

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

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Central Files**

**VIETNAM
1960–January 1963**

Internal Affairs and Foreign Affairs

A UPA Collection

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1960–January 1963

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Project Coordinator
Robert E. Lester

Guide compiled by
Blair D. Hydrick

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INTRODUCTION

Government and Regionalism

Until the arrival of the French, Vietnam was ruled by a nonhereditary Mandarin class, open to any who could pass a qualifying examination, in Chinese. The mandarin state maintained order and dispensed justice. There were no cruel punishments (at least not for the day), no great extremes of wealth and poverty, and ownership of land was widespread. Nevertheless, the literary education and antique values of the mandarins froze Vietnam in the past.

The central monarchical government claimed power only in religious and military affairs. But it was far from easy for even this limited government to hold the country together, because “the Vietnamese are as conscious of region as the Indian is of caste.” Centuries before the Geneva partition, “the political, psychological, moral, and economic differences between the North and South constituted a profound reality.”

Northern Vietnamese saw themselves as “dynamic and southerners as rather lazy and slow-witted.” Southerners viewed northerners as “aggressive, money-hungry, harder-working, and more enduring.” Southerners perceived themselves as “more pacific than the militant inhabitants of the Red River Delta, possessing in their enjoyment of the bounties and beauties of nature the secret of true happiness.” The roots of these widely held perceptions lay in both the geography and the history of the country.

Vietnamese regionalism, rooted in geography and ethnicity, found itself reinforced by centuries of political division and warfare. In the five hundred years before the Geneva partition of Vietnam along the 17th parallel, there had only been a few decades during which a single government controlled all of Vietnam and only one hundred years of unity out of the past four thousand. During the 1954–1975 period, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV; North Vietnam) constantly propagandized that an independent state in southern Vietnam was some sort of “temporary and intolerable aberration.” This was total disinformation—centuries of partition between the 16th and 18th parallels meant that the Geneva partition, by historical criteria, was normal, not exceptional.

With the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu and the commencement of the Geneva Conference in 1954, Vietnam found itself divided into two spheres of influence, one Communist and the other a fledgling democracy. The course of events in North Vietnam was led by Ho Chi Minh. He promoted collectivization, isolation, and increased dependence on the USSR and Communist China for everything from military equipment to foodstuffs and medicine. The approach of the 1956 reunification elections, mandated by the Geneva Agreement, was supported by Ho Chi Minh and the various Communist cells in central and southern Vietnam. He was thwarted in his efforts to dominate South Vietnam due to the character and personality of Ngo Dinh

Diem. Diem, supported by the United States, postponed the elections and thwarted all efforts at unification by establishing an independent, non-Communist government in the south.

Political Affairs and Communist Insurgency Background

The French garrison at Dien Bien Phu surrendered on May 7, ending the siege that had cost France its Indochinese colonies and taken the lives of 25,000 Vietnamese and more than 1,500 French troops. The following day, peace talks on Indochina began in Geneva, attended by Ho Chi Minh's DRV in northern Vietnam, the Associated State of Vietnam (Bao Dai government), Cambodia, Laos, France, the United Kingdom, Communist China, the USSR, and the United States. In July, a compromise agreement was reached consisting of two documents: a cease-fire and a final declaration. The cease-fire agreement, which was signed only by France and the Ho Chi Minh government, established a provisional military demarcation line at the 17th parallel and required the regroupment of all French military forces south of that line and of all Viet Minh military forces north of the line. A demilitarized zone (DMZ), no more than five kilometers wide, was established on either side of the demarcation line. The cease-fire agreement also provided for a three hundred-day period, during which all civilians were free to move from one zone to the other, and an International Control Commission (ICC), consisting of Canada, India, and Poland, to supervise the cease-fire. The final declaration was endorsed through recorded oral assent by the North Vietnamese government, France, the United Kingdom, Communist China, and the USSR. It provided for the holding of national elections in July 1956, under the supervision of the ICC, and stated that the military demarcation line was provisional and "should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political territorial boundary." Both the United States and the Associated State of Vietnam (South Vietnam), which France had recognized on June 4 as a "fully independent and sovereign state," refused to approve the final declaration and submitted separate declarations stating their reservations.

The Geneva Agreement was viewed with doubt and dissatisfaction on all sides. Concern over possible U.S. intervention, should the Geneva talks fail, was probably a major factor in Ho Chi Minh's decision to accept the compromise agreement. The United States had dissociated itself from the final declaration, although it had stated that it would refrain from the threat or use of force to disturb the agreement. President Dwight D. Eisenhower wrote to the new prime minister of the Bao Dai government, Ngo Dinh Diem, in September 1954 promising U.S. support for a non-Communist Vietnam. Direct U.S. aid to South Vietnam began in January 1955, and American advisers began arriving the following month to train South Vietnamese army troops. By early 1955, Diem had consolidated his control by moving against lawless elements in the Saigon area and by suppressing the religious sects in the Mekong Delta. He also launched a "denounce the communists" campaign, in which, according to Communist accounts, 25,000 communist sympathizers were arrested and more than 1,000 killed. In August 1955, Diem issued a statement formally refusing to participate in consultations with the DRV, which had been called for by the Geneva Agreement to prepare for national elections. In October, he easily defeated Bao Dai in a seriously tainted referendum and became president of the new Republic of Vietnam (RVN).

Despite the growing likelihood that national elections would not be held, the Communist leadership in Hanoi decided for the time being to continue to concentrate

its efforts on the political struggle. Several factors led to this decision, including the weakness of the party apparatus in the South, the need to concentrate on strengthening the war-weakened North, and pressure from the Communist leadership of the USSR, which, under Premier Nikita Khrushchev, had inaugurated its coexistence policy with the West. By 1957, however, a shift to a more militant approach to the reunification of the country was apparent. Partly in response to Diem's anti-Communist campaign, the party stepped up terrorist activities in the South, assassinating several hundred officials of the Diem government. This led to the arrest of another 65,000 suspected Communists and the killing of more than 2,000 by the Saigon government in 1957. Repression by the Diem regime led to the rise of armed rebel self-defense units in various parts of the South, with the units often operating on their own without any party direction. Observing that a potential revolutionary situation had been created by popular resentment of the Diem government and fearing that the government's anti-Communist policy would destroy or weaken party organization in the South, the Vietnamese Workers' Party (VWP) leadership determined that the time had come to resort to violent struggle. At the 15th Plenum of the Central Committee, DRV leaders formally decided to take control of the growing insurgency in the South.

By 1960, some of the 90,000 Viet Minh troops that had returned to the North following the Geneva Agreement had begun filtering back into the South to take up leadership positions in the insurgency apparatus. Mass demonstrations, punctuated by an occasional raid on an isolated post, were the major activities in the initial stage of this insurgency. Communist operations launched in the lower Mekong Delta and Central Highlands resulted in the establishment of liberated zones, including an area of nearly fifty villages in Quang Ngai Province. In areas under Communist control, the guerrillas established their own government, levied taxes, trained troops, built defense works, and provided education and medical care. In order to direct and coordinate the new policies in the South, it was necessary to revamp the party leadership apparatus and form a new united front group. Accordingly, the Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN) was established with General Nguyen Chi Thanh, a northerner, as chairman and Pham Hung, a southerner, as deputy chairman. On December 20, 1960, the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, informally called the National Liberation Front (NLF), was founded, with representation on its Central Committee from all social classes, political parties, women's organizations, and religious groups, including Hoa Hao, Cao Dai, Buddhists, and Catholics. In order to keep the NLF from being obviously linked with the VWP and the DRV, its executive leadership consisted of individuals not publicly identified with the Communists, and the number of party members in leadership positions at all levels was strictly limited. Furthermore, in order not to alienate patriotic non-communist elements, the new front was oriented more toward the defeat of the U.S.-backed Saigon government than toward social revolution.

In 1961 the rapid increase of insurgency in the South Vietnamese countryside led President John F. Kennedy's administration to decide to increase U.S. support for the Diem regime. Some \$65 million in military equipment and \$136 million in economic aid were delivered that year, and by December 3,200 U.S. military personnel were in Vietnam. The U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MAC-V) was formed under the command of General Paul D. Harkins in February 1962. The cornerstone of the counterinsurgency effort was the strategic hamlet program, which called for the consolidation of 14,000 villages of South Vietnam into 11,000 secure hamlets,

each with its own houses, schools, wells, and watchtowers. The hamlets were intended to isolate guerrillas from the villages, their source of supplies and information, or, in Maoist terminology, “to separate the fish from the sea in which they swim.” The program had its problems, however, aside from the frequent attacks on the hamlets by Communist guerrilla units. The self-defense units for the hamlets were often poorly trained, and support from the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) was inadequate. Corruption, favoritism, and the resentment of a growing number of peasants who were being forcibly resettled plagued the program. It was estimated that of the 8,000 hamlets established, only 1,500 were viable.

In response to increased U.S. involvement, all Communist armed units in the South were unified into a single People’s Liberation Armed Force (PLAF) in 1961. These troops expanded in number from fewer than 3,000 in 1959 to more than 15,000 by 1961, most of whom were assigned to guerrilla units. Southerners trained in the North who infiltrated back into the South were an important element of this force. Although they accounted numerically for only about 20 percent of the PLAF, they provided a well-trained nucleus for the movement and often served as officers or political cadres. By late 1962, the PLAF had achieved the capability to attack fixed positions with battalion-sized forces. The NLF was also expanded to include 300,000 members and perhaps 1 million sympathizers by 1962. Land reform programs were begun in liberated areas. Despite local pressure for more aggressive land reforms, the peasantry generally approved of the program, and it was an important factor in gaining support for the liberation movement in the countryside. In the cities, the Workers’ Liberation Association of Vietnam, a labor organization affiliated with the NLF, was established in 1961.

In the early 1960s, American intelligence estimates noted that unless the South Vietnamese government could protect the peasants and win their cooperation and support, areas under Viet Cong control would expand and dissatisfaction and discontent with the government would continue to rise.

In a September 1960 cable, U.S. Ambassador Elbridge Durbrow analyzed two separate but related threats to the Diem government. These were danger from a potential non-Communist demonstration or coup and the danger of the gradual Viet Cong extension of control over the countryside. Durbrow explained that a coup d’état would be partly motivated by a sincere desire to prevent a Communist takeover. He suggested methods Diem might use to mitigate both threats, particularly in sending his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, abroad and improving relations with the peasantry. Durbrow summarized the report with the admonition that “if Diem’s position in country continues to deteriorate as a result of failure to adopt proper political, psychological, economic, and security measures, it may become necessary for the U.S.

government to begin consideration of alternative courses of action and leaders in order to achieve our objective.” Throughout 1961 and 1962 Kennedy’s support of Diem and the RVN saw a rise in military advisers; material increases, including helicopters and aircraft with American pilots and mechanics; and increasing defense and foreign aid appropriations—all in order to stem the deterioration of the political and military situation in South Vietnam. During Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson’s visit to South Vietnam, he called Diem the “Churchill of Asia” and pledged continued support for South Vietnam. But the lack of viable reform at upper levels in the military and government, the restless populace, and the coup d’état-prone military eventually led the United States to reevaluate its relationship with Diem.

Diem grew steadily more unpopular as his regime became more repressive. His brother and chief adviser, Ngo Dinh Nhu, was identified by regime opponents as the source of many of the government's repressive measures. The strategic hamlets program, the lackluster primary component of Operation Sunrise, proved an abysmal failure and reinforced in the populace's mind the repressive nature of the Diem government. Harassment of Buddhist groups by ARVN forces, widespread corruption, Communist infiltration of the government and military bureaucracies, and Diem's isolation continued throughout 1963. Outraged by the Diem regime's repressive policies, the Kennedy administration indicated to South Vietnamese military leaders that Washington would be willing to support a new military government. Diem and Nhu were assassinated in a military coup in early November, and General Duong Van Minh took over the government.

Economic Background

When the North and South were divided politically in 1954, they also adopted different economic ideologies, one Communist and one capitalist. In the North, the Communist regime's First Five-Year Plan (1961–1965) gave priority to heavy industry, but priority subsequently shifted to agriculture and light industry. The North imposed agricultural collectivization, which was met by resistance from the peasantry and later scaled back.

The economy in the South between 1960 and 1963 became increasingly dependent on foreign aid. The United States, the foremost donor, financed the development of the military and the construction of roads, bridges, airfields, and ports; supported the currency; and met the large deficit in the balance of payments.

Social Background

At the time of the 1954 partition, Vietnam was overwhelmingly a rural society; peasants accounted for nearly 90 percent of the total population. During the ensuing years of political separation, however, the North and the South developed into two very different societies. In the North, the Communists had embarked on a program intended to revolutionize the socioeconomic structure. The focus of change was ostensibly economic, but its underlying motivation was both political and social as well. Based on the Marxist principle of class struggle, it involved no less than the creation of a totally new social structure. Propertied classes were eliminated, and a proletarian dictatorship was established in which workers and peasants emerged as the nominal new masters of a socialist state.

As a prelude to the socialist revolution, a land reform campaign and a harsh, systematic campaign to liquidate "feudal landlords" from rural society were launched concurrently in 1955. Reminiscent of the campaign undertaken by Communists in China in earlier years, by 1963, the liquidation of landlords cost the lives of an estimated 50,000 people and prompted the party to acknowledge and redress "a number of serious errors" committed by its zealous cadres.

