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MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
East Lansing

Vietnam Project . Office of Coordinator

February, 1958

RECENT ARTICLES ON VIETNAM: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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The following annotated bibliography on Vietnam includes most of the articles on the subject published in the English language from the beginning of 1955 to the end of 1957. With the exception of day-by-day news stories, all articles which could be secured in East Lansing were included. The bibliography is, thus, in no sense selective nor evaluative. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author (or name of periodical in the case of anonymous articles).

None of the three compilers could claim any special knowledge of Vietnam when work on the bibliography began (in the fall of 1957). Comments and suggestions of any sort are hereby earnestly solicited by the Coordinator's Office of the Vietnam Project.

A non-annotated appendix lists articles in English which were not available at Michigan State University and also most of the many articles in French, Vietnamese, or other non-English languages published since the beginning of 1955. Those wishing to locate publications on Vietnam for earlier years are referred to the excellent unannotated annual bibliographies of the Far Eastern Association. Published each year as the September issue of The Far Eastern Quarterly, (now The Journal of Asian Studies) they cover all articles and books dealing with the Far East published in the previous year. Books on the general region are listed in Bruno Lasker, Books on South East Asia: A Select Bibliography, (New York: American Institute of Pacific Relations, 1957), 50 pp., mimeo.

Armstrong, O. K. "Biggest Little Man in Asia," Reader's Digest, 68 (February, 1956), 144-48.

A brief and elementary portrayal of President Diem, who stands out "like a beacon of light" in Asia.

Berrigan, Darrell. "The Ordeal of South Vietnam," The Reporter, XV (September 20, 1956), 29-33.

The author discusses in detail the most important political problems facing Mr. Diem in his efforts to build the south into a power equal to that of the north. The most important of these, according to the author, is the construction of the new political system and the re-education of the men who work within it.

Braibanti, Ralph. "The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty," Pacific Affairs, XXX (December 1957), 321-41.

This is "an analysis of the substance of the Southeast Asia treaty with comparative reference to other collective security pacts, and an appraisal of the adequacy of the treaty as a mechanism for achieving multiple international objectives in Southeast Asia." Two distinctive features of the Southeast Asia treaty are: the concern for subversive activities directed from without against the territorial integrity and political stability of the treaty area nations; and the "Monroe Doctrine" formula, incorporated to avoid raising the issue of executive versus legislative power in waging war.

Buttinger, Joseph. "An Eyewitness Report on Vietnam," The Reporter, XIV (January 27, 1955), 19-20.

The author went to Saigon on behalf of the International Rescue Committee to set up a relief operation for refugee intellectuals from the northern part of Vietnam.

The real issue has never been communism, but nationalism. Vietnam, to solve the chaotic situation, needs not as much the money as "thousands of experts."

C., B. "Indo-China: The Unfinished Struggle," World Today, 12 (January 1956), 17-26.

By a variety of techniques, President Diem became the only truly significant personality in Southern Vietnam and a popular following is developing. The article covers the beginning of independence in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The author praises the political ability of Prince Sihanouk who transformed the Cambodian nominal independence into reality. The situation in Laos is uncertain, but it is much more so in Vietnam.

_____. "The Waning Power of France in Vietnam," World Today, 12 (February 1956), 50-58.

French power, particularly when using B. Russel's classification--military economic and power over opinion--has been replaced by Sino-Russian power in the North and by American power in the South. Sainteny's mission is discussed in some detail. While the French have had fairly successful relations with the Vietminh, their relations with South Vietnam continued to deteriorate because of 1) the general anti-French bias of the Diem government; 2) some French support given to the sects during the fighting in Saigon; 3) the activities of the American advisers of President Diem; 4) Vietnam's unfavorable balance of trade with France; and, 5) the French policy towards Vietnam.

Chang Yi. "China and Vietnam--Neighbors and Brothers," People's China, (July 16, 1955), 3-5.

The article, written by a member of the National People's Congress, deals in generalities with the Chinese-Vietnamese friendship. It attacks the U. S. and the French and the author states that, "in their struggles, the people of Vietnam do not stand alone. They can count on the sympathy and support of the people of Asia and the rest of the world. The Chinese 'people' believe that the ultimate victory will go to the 'people of Vietnam'."

Chatterji, B. B. "Southeast Asia in Transition," India Quarterly, XII (October-December 1956), 388-99.

A historical essay dealing cursorily with individual countries. The differences between the Indian and Chinese influence in the area are noted, also the distinct characteristics of the colonial policies of European powers in the region, etc. Today, the west, in attempts to minimize the appeals of leftism uses money lavishly, sets up organizations which may sometime retain the reactionaires in power and encourage them to defy just demands of the people, bringing on the revolution which the west attempts to avert. The socialist ideal of the welfare state has a wide appeal in the area and this makes help from outside seem indispensable. However, it may mean an unsafe dependence on a foreign country.

Chuong-Cong-Liem. "Vietnam's Economic Problems," Eastern World, X (September 1956), 56. Summarized in Far East Digest, No. 115 (October 1956), 28.

