

Douglas Pike Collection: Indochina Archive

Scope and Content Note:

Collection Introduction

The Douglas Pike Collection: Indochina Archive consists of 234.15 linear feet of documents; one artifact, a *Friend Shipment, Friendship People-to-People, Aid to Vietnam* button; and 425 books collected by Professor Douglas Eugene Pike (July 27, 1924-May 13, 2002) who served as the director of University of California, Berkeley's Indochina Studies from 1982-1996. The collection is divided into thirty-one series in the following order: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations, Cambodia, DRV/SRV Economy, Periodicals, DRV/SRV Armed Forces, DRV/SRV Social Movements, DRV/SRV Situationer, Refugees (Particularly Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia), DRV/SRV Education, DRV/SRV Government/Politics, DRV/SRV Health/Medicine, DRV/SRV Legal, DRV/SRV Communications-Propaganda, Cities (Vietnam), DRV/SRV Ethnic Groups, SRV Law Enforcement, DRV/SRV Ideology, Government Documents, DRV/SRV Anniversaries, DRV/SRV General, China, DRV/SRV Emulation Movements, Vietnam History, International Committee of the Red Cross Interviews with POWs in South Vietnam-Pre 1975, SRV Reeducation, DRV/SRV Human Rights, Personal Papers, DRV/SRV Culture, DRV/SRV Public Welfare, Artifact, and Books.

The 234.15 linear feet of documents primarily consist of newspaper clippings and periodicals, covering political, social, and economical issues of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), a.k.a. North Vietnam, and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), present day Vietnam, from 1929-2001, with the bulk being from the mid 1960s-1980s. The clippings deal with a large variety of topics, ranging from foreign relations, economy, armed forces, legal issues, ethnic groups, refugees, to reeducation. This time period is a very turbulent era in Vietnam's history.

Northern and Southern Vietnam had been divided since the 17th century, between the Trinh Lords in the north and the Nguyễn Lords in the south. The northern section of Vietnam was called Tonkin, the southern part was known as Cochinchina, and the central part was called Annam. Cochinchina became a French Colony in 1862, but gained its independence from France on June 14, 1949 and won international recognition in 1950 as the State of Vietnam. From 1949-1954 both the DRV and the State of Vietnam laid claim to all of Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh, a.k.a. Uncle Ho, declared Vietnam's Independence from France and proclaimed his Presidency of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) on September 2, 1945. Vietnam had been occupied by Japan during World War II, and this was shortly after Japan's surrender. DRV, a communist state, laid claim to all of Vietnam from 1945-1954. This was during the First Indochina War, or French-Indochina War, December 19, 1946 to August 1, 1954.

The Geneva Conference of April 26th – July 20th, 1954, split Vietnam at the 17th parallel. This gave communist DRV official rule over the northern half of Vietnam, and the noncommunist State of Vietnam official rule over the southern half of Vietnam, combining Cochinchina with the southern part of Annam. The terms North and South Vietnam would now come to refer to the DRV and the State of Vietnam, and predominant over the older terms of Tonkin, Cochinchina, and Annam. The State of Vietnam was renamed the Republic of Vietnam in 1955, following Former Emperor Bảo Đại, who acted as Chief of State, being deposed by Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem, who proclaimed himself President.

Following the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975 to North Vietnamese forces, North and South Vietnam were officially reunified and merged to form the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) on July 2, 1976. SRV is the formal and official name of present day Vietnam. Being restored to a whole country did not end Vietnam's turmoil. Boat People fled the SRV; the SRV government sentenced political prisoners to reeducation; and the SRV fought border wars with Cambodia and invaded Cambodia to remove the Pol Pot Regime and Khmer Rouge from power.

The collection's documents are divided into twenty-nine series: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations, Cambodia, DRV/SRV Economy, Periodicals, DRV/SRV Armed Forces, DRV/SRV Social Movements, DRV/SRV Situationer, Refugees (Particularly Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia), DRV/SRV Education, DRV/SRV Government/Politics, DRV/SRV Health/Medicine, DRV/SRV Legal, DRV/SRV Communications-Propaganda, Cities (Vietnam), DRV/SRV Ethnic Groups, SRV Law Enforcement, DRV/SRV Ideology, Government Documents, DRV/SRV Anniversaries, DRV/SRV General, China, DRV/SRV Emulation Movements, Vietnam History, International Committee of the Red Cross Interviews with POWs in South Vietnam-Pre 1975, SRV Reeducation, DRV/SRV Human Rights, Personal Papers, DRV/SRV Culture, and DRV/SRV Public Welfare.

The collection's 425 books primarily cover Asian studies topics, spanning 1927-1999, with the bulk being in the 1930s, and the 1970s-1980s. The books from 1927-1940s deal primarily with Japanese politics, society, economics, and culture; Japan's role in World War II; and issues regarding Japan in the aftermath of World War II. Of interest is a tour book produced by the Board of Tourist Industry, Japanese Government Railways, documenting the plans for the 1940 Olympics. The games of the XII Olympiad were cancelled due to global war, World War II. The bulk of the books from the 1970's-1980's concern the issues of refugees, resettlement, and minority groups.

The artifact is a single *Friend Shipment, Friendship People-to-People, Aid to Vietnam* button found in the 1975 DRV Foreign Relations with the United States section of the documents.

The largest series of the collection are newspaper clippings regarding the foreign relations policies of the DRV and later SRV toward other nations, primarily China, the United Soviet Socialist Republic (Russia), and the United States. A major topic discussed in the SRV's foreign relations with Cambodia (Kampuchea) is the border war in January and February of 1978 and the 1979 incursion into Cambodia. This leads to the second largest series of the collection, Cambodia. The article clippings in this series cover the rise of the Khmer Rouge and the atrocities committed by the Pol Pot Regime, the genocide of the Killing Fields. The Cambodia biographies of are particular note, especially the Biography Project (Revolutionary Peoples Party of Kampuchea May 1981-1985), the Biography Lists, and the biographies of leaders and influential people, such as, Prince Norodom Chakrapong, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Son Sann, Souber Son Sann, General Dien Del, Sichan Siv, and (Mun) Sek Yen.

Provenance of the collection

Professor Douglas Eugene Pike (July 27, 1924-May 13, 2002) was a renowned leading expert on Vietnam. From 1982 to 1996 Professor Pike was the director of Indochina Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. Pike housed and supported his Collection at Berkeley from 1982-1992 until Berkeley considered discontinuing its support for the Indochina Studies Project and funds for his archival project dried up.