In urban sectors the party's intervention was less direct, initially at least, because large numbers of the bourgeoisie had fled the North in anticipation of the Communists' coming to power. Many had fled to the South before the party gained full control. Those who remained were verbally assailed as exploiters of the people, but, because the regime needed their administrative and technical skills and experience, they were otherwise treated tolerantly and allowed to retain private property.

In 1958 the regime stepped up the pace of “socialist transformation,” mindful that even though the foundations of a socialist society were basically in place, the economy remained for the most part still in the hands of the private, capitalist sector. By 1963 all but a small number of peasants, artisans, handicraft workers, industrialists, traders, and merchants had been forced to join cooperatives of various kinds.

Intellectuals, many of whom had earlier been supporters of the Viet Minh, were first conciliated by the government, then stifled. Opposition to the government, expressed openly during and after the peasant uprisings of 1956, prompted the imposition of controls that graduated to complete suppression by 1958. Writers and artists who had established their reputations in the pre-Communist era were excluded from taking any effective role in national affairs. Many were sent to the countryside to perform manual labor and to help educate a new corps of socialist intellectuals among the peasants.

Throughout the early 1960s the dominant group in the new social order were the high-level party officials, who constituted a new ruling class. They owed their standing more to demonstrations of political acumen and devotion to nationalism or Marxism-Leninism than to educational or professional achievements. Years of resistance against the French in the rural areas had inured them to hardship and at the same time given them valuable experience in organization and guerrilla warfare. Resistance work had also brought them into close touch with many different segments of the population.

At the apex of the new ruling class were select members of the Politburo of the Communist Vietnamese Workers Party (VWP or Lao Dong Party), and a somewhat larger body of Central Committee members holding key posts in the party, the government, the military, and various party-supported organizations. Below the top echelon were the rank and file party members, including a number of women and members of ethnic minorities. Party cadres who possessed special knowledge and experience in technical, financial, administrative, or managerial matters were posted in all social institutions to supervise the implementation of party decisions.

Occupying an intermediate position between the party and the citizenry were those persons who did not belong to the party but who, nevertheless, had professional skills or other talents needed by the regime. Non-Communists were found in various technical posts, in the school system, and in the mass organizations to which most citizens were required to belong. A few even occupied high, though politically marginal, posts in the government. The bulk of the population remained farmers, workers, soldiers, miners, porters, stevedores, clerks, tradespeople, teachers, and artisans.

Social reorganization did little to evoke mass enthusiasm for socialism, and socialist transformation of the private sector into cooperative- and state-run operations did not result in the kind of economic improvement the government needed to win over the peasants and merchants. The regime managed to provide better educational and health care services than had existed in the pre-1954 years, but poverty was still endemic. The party attributed the “numerous difficulties” it faced to “natural calamities, enemy actions, and the utterly poor and backward state of the economy,” but it also acknowledged its own failings. These included cadre incompetence in ideological and organizational matters as well as in financial, technical, and managerial affairs.

South of the demarcation line after partition in 1954, the social system remained unchanged except that power reverted to a Vietnamese elite. The South's urban-rural network of roles, heavily dependent on the peasant economy, remained intact despite the influx of nearly a million refugees from the North. Land reform, initiated unenthusiastically in 1956, had little socioeconomic impact in the face of obstruction by the landowning class. In contrast to the North, there was no doctrinaire, organized attempt to reorganize the society fundamentally or to implant new cultural values and social sanctions. The Diem government was more concerned with its own immediate survival than with revolutionary social change, and if it had a vision of sociopolitical reform at all, that vision was diffusive. Furthermore, it lacked a political organization comparable in zeal to the Communist Party apparatus of the DRV, in order to achieve its goals.

In the 1960s, prolonged political instability placed social structures in the South under increasing stress. The Communist insurgency, which prevented the government from extending its authority to some areas of the countryside, was partially responsible, but even more disruptive were the policies of the government itself. Isolated in Saigon, the Diem regime alienated large parts of the population by acting to suppress Buddhists and other minorities, by forcing the relocation of peasants to areas nominally controlled by the government, and by systematically crushing political opposition. Such policies fueled a growing dissatisfaction with the regime.

As the insurgency in the South intensified, it created unprecedented social disruption in both urban and rural life. Countless civilians were forced to abandon their ancestral lands and sever their network of family and communal ties to flee areas controlled by the Viet Cong or exposed to government operations against the Communists. By 1963 a growing percentage of the entire southern population were becoming displaced; some were relocated to government-protected rural hamlets while others crowded into already congested urban centers. Few villages, however remote, were left untouched by the war. The urban-rural boundary, once sharply defined, seemed to disappear as throngs of uprooted refugees moved to the cities. Traditional social structures broke down, leaving the society listless and bereft of a cohesive force other than the common instinct for survival.

The disruption imposed by the growing war, however, did not alter conventional socioeconomic class identifiers. In the urban areas, the small upper-class elite continued to be limited to high-ranking military officers, government officials, people in the professions, absentee landlords, intellectuals, and Catholic and Buddhist religious leaders. The elite retained a strong personal interest in France and French culture; many had been educated in France and many had sons or daughters residing there. In addition to wealth, Western education—particularly French education—was valued highly, and French and English were widely spoken.

The urban middle class included civil servants, lower and middle-ranking officers in the armed forces, commercial employees, school teachers, shop owners and managers, small merchants, and farm and factory managers. A few were college graduates, although the majority had only a secondary-school education. Very few had been able to study abroad.

At the bottom of the urban society were unskilled, largely uneducated wage workers and petty tradespeople. While semiliterate themselves, they nevertheless were able to send their children to primary school. Secondary education was less common, however, particularly for girls. These children tended not to proceed far

enough in school to acquire an elementary knowledge of French or English, and most adults of the lower class knew only Vietnamese unless they had worked as domestics for foreigners.

Village society, which embraced 80 percent of the population, was composed mostly of farmers, who were ranked in three socioeconomic groups. The elite were the wealthiest landowners. If they farmed, the work was done by hired laborers who planted, irrigated, and harvested under the owner's supervision. In the off-season, landowners engaged in money lending, rice trading, or rice milling. Usually the well-to-do owners were active in village affairs as members of the village councils. Interest in seeking such positions waned, however, as village leaders increasingly were targeted by Viet Cong.

The less prosperous, middle-level villagers owned or rented enough land to live at a level well above subsistence, but they tended not to acquire a surplus large enough to invest in other ventures. They worked their own fields and hired farm hands only when needed during planting or harvesting. A few supplemented their income as artisans, but never as laborers. Because of their more modest economic circumstances, members of this group tended not to assume as many communal responsibilities as did the wealthier villagers.

At the bottom of village life were owners of small farming plots and tenant farmers. Forced to spend nearly all of their time eking out a living, they could not afford to engage in village affairs. Because they could not cultivate enough land to support their families, most of them worked also as part-time laborers, and their wives and children assisted with the field work. Their children frequently went to school only long enough to learn the rudiments of reading and writing. This group also included workers in a wide range of other service occupations, such as artisans, practitioners of oriental medicine, and small tradespeople.

Family Life

In the first decade after World War II, the vast majority of North and South Vietnamese clung tenaciously to traditional customs and practices. After the 1950s, however, some traditions were questioned, especially in the North. The timeless notion that the family was the primary focus of individual loyalty was disparaged as feudal by the Communists, who also criticized the traditional concept of the family as a self-contained socioeconomic unit.

In the North, family life was affected by the growing insurgency in the South and by the policies of a regime doctrinally committed to a major overhaul of its socioeconomic organization. Major family reform was initiated under a new law enacted in 1959 and put into effect in 1960. The law's intent was to protect the rights of women and children by prohibiting polygamy, forced marriage, concubinage, and abuse. It was designed to equalize the rights and obligations of women and men within the family and to enable women to enjoy equal status with men in social and work-related activities. Sources of stress on the family in the North in the 1960s included the trend toward nuclear families, rural collectivization, population redistribution from the Red River Delta region to the highlands, prolonged mobilization of a large part of the male workforce for the war effort, and the consequent movement of women into the economic sector.

In the South, despite the hardships brought on by the French–Viet Minh War and the post-1955 insurgency, the traditional family system endured. Family lineage

remained the source of an individual's identity, and nearly all southerners believed that the family had first claim on their loyalties, before that of extrafamilial individuals or institutions, including the state.

The first attempt to reform the family system in the South occurred in 1959, when the Roman Catholic-oriented Diem government passed a family code to outlaw polygamy, forced marriage, spousal abuse, and concubinage. The code also made legal separation extremely difficult and divorce almost impossible. Under provisions equalizing the rights and obligations of spouses, a system of community property was established so that all property and incomes of husband and wife would be jointly owned and administered. The code reinforced the role of parents, grandparents, and the head of the lineage as the formal "validators" of marriage, divorce, or adoption, and it supported the tradition of ancestor cults. The consent of parents or grandparents was required in the marriage or the adoption of a minor, and they or the head of the lineage had the right to oppose the marriage of a descendant.

During the early war years, family life was disrupted as family members were separated and often resettled in different areas. If the distance from one another was too great, they could not assemble for the rites and celebrations that traditionally reinforced kinship solidarity. Family ties were further torn by deaths and separations caused by the war and by political loyalties, which in some instances set relatives against each other. In those areas where hostilities occurred, the war was a family affair, extending to the children. Few Vietnamese children had the opportunity simply to be children. From birth they were participants in the war as well as its victims. They matured in an environment where death and suffering inflicted by war were commonplace and seemingly unavoidable.

The early years of military conflict and refugee movements tended in certain parts of the South to break up the extended family units and to reinforce the bonds uniting the nuclear family. The major preoccupation of the ordinary villager and urbanite alike was to earn a livelihood and to protect his immediate family, holding his household together at any cost.

Minorities

Living somewhat separately from the dominant ethnic Vietnamese were (and are still today) the numerous minorities. There were at least fifty-three minorities accounting for a substantial percentage of the national population. The Hoa, or Han Chinese, were the single largest bloc in the lowland urban centers of both the North and the South. Of the other minority groups, at least thirty resided in the North, while the remaining twenty-two groups lived in the South.

The bulk of the non-Chinese minority peoples were for the most part highlanders or, known by their generic name, Montagnards. The Vietnamese also disparagingly called them "moi," meaning savage. They lived in relative independence and followed their own traditional customs and culture. Both North and South governments attributed the backwardness of the Montagnards to the overwhelming influence of their history as exploited and oppressed peoples.

Before the arrival of the French in the nineteenth century, the highland minorities lived in isolation from the lowland population. Upon the consolidation of French rule, however, contacts between the two groups increased. The French, interested in the uplands for plantation agriculture, permitted the highlanders their linguistic and cultural autonomy and administered their areas separately from the rest of Vietnam.

Conferring this special status gave the French a free hand in cultivating the largely unexploited highlands, where their administrators and Christian missionaries also set up schools, hospitals, and leprosariums. Often, however, conflicts arose between the upland communities and the French, who were distrusted as exploitative, unwelcome interlopers. The French, however, eventually overcame the unrest and successfully developed some of the highland areas.

After the mid-1950s, North and South Vietnam dealt with the minorities differently. The DRV regime, recognizing the traditional separatist attitudes of the tribal minorities, initiated a policy of accommodation by setting up two autonomous zones for the highlanders in return for their acceptance of DRV political control. By offering limited self-government, the Communist government leaders hoped that integration of the minorities into Communist Vietnamese society could eventually be achieved. By contrast, the RVN opted for direct, centralized control of the tribal minorities and incurred their enduring wrath by seizing ancestral tribal lands for the resettlement of displaced Catholic refugees from the North.

In the early 1960s, the RVN granted a modicum of autonomy, but the ill-conceived strategic hamlet program caused further disruption by forcing highlanders to relocate to fortified enclaves, sometimes in lowland regions. While the program was proposed to improve physical security of the rural populace, as well as to deny food and services to the Viet Cong, it largely embittered the Montagnard minority participants, who wanted to be left alone to continue living on their ancestral lands in the traditional manner.

Foreign Relations

Vietnam has been considered the heart of Southeast Asia. It borders on China, Laos, and Cambodia and has been considered of strategic importance to every country interested in domination of the western Pacific and Indian Ocean. It is at the crossroads between the Pacific Basin and the Indian subcontinent.

In hopes of gaining more prestige and recognition outside Communist bloc countries, the DRV conducted extensive propaganda activities and initiated recognition missions throughout the world. As the various African republics became independent, the DRV extended recognition to each in the hope that they in turn would recognize the DRV. Additional efforts to enhance their international prestige included educational and cultural exchanges, delegations to international youth and peace organizations, and support of Communist-front “friendship” organizations. Every propaganda effort was utilized to point out the negatives of the RVN.

RVN foreign relations centered on strengthening ties with non-Communist Asia through official state visits by President Diem and his leading foreign affairs advisers. Numerous missions were sent to Afro-Asian countries, and embassies were opened following diplomatic recognition by a number of European and Asian governments. In addition, South Vietnam became a signatory of the Japan War Reparations Agreement and concluded economic, financial, and trade cooperation pacts with a number of countries, including France and the United States. South Vietnamese participation in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Colombo Plan brought advantageous international security and technological aid.