The development of domestic production in order to redress the unfavorable balance of trade is the main objective of the economy program in South Vietnam. The continuation of American aid is emphasized as important to this development.

Clubb, O. Edmund. "Divided Vietnam: Second Korea?" The Progressive, 19 (December 1955), 18-20.

Deals with the problems inherent in divided Vietnam--sort of a pre-election analysis of an election that did not take place.

Crane, Robert I. "Dilemma in Indo-China," The Christian Century, 72 (May 25, 1955), 620-22.

A sympathetic account of President Diem's activities in the early weeks of 1955.

Crozier, Brian, "The Diem Regime in Southern Vietnam," Far Eastern Survey, 24 (April 1955), 49-56.

The author maintains that American support has enabled Mr. Diem's "stubbornness" to keep the Diem government in power. The refugee problem and its implications, the Army crisis, the problem of the religious sects, the role of Bao Dai, international policies influencing Mr. Diem, and the attitude of Mr. Diem toward national elections in 1956 are discussed extensively.

_____. "Indo-China and the Peace of the World," The Listener, LV (April 19, 1956), 435-36. Summarized in the Far East Digest, Nos. 109 and 110 (April-May, 1956), 29.

Britain's interest in the Vietnam problem is discussed as stemming from the responsibility the Great Powers have for Vietnam. President Diem is commended for his survival and for not holding a general election.

_____. "Towards a Policy for Indo-China," Eastern World, (February, 1955), 15-17. Summarized in Far East Digest, Nos. 95 and 96, (March, 1955), 15-16.

The situation in Vietnam is analyzed in respect to the French and American policy there; the author summarizes the weakness of French and American policy, and concludes that the future of Vietnam depends upon the demographic factor.

Durbin, Peggy. "Uncle Ho's Disciplined Joy," New Yorker, 31 (December 17, 1955), 140-47.

Having been acquainted with Hanoi for some fifteen years, the author describes her impressions following a visit to North Vietnam after Ho's victory.

The Eastern Economist. "The Deadline in the Vietnam," (New Delhi), (July 1, 1955), 3.

Discussing the atmosphere prevailing at the time of the Geneva Conference, the author fears that the implementation of the Geneva Agreements would be resisted. The proper course, in view of the circumstances, would be to negotiate for postponement and not to avoid elections for reasons "which will not appeal very much to Asian or world opinion."

_____. "Indo-Vietnamese Co-operation," XXIX (November 15, 1957), 724.

Recent visit of President Diem to India is viewed with enthusiasm. The President's party included thirty technicians and experts whose work will prepare the ground for closer economic cooperation. Eventually, Indian assistance will be required in the spheres of hydro-electric engineering, community development projects, etc. Moreover, Vietnamese students will obtain technical training in India.

Eastern World, "Vietnam Impasse," X (June, 1956), 7-8. Summarized in Far East Digest, Nos. 112 and 113 (July-August, 1956), 45.

The Eastern World editorial suggests a solution for Vietnam in the formation of a loose federation between North and South, with a constitutional figurehead. The great difficulty would be getting moderate elements into Saigon, because "the attitude in Washington, transplanted into South Vietnam, is that anyone who believes in the unity of the country must be pro-communist."

Economic Digest. (London), "S. E. Asia Payments Union?" (January, 1955),
38-40.

Apparently inspired by the E.P.U. experiment, a working group of experts on payments discussed the problems of a payments union for the Asian region. Because of several factors, the scheme must be postponed for some years. For one, there is no urgency which accounts for the lack of enthusiasm. Moreover, various countries belong to different currency areas. It is not likely that the essential pre-condition--the liberalization of trade--will take place soon and without opposition. Moreover, there are significant fluctuations in the trade of these countries.

_____. (London), "South Asia Favors Bi-Lateral Aid," (September, 1955),
411-15. (From the N.B.I. Review, July, 1955).

The Simla conference of the Colombo plan participants raised the question whether it is advantageous to use aid on a regional basis instead of bilaterally as at present. "The conference decided" that no tangible benefits were to be gained from regional organization of aid in particular.

The Economist. "Bao Dai Fires First," 177 (October 22, 1955), 288.

The "dismissal" of Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem by Bao Dai is discussed for its significance to international powers concerned.

_____. "Behind Saigon's Shop Window," 185 (October 12, 1957), 139.

Despite the window-dressing for the Colombo Plan Conference, economic situation continues to deteriorate. 250,000 are unemployed in Saigon-Cholon, among whom are 200,000 Chinese who lost their jobs as a result of Government decrees closing eleven trades to foreigners. Another symptom of Vietnamese problems is the growing feeling of personal insecurity and lack of freedom. Various trials of prominent people are attracting attention.

_____. "Co-existing in China," 174 (January 1, 1955), 19-20.

Discusses the French policy in Indo-China very briefly; cites French budget allocations to Indo-Chinese Aid.

_____. "Deadline in Vietnam," 176 (July 16, 1955), 203-4.

A discussion of the possibilities of a free election in Vietnam; statements aimed at presenting the policy of France and America concerning South Vietnam; and the possibility of the French withdrawing their expeditionary corps from Indo-China.

