat of Soviet aggression, should be given predominantly economic aid. The committee noted that the U.S. policy should encourage the military in underdeveloped countries to use their resources for economic objectives. From this recommendation came the current emphasis on civic action programs.

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

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

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

Erasmus, Charles J. Man Takes Control. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1961.

In this scholarly study of the nature of cultural causality, the author proposes certain principles of human motivation. Man is viewed as the active cognitive causal agent of culture. The book is documented throughout by specific case studies to illustrate his principles. The first five chapters deal with examples of directed change, one of the elements of his causal theory of culture. Chapters 6 to 8 deal with cultural development. Part III (Chapters 9 to 12) is an excellent case study of economic development and cultural change in a dual society of northwestern Mexico.

Another chapter, especially recommended for courses 2918, 2915, 2919 (pp. 77 to 97), explores the problems of presenting innovations where the receptivity to change depends on need for this new element. When innovation requires the administration of specialists, the interaction between the innovator and the subjects is crucial. The innovators must not only provide a demonstration which conveys to the subjects their sense of control over the innovation, they must also predict the various effects that may result. The social barrier, which may exist between the innovators and subjects, may hinder their interaction and therefore must not be discounted.

Still another chapter, especially recommended for course 2920 (pp. 183 to 332), is a case study of the cultural development of northwestern Mexico, the region of Southern Sonora, home of the Maya and Yaqui Indian tribes. The author points out that since the Cárdenas era, social interaction between the Mexican and Indian elements has increased. Yet, technological development has been hindered by the existence of a stratified society where there is unequal development between the urban and rural elements. This difference in the rate of change between town and country is an example of cultural lag, a

condition which illustrates the kind of adjustment problem likely to occur when technological development proceeds too rapidly in a dual society. The author notes the progress made in community development in this area and points out elements which must be considered in implementing the current programs. This section is helpful for planning community development programs.

Foster, George M. "Cultural Barriers to Change," Chapter 5 in Traditional Cultures and the Impact of Technological Change. New York: Harper & Bros., 1962, pp. 64-89.

This chapter is a comprehensive discussion of barriers to change related to the basic values and belief systems of the group. In the first section, the author discusses some typical values and attitudes that create barriers to technological innovation. Because of the passivity of backward societies, novelty and change have no strong appeal. The people are secure in the fatalistic attitude that whatever happens is willed from above and is not controllable by man, as whatever happens is supernaturally determined. These people consider their way best. Values associated with pride, dignity, and modesty are also likely to be barriers to the achievement of change.

The author discusses the structure of a culture—the ways of believing and doing things. A new idea may result in unexpected repercussions which are contrary to the innovator's goals. Consequently, the technical assistance worker should be alert to the compatibility of any innovation with the existing belief system. The many examples make this reading interesting and meaningful.

. "Social Barriers to Change," Chapter 6 in Traditional Cultures and the Impact of Technological Change. New York: Harper & Bros., 1962, pp. 90-110.

For a full appreciation of the barriers to technological change, one must understand how the interpersonal relations of people affect their thinking. The author considers the various social structures of a peasant society that determine the amount and type of technological change that can be introduced. He looks first at the importance of the small group, including the family and small social groupings. Here, modern technological change meets resistance because the demand for individualism tears a person away from the personalized security he feels within his group.

Foster discusses the social structure of the village as a whole, especially the barriers caused by caste and class which prevent social mobility. Other barriers which he analyzes are vested interests, intravillage factionalism, and traditional authority. Involved persons believe they are likely to lose something if there is change and, consequently, resist new ideas. To introduce an innovation, it is important to know where authority and influence exist within the village.

This article is written in an easy-to-understand manner and is well illustrated with specific examples drawn from the author's experience.

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

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

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

Goldenberg, Boris. The Cuban Revolution and Latin America. Oxford, England: Blackwell's, 1965.

Gude, Edward W. Internal Dynamics of Conflict and Change: Arms Control and Internal Warfare. Bedford, Mass.: Strategic Studies Dept., Space and Information System Division, Spring, 1963. 39 pp.

General study of problems associated with rapid social change occurring in the developing areas. U.S. policy objectives are to make sure these countries develop a friendly attitude toward the United States. The role of the military in these countries (and civic action) is mentioned on pages 10, 34, 35.

Gude, Edward W., Bobrow, Davis B., Abt, Clark C. Arms Controls in the Developing Areas. Bedford, Mass.: Raytheon Co., Strategic Studies Dept., Missile and Space Division, 1963. 155 pp.

Valuable as a background study, this report deals with problems faced by developing nations (in this case arms control). The study deals generally with guerrilla warfare and military machines of the developing nations. The most valuable section is a report by D. B. Bobrow on "The Limitations of Civic Action," one of the few articles available which examines pros and cons of the program. Since most material found in the United States leans towards the pro attitude, any study on the con attitude deserves special attention.

Harrison, John P. "The Role of the Intellectual in Fomenting Change: The University," Explosive Forces in Latin America. Edited by John J. TePaske and Sydney Nettleton Fisher. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1964.

Hays, Samuel P., Jr. Measuring the Results of Development Projects, UNESCO. Paris: UNESCO, 1961. 97 pp.

This book deals with the broad problem of evaluating project results. Most of the material concerns techniques of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data. Also discussed are projects and the specification of project goals. The most pertinent parts are those that might furnish survey techniques for civic action teams. The author deals with the gathering of data from people directly involved in the development project (pages 37-55) and with systematizing data before, during, and after the project (pages 60-74).