U.S.–Vietnamese Relations

Hoping to construct in southern Vietnam a bulwark against further Communist expansion in Southeast Asia, President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his Secretary of

State John Foster Dulles, in the aftermath of the Geneva Conference, had intervened in strife-torn Vietnam to support Diem against the victorious Communist government in North Vietnam and the defeated France. American backing enabled President Diem to withstand major internal threats in 1954 and 1955, and for the rest of the decade, the Eisenhower administration provided him lavish economic and military aid and advisers and endorsed his refusal to go along with the national elections called for by the Geneva Agreement.

By the time President John F. Kennedy took office, however, the U.S. commitment seemed at best precarious. Fearing extinction at the hands of President Diem, the Vietnamese Communists who had stayed in South Vietnam after Geneva launched a rebellion against the government, and within several years North Vietnam began to infiltrate men and supplies into the South in support of the insurgents. Like Eisenhower, President Kennedy and his advisers viewed the conflict in Vietnam as part of the larger, global cold war. Indeed, they came to regard it as a prototype for the Communist strategy of “wars of liberation.” Preoccupied at the outset with crises in Cuba and in adjoining Laos, the administration watched Vietnam with growing alarm. After the embarrassing debacle at the Bay of Pigs in April 1961 and after agreeing to compromise in Laos, however, Kennedy and his advisers felt even more compelled to take a strong stand in Vietnam.

Following weeks of deliberation, the administration in late 1961 drastically escalated the U.S. commitment. Rejecting General Maxwell Taylor’s proposal to send combat troops, the president nevertheless launched what was called Project BEEF-UP, a massive infusion of aid to save the embattled South Vietnamese government. U.S. military assistance more than doubled and included such items as armored personnel carriers and more than three hundred military aircraft. The number of U.S. military advisers was increased from 3,200 at the end of 1961 to more than 9,000 by the end of 1962. More important, perhaps, the “advisers” were authorized to play an increasingly active role in combat.

Project BEEF-UP brought only a short-lived advantage to the United States and its South Vietnamese ally. The infusion of American aid and personnel gave an immediate boost to South Vietnamese morale, and the helicopters, in particular, at first intimidated the NLF guerrillas. But the advantage proved to be of only short duration. Even with the most sophisticated military equipment, it remained extremely difficult to locate the elusive enemy. Diem was reluctant to commit his troops to combat, and when they were committed they fought indifferently. The much ballyhooed strategic hamlet program, launched with great fanfare by the United States and South Vietnam, was poorly conceived and implemented, and it alienated rather than won over the peasantry of South Vietnam. By early 1963, the insurgents had regained the initiative and, despite bold claims of progress by U.S. and South Vietnamese officials, the war effort was faltering.

The Kennedy administration significantly escalated the war in Vietnam. Inheriting from Eisenhower a small and still qualified commitment to uphold the fledgling South Vietnamese government of Ngo Dinh Diem, the Kennedy administration expanded that commitment rhetorically by repeatedly proclaiming Vietnam’s importance to U.S. security and tangibly by increasing the number of U.S. military advisers to more than 16,000 and authorizing their involvement in combat.

In 1963, few Americans imagined that a commitment to war in Vietnam would finally cost the United States billions of dollars, generational discord, and 58,000 American lives.

Scope and Content

These records highlight the containment policy of the early 1960s and cite Vietnam as an example of the domino theory. Eventually dragged into the Vietnamese quagmire, the records highlight the Kennedy administration's attempts stabilize the deteriorating economic, political, and military situation in South Vietnam. In addition, much documentation outlines the early extent of North Vietnamese infiltration of troops and military equipment into the South, attempts to overthrow President Diem, the repressive measures of both the North and South against their respective populations, the extent of external aid to North and South, and efforts by both to seek worldwide recognition.

Material related to the DRV include such documents as "DRV Trends" and "DRV Highlights." These present commentary and analysis on a variety of topics such as governmental changes and policies, military programs and activities, psychological and propaganda operations, agricultural and industrial estimates, data on the economic and financial situation, and social problems. In addition, propaganda materials, ICC reports, and French embassy memoranda and telegrams provide a unique view into the mind and soul of Communist North Vietnam.

The Indochina materials, filed by the State Department under the Indochina country number, have been included in this collection due to the large quantity of material on Vietnam. The majority of these materials relate to the activities of the ICC in Vietnam and Laos. The documentation highlights the efforts and evidence of North Vietnamese support of the insurgency in South Vietnam and Laos; activities of the Canadian, Indian, and Polish delegations; activities of the GVN [government of the Republic of Vietnam] Liaison Office; international efforts of the United States and its allies to support South Vietnam; actions under the various security treaties, such as SEATO; and East-West efforts at nation-building in Laos and Vietnam.

The majority of the collection relates to South Vietnam and the Diem era. Materials document a variety of the issues, including Diem and his brother Nhu's cult of personality, the naivete and arrogance of American military leaders and advisers in regard to Vietnam and Asia in general, corruption and incompetence in the South Vietnamese government, lack of political control of the countryside and alienation of the peasantry, balance of payments and foreign trade, and U.S. and international aid efforts.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files, 1960–January 1963

The U.S. State Department Central Files are the definitive source of American diplomatic reporting on political, military, social, and economic developments throughout the world in the twentieth century. Surpassing the scope of the State Department's *Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS)* series, the Central Files provide extensive coverage of all political, military, social, and economic matters relating to a particular country and/or world event.

The State Department Central Files for 1960–January 1963 cover a crucial period in U.S. and world history. Each part of the 1960–January 1963 series contains a wide range of primary materials: special reports and observations on political and military affairs; studies and statistics on socioeconomic matters; interviews and minutes of meetings with U.S. and foreign government officials and leaders; legal and claims documentation; full texts of important letters and cables sent and received by U.S. diplomats and embassy personnel; reports, news clippings, and translations from journals and newspapers; and countless high-level/head of state government documents, including speeches, memoranda, official reports, *aide-mémoire*, and transcripts of political meetings and assemblies.

In addition, these records offer new insights into the evolution of American foreign policy toward both allies and adversaries and into the shaping of the policies of these countries toward the United States. Of even greater importance for the study of individual countries is the comprehensive manner in which the Central Files illuminate the internal affairs of foreign countries. There are thousands of pages arranged topically and chronologically on crucial subjects: political parties, unrest and revolution, human rights, government administration, fiscal and monetary issues, labor, housing, police and crime, public health and works, national defense, military equipment and supplies, foreign policy making, wars and alliances, education, religion, culture, trade, industry, and natural resources. On these subjects and more, the Central Files offer authoritative, in-depth, and timely documentation and analysis.

SOURCE NOTE

Microfilmed from the holdings of the National Archives, College Park, Maryland, Record Group 59: Records of the Department of State, Central Decimal Files, decimal numbers 751K, 851K, and 951K (Vietnam internal affairs); 751G, 851G, and 951G (Indochina (general) internal affairs); 651K and 611.51K (Vietnam foreign affairs), and 651G and 611.51G (Indochina (general) foreign affairs) for the period 1960–January 1963. All available original documents have been microfilmed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE DECIMAL FILING SYSTEM

From 1910 to 1963 the Department of State used a decimal classification system to organize its Central Files. This system assembled and arranged individual documents according to their subject, with each subject having been assigned a specific decimal code. The decimal system from 1950 to January 1963 consists of ten primary classifications numbered 0 through 9, each covering a broad subject area.

CLASS 0: Miscellaneous.

CLASS 1: Administration of the United States Government.

CLASS 2: Protection of Interests (Persons and Property).

CLASS 3: International Conferences, Congresses, Meetings, and Organizations.

CLASS 4: International Trade and Commerce. Trade Relations. Customs Administration.

CLASS 5: International Informational and Educational Relations. Cultural Affairs. Psychological Warfare.

CLASS 6: International Political Relations. Bilateral Treaties.

CLASS 7: Internal Political and National Defense Affairs.

CLASS 8: Internal Economic, Industrial, and Social Affairs.

CLASS 9: Other Internal Affairs. Communications. Transportation. Science.

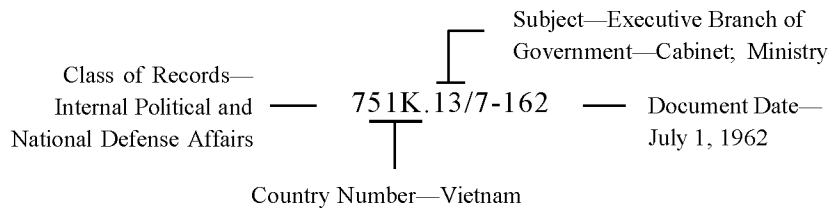
Internal Affairs

For this section of the U.S. State Department Central Files, University Publications of America (UPA) has microfilmed the documents contained in Classes 7, 8, and 9. Within these classes each subject is defined by a decimal file number. The decimal file number is followed by a slant mark (/). The number after the slant mark (/) refers to the date on which the document was generated. Documents within each decimal file number are arranged in chronological order. The entire decimal file number is stamped on the right side of the first page of every document.

These classes are concerned almost exclusively with the internal matters of individual countries. The class number (7, 8, or 9) is followed by the country number. The number following the decimal point indicates subtopics within the major classifications. The date after the slant mark (/) identifies the individual document.

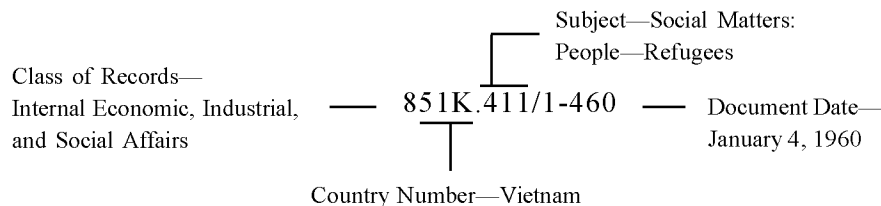
In a small number of instances, documents were assigned erroneous or incomplete decimal numbers. UPA has included, in brackets, corrected decimal entries. In addition, misfiled decimal number documents have also been included in brackets.

CLASS 7. Example, 751K.13/7-162



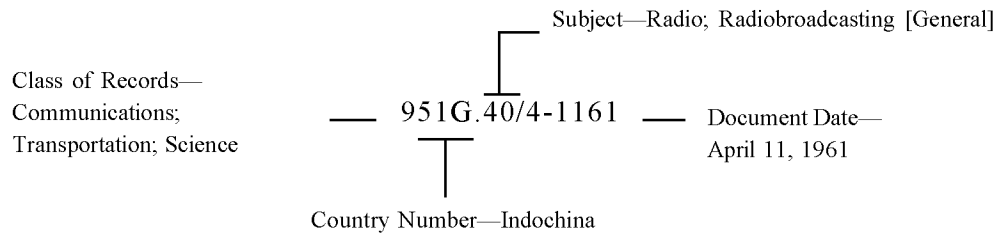
751K.13/7-162 indicates a document dated July 1, 1962, relating to the cabinet of the executive branch of government (13) in Vietnam (51K).

CLASS 8. Example, 851K.411/1-460



851K.411/1-460 indicates a document dated January 4, 1960, relating to refugees (411) in Vietnam (51K).

CLASS 9. Example, 951G.40/4-1161



951G.40/4-1161 indicates a document dated April 11, 1961, relating to radio (40) in Indochina (51G).

Note: For the convenience of the researcher, wherever a specific classification number totals more than one hundred pages, a breakdown of the material by month and year is provided. Where applicable, major subjects have been included with the month and year breakdown.

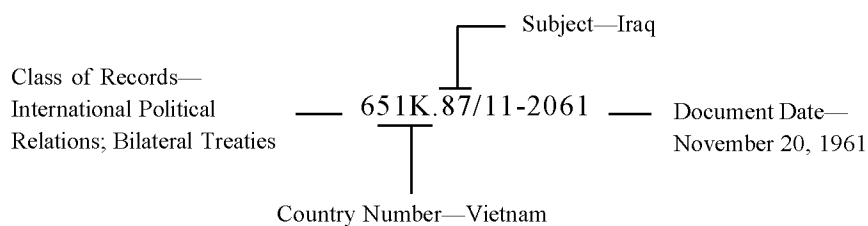
Foreign Affairs

For this section of the U.S. State Department Central Files, UPA has microfilmed the documents contained in Class 6. Within this class each subject is defined by a decimal file number. The decimal file number is followed by a slant mark (/). The number after the slant mark (/) refers to the date on which the document was generated. Documents within each decimal file number are arranged in chronological order. The entire decimal file number is stamped on the right side of the first page of every document.

In this publication records classified 651K and 651G deal with the foreign policy of Vietnam and Indochina and its political relations with other nations. Due to the State Department's arrangement of these records, countries assigned numbers below 51K will not be found in this file. UPA, however, has included files dealing with the political relations between the United States (11) and Vietnam (51K) and Indochina (51G) in this publication. In order to find the political relations between Vietnam and Indochina and countries other than the United States that have a number lower than 51K, the researcher should check the Class 6 records for that country. These records can either be found at the National Archives, College Park, Maryland, or, for many countries, in microform publications that UPA has made available for libraries.

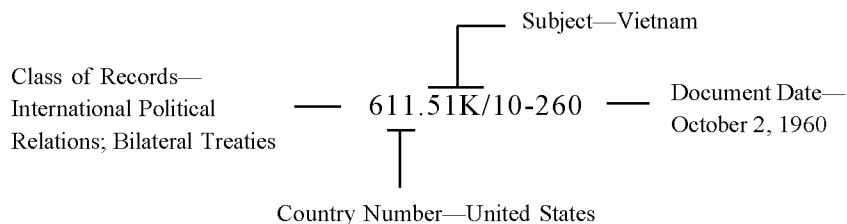
In a small number of instances, documents were assigned erroneous or incomplete decimal numbers. UPA has included, in brackets, corrected decimal entries. In addition, misfiled decimal number documents have also been included in brackets.