Pike approached Dr. James Reckner, Director of the Vietnam Center at Texas Tech University (TTU), and Dr. David Murrah, Assistant Director of Libraries for the Special Collections, and worked with them to donate his Collection to the Vietnam Archive in 1994. In 1997 Pike

moved to Lubbock, TX and served as the Associate Director of Research at TTU's Vietnam Center until he suffered a stroke in November 2001.

The majority of Pike's Collection had been moved to the Vietnam Archive in the 1990s, however, as of 2009, 234.15 linear feet of documents and 425 books remained at Berkeley's Indochina Archive. After Pike's departure from Berkeley, Mr. Stephen Denney maintained and added to the remainder of Pike's collection at Berkeley. No longer able to support Pike's remaining collection, Berkeley contacted the Vietnam Center and Archive. Mary Saffell and Ty Lovelady traveled to Berkeley in July 2009 to assess the collection. Mary, along with Amy Mondt and Anna Mallett returned to Berkeley in September 2009 to box the collection and have it sent to TTU to reside with the rest of Pike's Collection. The collection was re-housed and re-folded in acid free boxes and folders and arranged into thirty-one series to make the collection accessible to patrons.

Arrangement of the Collection

The original order of the collection was lost. To give the collection order and make it accessible to researchers, the collection was divided into thirty-one series by size, with the largest series being first and series of the same size being placed in alphabetical order: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations, Cambodia, DRV/SRV Economy, Periodicals, DRV/SRV Armed Forces, DRV/SRV Social Movements, DRV/SRV Situationer, Refugees (Particularly Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia), DRV/SRV Education, DRV/SRV Government/Politics, DRV/SRV Health/Medicine, DRV/SRV Legal, DRV/SRV Communications-Propaganda, Cities (Vietnam), DRV/SRV Ethnic Groups, SRV Law Enforcement, DRV/SRV Ideology, Government Documents, DRV/SRV Anniversaries, DRV/SRV General, China, DRV/SRV Emulation Movements, Vietnam History, International Committee of the Red Cross Interviews with POWs in South Vietnam-Pre 1975, SRV Reeducation, DRV/SRV Human Rights, Personal Papers, DRV/SRV Culture, DRV/SRV Public Welfare, Artifact, and Books.

Special Note

The collection is mainly comprised of old newspaper clippings, which absorb everything, and are very dusty from being in storage for a lengthy protracted time. It is recommended that those with dust allergies should wear a protective mask, especially while working with the Cambodia Series, boxes 76-124.

Series 1-DRV/SRV Foreign Relations

At a total of 75.75 linear feet of documents, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), Foreign Relations is the largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files are arranged chronologically and contain individual documents that date from 1945-1999, with the bulk being from the mid 1960s-1980s. The DRV/SRV Foreign Relations has fourteen subseries divided by size, with the largest subseries being first: China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)/Russia, General, United States of America (US), Non-Bloc, Cambodia/Kampuchea, Bloc, Southeast Asia (SEA), Thailand, Japan, Indochina, Laos, United Nations, and India.

Subseries 1- DRV/SRV Foreign Relations-China

Consisting of 11.95 linear feet, primarily comprised of newspaper clippings, China is the largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files are arranged chronologically and cover the 1950s-1999, with the bulk being from the 1970s and early 1980s. The files are missing the years 1989, 1990, and 1991. Within this subseries are four small subgroups: General, Indochina Refugees: Vietnam-China, Visit of Chou En-Lai, and 1974 Spratley Island Dispute. At one-half a linear foot, General is the largest subgroup within this subseries, covering the years 1975-1994, but missing the years 1988, 1989, and 1991. The bulk of the subgroup General consists of news articles from 1980-1987. The subgroup Indochina Refugees: Vietnam-China, consists of one folder of news articles, covering the years 1978-1980, primarily on the issue of Vietnamese refugees' impacting Vietnam's foreign relations with China. The subgroup Visit of Chou En-Lai consists of four folders covering the 1971 visit of China's Premier Chou En-Lai to Hanoi on March 6, 1971, DRV and China signing an agreement on July 8, 1971 in Peking to give military aid to DRV, DRV's reactions to U.S. President Nixon's announcement on July 15, 1971 that he would visit China, and DRV's concern that China's normalization of relations with the U.S. would be at the cost of China's allies. The subgroup 1974 Spratley Island Dispute consists of one folder covering the 1974 dispute between the DVR and China over ownership of the Spratley Islands.

Subseries 2 -DRV/SRV Foreign Relations-USSR (Russia)

At 10.45 linear feet the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), a.k.a. the Soviet Union, comprised of modern day Russia along with its Cold War territories, is the second largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files are primarily comprised of newspaper clippings and are arranged chronologically, covering 1945-1998 with the bulk being from the late 1960s-1980s. Within this subseries are four small subgroups: General, October

1971 President Nikolai V. Podgorny, Treaty 1978, and 1980 Indoctrination. Consisting of 1.1 linear feet, General is the largest subgroup and covers 1954-1988 with the bulk being from the late 1970s-1988. The subgroup October 1971 President Nikolai V. Podgorny consists of two folders of news articles from September and October of 1971 pertaining to USSR's President Nikolai V. Podgorny's visit to the DRV from October 3rd-7th, 1971. The articles discuss the October 7th, 1971 agreement between the USSR and DRV for economic and military support to the DRV, and the USSR competition with China for influence in DRV. The subgroup Treaty 1978 consists of two folders of news articles pertaining to the USSR and SRV Friendship Treaty of November 3, 1978. The 1978 treaty was a twenty-five year treaty, the first treaty between the USSR and SRV and the first treaty the USSR had made with a Southeast Asian nation. The treaty provided economic aid to SRV, cooperation in science and other fields, and protection with an agreement that they would consult and work together should either the USSR or SRV be threatened or attacked. The articles also discuss China's response of displeasure with the treaty and the growing USSR –SRV alignment in opposition to the perceived threat of China. The subgroup 1980 Indoctrination consists of two folders pertaining to the USSR and SRV's cold war perceptions of and disputes with the West, particularly the U.S., and China. The view often portrayed is that of the USSR and SRV are allied peace loving countries defending themselves and fighting against Western (U.S.), and Chinese aggression. China and the U.S. are viewed as in collusion against Indochina, wishing to renew aggression against Vietnam, and wanting to get Thailand involved in conflicts in Kampuchea (Cambodia). Of interest are the differing USSR and SRV views with those of the West over the Soviet Naval base in Cam Ranh Gulf, Soviet Technicians in Vung Tau, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and Kampuchea (Cambodia) accusing the SRV and the USSR of a genocidal war against Kampuchea during the Pol Pot regime and the Khmer Rouge's genocidal atrocities committed in the Killing Fields.