_____. "Diem Tackles the Sects," 175 (April 9, 1955), 130-1.

A discussion of the dominant role the religious sects, the Cao Daists, Hoa Haos, and the Binh Xuyen, play in the crisis which Mr. Diem is faced with in southern Vietnam.

_____. "Dilemma in Saigon," 175 (May 14, 1955), 569-70.

The eruption of violence in southern Vietnam, the result of the revolt of the Binh Xuyen sect, had a sharp impact upon the U. S. The foreign policy of the U. S., in attempting to "contain" communist China, is discussed and criticized.

_____. "Dirge for Haiphong," 175 (May 14, 1955), 579-80.

The problem of evacuating refugees from north Vietnam and the position of Mr. Diem's "Unconstitutional" cabinet are discussed as the French complete their evacuation of North Vietnam.

_____. "Economic Clash in Vietnam," 175 (April 30, 1955), 393-4.

Concerned with the friction between Americans and the French in Vietnam because American dollar aid is changing the pattern of trade in southern Vietnam. The disapproval of the French negotiations with the Viet Minh by the Americans also contributes to this clash between the allies.

_____. "Hanoi's New Trimmings," 177 (October 8, 1955), 114.

The reshuffle of the government of North Vietnam which replaced Ho Chi Minh with Pham Van Dong, the attempt to adorn this government with democratic trimmings, and the political activity of the new government are reviewed.

_____. "Ho Gets Burmese Rice," 176 (September 24, 1955), 1022-3.

Ho Chi Minh gets 150,000 tons of Burmese rice, bought by the Russians, to strengthen the power of the Viet Minh by consoling his subjects in famine areas.

_____. "Ho's Begging Bowl," 176 (July 2, 1955), 18.

Activities of Ho Chi Minh in taking a delegation to Russia and China to ask for economic aid. Relates this with Ngo Dinh Diem's emissaries to the West for the same purpose.

"The strength of the Viet Minh position is that it has announced its willingness to meet southern delegates from July 20th to discuss arrangements for the elections, as laid down in the Geneva Agreement."

_____. "Ho's Small Mercies," 175 (May 28, 1955), 754.

The situation of the anti-communist refugees in North Vietnam is considered in view of the offer of an extension of the deadline for one month by the Viet Minh.

_____. "Ho's Success Story," 176 (July 16, 1955), 210.

Discusses the significance of the generosity of the Chinese in giving aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Also notes the reasons for the postponement of the general elections until December, 1955.

_____ . "Mr. Diem and Democracy," 177 (December 24, 1955), 1112-3.

This article criticizes Mr. Diem's actions in repressing newspapers and radio stations, and emphasizes his clash with the Church over the appointment of the Bishop of Saigon.

_____ . "Mr. Diem Holds Elections," 178 (March 3, 1956), 555.

The elections for a constituent assembly and the political environment of South Vietnam are reviewed. Mr. Diem's position is evaluated and his procedures criticized.

_____ . "Mr. Diem Loses Favour," 177 (October 8, 1955), 129-30.

Mr. Diem's administration is criticized, and examples of his failure to seize opportunities to stop communism are cited. The political situation is appraised, with the possibility of Mr. Diem's removal discussed.

_____ . "Mr. Diem's Lucky Colour," 177 (October 29, 1955), 373-4.

The deposition of Bao Dai by the Vietnamese referendum is characterized as an "instrument of power, rather than an accurate reflection of the popular will." The prediction is made that Mr. Diem will model his administration on the lines of "certain Latin American Presidents."

_____ . "Mr. Diem's Visitor," 176 (August 27, 1955), 684.

Senator Mansfield's visit to Vietnam discussed as a tour of inspection. In the light of this visit, the success of Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem in the past year is measured and discussed.

_____ . "Saigon and Hanoi," 174, (January 8, 1955), 90-1.

Deals with the question of a free election in Vietnam, and the policy of both France and America with reference to building a strong government in South Vietnam.

_____ . "Taking Indo-China Gently," 176 (July 30, 1955), 373.

Activity at the "summit" conference at Geneva which led to "advising Mr. Diem to meet the Viet Minh representatives without further delay to discuss the forthcoming elections." The grant of aid to the Viet Minh by the Russians and its significance is also discussed.

_____ . "Troublemakers in Vietnam," 174 (March 19, 1955), 984-5.

Indications of Mr. Diem's increasing authority are discussed, among them his success against sectarian army leaders.

_____ . "Uncle Sam's Other Korea," 176 (August 20, 1955), 604.

A contrast of the position of the U. S. in Korea and South Vietnam, the dilemma the Americans are in because of Mr. Diem's refusal to take hints of the western powers, and the embarrassing position the U. S. is in regarding economic aid to its Far East allies.

_____. "Vietnam Between Allies," 175 (May 7, 1955), 455-6.

Charges of French encouragement of the Binh Xuyen rebellion and the position of the U. S. in southern Vietnam are discussed.

Ennis, Thomas E. "The French Empire in Asia," Current History, 28 (May, 1955), 282-287.