CLASS 6. Example, 651K.87/11-2061



651K.87/11-2061 indicates a document dated November 20, 1961, relating to the bilateral relations between Vietnam (51K) and Iraq (87).

CLASS 6. Example, 611.51K/10-260



611.51K/10-260 indicates a document dated October 2, 1960, relating to the bilateral relations between the United States of America (11) and Iraq (51K).

Note: For the convenience of the researcher, wherever a specific classification number totals more than one hundred pages, a breakdown of the material by month and year is provided. Where applicable, major subjects have been included with the month and year breakdown.

NUMERICAL LIST OF COUNTRY NUMBERS

- 00 THE WORLD (Universe)
- 01 Outer Space (Aerosphere)
- 01a Moon
- 02 Antarctic
- 03 Arctic
- 10 THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE
- 11 United States
- 11a Hawaii (Ocean or Kuré Islands and Palmyra Island)
- 11b U.S. Possessions in the Pacific Ocean
- 11c Puerto Rico
- 11d Guam
- 11e American Samoa (Tutuila, Manua Islands, etc.)
- 11f Canal Zone (Panama Canal Zone), Perido, Naos, Culebra, and Flamenco Islands
- 11g Virgin Islands of the U.S. (St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas)
- 11h Wake Island
- 12 Mexico
- 13 CENTRAL AMERICA
- 14 Guatemala
- 15 Honduras
- 16 El Salvador
- 17 Nicaragua
- 18 Costa Rica
- 19 Panama
- 20 SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (South of the Rio Grande River)
- 21 Colombia
- 22 Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)
- 23 Peru
- 24 Bolivia
- 25 Chile
- 31 Venezuela
- 32 Brazil
- 33 Uruguay
- 34 Paraguay

- 35 Argentina
- 36 WEST INDIAN REPUBLICS
- 37 Cuba, including Isle of Pines
- 38 Haiti
- 39 Dominican Republic
- 40 EUROPE
- 40a Ireland (Eire) (Irish Free State)
- 40b Iceland
- 41 Great Britain, United Kingdom
- 41a Northern Ireland
- 41b British possessions in the Western Hemisphere (except Canada)
- 41c British Honduras
- 41d British Guiana
- 41e British West Indies (includes 41f–41j)
- 41f The West Indies (Federation of British Colonies in the Caribbean)
- 41g Bahamas
- 41h Bermuda
- 41j Virgin Islands
- 41r Falkland Islands
- 41s South Orkney Islands (South Georgia, South Orkneys, and South Sandwich Islands)
- 41t South Shetland Islands
- 42 Canada (including Newfoundland and Labrador)
- 43 Australia
- 44 New Zealand (Cook Islands, Kermad Islands, and Union Islands [Tokela])
- 45 British Territories in Africa
- 45a Union of South Africa (Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal)
- 45b British South Africa (45c–45f)
- 45c Rhodesia (Mashonaland, Matabeleland, and Nyasaland Federation)
- 45d Basutoland
- 45e Bechuanaland
- 45f Swaziland
- 45g British West Africa
- 45h Nigeria (including that portion of the Cameroons under British Protectorate)
- 45j Ghana (*see* 79)
- 45m Sierra Leone
- 45n Gambia
- 45p British East Africa
- 45r Kenya Colony
- 45s Uganda
- 45t Zanzibar
- 45u Somaliland (protectorate)
- 45w Sudan
- 45x British Southwest Africa (formerly German Southwest Africa)
- 46 British territories in Asia
- 46a Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- 46b Laccadive Islands
- 46c Aden Colony and Protectorate (Hadhramaut, Kamaran, Perim, Socotra, Abdul Quiri, and Kuria Muria Islands)
- 46d Bahrein Islands
- 46e Ceylon
- 46f Singapore (Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean)
- 46g Hong Kong
- 46h British Borneo (North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak)
- 46j Republic of the Maldive Islands
- 46k Fiji
- 46m Papua (formerly British New Guinea)
- 46n Pacific Islands, including Tonga (Friendly), Cocos (Isla de Cocos), Labuan, Solomon, Pitcairn, Gilbert Islands, Ellice Islands, and British interest in Christmas Island, Phoenix, and Keeling Islands
- 47 British territories in Mediterranean
- 47a Gibraltar
- 47b Malta
- 47c Cyprus
- 47d St. Helena and dependencies (Diego Alvarez, Gough, Inaccessible, and Nightingale Islands)
- 47e Tristan da Cunha
- 47f Ascension Island
- 47g Seychelles
- 47h Mauritius
- 48 Poland (including Danzig)
- 49 Czechoslovakia
- 50 WESTERN CONTINENTAL EUROPE
- 50a Luxembourg
- 50b Monaco
- 50c Andorra
- 50d San Marino
- 50f Liechtenstein
- 50g Free Territory of Trieste (FTT)
- 51 France (including Corsica)
- 51a St. Pierre and Miquelon
- 51b Martinique
- 51c Guadeloupe and dependencies (Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Desirade, St. Barthelemy and St. Martin) (French West Indies, collectively)
- 51d French Guiana (Cayenne) Inini
- 51e French colonies in America
- 51f French India
- 51g Indochina
- 51h Cambodia
- 51j Laos
- 51k Vietnam
- 51m New Caledonia and dependencies (Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, Wallis Archipelago)
- 51n Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea-Morea; Leeward Island-Iles Sous-le-Vent)

- 51p Lesser groups (Tuamotu-Tumotu or Low Archipelago; Gambier Archipelago; Marquesas; Tubuai Archipelago-Austral Islands)
- 51r New Hebrides
- 51s Algeria
- 51t French West Africa and the Sahara (Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan, Upper Senegal, and the Niger; Mauritania and Dakar), Togo
- 51u French Equatorial Africa (French Congo) (Gabun-Gabon; Middle Congo-Moyen Congo; Ubanga Shari-Oubangui Chari; and Chad-Tchad; Brazzaville); Cameroun
- 51v French Somali Coast and dependencies (Somali Coast); Djibouti, Issa-Somalis; Dankali, Adaels, Ouemas, and Debenchs
- 51w Madagascar
- 51x Other African Islands (Mayotte, Comoro, Reunion, Amsterdam, St. Paul Marion, Crozet, and Kerguelen)
- 51y French possessions and protectorates in Oceania and Eastern Pacific (Australasia and Oceania)
- 52 Spain
- 52a Canary Islands
- 52b Spanish possessions in Africa
- 52c Rio de Oro and Adrar (Western Sahara)
- 52d Rio Muni and Cape San Juan (Spanish Guinea)
- 52e Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco, and Elobey Islands
- 52f Tetuan and Ceuta; Gomera, Alhucemas, Melilla
- 52g Balearic Islands
- 53 Portugal
- 53a Madeira
- 53b Azores
- 53c Mozambique
- 53d Portuguese India (Goa, Damao, Diu)
- 53e Macao (Macau)
- 53f Timor
- 53g Cape Verde Islands (Santo Antão, São Nicolau, São Vicente, Fogo, Santiago, Boa Vista, Sal Santa, Luzia, Branco, Raso, Maio, Brava, Rei, and Rombo)
- 53h Portuguese Guinea (Guinea Coast), Bijagoz Islands, and Bolama Island
- 53k São Thomé (São Tomé) and Príncipe
- 53m Ladana and Cabinda
- 53n Angola (Portuguese West Africa), Congo, Loanda, Benguella, Mossamedes, Huilla, and Lunda
- 53p Portuguese East Africa
- 54 Switzerland
- 55 Belgium
- 55a Belgian Congo (Belgian Kongo)
- 56 Netherlands
- 56a Surinam (Netherlands Guiana)
- 56b Netherlands Antilles (formerly Netherlands West Indies) (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Martin, St. Eustatius, Saba)

- 56c Miscellaneous Islands (Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Bangka-Banca;
Billiton, Molucca, Timor Archipelago, Bai and Lombok, Netherlands
New Guinea, or Western New Guinea)
- 56d Indonesia
- 56f Sumatra
- 57 Norway
- 57a Scandinavia (57, 58, 59, 60e)
- 57b Spitsbergen (Spitzbergen)
- 57c Lapland (Parts of 57, 58, 60e, 61)
- 58 Sweden
- 59 Denmark
- 59a Greenland
- 59b Faeroe (Faroe) or Sheep Islands
- 60 EASTERN CONTINENTAL EUROPE (including Balkans, 67, 68, 69,
81, and European part of 82)
- 60a Baltic States
- 60b Esthonia
- 60c Latvia
- 60d Lithuania
- 60e Finland (Aland Islands)
- 61 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- 61a Bessarabia
- 61b Ukraine
- 61c Sakhalin Island (Russian portion)
- 62 Germany
- 62a Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) (Saar)
- 62b Russian Zone (East Germany)
- 62c Polish Administration
- 63 Austria
- 64 Hungary
- 65 Italy
- 65a Vatican City
- 66 Rumania (Roumania)
- 67 Albania
- 68 Yugoslavia
- 69 Bulgaria
- 70 AFRICA (For Belgian possessions, *see* 55a) (For British
possessions, *see* 45) (For French possessions, *see* 51s, etc.)
- 70a Mediterranean countries (General)
- 70b Republic of Guinea (*see* 79)
- 70g Congo Republic
- 70x Republic of South Africa
- 71 Morocco
- 72 Tunisia
- 73 Tripoli (Libya or Libia), Barca, Misurata, Benghazi, Derna, Cyrenaica
- 74 Egypt (*see* 86b)
- 75 Ethiopia (Hamara, Galla, and Harar)
- 75a Eritrea
- 76 Liberia

- 77 Trust Territory of Somaliland
- 78 Tanganyika Territory (Ruanda-Urundi), formerly German East Africa
- 79 West African states (includes 45j and 70b)
- 80 NEAR EAST
- 81 Greece
- 81a Crete
- 81b Samos
- 82 Turkey
- 83 Syria (*see* 86b)
- 83a Lebanon (Levant States)
- 84 Palestine
- 84a Israel
- 85 Jordan (Hashemite Jordan Kingdom) (formerly Trans-Jordan)
- 86 Arabia (Arab League) (United Arab states, includes 86b and 86h)
- 86a Saudia Arabia (Kingdom of Hejas and Nejd)
- 86b United Arab Republic (includes 74 and 83)
- 86d Kuwait
- 86e Muscat and Oman
- 86f Qatar
- 86g Trucial Sheikhs
- 86h Yemen
- 87 Iraq (Mesopotamia)
- 88 Iran (Persia)
- 89 Afghanistan
- 90 FAR EAST (including all of Asia)
- 90a Bhutan
- 90b Burma
- 90c Nepal
- 90d Pakistan (Baluchistan)
- 91 India
- 92 Thailand (Siam)
- 93 China
- 93a Manchuria
- 93b Tibet
- 94 Japan
- 94a Formosa (Taiwan)
- 94b Sakhalin Island (Japanese portion)
- 94c Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa), Nampo Islands (Bonin, Volcano, and Marcus)
- 95 Korea
- 95a North Korea
- 95b South Korea
- 96 Philippine Republic
- 97 Malaya (Federation of Malaya comprises the states Pahang, Perak, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, and the settlements Malacca and Penang) (includes Province of Wellesley)
- 98 Republic of Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes)

- 99 Pacific Islands (Mandated), New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago,
Solomon Islands (Bougainville, Baku), Marshall Islands, Nauru,
Caroline Islands, Pelew (Palau) Islands, Marianna Islands (Ladrone
Islands), Samoa (Samoan Islands, Western Samoa), Savaii, Upolu

ACRONYMLIST

ARVN	Army of the Republic of Vietnam
CERP	Current Economic Reporting Program
CVTC	Confederation Vietnamienne du Travail Chretien
ICC	International Control Commission
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KMT	Kuomintang
MAAG	Military Advisory Assistance Group
MAC-V	Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
NBC	National Broadcasting Corporation
P.L.	Public Law
POWs	prisoners of war
PRC	People's Republic of China
ROC	Republic of China (Nationalist)
RVNAF	Republic of Vietnam Air Force
STANVAC	Standard Oil Vacuum Company
UN	United Nations
UN/FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UOV	Union Ouvriere du Viet-Nam (South Vietnamese labor union)
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0001	751K.00	Political Affairs [General] January 1960 Pleiku Province; National Assembly elections.
0058		February 1960 ICC procedures and operations; refugees; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements.
0080		March 1960 Internal security; corruption; ICC operations; Viet Cong military operations; Kontum Province.
0165		April 1960 Internal security; corruption; Viet Cong military operations; ARVN morale; ICC operations; Can Lao Party.
0253		May 1960 Corruption; political opposition to Diem government; ICC report and operations; National Assembly developments; internal security; MAAG increase.
0391		June 1960 Can Lao Party; ICC operations; Confederation Vietnamienne du Travail Chretien (CVTC) Third National Congress; Saigon police leadership; Agrovile program; Viet Cong military operations; political opposition to Diem government; peasant attitudes toward Diem government; U.S. policy toward Diem government; North Vietnam political developments; corruption.
0699		July 1960 Binh Dinh Province; political opposition to Diem government; internal security; South Vietnamese—Cambodian relations.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0785		August 1960 Viet Cong military operations and political objectives; internal security; Agroville program; ICC operations; Women's Social Solidarity Movement.