Subseries 3: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations General

At 9.4 linear feet, comprised primarily of newspaper clippings, General is the third largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files are arranged chronologically covering 1960-June of 1999, but are missing 1962, 1963, December of 1978, July-December of 1998, and January-February of 1999. The bulk of the files are from the 1980s. Within this subseries is one subgroup, Le Thanh Nghi Mission July and August 1974, which consists of one folder containing articles relating to DRV's Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi's economic mission and visits to USSR, Eastern Europe, and China from July 5th-August 8th of 1974.

Subseries 4: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations U.S.

Consisting of 8.5 linear feet of documents, primarily newspaper clippings, U.S. is the fourth largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files are arranged chronologically from 1950-July of 1992, with the bulk being in the 1970s-1980s. Within this subseries are three subgroups: Nixon Resignation August 1974; February 1977 Methodist Reconciliation Conference, Washington, D.C.; and Woodcock Trip 1977. The subgroup Nixon Resignation August 1974 is comprised of two folders of news articles pertaining to the August 9th, 1974 resignation of U.S. President Richard Milhous Nixon. The subgroup February 1977 Methodist Reconciliation Conference, Washington, D.C. consists of one folder of news releases, pamphlets, and articles pertaining to a five month campaign by over forty national religious, peace, amnesty, and veteran organizations to acquire 100,000 signatures and present them to the White House in an “Appeal for Reconciliation with Indochina and with Americans who opposed the war,” and culminating in a D.C. conference on February 9th and 10th of 1977 “to bring the legacies of the Vietnam War before the new Administration and Congress.” The main points of the conference were: Recognition of Vietnam, Reconstruction of Indochinese nations, and total amnesty and rehabilitation of U.S. veterans. The subgroup Woodcock Trip 1977 is comprised of two folders pertaining of news articles, U.S. State Department Bulletins, Reports, and coverage by Peter Arnett on Leonard Woodcock, President of United Auto Workers, heading a five member Presidential Commission on May 16th-20th, 1977 to Hanoi and Laos at the request of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to help the President obtain an accounting of missing Americans. By April 1st, 1977 Woodcock’s trip resulted in the return home of the remains of 12 American pilots.

Subseries 5: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations Non-Bloc

At 6.25 linear feet, Non-Bloc is the fifth largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. Non-Bloc is a Cold War term for neutral and non-alignment countries, such as, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Ireland, Indonesia, Portugal, Pakistan, Finland, Hungary, France, India, Yugoslavia, Spain, and West Germany. The files are predominantly newspaper clippings arranged chronologically, covering 1955-1999, with the bulk being from 1973-1995.

Subseries 6: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations Cambodia (Kampuchea)

Comprised of 6.1 linear feet, Cambodia, Kampuchea in the Khmer language, is the sixth largest subseries in the in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files are predominantly newspaper clippings, arranged chronologically, covering 1958-1998, with the bulk being from 1978 and 1979. The articles cover issues, such as, SRV’s border wars with, invasion of, and

occupation of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia), and removal of the Pol Pot regime and Khmer Rouge from power. Within this subseries are two subgroups: Cambodia Border War January 1978 and Cambodia Border War February 1978. At 0.45 linear feet, Cambodia Border War January 1978 is the larger of the two subgroups, with Cambodia Border War February 1978 consisting of three folders. Both subgroups detail SRV's border wars with Kampuchea leading up to SRV's December 25, 1978 full scale invasion and occupation of Cambodia.

Subseries 7: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations Bloc

At 5.5 linear feet, Bloc is the seventh largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files, primarily newspaper clipping, are arranged chronologically, covering 1956-1999, with the bulk being from the 1970s-mid 1980s. Bloc a.k.a. Eastern Bloc, Communist Bloc, or Soviet Bloc, is a Cold War term for the communist states of Eastern and Central Europe, especially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) and its satellite states in the Warsaw Pact. The Warsaw Pact (Warsaw Treaty of Organization of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance) lasted from 1955-1991 and included: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Two countries later withdrew from the Warsaw Pact, Albania in 1968 and East Germany in 1990.

Subseries 8: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations SEA (Southeast Asia)

Comprised of 4.4 linear feet, SEA (Southeast Asia) is the eighth largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files are arranged chronologically, from 1958-1999, with the biggest section being from the 1990s. These files document the DRV/SRV foreign relations with its fellow Southeast Asian countries: Cambodia (Kampuchea), Laos, Burma (Myanmar), Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, East Timor, and Brunei. Within this subseries are two subgroups, General and Hien Mission July 1976. At 0.25 linear feet, General is the largest of the subgroups, and covers 1973-1987 with the bulk being from 1977-1983. Comprised of two folders, Hien Mission July 1976 is a compilation of reports and news articles from July-August 1976 concerning the issues and controversies surrounding SRV's Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien trips throughout July 1976, and the aftermath of those trips. The SRV had been invited to join ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), which was comprised of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and the Philippines; and support ASEAN's proposal to establish a Southeast Asian neutrality zone and gain formal acceptance of its proposal by the United Nations. Whether SRV would join ASEAN and support its neutrality zone proposal was uncertain for the SRV viewed ASEAN as a U.S. puppet designed to conceal U.S. aggression and imperialism. Hien traveled to and met with leaders in

Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia, Burma, and Laos. Hien viewed the purpose of his trips as promoting bilateral relations with ASEAN member countries, not blanket acceptance of ASEAN's invitation and neutrality zone proposal. Leaders of the SRV and Laos clashed with ASEAN over wording of the proposal, making the SRV's joining ASEAN and supporting a Southeast Asian neutrality zone even more uncertain.

Subseries 9: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations Thailand

At 3.75 linear feet, Thailand is the ninth largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files are arranged chronologically, covering 1959-1999, with the bulk being from 1975-1989. Within this subseries is one subgroup, General. The subgroup General consists of one folder of news articles spanning 1962-1982.

Subseries 10: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations Japan

Comprised of 3.45 linear feet, Japan is the tenth largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files are arranged chronologically, spanning 1945-1999. The majority of this subseries' files are from 1965-1980.