Hermes, Walter G. "Survey of the Development of the Role of the U. S. Army Military Advisor," Histories Division, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army (n.d.).

Hermes presents good background on growth of civic action program, as well as a brief but valuable tracing of legislative history.

Higgins, Gerald J. Civic Affairs in Future Armed Conflict. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University, Operations Research Office, 1960. 43 pp.

This study analyzes the nature of future armed conflict, discusses the most likely civic affairs requirements in representative military operations, and suggests a possible concept of organization. Also covered are the broad general aspects of civil affairs which may be valuable for background material on civic action.

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

Chapter 7 (pp. 132-43) deals with the Peace Corps and describes the problems encountered by volunteers engaged in community development programs in Colombia. Some emphasis is placed on the contrasts between North American and Latin American concepts of individual and community responsibility for self-help and community welfare. Also cited are methods used to overcome apathy and resistance.

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

This Spanish-language study of social change in Latin America is the most recent of a limited number of scientific examinations of Latin American Society. While research for the study indicates a major interest in the socioreligious aspect, the study is written as a background discussion of the causative factors of social unrest in Latin America and suggests feasible ways to effect nonviolent changes. This study may be useful as a textbook or as a background reading reference for students.

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

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

Huntington, Samuel P. Recent Writings in Military Politics. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1962.

Janowitz, Morris. The Military in the Political Development of New Nations—An Essay in Comparative Analysis. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.

Johnson, John J. The Role of the Military in Underdeveloped Countries. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1962.

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

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

King, James E., Jr. The Future Prospects of a Military Responsibility. SP-55, 1958 (Civil Affairs Concept). Washington, D.C.: Johns Hopkins University, Operations Research Office, June 1958.

Lewis, Osear. "The Culture of Poverty," Explosive Forces in Latin America. Edited by John J. TePaske and Sydney Nettleton Fisher. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1964.

This paper discusses the cause and effect of poverty in the cultural development of the lower economic sector of the mass in any culture. The author views the culture of poverty as a noncompetitive element of a society which has managed to insulate itself from the competitive environment in which it lives. This concept provides one plausible explanation of popular apathy toward social innovation and progress. This phenomenon is one of the major stumbling blocks to the success of civic action programs.

Montgomery, John D. The Politics of Foreign Aid: American Experience in Southeast Asia. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1962.

Author discusses the policy of giving and receiving aid; he alternates between general considerations and specific cases. Montgomery feels this combined approach has a real advantage, because it permits policy issues to emerge and gives them the vitality of immediate experience. The author's discussion of civic action in Vietnam shows the basic problems that developed in the program—particularly that of rivalry among various government agencies. Generally, he felt that civic action failed in the 1950's. Author gives a brief though complete description of the civic action program as it developed in Vietnam in the 1950's.

Powelson, John P. Latin America: Today's Economic and Social Revolution. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964. 303 pp.

Pye, Lucian W. "Armies in the Process of Political Modernization," The Role of the Military in Underdeveloped Countries. Edited by J. J. Johnson. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, pp. 69-89.

Pye notes that most experts thought the intellectuals, the political parties, and the like would inherit the political power in the newly developing nations. No one expected the military to assume a decision-making position. This accounts for the small amount of knowledge and research on army-dominated governments. Another factor which may have limited research is the traditional Western prejudice against politicians in uniform.

Pye tries to show that although army rule may lead to sterile authoritarianism, it may also lead to vigorous development. A factor which determines the path to take is the extent to which a modernized army can influence attitudes in other sectors of society. The discussion of these two factors is the heart of Pye's article. His conclusion is that "the military in the underdeveloped countries can make a major contribution to strengthening essentially administrative functions."

This relatively short article answers many questions (and exposes most of the problems) concerning the military as an active political group in underdeveloped countries.

Raymond, Jack. Power at the Pentagon. New York: Harper & Row, 1964.

Since World War II the role and influence of the U.S. military organization has expanded to a point undreamed of before the war. The expansion has included the development of civic action programs throughout the world. Raymond notes that U.S. soldiers work with local military units on projects worthwhile to the local population (page 114), a technique which enhances the image of both local and U.S. military forces. A brief description of projects throughout the world appears on pages 115 to 118.

Reichel-Dolmatoff, Gerardo and Alicia. The People of Aritama. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1961.

This book is the result of the authors' intensive study of a mestizo village located in the northern Colombian piedmont. The authors, a husband and wife team, are trained in medicine as well as being professional sociologists. The book is an exhaustive description of a poverty-stricken rural community, its way of life, its physical makeup, and the tensions that burden its blighted inhabitants. The study is divided into three parts: Part I, "Fundamental Conditions of Individual Existence," includes the geographical and ethnographical setting, the health characteristics, the food supply, and the sociopsychological foundations of the community. Part II, "Specific Institutional Forms of Local Life," includes forms of social relationships, such as family, race, and class relationships; forms of production and property; and the forms of the distribution of labor. In Part III, "Cultural Configurations of Reality," are the outlines of concepts regarding,

and incidence of, disease and illness; the dimensions of the supernatural; and the dimensions of consciousness. Of particular interest is the description of the inhabitants' receptivity, or lack of it, to advice, aid, or guidance from outside the community.

Riddleberger, Peter B. Military Roles in Developing Countries: An Inventory of Past Research and Analysis. (Research Memorandum 65-2.) Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, 1965. 182 pp.