Reel 2

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.00	Political Affairs [General] cont. September 1960 Viet Cong military operations; U.S. assessment of possible coup; Civil Guard antiguerrilla training; South Vietnam–Laos relations; North Vietnam political developments; French policy toward Vietnam; internal security; Lao Dong Party Congress.
0092		October 1960 Internal security; French policy toward Vietnam; efforts to increase Diem government popular support; Civil Guard training proposals; Hue consular district personalities; Diem's State of the Nation address; Agroville program.
0248		November 1960 Viet Cong military operations; political opposition to Diem government; cabinet changes; Communist infiltration through Laos; election of National Assembly officials; anti-Diem coup attempt; Vietnamese refugees in Cambodia; coup leaders escape to Cambodia; internal security; Nationalist Chinese economic aid; Viet Cong "liberated areas" in South Vietnam.
0570		December 1960 Military conscription; Viet Cong military operations; terrorism in Saigon; Communist Party of Vietnam; internal security; political reforms; Cambodia–South Vietnam border control problem.

Reel 3

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.00	Political Affairs [General] cont. January 1961 Counterinsurgency plan; cabinet changes; presidential elections law; security conditions on rubber plantations; November 1960 coup attempt chronology; rural conditions; Viet Cong military operations; General Edward Lansdale's report on Vietnam; Viet Cong propaganda; internal security; political opposition to Diem government; Quang Nam Province; political reforms.
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<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0207		February 1961 Village administrative reorganization; political reforms; Diem's reelection campaign; removal of officials guilty of misconduct; Seno Base issue in Laos; counterinsurgency plan; Saigon economic review; Mansfield Report on Vietnam.
0287		March 1961 Removal of officials guilty of misconduct; presidential election campaign; civic action programs; Viet Cong military operations; cabinet changes; internal security; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; political opposition to Diem government.
0449		April 1961 Presidential election campaign; assassinations of South Vietnamese civilians; Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; Viet Cong military operations; ARVN force levels; President Diem's reelection; UN presence in Southeast Asia; counterinsurgency plan; South Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; Vietnam action program.
0709		May 1961 Internal security; ARVN training; counterinsurgency plan; Lyndon Johnson's visit to South Vietnam; ARVN force levels; Vietnam action program; Viet Cong military operations; losses in Vietnamese guerrilla war; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; U.S. recreational travel limitations.
0807		June 1961 Commitment of U.S. military forces; political opposition to Diem government; Hue consular district report; ICC operations; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; press laws; border clashes with Pathet Lao; Viet Cong assassinations of village chiefs and provincial leaders; internal security; Viet Cong military operations and terrorist activities.

Reel 4

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.00	Political Affairs [General] cont. July 1961 Commitment of U.S. military forces; Viet Cong military operations and assassinations; U.S. and North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; removal of officials guilty of misconduct; French–North Vietnamese relations; political reforms; Front for National Unity; National Revolutionary Movement; Special Financial Group to Vietnam recommendations; village administrative reorganization; Phong Dinh Province.
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<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0134		August 1961 Village administrative reorganization; South Vietnamese guerrilla operations; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; Ba Xuyen Province; Viet Cong military operations and assassinations; interrogations of Viet Cong POWs; Quang Ngai Province security conditions.
0248		September 1961 Quang Ngai Province; Viet Cong military operations and terrorist activities; South Vietnamese refugees in Cambodia; trial of November 1960 coup leaders; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; alleged Cambodian government collusion with Viet Cong; Darlac Province; tribal resettlement program in Quang Tri Province; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; Viet Cong infiltration through Laos.
0379		October 1961 Viet Cong infiltration through Laos; ICC operations; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; counterinsurgency plan; U.S. defoliant operations; Viet Cong political activities among Montagnards; Lam Dong Province; Taylor Mission; security conditions and tribal problems in Pleiku and Kontum Provinces; Tuyen Duc Province; internal security; corruption; possibility of anti-Diem coup; Diem issues state of emergency decree; treatment of Cambodian minority in Vietnam; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; commitment of U.S. military forces; South Vietnamese tribal customs and tribal social action programs; Viet Cong military operations; U.S. flood relief activities.
0744		November 1961 U.S. evaluation of Diem government; Viet Cong military operations; tribal social action programs; ICC operations; U.S. defoliant operations; Taylor Mission report; internal security; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; Viet Cong infiltration through Cambodia and Laos; commitment of U.S. military forces.

Reel 5

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.00	Political Affairs [General] cont. November 1961 cont. Viet Cong infiltration through Cambodia and Laos; Taylor Mission report; internal security; Montagnard program; Viet Cong military operations; South Vietnamese political and military operations in Binh Dinh Province; commitment of U.S. military forces; white paper on subversion; intelligence
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Frame	File	Subject
		services reorganization; U.S. violations of Geneva Agreements; U.S. contingency planning; U.S. command arrangements; intelligence report on coup plotting in South Vietnam; ICC operations.
0336		<p>December 1961</p> <p>Commitment of U.S. military forces; creation of National Economic Council; evaluation of coup possibilities; political reforms; intelligence services reorganization; U.S. violations of Geneva Agreements; anti-U.S. propaganda in South Vietnam; U.S. defoliant operations; ICC operations; role of village councils; Viet Cong military operations; U.S. economic and military aid; Vietnam White Paper; counterinsurgency plan; U.S. propaganda; U.S. command arrangements; internal security; U.S. pacification operations; establishment of provincial councils; political situation in North Vietnam; military conscription decree; Saigon International Teachers' Conference.</p>

Reel 6

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.00	<p>Political Affairs [General] cont.</p> <p>January 1962</p> <p>U.S. defoliant operations; Viet Cong military operations and terrorism; negotiations for Laotian coalition government; North Vietnamese vulnerabilities; ICC operations; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; North Vietnamese propaganda; terms of reference for the senior U.S. military commander in South Vietnam; Chuong Thein Province; Binh Long Province; General Paul Harkins' appointments as U.S. commander in South Vietnam; intelligence services reorganization; ARVN force levels; strategic importance of Southeast Asia; U.S. command arrangements; civic action programs.</p>
0269		<p>February 1962</p> <p>U.S. command arrangements; U.S. defoliant operations; Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh Provinces; political developments in North Vietnam; National Internal Security Council; General Paul Harkins' appointment as U.S. commander in South Vietnam; strategic hamlet program; internal security; ICC operations; U.S. military aid; South Vietnamese air attack on presidential palace; Vietnamese People's Revolutionary Party; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements.</p>
0530		<p>March 1962</p> <p>ICC operations; U.S. defoliant operations; Viet Cong infiltration through Laos; North Vietnamese administrative organization; PRC activities and intentions in Vietnam and Laos;</p>

counterinsurgency plan; opposition to U.S. military involvement; internal security; Viet Cong military operations; North Vietnamese political developments; military situation reports; Soviet policy on Vietnam; U.S. violations of Geneva Agreements; report on February bombing of presidential palace; strategic hamlet program.

Reel 7

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.00	<p>Political Affairs [General] cont. April 1962</p> <p>U.S. defoliant operations; U.S. military aid; strategic hamlet program; North Vietnamese five-year plan; opposition to U.S. military involvement; military situation reports; Soviet military mission in North Vietnam; rules of engagement for U.S. aircraft; internal security; Viet Cong political program and military operations; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; Vietnam reunification issue; North Vietnamese political developments; establishment of provincial councils; ICC operations; tribal resettlement program; North Vietnamese propaganda; Chuong Thein Province.</p>
0298		<p>May 1962</p> <p>Opposition to U.S. military involvement; Viet Cong infiltration through Cambodia; PRC policy on Vietnam; strategic hamlet program; Viet Cong military operations; Cambodian–South Vietnamese relations; proposed International Conference on Vietnam; Vietnam reunification issue; U.S. and Australian military aid; Viet Cong terrorist activities; ICC operations; North Vietnamese political developments; military situation reports; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; social purification law; North Vietnamese propaganda.</p>
0573		<p>June 1962</p> <p>Viet Cong military operations; strategic hamlet program; ICC operations and report on North Vietnamese subversion; province rehabilitation program; North and South Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; military situation reports; North Vietnamese propaganda; postponement of National Assembly elections; North Vietnamese political developments; amnesty program; redeployment of U.S. Marines in Thailand.</p>

Reel 8

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.00	<p>Political Affairs [General] cont. July 1962 ICC operations and report on North Vietnamese subversion; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; Hue Political Rehabilitation Center; Viet Cong infiltration through Laos; military situation reports; strategic hamlet program; province rehabilitation program; U.S. defoliant and crop destruction operations; Montagnard refugees; North Vietnamese political developments; Viet Cong military operations and terrorist activities; role of Buddhists in fight against Viet Cong; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; application of POW convention in Vietnam.</p>
0175		<p>August 1962 Viet Cong military operations; U.S. defoliant and crop destruction operations; Indian and British views on Vietnam; application of POW convention to Vietnam; South Vietnamese military mission to Cambodia; Montagnard refugees; ICC operations; province rehabilitation program; South Vietnamese propaganda; strategic hamlet program; military situation reports; South Vietnamese torture of prisoners; list of South Vietnamese provincial officials; South Vietnamese commando raids in North Vietnam; repatriation of Vietnamese refugees from Thailand; Bernard Fall's interviews with Ho Chi Minh and Pham Van Dong.</p>
0402		<p>September 1962 U.S. defoliant and crop destruction operations; military situation reports; ICC operations; strategic hamlet program; Montagnard refugees; Viet Cong international activities; Phu Bon Province; politico-economic assessment; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; North Vietnamese political developments; U.S. violations of Geneva Agreements; application of POW convention in Vietnam.</p>
0651		<p>October 1962 State of the Nation speech by President Diem; ICC operations; Viet Cong terrorist activities and military operations; Montagnard refugees; White Paper on "The Aggressive Policy of the Viet Minh Communists and the Subversive Communist War in South Vietnam"; military situation reports; Soviet call for neutralization of Vietnam; counterinsurgency plan; corruption; strategic hamlet program; U.S. defoliation and crop destruction operations; North Vietnamese report on "U.S. Policy of Intervention and Aggression in South Vietnam"; North Vietnamese political developments.</p>

Reel 9

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.00	Political Affairs [General] cont. November 1962 ICC operations; military situation reports; U.S. defoliant and crop destruction operations; Montagnard refugees; Viet Cong political activities, terrorist activities, and military operations; province rehabilitation program; strategic hamlet program.
0151		December 1962 U.S. defoliant and crop destruction operations; napalm use; military situation reports; provincial rehabilitation program; Viet Cong military operations; North Vietnamese political developments; Montagnard refugees; Mansfield Report; repatriation of Vietnamese refugees from Thailand; kidnapping of U.S. missionaries by Viet Cong; amnesty program.
0290		January 1963 Kidnapping of U.S. missionaries by Viet Cong; Viet Cong military operations; strategic hamlet program; amnesty program; military situation reports; province rehabilitation program.
0421	751K.00May Day	Political Affairs: May Day
	751K.00(W)	Political Affairs: Weeka Reports [Weekly reports on South Vietnamese political, military, and economic affairs.]
0458		January 1960
0495		February 1960
0525		March 1960
0554		April 1960
0592		May 1960
0623		June 1960
0665		July 1960
0712		August 1960
0732		September 1960
0760		October 1960

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0794		November 1960
0824		December 1960

Reel 10

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

	751K.00(W)	Political Affairs: Weeka Reports cont. [Weekly reports on South Vietnamese political, military, and economic affairs.]
0001		January 1961
0031		February 1961
0050		March 1961
0078		April 1961
0106		May 1961
0136		June 1961
0162		July 1961
0188		August 1961
0225		September 1961
0251		October 1961
0286		November 1961
0294	751K.001	Political Affairs: Communism
0343	751K.02	Political Affairs: Government
0366	751K.02A	Political Affairs: Government—Advisers
0368	751K.022	Political Affairs: Government—Territory March 1960 Cambodian and South Vietnamese claims to offshore islands in the Gulf of Thailand.
0403		April 1960 Cambodian and South Vietnamese claims to offshore islands in the Gulf of Thailand.
0426		May 1960 Cambodian and South Vietnamese claims to offshore islands in the Gulf of Thailand.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0427		June 1960 Cambodian and South Vietnamese claims to offshore islands in the Gulf of Thailand.
0428		July 1960 Cambodian and South Vietnamese claims to offshore islands in the Gulf of Thailand.
0430		September 1960 Shift in South Vietnamese provincial boundaries.
0437		February 1961
0440		September 1961 PRC–Nationalist Chinese offshore islands dispute.
0483		October 1961 South Vietnamese Cadastral Service organization report.
0497		November 1961 Viet Cong bases in Cambodia.
0498		April 1962 South Vietnamese administrative divisions.
0499		May 1962 South Vietnamese administrative divisions.
0518		August 1962 Creation of Quang Tin Province.
0522		September 1962 Publications procurement procedures.
0527		October 1962
0529		November 1962 South Vietnamese–Cambodian border incidents; creation of new South Vietnamese administrative districts.
	751K.11	Political Affairs: Executive Branch of Government—Chief Executive
0535		January 1960 President Diem’s travel itineraries; Diem’s visit to Taiwan; coup attempt.
0549		February 1960 President Diem’s visit to Malaya.
0570		April 1960