Subseries 11: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations Indochina

At 2 linear feet, Indochina is tied for being the third smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files are arranged chronologically, ranging from 1957-1997, with the bulk being from 1970-1985. Indochina consists of the countries in Southeast Asia, most specifically, in the region formerly known as French Indochina: SRV (Vietnam), Cambodia (Kampuchea), and Laos; and more broadly includes Burma (Myanmar), Singapore, and Thailand. The subseries Indochina, though primarily focused on SRV's foreign relations with Cambodia and Laos, does also include the broader sense of Indochina by including Burma, (Myanmar), Singapore, and Thailand. Within this subseries is one subgroup, Mekong-File, encompassing one-half a linear foot, and covering 1957-1998. The bulk of the subgroup is from the late 1970s-1995. The Mekong-File contains various papers on the Mekong River and basin; news articles on the Mekong Committee and the Mekong Development Committee; and copies of the Mekong News. The primary issue covered is the development of the Mekong River and its basin, but there are articles on wildlife and aquatic life as well as the people and culture of the Mekong River and basin. Of interest is the 1995 Mekong River Pact, Mekong Agreement, or Mekong River Accord, which gave the SRV the green light for its Mekong River and basin development plans from the other countries that the Mekong River runs through: China, Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia.

Subseries 12: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations Laos

Comprised of 2 linear feet, Laos is tied for being the third smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, ranging from 1959-199, with the bulk being from the mid 1970s-80s. Within this subseries are two subgroups, General and Aid to Laos. The subgroup General consists of one folder and contains the December 1960 report, *Health Data Publications, No. 9: Kingdom of Laos*, prepared by the Department of Health for the use of officers of the Army Medical Service, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. The report is a comprehensive report complete with map, culture background, people's mode of living, and common diseases and ailments. The subgroup Aid to Laos consists of one folder and contains the July 7, 1969 report prepared by James B. Somerville, CPT, MI. The report is a captured enemy document, concerning a notebook maintained by a North Vietnamese who was an economic technician in Xieng Khoang Province, Laos. The notebook was captured in May of 1969 and contains information about the author's activities from February-June of 1968, lessons he studied before being assigned to Laos, and notes on the North Vietnamese Assistance program in Laos. The report is CDEC Log No. 06-1515-69.

Subseries 13: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations United Nations

At 1.4 linear feet, United Nations is the second smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1948-1999, with the bulk being from the 1970s-early 1990s. Within the United Nations subseries is one subgroup, General. The subgroup General is comprised of three folders, each containing news articles spanning 1971-1978.

Subseries 14: DRV/SRV Foreign Relations India

India, comprised of 0.6 linear feet, is the smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Foreign Relations series. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1955-1999, but missing the years 1964-1969. The bulk of this subseries is from the 1980s.

Series 2: Cambodia

Comprised of 48.3 linear feet Cambodia, Kampuchea in the Khmer language, is the second largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, span 1968-2001, with the bulk being from 1976-1998. Cambodia is divided into four

subseries: Biography, Reference, Government Documents, and Cambodia/Kampuchea. The files are arranged chronologically, with the exception of the subgroup Individual Biographies in the Subseries Biography, which are arranged alphabetically.

The news articles in this series cover a turbulent time in Cambodian history: the impact of the Vietnam War, the rise and fall of the Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot, border wars with Vietnam, the Vietnamese Invasion, and the devastating aftermath of the Khmer Rouge. From 1975-1979 the genocide and horrific atrocities committed by the Pol Pot Regime in the Killing Fields lead to the death of approximately one-quarter of Cambodia's population through execution, starvation, disease, and being worked to death in collective farms, or slave labor camps. Out of Cambodia's total population of around 8 million, an estimated 1.7-2.5 million people died. Following Pol Pot's forced removal from power in 1979, the United Nations and Red Cross warned that without international aid an additional 2.5 million Cambodians could die of starvation due to the near destruction of their society under Pol Pot.

Special Note

It is recommended that those with dust allergies should wear a protective mask while working with this series. The files in this series are predominantly comprised of old newspaper clippings, which absorb everything, and are very dusty from being in storage for a lengthy protracted time.

Subseries 1: Cambodia-Biography

At 0.6 linear feet, Biography is the second largest subseries in the Cambodia series. The files are primarily newspaper clippings covering 1970-1998, with the bulk being from the late 1970s-early 1990s. The subseries Biography is divided into four subgroups in the following order: Biography-Cambodia, Biography-Lists, Biography-Project, and Individual Biographies.

The first subgroup, Biography-Cambodia is comprised of four folders each containing news articles ranging from 1970-1998. The articles are about individual former members of the Khmer Rouge during the Pol Pot regime, break away members of the Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot who are on the Post-1979 Khmer Rouge party hit list, escapes made and attempted by former Pol Pot Regime Khmer Rouge members, and murders and kidnappings made by the Post-1979 Khmer Rouge Party. Of interest are articles on Hun Manet, son of Cambodia's co-premier Hun Sen, studying at West Point while he and his siblings are targeted for death by the Khmer Rouge; and Khmer Rouge breakaway leader Ieng Sary, brother-in-law of Pol Pot, being marked for death by the Post 1979 Khmer Rouge Party.

The second subgroup, Biography- Lists is comprised of four folders of lists of Cambodia leaders at every level: city, province, and national. The first two folders are titled Lists 1 and contains lists from October 1990 of Cambodia's leaders. The last two folders are titled Lists 2 and are comprised of lists from 1970-1993 of Cambodian leaders.

The third subgroup, Biography-Project, is a single folder comprised of news articles and hand written lists ranging from May of 1981-1985. This subgroup is an endeavor to learn and piece together the names of the leaders of the Khmer Rouge under Pol Pot, and the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea from its founding to 1985. The names of Khmer Rouge leaders had been a well kept secret and the 1980s leaders of Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea were often not released or were released months after their appointments. Of interest is the debate of whether Pol Pot was alive or ill since few had been allowed to see him, especially after being ousted from power in 1979 by Vietnamese troops.

The fourth and last subgroup, Individual Biographies, is comprised of 0.15 linear feet of news articles pertaining to the biographies of influential and famous Cambodians and Cambodian Americans. The biographies are arranged alphabetically by last name. Of note are the biographies of Prince Norodom Chakrapong, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Son Sann, Souber Son Sann, General Dien Del, and Sichan Siv.

Subseries 2: Cambodia-Reference

Reference, the second subseries in the Cambodia series is comprised of three folders. The files are arranged chronologically and span 1968-1994. In this subseries is a list of American organizations, a 1983 Phnom Penh Phone Book, and K. Viviane Frings' 1994 article, *The Cambodian People's Party and Sihanouk*.