Deals with the recent history of French policies toward Indochina. "Grave socio-political maladjustments" in France's Citiare territories were not recognized soon enough, nor did most Frenchmen see the need for economic reform. By the time they did, half of Indochina was already lost.

External Affairs, (Ottawa), "Canada in Indochina," 9 (March, 1957), 111-16. Reprinted from the International Journal, XI, No. 4.

Canada had accepted a membership in three commissions supervising the implementation of the armistice agreements. Some 160 persons were selected to carry on the commissions' functions. Canadians have these three main objectives: prevention of the resumption of hostilities, attempted confinement of responsibilities to a fairly restrictive reading of the Geneva Agreements, and the carrying out of Canadian obligations in such manner as not to complicate her relations with friendly major powers in the area. Their problems are discussed.

Fall, Bernard. "Coree et Indochina. Deux Programmes d'Aide Americaine," Politique Etrangere, XXI, 2 (March-April, 1956), 175-190. Summarized in Far East Digest, Nos. 109 and 110 (April-May, 1956), 30.

Mr. Fall presents a detailed analysis of United States Military and Civil Aid programs in Korea and Indochina, and points out the difference existing between the funds voted by the congress and those actually "expended."

_____. "Indochina Since Geneva," Pacific Affairs, 28 (March, 1955), 3-25.

While this article deals with Indochina generally, the problems faced by South Vietnam are given most attention. The refugee problem, the army, and economic crises are discussed as they exist six months after the Geneva Convention of 1954.

_____. "The Political-Religious Sects of Vietnam," Pacific Affairs, 28 (September, 1955), 235-53.

The author analyzes the three dominant political-religious sects, the Cao-Dai, the Hoa-Hao, and the Binh-Xuyen, in terms of their religious beliefs, history of their activities, their leaders, and their political significance in Vietnam.

. "La Politique Americaine au Vietnam," Politique Etrangere, (July, 1955), 299-323. Summarized in Far East Digest, No. 101, (August, 1955).

The author criticizes American policy toward France and Indo-China since 1940. He notes the complete change from non-support of France against Japan in 1940 to the economic and technical aid given directly to the Associated States after the Korean War. He suggests that the U. S. might have played a conciliatory role between Vietnamese nationalism and French colonialism, instead of "abandoning" France at so many crucial periods.

Far Eastern Economic Review. "Economic Development in Asia and the Far East," XVIII (January 13, 1955), 37-40; also January 20, 1955, 66-71; January 27, 1955, 106-10; February 24, 1955, 231-33.

This extensive report covers the period from October 1953 to March 1954. First part covers agricultural production. Second deals with agricultural raw materials, mineral production, and industrial production. The January 27, 1955 issue deals with international trade and payments. The last section analyzes price movement. Considerable statistical information is included in this Hong Kong publication.

. "Economic Survey of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam," XVIII (May 19, 1955), 634-40.

A brief description of each country is presented. Various plans are discussed, budgets evaluated and so forth. Since the year 1954 is particularly analyzed, the state of insecurity in the three states at that time prevented them from collective development planning. Since heavy reliance was placed on external assistance, much of the success was of course dependent on the continuity and scale of such aid.

. "Economic Survey of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam," compiled by U. N. ECAFE Secretariat, 21 (September 13, 1956), 343-98; (September 20, 1956), 374-78.

The first installment covers Cambodia and Laos giving a fairly intensive analysis of production development, trade and so forth. The problems of development in Vietnam are discussed in part II, mainly for the 1954-55 period. It is concluded that the "potential production capacity of the country appears great." Contains statistical data.

. "Natural Resources of Cambodia," 21 (September 20, 1956), 378-79.

Cambodia's natural resources are abundant, although not exploited as yet. Highly informative.

. "Overseas Chinese and Cold War," XXI (November 8, 1956), 581-82.

The editor calls on the nationalist Chinese to rid themselves of obscurantism and obstruction if they wish to have any success in winning the allegiance of the overseas Chinese.

_____. "Problem of Vietnam," XXI (December 6, 1956), 728-29.

Covers the initial achievements of the New Republic.

Farley, Miriam S. "Vietnam Kaleidoscope," Far Eastern Survey, 24 (May, 1955), 77-8.

A short review of the events leading up to and culminating in war between Mr. Diem's army and the forces of the Binh Xuyen. The formation of the Revolutionary Committee, its demands, and the policies followed by the United States and France in dealing with this situation are reviewed.

Fitzgerald, C. P. "East Asia after Bandung," Far Eastern Survey, 24 (August, 1955), 113-19.

This article deals with problems in four major areas in East Asia; Korea, Formosa, Indochina, and Malaya. General policies are discussed which link these areas under one major problem in the Far East: the conflict of interests of China backed by Russia, vs. Japan, backed by the United States. Vietnam is discussed for its importance in emphasizing the validity of the author's proposition of economic clashes.

Hafter, Rudolph. "In South Vietnam and in Thailand," Swiss Review of World Affairs, VII (December, 1957), 9-14.