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0571		June 1960 Prince Norodom Sihanouk takes oath as Cambodian chief of state.
0577		July 1960 U.S. opposition to Diem regime; Ho Chi Minh confirmed as president of North Vietnam.
0583		September 1960 Nepotism in Diem government.
0589		October 1960 Internal security; President Diem's State of the Nation message to National Assembly.
0608		November 1960 Deterioration of President Diem's political position; coup attempt; U.S. opposition to Diem regime.
0618		December 1960 NBC interview with President Diem.
0621		January 1961 President Diem grants clemency to November 1960 coup leaders.
0623		February 1961
0625		March 1961 Campaign speech.
0632		April 1961 Reelection of President Diem.
0643		May 1961 President Diem's inauguration; five-year program.
0757		June 1961
0762		August 1961 Travel itineraries.
0767		September 1961 Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
0788		October 1961

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0790		November 1961 Taylor Mission.
0795		December 1961
0798		January 1962 President Diem's speech to the National Economic Council.
0810		February 1962 Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk; South Vietnamese air attack on presidential palace.
0814		March 1962 South Vietnamese air attack on presidential palace; travel itineraries; accusation of U.S. involvement in Diem assassination attempt.
0822		April 1962
0824		May 1962
0827		June 1962
0828		October 1962 President Diem's State of the Nation message to the National Assembly; corruption; travel itineraries.
0835		November 1962
0836		January 1963 President Diem's Tet message.
0841	751K.13	Political Affairs: Executive Branch of Government—Cabinet; Ministry
0932	751K.131 [851K.131	Financial Matters: Monetary System—Foreign Exchange]
0933	751K.14	Political Affairs: Executive Branch of Government—Civil Service
0962	751K.2	Political Affairs: Legislative Branch of Government
0963	751K.21	Political Affairs: Legislative Branch of Government—Proceedings
0974	751K.3	Political Affairs: Judicial Branch of Government
0984	751K.31	Political Affairs: Judicial Branch of Government—National Courts
1023	751K.34	Political Affairs: Judicial Branch of Government—Laws; Statutes

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1071	751K.3511	Political Affairs: Judicial Branch of Government—Procurement of Evidence: from the U.S.

Reel 11

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.5	National Defense Affairs [General] February 1960 Internal security; counterinsurgency plan; Civil Guard and ARVN antiguerrilla training.
0017		March 1960 Internal security; MAAG force levels; Civil Guard antiguerrilla training.
0032		April 1960 Military budget; internal security; ARVN and Civil Guard antiguerrilla training.
0065		May 1960 ARVN force levels; internal security; Civil Guard antiguerrilla training.
0077		June 1960 Counterinsurgency operations; ARVN force levels; creation of ARVN commando units; Civil Guard antiguerrilla training.
0089		July 1960 ARVN force levels; internal security.
0104		August 1960 Internal security.
0108		September 1960 Internal security.
0114		October 1960 Internal security; ARVN and Civil Guard force levels.
0125		November 1960 Viet Cong operations in Quang Ngai Province; coup attempt.
0140		December 1960 ARVN force levels.
0142		January 1961 Viet Cong operations in Quang Nam Province.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0152		March 1961 Internal security; Civil Guard antiguerrilla training; counterinsurgency plan.
0171		April 1961 Malayan military aid; Self-Defense Corps force levels.
0175		May 1961 Counterinsurgency plan; British military aid.
0178		June 1961 North Vietnamese military operations; MAAG force levels.
0192		July 1961 U.S. military aid; ICC investigation of North Vietnamese subversion.
0209		August 1961 U.S. military aid; Binh Thuan Province; Civil Guard antiguerrilla training; MAAG force levels; RVNAF reorganization; counterinsurgency plan; ARVN force levels; internal security.
0273		September 1961 Viet Cong casualty figures; U.S. and Australian military aid.
0288		October 1961 U.S. military aid; commitment of U.S. military forces; Operation Morning Star; Taylor Mission; U.S. flood relief.
0303		November 1961 Viet Cong military operations; Taylor Mission; joint provincial surveys; U.S. flood relief; U.S. defoliant operations; commitment of U.S. military forces; intelligence services reorganization; Vinh Binh Province; internal security; RVNAF training program; MAAG force levels; U.S. military aid.
0424		December 1961 U.S. and Australian military aid; U.S. defoliant operations; internal security; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; commitment of U.S. military forces; South Vietnamese–ICC cooperation; military budget; joint provincial surveys; increased pay allowances for ARVN and Civil Guard personnel; ARVN force levels.
0557		January 1962 Australian, Malayan, and U.S. military aid; U.S. defoliant operations; joint provincial surveys; Tay Ninh Province; ICC investigation of North Vietnamese subversion; terms of reference for senior U.S. military commander in South Vietnam; security conditions in Hue consular district; civic action programs; South Vietnamese mobilization measures;

Frame	File	Subject
		General Paul Harkins' appointment as commander of MAC-V; rural development project; internal security; creation of Workers' Combat Corps.
0669		February 1962 Joint provincial surveys; intelligence reports on Tay Ninh, Binh Long, and Bien Hoa Provinces; U.S. defoliant operations; General Paul Harkins' appointment as commander of MAC-V; National Internal Security Council; South Vietnamese–Cambodian border incidents; South Vietnamese and U.S. violations of Geneva Agreements; Australian military aid; women's paramilitary training; South Vietnamese air attack on presidential palace.

Reel 12

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.5	National Defense Affairs [General] cont. March 1962 U.S. air support of ARVN operations; U.S. interrogation of Viet Cong POWs; grounding of RVNAF; U.S. and Australian military aid; U.S. violations of Geneva Agreements; joint provincial surveys; counterinsurgency plan; ARVN, Civil Guard, and Self Defense Corps force levels; strategic hamlet program.
0146		April 1962 North Vietnamese propaganda; military budget; U.S. and North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; South Vietnamese military operations; civic action programs; women's paramilitary training; joint provincial surveys; ICC investigation of North Vietnamese subversion; counterinsurgency plan; Delta Plan; President Diem's meetings with Generals Paul Harkins and Lyman Lemnitzer; U.S. and Australian military aid; security conditions in Hue consular district; strategic hamlet program.
0337		May 1962 Strategic hamlet program; counterinsurgency plan and operations; MAAG force levels; U.S. and Australian military aid; ICC investigation of North Vietnamese subversion; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; North Vietnamese political developments; Delta Plan; report on control of population and materiel movement; U.S. financial aid.
0523		June 1962 U.S. and Australian military aid; Delta Plan; strategic hamlet program; ICC report on North Vietnamese subversion; estimate of South Vietnamese police forces and Public Safety

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
		Program; joint provincial surveys; ARVN military operations in Phu Yen Province; counterinsurgency plan and operations; U.S. military assistance plan for FY 1964–1968.
0709		July 1962 Military situation reports; survey of paramilitary assets; Sino-Soviet bloc material captured from Viet Cong; U.S. defoliant and crop destruction operations; strategic hamlet program; security conditions in Hue consular district.
0775		August 1962 U.S. military and economic aid; strategic hamlet program; women's paramilitary training; military budget; Viet Cong infiltration into South Vietnam from Cambodia and Laos; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; U.S. defoliant operations.
0876		September 1962 Strategic hamlet program; U.S. military and economic aid; police assistance program.

Reel 13

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.5	National Defense Affairs [General] cont. October 1962
0011		November 1962 Military situation reports; strategic hamlet program; counterinsurgency operations.
0061		December 1962 Military situation reports; Air America operations; U.S. military and financial aid; strategic hamlet program; MAC-V guidance on press relations; MAAG personnel privileges and immunities; ARVN reorganization.
0138		January 1963 Australian and U.S. military aid; use of Chinese Nationalist pilots to fly South Vietnamese aircraft; strategic hamlet program; ARVN military operations; ICC operations; amnesty program; South Vietnamese propaganda; military budget.
0258	751K.5MSP	National Defense Affairs: Mutual Security Program [U.S. military and economic aid.] January 1960 MAAG force levels.
0297		February 1960 MAAG force levels; military budget.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0407		March 1960 MAAG force levels; military budget; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; Mansfield Report.
0494		April 1960 MAAG force levels; North Vietnamese propaganda; Mansfield Report; ARVN antiguerrilla training.
0544		May 1960 MAAG force levels.
0562		June 1960 MAAG force levels.
0580		July 1960 MAAG force levels; Mansfield Report.
0626		August 1960 Military budget.
0679		September 1960 Civil Guard antiguerrilla training.
0721		October 1960 ARVN force levels; Civil Guard antiguerrilla training; Mansfield Report.
0768		November 1960 Civil Guard reorganization and antiguerrilla training; Mansfield Report.
0812		December 1960 Civil Guard reorganization and antiguerrilla training.

Reel 14

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

	751K.5MSP	National Defense Affairs: Mutual Security Program cont. [U.S. military and economic aid.]
0001		January 1961 Counterinsurgency plan; military budget; Civil Guard antiguerrilla training.
0072		February 1961 Counterinsurgency plan.
0132		March 1961 Counterinsurgency plan; military budget.
0224		April 1961

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
		Counterinsurgency plan.
0251		May 1961 Presidential Program for Vietnam; South Vietnam–Cambodia border control.
0393		June 1961 Military budget; MAAG and ARVN force levels; ARVN military operations.
0523		July 1961 Counterinsurgency plan.
0572		August 1961 Civic action programs; counterinsurgency plan.
0684		September 1961
0748		October 1961
0833		November 1961
0836		December 1961
0839		January 1962
0843		April 1962 U.S. defoliant and crop destruction operations.
0846		May 1962

Reel 15

Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	751K.52	National Defense Affairs: Intelligence Activities
0003	751K.521	National Defense Affairs: Intelligence Activities—Biographical Data
0024	751K.53	National Defense Affairs: Military Courts
0061	751K.54	National Defense Affairs: Maneuvers; Troop Movements
0119	751K.5411	National Defense Affairs: Troop Movements; Overflights—U.S.
0155	751K.5451H	National Defense Affairs: Troop Movements—Cambodia
0179	751K.5493	National Defense Affairs: Troop Movements—China
0180	751K.551	National Defense Affairs: Organization—Personnel

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0189	751K.5511	National Defense Affairs: Organization—Personnel: Conscription
0193	751K.5512	National Defense Affairs: Organization—Personnel: Pay
0195	751K.56	National Defense Affairs: Equipment and Supplies
0228	751K.5611	National Defense Affairs: Equipment and Supplies—Armaments; Ordnance: Nuclear Weapons
0229	751K.5614	National Defense Affairs: Equipment and Supplies—Armaments; Ordnance: Bombs
0230	751K.5621	National Defense Affairs: Equipment and Supplies—Ships; Aircraft: Naval Vessels
0237	751K.5622	National Defense Affairs: Equipment and Supplies—Ships; Aircraft: Military Aircraft
0300	751K.563	National Defense Affairs: Equipment and Supplies—Bases
0308	751K.56311	National Defense Affairs: Equipment and Supplies—Bases: U.S.
0324	751K.57	National Defense Affairs: Hospitals
0325	751K.58	National Defense Affairs: Missions
0350	751K.5811	National Defense Affairs: Missions—U.S.

[Note: The following documents were filed out of decimal order.]

0355	751K.551	National Defense Affairs: Organization—Personnel
0360	751K.5811	National Defense Affairs: Missions—U.S. May 1960 Delivery of U.S. naval vessels to South Vietnam.
0368		June 1960 Transit of Laotian ships on the Mekong River.
0369		July 1960 Limitation of length of official visits of U.S. military personnel.
0380		August 1960 Visit of USS <i>Saint Paul</i> to Saigon.
0382		September 1960 Research and development group visit.
0386		October 1960 Visit of USS <i>Saint Paul</i> to Saigon.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0387		November 1960
0388		December 1960 Diplomatic clearance for ship visits.
0400		January 1961 Edward Lansdale Mission.
0410		February 1961
0412		August 1961 Transit of U.S. ships on Mekong River.
0419		September 1961 Visits of USS <i>Coontz</i> and USS <i>Burara</i> .
0421		October 1961 Admiral H. D. Felt visit and meeting with President Diem; U.S. flood relief.
0443		November 1961 Diplomatic clearance for ship visits.
0444		December 1961 Visit of Naval Mine Division 73; U.S. command arrangements.
0455		February 1962 Diplomatic clearance for ship visits; introduction of U.S. military police in Saigon, Qui Nhon, and Danang.
0462		March 1962 Visit of USS <i>Bluegill</i> to Saigon.
0464		April 1962 Visit of U.S. National War College group.
0467		June 1962 Introduction of U.S. military police in Saigon and Nha Trang.
0468		November 1962 Civic action programs.
0469		December 1962 Visit of U.S. National War College group.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0470		January 1963 Visit of USS <i>George Clymer</i> to Saigon; visit of General Earle Wheeler.
0478	751K.5837	National Defense Affairs: Missions—Cuba
0486	751K.5842	National Defense Affairs: Missions—Canada
0489	751K.5851H	National Defense Affairs: Missions—Cambodia
0490	751K.5893	National Defense Affairs: Missions—China
[0492	751K.5890B	National Defense Affairs: Missions—Burma]
0493	751K.5895B	National Defense Affairs: Missions—South Korea
0497	751K.5896	National Defense Affairs: Missions—Philippines
Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Indochina		
0499	751G.00	Political Affairs [General] January 1960 Release of materials on Indochina crisis of 1954.
0507		February 1960 Appointment of Charles J. Woodsworth as Canadian ICC chairman; President Diem's travel itinerary and Tet message; establishment of Directorate General for Political Re-education Centers; ICC operations.
0549		March 1960 Appointment of Charles J. Woodsworth as Canadian ICC chairman; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; ICC operations.
0582		April 1960 North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; ICC operations; MAAG force levels.
0593		May 1960 ICC Tenth Interim Report; internal security program.
0672		June 1960 Laotian security conditions; President Diem's travel itinerary; ICC operations; South Vietnamese—Cambodian relations.
0698		July 1960 ICC operations.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0700		August 1960 ICC operations; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements.
0711		September 1960 ICC investigation of North Vietnamese subversion.
0733		October 1960 ICC operations and investigation of North Vietnamese subversion.
0745		November 1960 ICC operations.
0755		December 1960 Cabinet list prepared by November 1960 coup leaders; ICC operations; Soviet airlift to Laos.
0841		January 1961 ICC operations; Soviet violations of Geneva Agreements; Soviet airlift to Laos; President Diem's travel itinerary; Temporary Equipment Recovery Mission; Laotian cease-fire.