Subseries 3: Cambodia-Government Documents

The subseries Government Documents consists of one folder containing a Congressional Record, *Human Rights in Cambodia*, Hearing before the subcommittee on International Organizations of the Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress, First Session, May 3, 1977.

Subseries 4: Cambodia/Kampuchea

At 47.5 linear feet, Cambodia/Kampuchea is the largest subseries in the series Cambodia. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning April 1970-June 2001. The files are missing: April 1973, January 1974, April 1974-February 1975, May-December 1975, January-May 1978, September –December 1978, February-May 1979, July-September 1979, December 1988, January-August 1990, October 1990-January 1991, August-September 1999, November 1999-March 2000, July 2000-March 2001, and May 2001. The bulk of the files cover 1976-1998.

Cambodia, Kampuchea in the Khmer language, changed its name several times throughout the time period covered in this subseries, a reflection of this dark and turbulent time in Cambodian history. Under the Pol Pot Regime, 1975-1979, Cambodia was known as Democratic Kampuchea. Following the 1978 Vietnamese Invasion of Cambodia and the forcible removal of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge from power in 1979 by Vietnamese troops, Cambodia was called People's Republic of Kampuchea from 1979-1989. From 1989-1993 Cambodia was known as State of Cambodia. Upon the 1993 restoration of King Norodom Sihanouk to the Cambodian throne, Cambodia became formally and is presently known as the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The news articles in this subseries cover the 1975-1979 genocide and horrific atrocities committed by the Pol Pot Regime in the Killing Fields, which lead to the death of approximately one-quarter of Cambodia's population through execution, starvation, disease, and being worked to death in the collective farms, or slave labor camps. Out of Cambodia's total population of around 8 million, an estimated 1.7-2.5 million people died. Following Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge being forcibly removed from power by Vietnamese troops in 1979, the United Nations and Red Cross warned that without international aid an additional 2.5 million Cambodians would die of starvation due to the near destruction of their society under Pol Pot. The articles cover Cambodia's continuing struggle to rebuild itself, and regain its culture and knowledge after the devastation of the Pol Pot Regime and Khmer Rouge.

Series 3: DRV/SRV Economy

Comprised of 37.5 linear feet, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Economy is the third largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily news paper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1937-1999. DRV/SRV Economy is divided into sixteen subseries, in the following order: Labor, New Economic Zone, Light Industry, Local Industry, Tourism, Financial, Fiscal, Transportation & Communication, Foreign Trade & Aid, Economic Management &

Technology, Economic Construction, Theory, Heavy Industry, Economic Planning & Assessment, Ethnic Minority Cao Lan, and Forestry.

Subseries 1: DRV/SRV Economy-Labor

The first subseries, Labor, consists of 1.5 linear feet of documents, mainly newspaper clippings. The files are arranged chronologically and span 1960-1998. The bulk of the subseries is from the 1970s.

Subseries 2: DRV/SRV Economy-New Economic Zone

The second subseries, New Economic Zone (NEZ) is comprised of 1 linear foot of documents, primarily newspaper clippings. The NEZ subseries is arranged chronologically, spanning 1963-1995, but is missing the years 1964-1973. The bulk of this subseries is from 1975-1989. The New Economic Zones were areas set aside for the relocation of all those the DRV/SRV deemed necessary to remove from their homes and isolate. New Economic Zones were typically in the previously uninhabited and uninhabitable jungle. Those sent there were provided few tools and had to sustain themselves and their families and eke out a meager existence clearing land and growing crops, which was very hard in a land that was extremely difficult to cultivate. Being sent to the NEZ often ended up being a death sentence by malaria, starvation, or the physical exertion of the hard labor. Those sent to the NEZ were primarily individuals and the families of those with ties to the former government of South Vietnam, had served in the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, had worked with or for the Americans, and/or reeducation camp detainees.

Subseries 3: DRV/SRV Economy-Light Industry

The third subseries, Light Industry, consists of 1.83 linear feet of documents, primarily newspaper clippings. This subseries is arranged chronologically and spans 1960-1999. The majority of the files are from the 1970s.

Subseries 4: DRV/SRV Economy-Local Industry

The fourth subseries, Local Industry, comprised of 0.33 linear feet of documents, primarily newspaper clippings, is the third smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Economy series. The files are arranged chronologically, spanning 1960-1980, but missing the years 1975-1979. The bulk of this subseries ranges from 1960-1974.

Subseries 5: DRV/SRV Economy-Tourism

The fifth subseries, Tourism, is comprised of 1 linear foot of documents, predominantly newspaper clippings, spanning 1965-1999. The files are arranged chronologically, with the bulk being from the 1990s. Within this subseries is one subgroup: Tourism & Province Guides. Tourism and Province Guides is comprised of two folders of documents covering 1966-1991, primarily news articles, pamphlets, and brochures.

Subseries 6: DRV/SRV Economy-Financial

The sixth subseries, Financial, comprised of one-half a linear foot of documents is the fourth smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Economy series. This subseries primarily consists of news paper clippings. The files are arranged chronologically, ranging from 1959-1977, with the bulk being from 1975-1977.

Subseries 7: SRV Economy-Fiscal

Fiscal, the seventh subseries, is comprised of 1 linear foot of documents, primarily newspaper clippings. The files are arranged chronologically, spanning 1978-March 1994. The bulk of the files are from 1992-1994.

Subseries 8: DRV/SRV Economy-Transportation & Communication

Transportation & Communication, the eighth subseries, is comprised of four linear feet of documents, predominantly newspaper clippings. This subseries is tied with two other subseries for being the third largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Economy series. The files are arranged chronologically, spanning 1956-1999, with the bulk being from the mid 1970s-mid 1990s.