Mr. Hafter, the Neue Zurcher Zeitung correspondent visited Vietnam during the Colombo Plan conference. His articles give some basic information about Vietnam's recent political history. The impression is favorable, the author is sympathetic toward the problems confronting the USOM, but feels that there is need for reexamination of the U. S. aid program.

Hall, D. G. E. "China and South-East Asia Yesterday and Today," Far Eastern Economic Review, XVIII (June 23, 1955), 784-85; 817-18.

"South East Asian history has been seen as a struggle between India and China for possession of the soul of South-East Asia." The struggle is then described from a very early period up to the present. Referring to Ho Chi Minh's fight for independence, the author saw it as a nationalist movement which was merged in the "cold war" and the American crusade against Communism.

For 1,000 years, moreover, Vietnamese Nationalism has been the great obstacle to Chinese southward expansion.

Hammer, Ellen J. "Progress Report on Southern Vietnam," Pacific Affairs, XXX, (September, 1957), 221-35.

The progress made by the government of Ngo Dinh Diem is reviewed by the author with respect to the changing pressures in Vietnamese society and politics. The problems faced by the government are analyzed and the dangers of drastic change in some areas are presented. For example, proposals for sharp cuts in American aid

"would seemd dangerously premature; a short-sighted economy move at this juncture would imperil the entire American investment already made in Vietnam." Changes in other areas are essential, however;-- the political arena serves as an example. Sincerely patriotic individuals who have been critical of certain aspects of the regime need to be integrated in larger numbers into the public life of the country "so that the Republic of Vietnam can profit from the political diversity among non-communists within its ranks."

. "The Struggle for Indo-China Continues--Geneva to Bandung," The Pacific Spectator, Summer, 1955, special supplement, 40 pp. Summarized in Far East Digest, 101 (August, 1955), 12.

After examining the problems of the Viet Minh, the author discusses the disorganization and disunity in the south, criticizing the Diem government and its methods, "arbitrary and authoritarian without being efficient," She emphasizes the need for a strong regime in the south which, to be stable and popular among its people, must be independent of the U. S. as well as France.

. "Vietnam, 1956," Journal of International Affairs, X (1956), 28-48.

Brief background of the political situation in Vietnam leading to the Geneva Conference of 1954; the failure [sic] of the Conference to deal realistically with Vietnamese problems; and the present political controversies prevalent in both North and South Vietnam. The position of the Viet Minh in the Communist Democratic Republic of Vietnam is discussed, with emphasis on the refutation of popular myths which have grown up about it, i.e., that the Viet Minh was compelled to become a satellite of the Communist bloc, etc.

Healey, Denis. "Should All-Vietnamese Elections Be Held?" The New Leader, (July 11, 1955), 8-9.

A Labor MP states that the west's moral position in Asia is at stake and therefore the elections should be held.

Henderson, William. "The Development of Regionalism in Southeast Asia," International Organization, IX (1955), 463-76.

One of the chief premises of the United States in Southeast Asia is the feeling that effective regional organization is a practical political possibility. The author concludes that Southeast Asian countries are sympathetic to the regional approach. Also, their participation in regional associations has usually been a response to outside leadership.

Honey, P. J. "The Historic Unity of Vietnam," Eastern World, X (November, 1956), 11-12, 49. Summarized in Far East Digest, Nos. 116 and 117 (November-December, 1956), 37.

The author concludes that "any settlement based on the re-establishment of a pre-modern regime would be disastrous both for Vietnam and for the future peace of Asia."

Hotham, David. "South Vietnam--Shaky Bastion," The New Republic, (November 25, 1957), 13-16.

A British correspondent, Mr. Hotham believes that South Vietnam is at present one of the least stable countries in Asia. U. S. has provided every kind of support, but the conditions are rapidly deteriorating. President Diem's leadership is criticized, so is the military establishment and the refugee resettlement program. "The whole regime is a façade, propped up by money from across the seas." Our aid program must be oriented so that Vietnam can become economically independent. Industrialization is needed desperately, so is land reform. The idea of the "Bastion of Southeast Asia" should be discarded and some policy for the unification of the country will be essential.

_____. "U. S. Aid to Vietnam--A Balance Sheet," The Reporter, (September 16, 1957), 30-33.

The impact of aid from the U. S. has already been nothing short of spectacular. Many of the achievements, however, have been negative. The major portion of the aid goes to the military establishment; too much emphasis is laid on this aspect. The fundamental question the author asks is: How far is American aid helping to develop South Vietnam?" What the Vietnamese need and do not get is industry. The program, nevertheless, has been amazingly efficient with the refugees.

Houston, Charles O. "The Position in Indochina," Far Eastern Economic Review, XVIII (January 6, 1955), 6-8.

The article is written by the Director, Graduate School, University of Manila. It is a brief historical sketch with some demographic data. When the U. S. recognized Bao Dai in 1950, it could not have chosen a "more inopportune time to awaken," for the prestige it had enjoyed at the end of World War II was ebbing.

Jacques, Emmanuel. "Vietnam Elections?" Social Order, 5 (1955), 291-93.

"Accepting Geneva's imposed conditions now would involve national suicide and would destroy Asia's hopes of freedom from the communist yoke."