This report is organized into three sections. Part I consists of a general discussion on the state of knowledge about military roles: types of research performed, relationship of research to changing U.S. objectives and policy, need for further study, and a summary of general knowledge about military establishments for four major regions of the world. Part II consists of an inventory of findings and conclusions about military roles in the developmental process; these are in the form of general statements selected from the literature and categorized by types of social, economic, political, and military functions. Part III is a detailed annotated bibliography of the references used in compiling this report. The report provides a comprehensive, though not necessarily all-inclusive, perspective of the present state of knowledge, need for further study, and the various approaches and frames of reference employed by experts who have already addressed this problem.

A Preliminary Bibliography on Studies on the Roles of Military Establishments in Developing Nations. Washington, D.C.: The American University, Special Operations Research Office, July 1963.

This is an initial bibliographic listing of unclassified studies—primarily nonexternal-defense roles—of the military establishments in developing nations. Entries are incomplete and have not yet been critically evaluated. Works are restricted to English sources, published primarily since World War II, which were identified in an initial survey of the literature. Sources listed were limited to those which directly treat the topic of military roles—either as a primary focus of the study, or as a major part of a broader, or differently focused, study.

Ruben, Jacob A. Your Hundred Billion Dollars. Philadelphia, Pa.: Chilton Books, 1964.

Sanders, I. T. (ed.). "The Central Government and Community Development," in Community Development and National Change. Washington, D.C.: International Cooperation Administration, 1958, pp. 15-21.

Although concerned mainly with community development, this paper furnishes some penetrating insights into political processes and problems at the grassroot's level. The author discusses how people can be provided with the means for expressing their political interests, the struggle between the politician and the administrator (professional civil servant) on the local scene, and peasant pressure groups.

This paper is somewhat disorganized because it is written as a symposium discussion. However, all the material is interesting, and the reader can pick out the relevant points.

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

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

Although it is difficult to read chapters out of context, Chapters 2 and 3 give the best understanding of the program. Chapter 2 shows the problems faced in active insurgency, the failure of the Republic to respond, and the creation of EDCOR. Chapter 3 describes the first civic action project undertaken by EDCOR. The book deals with only one situation and country, and the reader should be able to draw appropriate generalizations.

Smith, (Maj.) Julian C., et al. Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua. Quantico, Va.: Marine Corps Schools, 1937. xiii, 465 pp. App. AL-UA607.N5U58/1937.

Authors discuss National Constabulary of Nicaragua, which was trained and commanded by U. S. Marines, 1927 to 1932—its organization, antibandit military operations, civic action, and general effectiveness.

United Nations. "Introduction" and "Methods of Community Development," Chapters 1 and 4, in Social Progress Through Community Development. New York: United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, 1955, pp. 5-15, 76-97.

This book has valuable discussions on community development. Chapter 1 contains discussion of the problems involved in community development: the definition, content, and basic elements of community development, and the worldwide setting of community development. Chapter 4 deals with methods of assessing community needs, communication, providing community facilities and external assistance, and coordination.

Written in a concise style, in the form of a manual, this book should be a good general introduction to the concepts of community development (the other chapters are more technical or are case studies).

. "Obstacles to Economic Development," The Underdeveloped Lands. Edited by DeVere E. Pentony. San Francisco: Chandler, 1960, pp. 98-113; also in United Nations Review, V (March 1959), 19-27.

Economic problems facing underdeveloped countries are discussed in this second series of articles for the lay reader being written by the United Nations. Five problems singled out for discussion are (1) inefficient agriculture, (2) inadequate economic structure and production, (3) weak public administration, (4) weak international position, and (5) population and social problems. Although the title headings are somewhat vague, the discussion itself is specific and well organized.

. "Study Kit No. 1," Social Progress Through Local Action. New York, 1953.

Thirty-four items are included for use as supplementary reading material on community development; almost all are reprints from periodicals. Some items deal with background and theory, but most items are case studies covering practically every area of the world. The material is somewhat disjointed; in the preface the kit is described as ". . . raw material for study and discussion." This kit may also be of value to the student after returning to his home station.

U. S. Agency for International Development. Proposed Economic Assistance Programs FY 1967 (Summary presentation to the Congress). Washington, D. C. : Government Printing Office, 1966.

This booklet describes all AID projects currently underway throughout the world. It is necessary to be aware of these commitments in a study of civic action, as such AID programs are often coordinated with military assistance programs. The 1966 version, unlike the earlier versions, does not contain a summary of military assistance programs. Earlier versions of the book also contain brief descriptions of civic action projects throughout the world.

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

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

U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. Special Study Mission to Latin America: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, House Report No. 223, 88th Cong., 1st Sess., 1963.

This material provides an excellent background for the countries covered. Pages 8 and 46 give important explanations and recommendations about civic action. In addition, the booklet contains general recommendations for Latin American policy as well as sections dealing with the modern political histories of the countries involved. Generally, the study recommends the expansion of civic action projects.

U. S. International Cooperation Administration. The Dramatic Story of Helping Others To Help Themselves. Washington, D. C. : Department of State Publication 6815, July 1959.

Weisbord, Albert. Latin American Actuality. New York: Citadel Press, 1964.

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

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

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

Prepared for the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, this study evaluates the effects of military aid on Latin America. Specifically, Wolf discusses the problem pointed out by critics of military aid: Does military aid eventually lead to military control or undue influence in civilian government? Wolf relies on the political data obtained by UCLA professor Russell H. Fitzgibbon (see American Political Science Review, Spring 1956, pp. 65-77). Fitzgibbon's study provides the level of political democracy and the change in this level relative to the other Latin American countries. Although Wolf admits this approach is crude at best, he uses the Fitzgibbon study to prove the Wolf thesis on military aid. Yet, to help justify this rather weak effort, Wolf concludes that "we need closer study, better observation, and more understanding before we can make accurate and useful generalizations in this field."