Subseries 9: DRV/SRV Economy-Foreign Trade & Aid

Foreign Trade & Aid, the ninth subseries, is comprised of four linear feet of documents, primarily newspaper clippings. This subseries is tied with two other subseries for being the third largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Economy series. The files are arranged chronologically, spanning 1950-1993, with the bulk being from 1990-1993. Within this subseries are two subgroups: Investment Code 1977, and March 1991 UNIDO Conference. The first subgroup, Investment Code 1977 consists of one folder containing news articles and reports from June 1976-September 1977, primarily March and April 1977, concerning the SRV's development of an Investment Code. The Investment Code allowed for the induction of Western capital and technology and set regulations for foreign investments in three categories: joint ventures, development of natural resources, and specialized production for exports. The files in this subgroup contains various drafts of the Investment code, including a Bank of America version

of the Code, and articles with opposing arguments that the SRV's Investment Code was the most liberal investment code of any socialist/communist country and that the Code was a trap to rob Western countries. The second subgroup, March 1991 UNIDO Conference HCMC is a folder containing press releases, a brochure, newsletters, and news articles from March and April 1991, primarily March 1991, on the UNIDO's (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) March 11th-15th, 1991 forum in HCMC (Ho Chi Minh City), former Saigon. The forum held discussion between foreign investors and Vietnamese business and government officials over 180 projects in agribusiness, aquaculture, mining, textile/garments, wood processing, latex, chemicals, electronics/electrical, and hotel/tourism sectors.

Subseries 10: DRV/SRV Economy-Economic Management & Technology

Economic Management, the tenth subseries, is comprised of 4.25 linear feet of documents, primarily newspaper clippings, and is the second largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Economy series. The files are arranged chronologically, spanning 1957-1999. The bulk of this subseries is from the 1970s.

Subseries 11: DRV/SRV Economy-Economic Construction

Economic Construction, the eleventh subseries, is comprised of 0.75 linear feet of documents, primarily newspaper clippings. The files are arranged chronologically, spanning 1959-1998. The bulk of this subseries is from 1959-1978, additionally with 1994 and 1995 making the bulk of the 1990s.

Subseries 12: DRV/SRV Economy- Theory

Theory, the twelfth subseries, is comprised of 1.75 linear feet of documents, predominantly newspaper clippings. The files are arranged chronologically, ranging from 1937-1995, but missing the year 1966, with the bulk being from the mid 1960s-1970s. This subseries consists solely of the subgroup, General, all else is missing.

Subseries 13: DRV/SRV Heavy Industry

At 4 linear feet, Heavy Industry, the thirteenth subseries, is tied with two other subseries for being the third largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Economy series. The subseries consists of files arranged chronologically, spanning 1958-1993, with the bulk being from 1970-1987. Within this subseries is one subgroup, 1973-1974 Oil Discovery. This subgroup is comprised of one folder containing news articles and papers, spanning 1973-1975, primarily 1974, during the 1970s energy crisis and oil shortage. The articles tell of South Vietnam's granting exploration

rights to international oil companies, North Vietnam's threat to take action against Oil Companies who bought off shore drilling rights from Saigon and calling Saigon's agreements with international Oil Companies illegal, Shell discovering oil at two wild cat oil sites in the South China Sea off of South Vietnam, Cambodia and South Vietnam quarrelling over oil in the Gulf of Siam (Thailand, Cambodia, and South Vietnam all claimed ownership of Poulo Wai of the Wai Islands), and South Vietnamese mechanics inventing a standard engine that runs on peanut oil, coconut oil, paraffin, and butane gas.

Subseries 14: DRV/SRV Economy-Economic Planning & Assessment

At 10 linear feet, Economic Planning & Assessment, the fourteenth subseries, is the largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Economy series. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1952-1994, with the bulk being from the 1970s-1980s. Of interest are the 1976 City Bank (Hong Kong) Economic study of Vietnam, the June 1985 IMF (International Monetary Fund) Vietnam Economic Study, and the 1982 Adam J. Fforde paper, *Problems of Agricultural Development in North Vietnam*. This subseries has one subgroup, Economic Planning & Assessment, which consists of 1.5 linear feet of documents, primarily newspaper clippings, spanning 1958-1986, with the bulk being the 1970s. Of note are the 1st five year plan (1975), the 2nd five year plan (1976-1980), and the 3rd five year plan (1981-1985).

Subseries 15: DRV/SRV Economy-Ethnic Minority Cao Lan

The fifteenth subseries, Ethnic Minority Cao Lan, is comprised of one folder and is the smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Economy series. This subseries contains a May 1992 paper by Kathleen A. Gillogly and Nghiem Phuong Tuyen, *Cao Lan Culture and Biodiversity in Historic Context: Environmental Change Among an Ethnic Minority of the Midlands of Northern Vietnam*, Working Paper No. 3, Indochina Initiative Working Paper Series, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Subseries 16: DRV/SRV Economy-Forestry

Comprised of three folders, Forestry, the sixteenth subseries, is the second smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Economy series. This subseries consists of a three part report for the Swedish International Development Authority on the living and working conditions of Forestry workers in Vietnam. The reports' three parts were published separately from 1987-1988.

Series 4: Periodicals

At 10.5 linear feet, Periodicals, is the fourth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The series is arranged alphabetically by the name of the periodical and then organized chronologically within each given periodical. The periodicals span 1929-2001, with the bulk being from the 1970s. The periodicals are in English, Vietnamese, and French, with the bulk being in English and Vietnamese. The biggest section of periodicals is Translations From North Vietnam Periodicals, which changes its name four times throughout January 1962-July 1976: Translations From Hoc Tap, Translations From Hoc Tap (Studies), Translations on North Vietnam, and Translations on Vietnam. Of note are the French Cambodian paper, Bulletin D'Information: Mission Du Gouvernement Royal D'Union Nationale Du Cambodge; The United States Information Services' paper, Principal Reports From Communist Radio and Press Sources; Vietnam Courier; Vietnamese Studies; and Vientiane News: The First English Weekly in Laos, which changes to Vientiane News: English Weekly of Laos on September 17, 1972. Also of note are the South Vietnamese papers: Saigon Press Review, Cửu Long, Điên Tín, and Sông Thần.

Special Note

Due to the large size of some of the periodicals they were transferred to 5 newspaper boxes and 1 oversized box. The bulk of the five newspaper boxes contain the Vietnam Courier and Vientiane News: The First English Weekly in Laos, which changes to Vientiane News: English Weekly of Laos. The two newspaper boxes containing the Vientiane News suffered light mold damage. It is recommended that those with dust allergies should wear a protective mask while working with this series, particularly the moldy copies of Vientiane News. The files in this series are predominantly comprised of old newspaper clippings, which absorb everything, and are very dusty from being in storage for a lengthy protracted time.

Series 5: DRV/SRV Armed Forces

At 8 linear feet, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Armed Forces is the fifth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The series spans 1935-1999, with the bulk being from the 1970s-1980s, and is divided into seven subseries: General, Chronological, Veterans, Recruitment & Training, Militia, Economy, and Medical. Each subseries is arranged chronologically and consists of files primarily containing newspaper clippings.