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Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Indochina cont.

0001	751G.00	Political Affairs [General] cont. February 1961 ICC operations; PRC position on Laos; Soviet airlift to Laos.
0053		March 1961 ICC operations and investigation of North Vietnamese subversion.
0077		April 1961 ICC operations; Laotian cease-fire.
0099		May 1961 ICC operations; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; Laotian cease-fire; MAAG force levels; U.S. military aid to South Vietnam.
0182		June 1961 Laotian reunification problems and cease-fire; ICC operations and investigation of North Vietnamese subversion; Geneva Internal Conference on Laos.
0222		July 1961 ICC operations; MAAG force levels; Geneva International Conference on Laos.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0302		August 1961 ICC operations and investigation of North Vietnamese subversion; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; withdrawal of Viet Minh forces from Laos.
0325		September 1961 ICC operations and Eleventh Interim Report; Viet Cong terrorist activities.
0347		October 1961 ICC operations and Eleventh Interim Report; Viet Cong terrorist activities; MAAG force levels; Geneva International Conference on Laos; Laotian neutrality declaration.
0516		November 1961 ICC operations; Laotian village-level administration; Laotian armed forces reorganization; Geneva International Conference on Laos; withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos; Viet Cong infiltration through Cambodia; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; South Vietnamese intelligence services reorganization; Laotian neutrality declaration.
0711		December 1961 ICC operations; Viet Cong terrorist activities; Laotian neutrality declaration; Geneva International Conference on Laos; Laotian cease-fire violations; Laotian armed forces reorganization; withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos; U.S. military aid to South Vietnam.

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Internal Political and National Defense Affairs—Indochina cont.

0001	751G.00	Political Affairs [General] cont. January 1962 ICC operations and report; Laotian cease-fire violations; Laotian neutrality declarations; South Vietnamese cross-border incident.
0027		February 1962 ICC operations; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; Pathet Lao and Viet Minh attack on Nam Tha, Laos; South Vietnamese antiguerrilla operations; establishment of MAC-V.
0098		March 1962 ICC operations and expenses; Viet Cong infiltration routes and military operations; South Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0180		April 1962 ICC operations and expenses; U.S. military aid to South Vietnam; North Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; Cambodian cross-border incident.
0221		May 1962 Cambodian cross-border incident; ICC operations, expenses, and report of North Vietnamese subversion; Laotian cease-fire violations; U.S. military aid to South Vietnam; North Vietnamese propaganda; U.S. and South Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements.
0307		June 1962 ICC operations and report on North Vietnamese subversion; report on Pathet Lao and Viet Minh military forces in Laos; North Vietnamese propaganda; North and South Vietnamese violations of Geneva Agreements; withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; South Vietnamese military operations; Laotian neutrality declarations; U.S. military aid to South Vietnam; Geneva International Conference on Laos.
0423		July 1962 ICC operations, expenses, and report on North Vietnamese subversion; Laotian armed forces reorganization; Geneva International Conference on Laos; Laotian neutrality declarations; withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos; North Vietnamese propaganda.
0492		August 1962 ICC operations, expenses, and report on North Vietnamese subversion; U.S. military aid to South Vietnam; withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos.
0596		September 1962 ICC operations and expenses; withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos; kidnapping of U.S. missionaries by Viet Cong; South Vietnamese strategic hamlet program; South Vietnamese–Cambodian border incidents.
0699		October 1962 ICC operations and expenses; South Vietnamese–Cambodian border incidents; withdrawal of foreign military forces from Laos; South Vietnamese White Paper on “Aggressive Policy of Viet Minh Communists and Subversive Communist War in South Vietnam”; continued Viet Minh presence in Laos; KMT irregulars in Laos; Soviet call for neutralization of South Vietnam.
0745		November 1962

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
		ICC operations and expenses; continued Viet Minh presence in Laos; South Vietnamese–Cambodian relations; shooting down of Air America plane by Pathet Lao.
0811		December 1962 ICC operations and expenses; ICC–Air America helicopter maintenance agreement; shooting down of Air America plane by Pathet Lao; Laotian cease-fire violations; continued Viet Minh presence in Laos.
0909		January 1963 ICC operations and expenses; kidnapping of U.S. missionaries by Viet Cong; continued Viet Minh presence in Laos.
1017	751G.022	Political Affairs: Government—Territory
1033	751G.11	Political Affairs: Executive Branch of Government—Chief Executive
1034	751G.5	National Defense Affairs [General]
1040	751G.5MSP	National Defense Affairs: Mutual Security Program
1045	751G.54	National Defense Affairs: Troop Movements
1046	751G.5851	National Defense Affairs: Missions—France

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Internal Economic, Industrial and Social Affairs—Vietnam

	851K.00	Economic Matters [General] [Economic reviews and assessments.]
0001		January 1960
0022		February 1960
0041		March 1960
0076		April 1960
0091		May 1960
0118		June 1960
0132		July 1960
0154		August 1960

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0171		September 1960 Economic reform program.
0187		October 1960
0204		November 1960
0254		December 1960
0279		January 1961 CERP publications.
0298		February 1961 Political and economic reforms.
0312		March 1961 U.S. Economic Survey Mission for Vietnam.
0347		April 1961 Counterinsurgency plan; political and economic reforms.
0363		May 1961
0406		June 1961 Report on "Economic Growth, Capital Formation and Public Policy."
0472		July 1961 CERP publications; five-year plan.
0511		August 1961
0529		September 1961
0546		October 1961
0566		November 1961 U.S. flood relief.
0578		December 1961 Evaluation of coup possibilities.
0589		January 1962 Procurement policy.
0623		February 1962
0647		March 1962 National Economic Council.
0675		April 1962

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0699		May 1962 Counterpart funds; national income; economic development; five-year plan.
0745		June 1962 U.S. economic aid; North Vietnamese foreign trade.
0777		July 1962 North Vietnamese economic performance and prospects.

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Internal Economic, Industrial, and Social Affairs—Vietnam cont.

	851K.00	Economic Matters [General] cont. [Economic reviews and assessments.]
0001		July 1962 cont. Agricultural production; land development program; economic development policy.
0038		August 1962 Rural development programs; North Vietnamese industrial areas.
0092		September 1962 National Economic Council; economic development financing; North Vietnamese economic performance and prospects.
0123		October 1962 Investment opportunities; President Diem's State of the Nation address.
0150		November 1962 U.S. economic aid; rural economic policies.
0185		December 1962 Budget; industrial development; North Vietnamese economic performance and prospects; Bien Hoa Province.
0217		January 1963
0242	851K.00PC	Economic Matters: Peace Corps
0285	851K.00 Second Five Year Plan	Economic Matters: Second Five Year Plan
0288	851K.00Three Year Plan	Economic Matters: Three Year Plan

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0291	851K.0000	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and Other Countries June 1961 Economic aid from France, Japan, Nationalist China, Australia, West Germany, India, and Canada.
0302		November 1961
0303		December 1961 Economic aid from France, West Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, and Canada.
0318		January 1962 Economic aid from France, Japan, Australia, West Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, and Italy.
0345		February 1962 Economic aid from Malaya, France, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, and Canada.
0368		March 1962 Economic aid from Japan, West Germany, and Canada.
0375		April 1962 Economic aid from West Germany, France, Japan, Great Britain, and Australia.
0381		May 1962 Economic aid from France, West Germany, Japan, Great Britain, Australia, and Nationalist China.
0388		June 1962 Economic aid from France, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and West Germany.
0403		July 1962 Economic aid from France, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, and Japan.
0419		August 1962 Economic aid from France, Italy, Great Britain, West Germany, Japan, Italy, and New Zealand; Vietnam Aid Coordination Group.
0439		September 1962 Vietnam Aid Coordination Group; economic aid from France, Japan, and the United States; Montagnard program.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0464		October 1962 Economic aid from Japan, the United States, and Great Britain; Nong Son Project; Vietnam Aid Coordination Group.
0499		November 1962 Vietnam Aid Coordination Group; Australian economic aid.
0503		January 1963 Vietnam Aid Coordination Group.
0514	851K.0054	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and Switzerland
0516	851K.0055	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and Belgium
0519	851K.0056	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and the Netherlands
0520	851K.0059	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and Denmark
0521	851K.0061	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and the USSR
0528	851K.0062	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and Germany [West]
0529	851K.0062A	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and West Germany
0544	851K.0065	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and Italy
0550	851K.0070J	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and Niger
0551	851K.0091	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and India
0553	851K.0093	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and China [Nationalist and PRC]
0650	851K.0094	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and Japan
0673	851K.0096	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and the Philippines
0675	851K.0097	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Vietnam and Malaya
0679	851K.01	Economic Matters: Retail Prices
0682	851K.02	Economic Matters: Housing
0719	851K.021	Economic Matters: Housing—City and Country Planning
0720	851K.03	Economic Matters: Food Conditions

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0731	851K.051	Economic Matters: Capital—Investments
0733	851K.05100	Economic Matters: Capital—Investments: Other Countries
0747	851K.05111	Economic Matters: Capital—Investments: U.S.
0773	851K.05146F	Economic Matters: Capital—Investments: Singapore
0800	851K.052	Economic Matters: Capital—Cooperative Systems
0833	851K.053	Economic Matters: Capital—Corporations
0836	851K.06	Economic Matters: Labor March 1960 CVTC organization and membership.
0846		April 1960 Labor laws; labor training programs; International Labor Organization manpower survey.
0942		May 1961

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Internal Economic, Industrial, and Social Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	851K.06	Economic Matters: Labor cont. August 1961 ICFTU Asian Regional Organization meeting.
0005		September 1961 Proposed labor and welfare programs.
0012		November 1961
0015		December 1961 Proposed labor and welfare programs.
0023		January 1962 Proposed labor and welfare programs.
0029		April 1962 U.S. labor policy in South Vietnam; Irving Brown report.
0053		May 1962 Labor report; UN/FAO food distribution plan; Irving Brown report; South Vietnamese Department of Labor activities.
0110		June 1962

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0117		December 1962
0119	851K.061	Economic Matters: Labor—Hours; Wages
0120	851K.062	Economic Matters: Labor—Unions; Strikes January 1960 Rubber workers' strike; Confederation of Trade Unions Vietnam National Congress.
0128		February 1960
0129		March 1960 Unions and associations of public employees.
0138		June 1960 Rubber growing industry collective bargaining agreement.
0141		September 1960
0142		February 1961 Confederation of Trade Unions Vietnam internal struggle.
0147		October 1961 STANVAC wage and contract dispute.
0148		November 1961
0149		February 1962
0153		March 1962 National Economic Council; nonofficial U.S. aid to South Vietnamese organized labor.
0157		April 1962 CVTC annual report.
0168		May 1962 Viet Cong theft of latex collection equipment from rubber plantation.
0169		July 1962 Trade union training program; Union of Bank Employees collective bargaining agreement.
0216		October 1962 UOV Fourth National Congress.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0219		December 1962 STANVAC workers strike; Petroleum Workers Union of Vietnam's affiliation with the International Federation of Petroleum Workers; Confederation of Workers' Unions of Vietnam internal dispute.
0225	851K.063	Economic Matters: Labor—Female Labor
0226	851K.0651	Economic Matters: Labor—Hazardous Employment: Employer's Liability
0230	851K.072	Economic Matters: Pensions—Old Age
0241	851K.10	Financial Matters [General] February 1960 Brookings Institute budget program for South Vietnam.
0243		April 1960 Laotian monetary and fiscal policies.
0260		June 1960
0266		July 1960 South Vietnamese budget.
0269		January 1961 South Vietnamese budget; industrial investments.
0298		April 1961 West German loan to South Vietnam.
0299		October 1961 Loftus Report.
0304		November 1961 U.S. aid to increase cotton textile capacity; South Vietnamese budget.
0308		December 1961 U.S. economic aid; fiscal reforms.
0316		January 1962 Fiscal reforms; South Vietnamese—Cambodian financial settlement.
0324		February 1962 Fiscal and monetary reforms; taxation decrees; currency devaluation; foreign exchange rates.
0378		March 1962