Jaffe, Sam A. "Dilemma in Saigon," The Nation, 180 (June 25, 1955), 581-82.

To correct the chaotic situation in South Vietnam, that country will have to establish a strong, efficient and honest government, especially if it is to resist Ho Chi Minh. Economic aid is only one aspect of the enormous task ahead.

Josey, Alex. "Will Ho Chi Minh Unite Vietnam?" Eastern World, (November, 1955), 15-16. Summarized in Far East Digest, Nos. 104 and 105 (November-December, 1955), 25-26.

The author discusses the respective programs of Ho Chi Minh and Ngo Dinh Diem toward unification and concludes that Ho Chi Minh has a better chance of reuniting the two republics of Vietnam than has Diem because of his program based on the coexistence of Communism and Capitalism.

Jumper, Roy. "The Communist Challenge to South Vietnam," Far Eastern Survey, 25 (November, 1956), 161-8.

The author makes a piercing analysis of the position of the Viet Minh in Southern Vietnam, discussing why the Communists appeal to the peasants; the armed forces' susceptibility to Communist infiltration; and the difficulty of the Diem regimes lack of a "visible enemy" in winning popular support.

. "Mandarin Bureaucracy and Politics in South Vietnam," Pacific Affairs, 30 (March, 1957), 47-58.

The author reviews the activity of the mandarin officials before, during, and after French rule. Their present position in the Diem administration is analyzed to illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of retaining the French trained officials in a French system of administration.

Kroef, Justus M. Vander. "China in Southeast Asia," 33 Current History, (December, 1957), 345-52.

"The nature of Chinese Communist theory has been remarkably attuned to the needs of the tropical peasant economies of South and Southeast Asia." Thus the author characterizes a policy which points to Peking rather than to Moscow as a leader in the development of "nationalism," which is the strongest desire of many Southeast Asians. This "strong nationalistic approach" is nurtured by Chinese publications emphasizing Southeast Asian cultures; the Panch Shila, or "Five Principles" in international relations (mutual respect for each other's territorial sovereignty, non-aggression, abstention from interference in domestic affairs, cooperation on the basis of equality for mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence); and the use of the Nanyang, or "overseas Chinese" to further Chinese Communism.

Levy, Roger.. "Die Entwicklung in Indochina seit den Genfer Abkommen vom Juli 1954," Europa Archiv, XI, 4 (February 20, 1956), 8609-18. Summarized in the Far East Digest, No. 108, (March, 1956), 33-35.

Mr. Levy interprets the Geneva Conference of 1954 with its agreements, surveys the problems of South Vietnam and the French Union, and discusses probable developments in Indochina. He comments favorably on the American support given Ngo Dinh Diem, and notes the refusal of the four small states of former French Indo-China to unite for self-protection.

Lichtblau, George E. "The Politics of Trade Union Leadership in Southern Asia," World Politics, VII (October, 1954), 84-101.

Labor unions are purely Western institutions, yet they thrive in predominantly agricultural societies. The article deals with 1) labor's role in the advancement of independence, 2) Communist leadership, 3) non-Communist leadership.

Generally the leaders continue to utilize trade unions for the furtherance of their own economic and political aims. The prospects of a real group of class consciousness is dim for the time being.

Meseric, V. "Yugoslavia and South-East Asia," The Eastern Economist, (July 12, 1957), 51-52.

The systematic development of Yugoslavia's economic relations with South-East Asia resulted in a considerable increase in quantity. Nevertheless, the Yugoslav trade in the area is still much smaller than that of other European Nations. South Vietnam and Cambodia are only in the initial stages of establishing economic and political relations with Yugoslavia.

Mitchison, Lois. "Life in Vietnam," The New Statesman and Nation, 49 (January 15, 1955), 63-64.

A discussion of U. S. economic and military aid to South Vietnam, its effect on the Vietnamese economy, and the attitude of the Americans as opposed to some of the attitudes of the Vietnamese.

Naidenoff, Georges. "Migration Creates Upheaval in Vietnam Church," Migration News, I (March-April, 1956), 19-20. Summarized in Far East Digest, Nos. 109 and 110 (April-May, 1956), 30-31.

The exodus of refugees into South Vietnam and the corresponding effect on the number of Christians in the North and South is analyzed as to the strength of Christianity in South Vietnam.

The New Statesman and Nation. "Vietnam," 50 (November 12, 1955), 50.

This article goes into the details of the proposals of North Vietnam, drawn up by the Fatherland Front, which include free elections to a unified national assembly; separate Houses of Representatives for north and south; a large measure of autonomy for both zones; and a single central coalition government.

Pacificus. "Canada and Indochina," International Journal, (Autumn, 1956), 1270-78. Summarized in Far East Digest, 118 (January, 1957), 28.

Canadian policy under the Geneva agreement is discussed, and the failure of the South Vietnamese government to assume formal legal responsibilities under the agreement is examined as a source of Canada's difficulties in relations with Vietnam.

Rodhain, Monseigneur. "The Plight of the Refugees in Viet Nam," Asian Review, 51 (1955), 335-37.