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

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

development. The study sets up models to use under regional groupings for Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations—Americas. New York: Worldmark Press, Inc., 1963.

B. JOURNALS, PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND UNPUBLISHED PAPERS

Adams, Richard N. "The Evolution of Culture in Contemporary Latin America." Unpublished thesis presented before the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Philadelphia, April 9, 1965.

In this paper, Adams distinguishes between the kinds of social problems imposed upon various cultures by modern technological development. He points out that the evolutionary development of new social institutions is intimately associated with the evolution of technocracy. When technological intrusion from a foreign culture is at the base of a problem, the resolution tends to be revolutionary.

The thesis is specifically related to the problems of military civic action in its role as an ameliorant to the effects of social revolution.

"After Nineteen Years We Leave Haiti," Marine Corps Gazette, XIX (August 1934), 21-24. (LC-VE7. M4.)

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

"Arms, Men and Military Aid," Eastern Economist, December 31, 1965, pp. 1232-54.

Auletta, (Lt. Col.) Anthony J. "Ten Nation Progress Report," Army, July 1963.

This article reports on military civic action programs in Korea, Guatemala, Ecuador, Chile, Turkey, Jordan, Ethiopia, South Vietnam, Thailand, and Burma.

The article on Guatemala seems like idealistic propaganda for the military civic action program. Primarily concerned with literacy training and medical aid, the Guatemalan program can hardly be considered as nation-building, except indirectly; in addition, the scope of the program is small. The stated purpose of the program is not nation-building but an attempt to improve the armed forces image.

The report on Ecuador is interesting because it gives some guidelines for possible programs for Latin America in general. Not mentioned in the article are the problems of a lack of interest in the Ecuadorian army for civic action, political difficulties, and a military that is stoutly defending the present power structure.

The report on Chile is useful; it describes a program in operation for many years with only a few U. S. personnel who act as advisors and observers, not as directors of operations.

Bagnulo, A. H. The Country Team. Carlisle Barracks, Pa.: U. S. Army War College, 1960. 44 pp.

Buitron, Aníbal. "Community Development in Theory and in Practice," Community Development Review, VI (September 1961), 14-21.

The author contends that the concept of community development needs to be revised. As presently conceived, the theory cannot always be put into practice. He points out that the definition of community development (the United Nations definition) includes two things: (1) the necessity for the active participation of the people, with as much dependence as possible upon their initiative, and (2) the necessity for technical and other services by the

government. In many places, Buitron states, these two essential elements do not exist. The people have been disillusioned for so long that all confidence, initiative, and hope have vanished. Only after this disillusionment has been overcome can community development begin. As for necessity for technical and other government services, in many cases the national government will not or cannot furnish resources.

Chuong, Tran Van. "The War of Aid in the World," Vital Speeches of the Day, XXIV (December 15, 1957), 134-36.

Codó, Enrique Martínez. "The Military Problems in Latin America," Military Review, XLIV (August 1964), 11-19. III.

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

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

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

"Community Development: Concept and Description." Background paper for the CARE-Peace Corps Community Development Project. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University, July 7, 1961. 28 pp. (Mimeographed.)

This is a better-than-average introduction to community development because it draws together many concepts. It is composed of five short articles:

"Community Development Definitions" (pages 1-3) includes official definitions from the U.N., ICA, and national programs of India and the Philippines.

"Values and Principles of Community Development" (pages 4-7) deals with theoretical aspects such as the importance of human resources, the idea of helping people to help themselves, etc.

"Community Development" (pages 10-23), the longest of the articles, discusses the history of community development as a movement and certain national programs, especially Indian and Korean.

"Some Characteristics of and Uses for Community Development" is simply a listing of nine points on one page of text.

"Community Development: A Single Village Illustrates Techniques and Results of Growing Rural Movement" is not a case study, as the title would indicate, but a summary of the hoped-for results of community development.

Presented together, these articles make a comprehensive and coherent introduction to community development. The articles move smoothly from definition to principles, history, characteristics, and results.

Dame, Hartley F. "Introduction to the Need for Latin American Studies," World Affairs, CXXVIII, No. 3 (October, November, December 1965), 155-62.

The author warns against the consequences of evaluating or judging a foreign culture in terms of the social and cultural values of the observer's own culture. The same condition prevails in the dual cultures of emerging nations where a substantive cultural gap exists between the elite and the masses.

Dube, S. C. "Some Problems of Communication in Rural Community Development," Economic Development and Cultural Change, V, No. 2 (January 1957-), 129-46.

This article is concerned with the communication problems involved in attempting to successfully implement a rural community development program in India. Since many similar problems are found in other countries, this information should be of interest to community development workers in all areas of the world.

Dube discusses the procedure and success of the following methods of communication: slogans, pictures and posters, pamphlets and publications, movies, tournaments and competitions, exhibitions and conferences, propaganda meetings, fraternization, visits by dignitaries, meetings and speeches, social education classes and community centers, camps and sightseeing tours, work with local agents of change, demonstrations, and public participation.

The author emphasizes that successful communication depends upon its adaptation to the culture, value system, attitude, and world view of the recipient community.

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

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

Francis, Michael J. "Military Aid to Latin America in the U.S. Congress," Journal of Inter-American Studies, VI (July 1964), 389-404.