Subseries 1: SRV Armed Forces-General

Comprised of 1.2 linear feet of documents, General, the first subseries, is the second largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Armed Forces series. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1978-1999, with the bulk being from 1979-1985. Of note are Douglas Pike's 1986 PAVN (People's Army of Vietnam) Page Proofs and 1987 paper, *SRV National Security-A General Study*.

Subseries 2: DRV/SRV Armed Forces-Chronological

Comprised of 4.3 linear feet, Chronological, the second subseries, is the largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Armed Forces series. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1935-1999, but missing 1998. The bulk of this subseries is from 1970s-1996.

Subseries 3: DRV/SRV Armed Forces-Veterans

At 1 linear foot, Veterans, the third subseries, is the third largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Armed Forces series. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1967-1998, with the bulk being from 1970-1992. The series has one subgroup, Dependents, comprised of 0.4 linear feet of documents, primarily newspaper clippings. The files in this subgroup span 1967-1972, with the bulk being from 1970-1972 and 1971 being the largest section.

Subseries 4: SRV Armed Forces-Recruitment & Training

Comprised of 0.6 linear feet of documents, Recruitment & Training, the fourth subseries, is the fourth largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Armed Forces series. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1976-1996, with the bulk being from 1976-1989. In addition to being arranged chronologically the subseries was originally divided by sections marked with Roman Numerals. This subseries begins with section IV, therefore, the first three sections, I-III, pertaining to pre-1976 are missing.

Subseries 5: SRV Armed Forces-Militia

At 0.4 linear feet, Militia, the fifth subseries, is tied with another subseries for being the second smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Armed Forces series. Militia is comprised of six folders, each containing newspaper clippings spanning 1975-1993. This subseries was originally divided by sections marked with Roman Numerals. This subseries only contains section II, therefore, section I and any other sections that were after section II are missing.

Subseries 6: SRV Armed Forces-Economy

At 0.4 linear feet, Economy, the sixth subseries, is tied with another subseries for being the second smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Armed Forces series. Economy is comprised of six folders, each containing newspaper clippings spanning 1958-1997.

Subseries 7: SRV Armed Forces-Medical

At 0.1 linear feet, Medical, the seventh subseries, is the smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Armed Forces series. Medical is comprised of three folders, each containing newspaper clipping spanning 1966-1991.

Series 6: DRV/SRV Social Movements

At 6.75 linear feet, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Social Movements is the sixth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings are arranged chronologically, spanning 1950-1999, with the bulk being from the 1970s-1980s. This series is divided into five subseries: Trade Unions, Youth, Mass Organizations, Religion, and Women.

Subseries 1: DRV/SRV Social Movements-Trade Unions

Comprised of 1 linear foot, Trade Unions, the first subseries, is the second smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Social Movements series. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning the 1950s-1990s, with the bulk being from the 1970s.

Subseries 2: DRV/SRV Social Movements-Youth

At 1.6 linear feet, Youth, the second subseries, is the second largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Social Movements series. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1956-1999, with the bulk being from the 1970s.

Subseries 3: DRV/SRV Social Movements-Mass Organizations

Comprised of 0.4 linear feet, Mass Organizations, the third subseries, is the smallest subseries in the DRV/SRV Social Movements series. This subseries consists of eight folders each containing newspaper clippings ranging from 1950-1999.

Subseries 4: DRV/SRV Social Movements-Religion

At 2.5 linear feet, Religion, the fourth subseries, is the largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Social Movements series. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically,

spanning 1950-1999, with the bulk covering 1975-1995. Of note are articles on the Hoa Hao, Cao Dai, and Catholic religions.

Subseries 5: DRV/SRV Social Movements-Women

Comprised of 1.25 linear feet, Women, the fifth subseries, is the third largest subseries in the DRV/SRV Social Movements series. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1961-1997, with the bulk being from 1967-1989 and 1974 being the largest section.

Series 7: DRV/SRV Situationer

At 4.5 linear feet, the series Situationer is the seventh largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. Situationer is journalist slang for an article constituting a general report on some situation. The series contains news articles on situations in the Democratic Republic Vietnam, and later Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The files are arranged chronologically, spanning 1960-1998, with the bulk being from 1976-1997. Of interest are articles on America's Missing in Action, Vietnamese Boat People, U.S. embargo on Vietnam, and a U.S. helicopter displayed at the Museum of American War Crimes in Ho Chi Minh City, former Saigon.

Series 8: Refugees (Particularly Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia)

Comprised of 4 linear feet of documents, Refugees (Particularly Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia), is the eighth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files are arranged chronologically first then by alphabetical name of author, title, periodical name, or the name of an organization. The files span 1959-1995, with the bulk being from the 1970s-1980s. The series contains materials primarily for and made by educators, law enforcement officers, and aid and relief groups to help refugees, primarily Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian adjust to life in the U.S. Of note are lesson plans from schools' bilingual and multicultural programs for history, health, woodshop, driving, American culture, Asian culture, etc., primarily for Vietnamese, but also for Hmong and Laotian. The series contains helpful educational pamphlets helping refugees learn about medicine, nutrition, child care, 911, and resources available to them. The series also contains informative papers presented at conferences for Law Enforcement Officers to help them understand and deal with the issue of Vietnamese Gangs.

Series 9: DRV/SRV Education

The ninth series, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Education, comprised of 3.5 linear feet of documents, is tied with two other series for being the ninth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1966-200, but missing 1998. The majority of the series is from 1969-1976.

Series 10: DRV/SRV Government/Politics

The tenth series, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Government/Politics, comprised of 3.5 linear feet of documents, is tied with two other series for being the ninth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1971-1998, with the bulk being from 1971-1987. In addition to being organized chronologically some years were divided into numbered sections. Sections 1 & 2 of 1971 are missing, as well as sections 1 & 2 of 1975. Within this series are two subseries, National Assembly and Districts.

Subseries 1: DRV Government-National Assembly

National Assembly, the first subseries, is the larger subseries in the DRV/SRV Government/Politics series. This subseries is comprised of two folders, each containing news articles spanning 1971-1973. The articles contain information on sessions, assemblies, and elections of the DRV National Assembly.

Subseries 2: SRV Government-Districts

Districts, the second subseries, is the smaller subseries in the DRV/SRV Government/Politics series. This subseries is comprised of one folder containing primarily news paper clippings spanning 1976-1985, with the bulk being from 1977, 1982, and 1984. The articles pertain to the SRV government planning and development of districts. Of note is the Foreign Broadcast Information Service's March 18, 1982 report, Vietnam Report: 2353, *Le Thanh Nghi on Economic Development of Districts*.