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0379		April 1962 South Vietnamese budget.
0398		May 1962
0400		June 1962 South Vietnamese budget; U.S. procurement policy.
0411		July 1962 Industrial development projects; economic development budget.
0422		August 1962 Directorate General of the Treasury report.
0431		September 1962 South Vietnamese–Cambodian financial settlement.
0444		October 1962
0445		December 1962 U.S.–South Vietnamese piaster purchase agreement; South Vietnamese budget; balance of payments.
0465		January 1963 South Vietnamese budget.
0470	851K.11	Financial Matters: Taxation
0512	851K.112	Financial Matters: Taxation—Income
0515	851K.12	Financial Matters: Lotteries
0520	851K.13	Financial Matters: Monetary System
	851K.131	Financial Matters: Monetary System—Foreign Exchange [Foreign exchange rates.]
0531		January 1960
0533		February 1960
0534		April 1960
0543		May 1960 Exchange control regulations.
0570		June 1960

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0586		July 1960 IMF Mission.
0609		September 1960
0611		October 1960
0612		December 1960
0615		February 1961
0616		May 1961
0618		September 1961
0620		November 1961
0621		December 1961
0622		January 1962 Currency devaluation.
0633		February 1962
0636		March 1962
0638		April 1962
0639		May 1962
0641		June 1962
0644		July 1962
0647		August 1962
0657		September 1962
0658		October 1962
0671		November 1962
0680		January 1963
0683	851K.14	Financial Matters: Banks; Banking
0705	851K.15	Financial Matters: Exchanges
	851K.16	Financial Matters: Lands

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0721		July 1960 Studies on land tenure in Vietnam.
0820		August 1960 Land development program.
0822		June 1961 South Vietnamese agrarian reform program.
0826		February 1962 South Vietnamese agrarian reform program.
0830		August 1962
0831		September 1962
0832		January 1963
0833	851K.172 [851K.171	Financial Matters: Intellectual and Industrial Property—Patents]
0854	851K.172	Financial Matters: Intellectual and Industrial Property— Trademarks
0872	851K.173	Financial Matters: Intellectual and Industrial Property—Copyrights
0895	851K.181	Financial Matters: Immigration; Emigration—Foreign Visas; Tourism
0913	851K.19	Financial Matters: Industrial Matters

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Internal Economic, Industrial and Social Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	851K.1901	Financial Matters: Industrial Matters—Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes
0033	851K.191SA	Financial Matters: Industrial Matters—Expositions; Exhibitions: Saigon
0119	851K.20	Agriculture [General]
0189	851K.22	Agriculture: Pests
0217	851K.23	Agriculture: Field Crops
0228	851K.2311	Agriculture: Field Crops—Grains: Wheat
	851K.2317	Agriculture: Field Crops—Grains: Rice

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0231		January 1960 Rice exports.
0235		February 1960 Rice exports.
0238		March 1960 South Vietnamese rice sales to Indonesia.
0241		May 1960 South Vietnamese rice sales to Guinea.
0245		June 1960 Rice acreage and paddy production; South Vietnamese rice sales to Guinea.
0253		July 1960
0255		September 1960 Rice marketing and export sales.
0290		January 1961 Rice trade conditions and prospects.
0306		October 1961 Rice prices.
0307		November 1961 Rice prices and supplies.
0316		December 1961 Rice supplies.
0328		January 1962 Rice supplies and prices.
0329		March 1962
0330		April 1962 North Vietnamese rice situation.
0331		July 1962 Rice exports.
0335		August 1962 Rice exports.
0336		September 1962 Drought threat to North Vietnamese rice crop.
0338		November 1962

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
		Rice exports; controls on rice shipments.
0343		December 1962 Rice prices.
0350		January 1963
0351	851K.2395	Agriculture: Field Crops—Trees: Rubber
0382	851K.2422	Agriculture: Animal Husbandry—Domestic Animals: Stock Raising
0383	851K.24223	Agriculture: Animal Husbandry—Domestic Animals: Stock Raising—Swine
0387	851K.2423	Agriculture: Animal Husbandry—Domestic Animals: Dairying
0408	851K.245	Agriculture: Animal Husbandry—Fisheries
0498	851K.25	Agriculture: Mines; Mining
0505	851K.2546	Agriculture: Mines; Mining—Base Metals: Uranium
0508	851K.2552	Agriculture: Mines; Mining—Carbon: Coal
0518	851K.2553	Agriculture: Mines; Mining—Carbon: Petroleum
0571	851K.2567	Agriculture: Mines; Mining—Other Mining Products: Phosphates
0572	851K.2612	Agriculture: Engineering—Public Works: Roads; Highways
0630	851K.2614	Agriculture: Engineering—Public Works: Utilities
0709	851K.311	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Foods—Meat and Slaughterhouse Products
0717	851K.312	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Foods—Dairy and Fish Products
0730	851K.322	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Animal and Vegetable Products, Inedible—Leather Goods
0731	851K.324	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Animal and Vegetable Products, Inedible—Rubber Manufactures
0752	851K.327	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Animal and Vegetable Products, Inedible—Miscellaneous
0757	851K.33	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Iron and Steel and Related Industries
0761	851K.331	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Iron and Steel and Related Industries—Steel Mill Products

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0765	851K.3312	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Iron and Steel and Related Industries—Steel Mill Products: Light Machinery
0769	851K.3331	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Iron and Steel and Related Industries—Transportation Equipment: Motor Vehicles
0778	851K.3333	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Iron and Steel and Related Industries—Transportation Equipment: Aircraft
0779	851K.343	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Household Furnishings—Appliances
0785	851K.35	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Textile Industry
0789	851K.352	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Textile Industry—Cotton Manufactures
0791	851K.392	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Other Manufactures—Paper Products
0822	851K.393	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Other Manufactures—Non-Metallic Minerals

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Internal Economic, Industrial and Social Affairs—Vietnam cont.

0001	851K.3931	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Other Manufactures—Non-Metallic Minerals: Glass and Clay Products
0005	851K.3932	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Other Manufactures—Non-Metallic Minerals: Fuels and Petroleum Products
0050	851K.3971	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Other Manufactures—Chemicals: Medicines and Pharmaceuticals
0064	851K.3972	Manufacturers; Manufacturing: Other Manufactures—Chemicals: Fertilizers
0069	851K.40	Social Matters [General]
0073	851K.401	Social Matters: Population; Census
0097	851K.41	Social Matters: People
0100	851K.411	Social Matters: People—Race Problems; Refugees
0112	851K.412	Social Matters: People—Language
0123	851K.413	Social Matters: People—Religion

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0154	851K.421	Social Matters: History—Relics
0162	851K.422	Social Matters: History—Monuments
0167	851K.424	Social Matters: History—Commemorative Celebrations
0222	851K.42411 [851K.47411	Social Matters: Etiquette—Ceremonial Communications: with the U.S.]
0227	851K.43	Social Matters: Education
0284	851K.431	Social Matters: Education—Elementary and Secondary
0286	851K.432	Social Matters: Education—Universities
0310	851K.433	Social Matters: Education—Technical; Agricultural
0321	851K.44	Social Matters: Fine Arts
0323	851K.443 [851K.442	Social Matters: Fine Arts—Sculpture]
0324	851K.452	Social Matters: Amusements; Sports—Motion Pictures
0358	851K.453	Social Matters: Amusements; Sports—Athletics
0373	851K.46	Social Matters: Societies
0378	851K.47411	Social Matters: Etiquette—Ceremonial Communications: with the U.S.
0441	851K.49	Social Matters: Disasters; Relief Measures January 1961 U.S. food aid.
0444		February 1961
0445		April 1961 North Vietnamese famine relief campaign.
0446		May 1961 Famine in North Vietnam.
0457		June 1961 Famine in North Vietnam; North Vietnamese famine relief campaign.
0465		October 1961 Mekong River flood; U.S. flood relief.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0515		November 1961 Flood conditions in An Giang Province; U.S. flood relief; Mekong River flood.
0542		December 1961 Mekong River flood; U.S. flood relief.
0544		January 1962 U.S. flood relief.
0545		April 1962
0550		May 1962 British medical aid.
0552		August 1962 Viet Cong shortages of medical supplies and food.
0554		September 1962 U.S. economic aid for Montagnard refugees; plague outbreak in Bien Hoa Province.
0559		November 1962 Foreign economic aid for Montagnard refugees.
0562	851K.50	Public Order, Safety and Health; Charities [General]
0563	851K.501	Public Order, Safety and Health; Charities: National Police
0577	851K.511	Public Order, Safety and Health; Charities: Municipal Government—Police Organization
0578	851K.53	Public Order, Safety and Health; Charities: Traffic in Narcotics
0579	851K.55	Public Order, Safety and Health; Charities: Public Health
0632	851K.553	Public Order, Safety and Health; Charities: Public Health— Quarantine Against Communicable Diseases
0633	851K.555	Public Order, Safety and Health; Charities: Public Health— Practice of Medicine
0656	851K.561	Public Order, Safety and Health; Charities: Charities; Philanthropic Organizations—Red Cross
0658	851K.562	Public Order, Safety and Health; Charities: Charities; Philanthropic Organizations—Hospitals

Internal Economic, Industrial and Social Affairs—Indochina

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0661	851G.00	Economic Matters [General]
0715	851G.0094	Economic Matters: Economic Aid between Indochina and Japan
0716	851G.10	Financial Matters [General]
0732	851G.131	Financial Matters: Monetary System—Foreign Exchange
0736	851G.19	Financial Matters: Industrial Matters
0737	851G.191SA	Financial Matters: Industrial Matters—Expositions; Exhibitions: Saigon
0738	851G.20	Agriculture [General]
0750	851G.25	Agriculture: Mines; Mining

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Communications; Transportation; Science—Vietnam

0001	951K.61	Public Press: Newspapers
0099	951K.62	Public Press: Newsgathering Agencies
0131	951K.6200	Public Press: Newsgathering Agencies—Other Countries
0133	951K.6211	Public Press: Newsgathering Agencies—U.S. June 1960 U.S. press criticism of President Diem.
0137		July 1960 U.S. press criticism of President Diem.
0140		August 1960
0141		April 1961 South Vietnamese presidential election.
0144		November 1961 Detention of Jerry Rose for photographing Bien Hoa Air Base.
0149		December 1961
0152		February 1962 U.S. official press policy in South Vietnam.
0165		March 1962 South Vietnamese expulsion of U.S. newsmen critical of Diem regime.

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0174		April 1962 South Vietnamese expulsion of U.S. newsmen critical of Diem regime.
0181		May 1962
0183		July 1962
0186		August 1962 South Vietnamese expulsion of U.S. newsmen critical of Diem regime.
0198		September 1962 South Vietnamese expulsion of U.S. newsmen critical of Diem regime.
0226		October 1962 South Vietnamese expulsion of U.S. newsmen critical of Diem regime.
0231		November 1962 South Vietnamese restrictions on U.S. press coverage and expulsion of U.S. newsmen critical of Diem regime.
0238		December 1962 South Vietnamese expulsion of U.S. newsmen critical of Diem regime.
0240		January 1963 U.S. military press briefings; U.S. official press policy in South Vietnam.
0251	951K.6284A	Public Press: Newsgathering Agencies—Israel
0252	951K.6254	Public Press: Newsgathering Agencies—Switzerland
0255	951K.63	Public Press: Censorship
0257	951K.70	Transportation [General]
0258	951K.71	Transportation: Land Transportation
0263	951K.712	Transportation: Land Transportation—Railroads

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0291	951K.713 [951K.712	Transportation: Land Transportation—Railroads]
0295	951K.714	Transportation: Land Transportation—Motor Vehicles
0296	951K.7192	Transportation: Land Transportation—between Vietnam and Thailand
0297	951K.72	Transportation: Air Transportation
0343	951K.721	Transportation: Air Transportation—Laws and Regulations
0348	951K.722	Transportation: Air Transportation—Rates
0349	951K.724	Transportation: Air Transportation—Airports; Landing Fields
0387	951K.726	Transportation: Air Transportation—Sale; Purchase
0391	951K.7260E	Transportation: Air Transportation—between Vietnam and Finland
0392	951K.7292	Transportation: Air Transportation—between Vietnam and Thailand
0400	951K.7293	Transportation: Air Transportation—between Vietnam and China
0401	951K.7296	Transportation: Air Transportation—between Vietnam and the Philippines
0407	951K.7300	Transportation: Water Transportation—between Vietnam and Other Countries
0408	951K.734	Transportation: Water Transportation—Port Facilities
0465	951K.739	Transportation: Water Transportation—Sale; Purchase
0468	951K.7394	Transportation: Water Transportation—between Vietnam and Japan
0470	951K.741	Transportation: Navigation—Aids to Navigation
0477	951K.8137	Science: Physical Sciences—Physics: Nuclear
0479	951K.8139	Science: Physical Sciences—Physics: Miscellaneous
0480	951K.8158	Science: Physical Sciences—Applied Chemistry: Chemical Warfare
0503	951K.8294	Science: Earth Sciences—Geophysics: Meteorology
0506	951K.8296	Science: Earth Sciences—Geophysics: Seismology

<i>Frame</i>	<i>File</i>	<i>Subject</i>
0510	951K.8311	Science: Natural Sciences—Biology: Biological Warfare
		Communications; Transportation; Science—Indochina
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