This excellent article summarizes the development of U.S. military aid to Latin America, particularly as viewed by the executive and legislative branches. Francis effectively shows changes in rationale and attitudes by both branches regarding such military aid. The study traces military aid beginning in World War II and touches briefly on civic action.

Freuelin, (Lt. Col.) Robert N. The French Army and Counterinsurgency Operations. Fort Bragg, N.C.: U.S. Army Special Warfare Center, January 1964. 24 pp.

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

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

Hasbun, Rafael Humberto. Consideraciones sociojurídicas entorno al militarismo latinoamericano. Tesis para el título de licenciado en derecho. México, D.F.: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Derecho, 1965.

Hauser, Philip M. "Cultural and Personal Obstacles to Economic Development in the Less Developed Areas," Human Organization, XVIII, No. 2 (1959), 78-84.

Hauser discusses two types of cultural and personal obstacles to technical and economic development: (1) the values and attitudes resulting from a colonial heritage and (2) indigenous cultural values of the type emphasized in other articles in this section.

Included in his discussion of the impact of a country's colonial background are loss of leadership, unabsorbed foreign peoples (the colonizers), overurbanization, strong nationalism and distrust of the white race, and mass disillusionment due to a slow rate of growth. The barriers created by indigenous values and beliefs are: the emphasis on religious rather than material aspects of life; class stratification and age status, which make personal advancement difficult; lack of group or national consciousness; and very high birth rates.

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

Guerrilla training bases exist in several "quasi-autonomous" rural areas of Colombia. Peasants of these areas have been armed, organized, and disciplined by Communists amid the violence which has characterized Colombia since 1948.

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

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

"'HOW' of Community Development," Community Development Bulletin (now Community Development Review), No. 2 (September 1956), 67-70.

This is a brief introduction to some of the techniques of community development through a discussion of nine practical problems: (1) how people are brought together; (2) how they are democratically organized; (3) how to get average villagers to participate; (4) how to start discussions and thinking; (5) how people decide on the things they think they need; (6) how they judge the priority of the things they want; (7) how committees operate; (8) how people are persuaded that they can do something for themselves; and (9) how they will go about getting help from a higher level of government.

The ideas are clearly presented but, unfortunately, the discussion of each problem is limited to one or two paragraphs.

Johnson, Lyndon B. "Foreign Aid: Message of the President to the Congress," Department of State Bulletin, L (April 6, 1964), 518-22.

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

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

Kelsey, Carl. "The American Intervention in Haiti and the Dominican Republic," Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, 1922.

The sociologist examines U.S. actions and discusses what future U.S. policy in these countries should be. He is sympathetic toward the idea of independence for both.

Kilmartin, (1st Lt.) Robert C. "Indoctrination in Santo Domingo," Marine Corps Gazette, VII (December 1922), 377-86. (LC-VE7.M4.)

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

Klausen, Arne Martin. "Technical Assistance and Social Conflict," Journal of Peace Research, No. 1 (1964), 5-18. Chart.

Kutger, Joseph Peter. "The Military Assistance Program: Symphysis of U.S. Foreign and Military Policies." Ph.D. thesis, University of Colorado. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Microfilms, 1961.

Lansdale, (Brig. Gen., USAF) Edward G. (ed.) "Civic Action Helps Counter the Guerrilla Threat," Army Information Digest, XVII (June 1962), 52.

This concise article about purposes of civic action contains standard definition and is good background material.

_____. "The Free Citizen in Uniform," Readings in Counter-Guerrilla Operations. (Rev.) Fort Bragg, N. C.: U. S. Army Special Warfare School, 1961. (Mimeographed, unpagged.)

Future civil affairs officers are told that civic action is at the center of cold war conflict against Communist insurgency.

Leacacos, John P. "The Search for and Development of Soldier-Statesmen," Army, April 1963, p. 51.

This good background article on civic action notes the purpose of the new role for the military. It traces civic action from the early days of our country's development and emphasizes the role of nationals in their civic action programs abroad.

Lerner, Daniel, and Robinson, Richard D. "Swords and Ploughshares: The Turkish Army as a Modernizing Force," World Politics, XIII, No. 1 (1960), 19-44.

The authors discuss the impact of modernization on the concept and structure of military forces of underdeveloped countries. After World War II the Turkish Army was forced to modernize in order to assimilate U. S. foreign assistance. The authors discuss eleven major changes in the attitudes of the Turkish General Staff; they also describe civic action projects (literacy programs and highway construction) undertaken by the Turkish Army in recent years.

Many of the problems that faced the Turkish Army in developing civic action projects are similar to those being encountered in Latin America.

Two sections of the study are not directly related to civic action: the first section deals with the early history of the Turkish Army and the final section discusses the 1960 army coup.

Lieuwen, Edwin. "Militarism in Latin America: A Threat to the Alliance for Progress," The World Today, XIX (May 1963), 193-99.

_____. "The Military: A Revolutionary Force," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, CCCXXXIV (March 1961), 30-40.

A general summary of the role of the military in Latin America, this work has limited value. Such statements as "Cuba is the only Latin American country in which the military still supports social reform," would no doubt lead to considerable debate, even in view of the fact that Lieuwen was writing in 1961. Nevertheless, it is desirable to be aware of Lieuwen's broad general views before beginning studies in specialized areas.

Little, (Lt. Col.) John T. Military Influence in Latin American Politics: Force For or Against Communism? Thesis No. 2545. Air University Library.

Lord, John. "American Aid After Clay," Far Eastern Economic Review (July 25, 1963), 224-26.