The refugees of Vietnam are comparatively well off when contrasted with those of Europe in World War II. Little difference exists between refugee camps and regular villages.

Rowley, C. C. "Rubber Plantations in Indo-China," South Pacific, (March, 1955), 127-30. Summarized in Far East Digest, No. 100 (July, 1955), 14-15.

The author discusses welfare facilities of the large rubber plantations and the gulf between labour and management in spite of these facilities. The organization of plantation workers by "syndicates" has diminished Vietminh influence, therefore French management resistance to organization has broken down.

Samuels, G. "Passage to Freedom in Vietnam," National Geographic Magazine, 107 (June, 1955), 858-74.

Pictorial story on the refugees from North Vietnam.

Schmid, Peter. "Free Indo-China Fight Against Time," Commentary, (January, 1955), 118-30. Summarized in Far East Digest, 94 (February, 1955), 14-16.

The author, who visited South Annam, reports on conditions there as it was being returned to the Vietnamese after eight years of communist occupation. Many persons were interviewed, and their opinions reflect the public attitude toward the future of Vietnam under the Geneva agreement.

Shaplen, Robert. "The Enigma of Ho Chi Minh," The Reporter, (January 27, 1955) 11-19.

The article follows Ho's career from his early youth, his nationalistic feelings and work, associations with Moscow to his rise in power in North Vietnam. It presents many intimate glimpses of his personality. Besides the summary of Ho's career, his various attempts to deal with the French and Americans are considered.

Singh, Vishal. "The Geneva Agreements and Developments in Vietnam," Foreign Affairs Report, (September, 1955), 111-24. Summarized in Far East Digest, Nos. 104 and 105 (November-December, 1955), 26.

The author discusses the terms and significance of the Geneva agreements, the general election, and U. S.-French differences and their consequences.

Stanley, George F. G. "Dien Bien Phu in Retrospect," International Journal, (Winter, 1954-55), 38-51. Summarized in Far East Digest, Nos. 95 and 96 (March, 1955), 16-17.

The factors contributing to the fall of Dien Bien Phu are discussed, and the after-effects of the cease-fire and their significance to the future of South Vietnam are analyzed.

Steiner, Arthur H. "Vietnam: Civil War Again?" The New Republic, (July 18, 1955), 11-13.

A UCLA professor, the author feels that another conflict may arise because of the vagueness of the prescriptions of the final declaration of the Geneva conference and in the new French role in Vietnam. Moreover, North Vietnam is preparing for a showdown.

Stone, William T. "Aid to Asia," Editorial Research Reports, (1955) 57-75.

This is a cursory survey of the present emphasis on economic aid to Asia, free Asia's needs and capacities, and scope of current aid programs in the East.

Taussig, H. C. "North Vietnam's Headaches," Eastern World, IX (March, 1957), 12-14.

The author, upon visiting North Vietnam, is convinced that the "regime has come to stay." Discusses various problems such as land reform which was unsettled. The method of implementation caused widespread dissatisfaction. The government has been trying to quiet the problems by passing laws pertaining to arrests, quiet worship, and even allowing an election. The difficulties, the author feels, will be resolved provided there is no major conflict over the unification of Vietnam.

Thien, Ton That. "Economic Planning in Independent Vietnam," India Quarterly, XII (July-September, 1956), 298-308.

The primary objectives of Vietnam are the restoration of her war damaged economy, diversification and expansion of her production and the reorientation of her external economic relations if the Vietnamese are to have a higher standard of living. The ways of achieving this goal were outlined for North Vietnam by Premier Pham van Dong in Hanoi, September, 1955, and by President Diem in South Vietnam. Three pages deal with the North Vietnamese plan which was laid out in a two-year plan. The South Vietnamese program, on the other hand, is a long range program. Its major aim here would be industrialization. Looking into the future, the author feels that as long as the country remains divided, all economic planning will be provisional, because North Vietnam is industrialized, South Vietnam has an agricultural basis and the two form an economic whole.

. "The Geneva Agreements and Peace Prospects in Vietnam," India Quarterly, XII (October-December, 1956), 375-88.

The Vietminh were willing to negotiate with the French even despite their military victories because they feared an American intervention against Vietnam and China. They seem to have been pressured by the Red Chinese to do so. The Geneva agreements are discussed along with their implementation. Since the acceptance of cease-fire was a great sacrifice for the North in view of their victories, they undoubtedly felt their prospects of taking over peacefully were good. Because of that the carrying out of the Geneva agreements was important in their plans. As is known, the South Vietnam Government did not sign the Geneva agreements and does not recognize them. Whether peace will be lasting, however, depends on the attitude of the Vietminh. Peace has been preserved so far, but unification is as far off as ever. As long as the cold war prevails, the prospects are dim, because the problem is not exclusively Vietnamese.

. "The Influence of Indo-China on the Evolution of the French Union," India Quarterly, (October-December, 1954), 295-314. Summarized in Far East Digest, Nos. 95 and 96, (March, 1955), 16.

Contains the draft of the Treaty of Independence and Association between France and Vietnam. The author demonstrates that the French Union is moving in the direction of a Commonwealth.