McGregor, E. W. The Ugly American Military Adviser. Carlisle Barracks, Pa.: U. S. Army War College, 1960. 99 pp.

Miller, (Lt. Col.) Charles. "Diplomatic Spurs," Marine Corps Gazette, XIX (February 1935), 43-50; (August 1935), 35-55. (LC-VE7.M4.)

Author reviews experiences of 2nd Brigade USMC during U. S. intervention in the Dominican Republic, 1916-22. Suppression of organized and individual banditry and outlawry was cause for greatest expenditure of military effort.

Mills, (Lt. Col. USMC) Neil N. "An Analysis of Civic Action in Selected Underdeveloped Countries." Unpublished thesis, U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 1964.

Mrazek, (Col.) James E. "Civil Assistance in Action," Military Review, XXXV (October 1955), 30-36.

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

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

Neptune, E. M., Jr. "Some Sociological Considerations in Planning Foreign Medical Assistance Programs," Military Medicine, CXXVII (April 1962).

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

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

Powell, John Duncan. "Military Assistance and Militarism in Latin America," The Western Political Quarterly, XVIII (June 1965), 382-92.

The author thinks the military assistance program in Latin American nations conflicts with the Alliance for Progress, since it strengthens the military rather than the police, thereby weakening civil authority.

Pye, Lucian W. "The Social and Political Implications of Community Development," Community Development Review, V (December 1960), 11-21; also in Report of the SEATO Conference on Community Development. Baguio, Philippines, December 1960, pp. 101-109.

Pye regards community development as a multidimensional attack on the complex problems of social, economic, and political development. Community development stimulates changes on all fronts and reduces the stresses of these changes. In the political realm, community development contributes to bridging the gap between the national leadership and the rural masses. This results in a sense of national identity and brings a new degree of order to the entire modernization process.

Probably because Pye deals with so many general concepts in these nine pages, some of the points that he tries to make are a little vague.

"Quick Response in Panama," Army Information Digest, February 1965.

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

Raupe, C. "Success of Foreign Aid: It Must Continue," Vital Speeches, XXX (April 15, 1964), 406-409.

Selton, Robert W. "United States Military Assistance." A term paper for Seminar in Contemporary International Relations ("Role of the Military in Underdeveloped Nations"). The American University, Washington, D. C., Fall 1963.

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

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

Slover, (Col.) Robert H. "Action Through Civic Action," Army Information Digest, XVII (October 1962), 7.

The author gives definition and background on civic action and notes program in Colombia.

U. S. Agency for International Development. Community Development, Vols. I-VIII, Series A; Vol. I, Series B. Washington, D. C., 1962.

These pamphlets, training publications averaging twenty pages, are written for indigenous community development personnel with a limited educational background. Translations are expected to be available. The titles of the respective volumes are: "An Introduction to CD for Village Workers"; "Making Council Meetings More Successful"; "Conference on Conference Planning"; "The Village-AID Worker and Democratic Program Planning"; and "Five Community Development Stories out of West Africa."

U. S. Department of the Army. Economic Structures in Social Systems. (Advanced Sheet for Course No. 5715, Civil Affairs School, Fort Gordon, Ga.)

This paper contains a report on relationships between each economic organization and its society, in order to evaluate the interacting effects. Feudal, mercantile, and industrial societies are examined. In addition, the paper provides a valuable discussion of problems such as friction and lag in development of society, contrasting conditions in different economies, and problems inherent in economic and social development. Although good background for developing a civic action program, this work lacks guidance on civic action or civil affairs per se.

U. S. Department of Defense, Assistant Secretary. Military Assistance Data for Debate. Washington, D. C., 1966. 17 pp.

This pamphlet was designed for students participating in the National High School Forensic Series (1966-67) to assist debaters in preparation for discussion of the proposition "that the foreign aid program of the United States should be limited to nonmilitary assistance." Pamphlet gives the Defense Department's view supporting military aid, some helpful MAP statistics, and an accompanying bibliography. Page 13 contains information on civic action.

. Military Assistance Facts, February 15, 1965.

The booklet gives an excellent brief summary—one of the best—of the origin of the military aid program. Tables summarize grant aid, direct sales, credit assistance, excess stocks, and other categories on the military aid program of the United States.

U.S. Department of State. Role of the Military in Less Developed Countries: January 1958-February 1964: A Selected Bibliography. External Research Paper 147, March 1964.

Although the selections listed do not deal with civic action per se, this bibliography does contain an excellent, though somewhat brief section on the military in developing countries.

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

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

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

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

Vélez, Ernesto, and Feder, Ernest. The Lagging Growth of the Cooperative Movement in Colombia. STACA Report, Ministry of Agriculture, Bogotá, Colombia, August 1961.

The authors examine the extent to which cooperatives enter into the national economy of Colombia. They also comment on the acceptance or rejection of cooperatives by rural and urban societies.

Walterhouse, (Lt. Col.) Harry F. "Civic Action: A Counter and Cure for Insurgency," Military Review LXII (August 1962), 47.

This article stresses the purposes of civic action.

Yarborough, (Maj. Gen.) William P. "What Every Conventional Force Commander Should Know About Guerrillas," Army, XIII (July 1963), 22-26.

Author discusses background and motivation of guerrillas. This material is necessary in the development of a civic action program; however, the article contains little on civic action per se.

SECTION III
SOURCES USEFUL IN THE STUDY OF MILITARY CIVIC ACTION IN
SPECIFIC LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS

Citations in this section are divided by nations. Some works are by nationals of their respective countries, and others are by foreign observers. There is little literature available concerning military civic action or nation-building in specific Latin American nations.

COUNTRIES

Argentina

Child, (Capt.) John. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, p. 9.
See annotation on page 9.

"II^a Brigada de Caballería en la Acción Cívica," Revista de Defensa Nacional (Argentina), V, Nos. 13 and 14 (January-August 1966), 33-40.

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

Zoehrer, H. A. "The Armed Services of Argentina: A Comparative Analysis of Civil-Military Relationships." Unpublished thesis, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar in Contemporary International Relations—Roles of the Military Establishments in Developing Nations (33.700-xm), December 22, 1963.
See annotation on page 15.

Bolivia

Child, (Capt.) John. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Area of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, pp. 11, 19, 25.

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

See annotation on page 10.

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

Erickson, Edwin E., et al. U.S. Army Area Handbook for Bolivia. The American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1963.
The handbook on Bolivia, like all Army Area Handbooks in this series, is designed as an introduction to and a description of the country. A brief description of the

Chaco War appears on page 406; knowledge of the ramifications of this war is necessary in understanding the attitude of the Bolivian populace and the rise of the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario. Civic action in Bolivia became more important after the 1952 reorganization of the armed forces.

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

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

See annotation on page 11.

Padilla, Luíz. "Revolution and Counterrevolution in Bolivia," World Marxist Review, August 1965, pp. 17-23.

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

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

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

Author examines causes, reforms, and ramifications of 1952 revolution. Excellent background study.

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

"Report of Engineer Survey Team—Bolivia." For Commander in Chief, Caribbean Command. Quarry Heights, C. Z., May 18, 1962, p. 3.

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

Brazil

Child, (Capt.) John. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, p. 9.

See annotation on page 9.

Hanning, Hugh. The Peaceful Uses of Military Forces. New York: Frederick A. Praeger (to be published in April 1967).

See annotation on page 3.

Chile

Child, (Capt.) John. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, p. 9.

See annotation on page 9.

González Rojas, René. Contribución de las fuerzas armadas al desarrollo económico: Hacia una revisión de conceptos convenientes para los países subdesarrollados. Santiago, Chile: Editorial Universitaria, S.A., 1965. (A partial translation of this document has been made by the Defense Intelligence Agency [translation number LN 138-65]: pages 11-14, 17-53, 53-145.)

See annotation on pages 2-3.

Hanning, Hugh. The Peaceful Uses of Military Forces. New York: Frederick A. Praeger (to be published in April 1967).

See annotation on page 3.

U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. Foreign Assistance Act of 1966. Report Nos. H.R. 12449 and H.R. 12450, Part 7, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 1966, pp. 1040-45.

See annotation on page 14.

Colombia

Barrera Rueda, (Mayor) Oscar Leonel, "Acción psicológica en apoyo de operaciones contra guerrillas," Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas, X, No. 30 (January-February 1965), n.p.

Article describes methods being employed by Colombian armed forces against guerrilla activities.

Child, (Capt.) John. "The Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Military." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Latin America (33.784), December 27, 1965, pp. 19, 26.

See annotation on page 9.

_____. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America."

Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, p. 6.

See annotation on page 9.

Díaz Valderrama, (Maj.) Efraín. "Se justifica la acción cívica?" Revista del Ejército (Colombia), III (January 1963), 484.

See annotation on page 10.

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

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

Hanning, Hugh. The Peaceful Uses of Military Forces. New York: Frederick A. Praeger (to be published in April 1967).

See annotation on page 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nusbaum, (Lt. Col.) Keith C. "Bandidos," Military Review, XLIII (July 1963), 20-25. III. See annotation on page 31.

U.S. Department of the Army. "Military Civic Action," Troop Topics, 1964.

Vasquez, Alvaro. "Combining All Forms of Revolutionary Struggle in Colombia," World Marxist Review, IX, No. 4 (April 1966), 32-34.

An article by a Colombian Communist Party member exhorting the party, among other things, to study new "'Anti-Guerrilla Tactics' in which an important part is played by the political aspect and so-called 'military civic action'. . . [these] tactics add up to a complex of political, social and military measures carried out with the help of the United States." Also emphasized are the importance of winning over the nationalistic-minded officer sector of the Colombian Army, disgruntled by the "overlordship of the U.S. military missions."

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

Cuba

Child, (Capt.) John. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, p. 9. See annotation on page 9.

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

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

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

Dominican Republic

"Acción cívica en las fuerzas armadas," Fuerzas Armadas (Dominican Republic), XVII, No. 144 (August-September 1966), 23-32.

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

Kilmartin, (1st Lt.) Robert C. "Indoctrination of Santo Domingo," Marine Corps Gazette, VII (December 1922), 377-86. (LC-VE7.M4).

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

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

Ecuador

Child, (Capt.) John. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, pp. 10, 28.
See annotation on page 9.

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

U.S. Department of the Army. Military Civic Action. Washington, D.C.: Civic Action Branch (n.d.).

This is one of the most comprehensive official publications on military civic action. It is an outline of how to operate such a program.

In addition to a brief historical sketch of the development of civic action, the booklet contains an evaluation of programs in Ecuador, Guatemala, and Colombia.

Guatemala

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

Child, (Capt.) John. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, pp. 10, 19, 26.

See annotation on page 9.

Hanning, Hugh. The Peaceful Uses of Military Forces. New York: Frederick A. Praeger (to be published in April 1967).

See annotation on page 3.