Tsung-to Way. "Overseas Chinese in Vietnam," Far Eastern Economic Review, XXIV (January 2, 1958), 20-22.

The overseas Chinese play a very important role in the economic life of Vietnam. There are some 825,000 Chinese in Vietnam who participate virtually in all business activities. The author, manager of the Bank of China in Saigon, evaluates their participation in various sectors of economy. Recently, accusations of great magnitude were made against the Chinese--they are being blamed for the stagnation in business and trade.

Several tables are included: Chinese population by provinces, central Vietnam, classification of their occupations and the number of Chinese firms in provinces and chief towns.

Uchida, Naosaku, "Economic Activities of the Chinese in Southeast Asia," Far Eastern Economic Review, XXI, (November 8, 1956), 590-93.

Capital investment of Chinese residents in S. E. Asia is estimated at 3 billion dollars, and is still increasing. Industry is broken down along traditional family, guild, provincial, etc., lines. This minority has contributed much toward capital formation in underdeveloped countries. However, they are meeting with strong antipathy. It is likely that Malaya may become the center of their social organization.

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Commerce Department. Foreign Commerce Bureau. Basic Data on Economy of Republic of Vietnam (with bibliography; prepared by William R. Hayden.) (January, 1956) 12 p. C 42.13/1: 56-4.

_____. Foreign Commerce Bureau. Economic Development in Viet-Nam, 1956, (prepared by Charles G. Wooton.) (March, 1957) 8 p. C 42.13/1.

_____. Foreign Commerce Bureau. Import Tariff System of Vietnam, (prepared in Far Eastern Division, Office of Economic Affairs). 2 p. C 42.13/2: 47-82.

_____. Foreign Commerce Bureau. Licencing and Exchange Controls, Vietnam, (prepared by Far Eastern Division, Office of Economic Affairs.) (August, 1957), 4 p. C 42.13/2: 57-77.

Health, Education, and Welfare. Education Office. Studies in comparative education: Education in Vietnam (with selected bibliography on Indochina and Vietnam; by D. C. Lavergne and Abul H. K. Sassani.) (1955), 23 p. (Division of International Education), (processed), L.C. card E 55-216, FS 5.2: v67.

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House of Representatives. Judd, Walter H. "Vietnam," House Report No. 2147, 84th Congress, 2d session, 109-18.

This study is the result of a study mission to the Near East, South and Southeast Asia, and the Pacific by a congressional committee.

The article on Vietnam is a review of recent history and events in Vietnam through December, 1955. The author analyzes the forces working for and against President Diem's government, and notes progress and lack of progress in areas of refugee resettlement, land reform and morale.

The article ends with an optimistic note: "The position of the Government is appreciably stronger than it was a year or even six months ago. If it can continue to make progress toward the resolution of its internal political, economic and military problems, it can be expected to constitute a strong champion of the cause of the free world in Southeast Asia."

Senate. Foreign Relations Committee. Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, Report by Senator Mike Mansfield, October 6, 1955. (1955), 19 p. (Committee Print, 84th Congress, 1st Session), L. C. Card 55-60073, Y 4.F 76/2: v67.

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State Department. Economic cooperation, agreement between United States and Vietnam, effected by exchange of notes signed at Saigon, February 21 and March 7, 1955, (entered into force March 7, 1955), (1956), 7 p. (English and French), L.C. card 56-62498 S 9.10: 3640.

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_____. Mutual Defense assistance, disposition of equipment and materials, agreement between United States and Vietnam effected by exchange of notes signed Saigon, May 1 and May 10, 1955, (entered into force May 10, 1955), (1956), 4 p. (English and French), L. C. Card 56-61662 S 9.10: 3563.

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The development of administration in Southeast Asia is handicapped by the limited conceptual development of the rural languages. Present study deals primarily with the problems encountered when Vietnamese candidates for police schooling were tested as to their acquaintance with police matters.

The World Today. "Indo-China: The Unfinished Struggle," 12 (January, 1956), 17-26.

A review of the incidents in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam since the Geneva conference in 1954, this article deals primarily with the actions of President Diem and the relative positions of his government and that of the Viet Minh. International aspects of Mr. Diem's actions are also discussed.

_____. "Revolt of the Intellectuals in North Vietnam," 13 (June, 1957), 250-60.

This article is concerned with the revolt against the Communist regime which has taken place among the educated classes of North Vietnam. The major portion of the article discusses the use of the newspaper Nhan-van, "the frankest and most detailed criticism of a Communist regime every to have emanated from a Communist state in Asia," as the means of communicating the criticisms of the intellectuals.

. "The Waning Power of France in Vietnam," 12 (February, 1956),
50-58.

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Wurfel, David. "Agrarian Reform in the Republic of Vietnam," Far Eastern Survey, XXVI, (June, 1957), 81-92.

The author analyzes the various laws designed to institute land reform in Southern Vietnam in this detailed study of the major problems confronting the Diem Administration. The problems of land redistribution, tenancy contracts, foreign assistance, both technical and economic, from the United States, inflationary dangers, and the administration of agriculture programs are discussed in detail.

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