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

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

Price, James R. Unpublished interview with Frank Traiber, Adult Education Advisor (Literacy) to the U.S. AID Mission in Guatemala. Cleveland, Ohio, August 3, 1963.
See annotation on pages 12-13.

U.S. Department of the Army. Military Civic Action. Washington, D.C.: Civic Action Branch (n.d.).

(See annotation under Ecuador).

Haiti

Balch, Emily G., et al. Occupied Haiti. New York: Writers' Publishing Company, 1927.
See annotation on page 17.

McCroeklin, J. H. Garde d'Haiti. Annapolis, Md.: U.S. Naval Institute, 1956. xv, 262 pp.
Ill., bibl., app., ind. (LC-F1927.M3.)

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

Mexico

Child, (Capt.) John. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, p. 9.
See annotation on page 9.

Nicaragua

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

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

Panama

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

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

Paraguay

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

A detailed and comprehensive account of the civic action activities of the Paraguayan armed forces. However, the lack of statistics and other hard data give the book the appearance of propaganda for the armed forces rather than a factual account of its civic action programs.

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

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

Peru

Adams, Richard N. "Personnel in a Culture Change," Social Forces, XXX, No. 2 (1951), 185-89.

The author discusses a contradiction to the prevalent hypothesis that innovations are first accepted by deviants and best disseminated by them. The study is based on the town of Megueyauyo in the Central Sierra of Peru. Apparently, the important innovators were persons of the upper status levels, not deviants.

Child. (Capt.) John. "The 'New Look' in the Military Assistance Program in Latin America." Unpublished technical research paper, The American University, School of International Service, Seminar on Integrated Areas of Latin America (33-584-Q), Fall 1965, p. 9.
See annotation on page 9.

Hanning, Hugh. The Peaceful Uses of Military Forces. New York: Frederick A. Praeger (to be published in April 1967).
See annotation on page 3.

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

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

Payne, Arnold. "Peru's Guerrilla Politics," The New Leader (October 11, 1965), 11-14.
See annotation on page 12.

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

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

U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. Foreign Assistance Act of 1966. Report Nos. H.R. 12449 and H.R. 12450, Part 7, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 1966, pp. 1040-45.

See annotation on page 14.

Venezuela

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

See annotation on page 10.

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

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

Lernoux, Penny. "Pan American Report: Venezuelan Military Tries Civic Action," Copley News Service (March 23, 1966), 3.
See annotation on page 12.

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

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13 ABSTRACT

↘ An annotated bibliography of literature on civic action, with emphasis on military civic action in Latin America. Some references are made to Asian programs and to the general topic of community development. Works cited cover definitions, U.S. legislation, policy, programs, evaluation techniques, program evaluation, and opinion. The report is divided into three sections: (1) primary material, which deals with civic action in depth; (2) general background material; (3) civic action information by country. ↙ Unpublished reports and monographs cited are on file at the Center for Research in Social Systems, 5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20016.

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a simplification of a complicated problem, he does believe that meaningful information may be obtained by its use. Jacob's work is particularly important because it is one of the few organized plans for evaluating civic action projects.

Kraemer, Alfred J. "Toward the Development of Civic Action Doctrine," in Human Factors Research and Development. 11th Annual Conference at John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare, Fort Bragg, N. C., October 1965, Department of the Army, pp. 99-103.

This conference generally dealt with the effectiveness of the U. S. Army soldier, his training, and his equipment in an operational environment. In addition, research in human factors and related problems in Army stability operations were emphasized. A report by Kraemer (Human Resources Research Office, Alexandria, Va.) deals with the broad concept of civic action, particularly the problem of correlating the military with a seemingly civilian occupation. Kraemer notes that few in the host country military are concerned with civic action. Furthermore, civic action planning and advising are not regarded as desirable activities by some personnel in the U. S. Army. Kraemer feels that part of this problem is due to the fact that MAAG personnel do not clearly understand the purpose of their jobs. Many MAAG personnel complain about the performance of their foreign counterparts, but, according to Kraemer, this is exactly the purpose of the program: to help modernize and professionalize the foreign military.

Little, (Lt. Col.) John T. Civic Action and Counterinsurgency. Washington, D. C.: Special Operations Office, Department of Defense, September 1961.

Pauker, Guy J. Notes on Non-Military Measures in Control of Insurgency. Santa Monica, Calif.: The RAND Corporation, October 1962.

Research Analysis Corporation. RAC Publications in Civil Affairs and Civic Action, Psychological Warfare and Counterinsurgency. McLean, Va.: Research Analysis Corp., May 20, 1966. 13 pp.

The following publications on civic action are available from the Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Va.

ORO Project Legate Studies (1951-54)

F-211. Economic and Related Political Factors in Civil Affairs Operations Republic of Korea (U), CONFIDENTIAL. January 1953, AD 3949. 146 pp.

T-264. Civil Affairs Relations in Korea (U), CONFIDENTIAL. February 1955, AD 65782. 121 pp.

T-273. Civil Affairs Military Government Organization, Plans and Training, 1953-1954. April 1955. 182 pp.

ORO Project 37.1 Publications (1957-61)

T-398. The Developing Role of the Army in Civil Affairs. June 1961, AD 264407. 203 pp.

SP-55. Civil Affairs—The Future Prospects of a Military Responsibility. June 1958, AD 271444. 109 pp.

SP-146. Civil Affairs in Future Armed Conflicts. July 1960, AD 264404. 43 pp.

TP-29. A Review of U. S. Historical Experience With Civil Affairs, 1776-1954. May 1961, AD 264403. 573 pp.