Series 11: DRV/SRV Communications-Propaganda

The eleventh series Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Communications-Propaganda, comprised of 3.5 linear feet of documents, is tied with two other series for being the ninth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning

1939-1999, with the bulk being from the 1960s-1980s. In addition to being arranged chronologically, the files are divided into Roman Numerals I-XII, but section V is missing. Of interest are articles concerning the Vietnamese Government control and monitoring of e-mail networks with access to the internet. Also of interest are articles on popular television, such as, a September 1995 news article by Kristin Huckshorn, Mercury News, Vietnam Bureau, “*Vietnam Enthralled by the outdated U.S. of ‘Charlie’s Angels’: In Vietnam, ‘Charlie’s Angels’ is heavenly T.V.,*” which tells of Charlie’s Angels being the first U.S. series to be shown on Vietnamese T.V. Of note are: a March 1972 Periodical List, “Newspapers and Periodicals of North Vietnam”; the Foreign Broadcast Information Service’s March 15, 1972 “Special Memorandum: Data on North Vietnam Serial Publications”; and Douglas Pike’s September 1972 paper, “North Vietnam Communication System.” This series has one subseries, Khiem Thao/Criticism.

Subseries 1: DRV/SRV Communications-Propaganda-Khiem Thao/Criticism

The subseries Khiem Thao/Criticism, is the only subseries in the DRV/SRV Communications-Propaganda series. The series consists of 0.75 linear feet of documents, primarily newspaper clippings. The files are arranged chronologically, spanning 1957-1998, but missing 1958-1960, 1962-1963, 1978, 1980-1981, 1991, and 1997. In addition to being arranged chronologically, this subseries is arranged into sections by Roman Numerals, only section II is presents, section I and all sections after II are missing. The files contain news articles that primarily criticize governmental, social, and economic corruption, and capitalism.

Series12: DRV/SRV Health/Medicine

The twelfth series, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Health/Medicine, comprised of 3.25 linear feet, is tied with another series for being the tenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1956-1999. The largest sections in this series are from 1970-1975 and 1993-1995.

Series13: DRV/SRV Legal

The thirteenth series, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Legal, comprised of 3.25 linear feet, is tied with another series for being the tenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1945-1998, with the bulk being from the mid 1960s-1980s. Within this series is one subgroup, SRV Criminal Code 1985. This

subgroup consists of two folders containing news article from 1984 and 1985 relating to SRV's development of its first Penal Code. The code was to help celebrate the 40th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's, a.k.a. Uncle Ho, September 2, 1945 declaration of Vietnamese Independence and his Presidency of DRV. The code was seen as a way of following Uncle Ho's six teachings.

Series 14: Cities

At 3.1 linear feet, Cities, the fourteenth series, is the eleventh largest series in the Douglas Pike Collection: Indochina Archive. The files, primarily news paper clippings, span 1959-2000, with the bulk being from the late 1960s-early 1990s. This series covers fifty-three Vietnamese Cities with Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) and Hanoi each comprising 1.1 linear feet, approximately one-third of the series. Combined Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) and Hanoi comprise two-thirds of the series. The collection begins with Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) first, Hanoi second, after which the other fifty-one cities are arranged alphabetically: Saigon/Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi Ba Ngoi, Ben Thuy, Bien Hoa, Binh Chau, Binh Da, Buon Ma Thuot, Cam Ranh, Can Tho, Chau Doc, Cu Chi, Dai Bai, Dalat, Danang, Dang Hai, Dien Bien Phu, Dong Nai, Ha Long, Ha Tien, Hai Duong, Hai Phong, Hoa Binh Province, Hoa Lu, Hoi An, Hue, Kontum, Lam Dong, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Mong Cai, My Lai, My Son, Nam Dinh, Nha Trang, Ninh Hiep, Phan Thiet, Phu Qoc, Pleiku, Poulo Condore, Quang Ngai, Quang Tri, Quy Nhon, Sam Son, Song Be, Song La, Tan Bien, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Tinh Chau, Vinh, Vinh An, and Vung Tau.

Series 15: DRV/SRV Ethnic Groups

The fifteenth series, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Ethnic Groups, at 2.1 linear feet is tied with one other series for being the twelfth biggest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1954-2000, with the bulk being the 1960s-1980s. Of note are articles on Montagnards, Hmong, and Ethnic Chinese. This series has two subseries, General and Ethnic-Chinese.

Subseries 1: DRV Ethnic Groups-General

The first subseries, General, is the smaller subseries in the DRV/SRV Ethnic Groups series. The subgroup General is comprised of two folders each containing news articles spanning 1962-1974.

Subseries 2: DRV/SRV Ethnic Groups- Ethnic Chinese

At 0.8 linear feet, Ethnic Chinese, the second subseries, is the larger subseries in the DRV/SRV Ethnic Groups series. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1954-1999, with the bulk being from 1969-1979. This subseries contains one subgroup, General. The subgroup General consists of two folders each containing news articles spanning 1978-1986.

Series 16: SRV Law Enforcement

The sixteenth series, Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Law Enforcement, at 2.1 linear feet is tied with one other series for being the twelfth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1976-1998, with the bulk being from the 1990s, and the largest sections being from 1994-1997.

Series 17: DRV/SRV Ideology

At 2 linear feet, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Ideology, the seventeenth series, is the thirteenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1920-1997, but missing 1921-1934 and 1936-1972. The bulk of the collection is from 1974-1992.

Series 18: Government Documents

At 1.65 linear feet, Government Documents, the eighteenth series, is the fourteenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files are comprised of U.S. Government Documents primarily pertaining to issues concerning Americans and refugees of Southeast Asian descent; and U.S. relations with Southeast Asian countries. The files are arranged chronologically with documents of the same origin date being arranged by title. The documents span 1956-1994, but are missing 1957-1958, 1960-1966, 1968-1969, 1982, and 1986-1993. The bulk of this series is from 1973-1979, and 1984.

Series 19: DRV/SRV Anniversaries

At 1.5 linear feet, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Anniversaries, the nineteenth series, is tied with one other series for being the fifteenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1960-2000, but missing 1965-1966, 1968, and 1972-1974. The bulk of this series is from 1975-1985.

Series 20: DRV/SRV General

At 1.5 linear feet, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) General, the twentieth series, is tied with one other series for being the fifteenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1943-1993, with bulk being from the mid-1960s-1980s. This series has one subseries, Basic Data.

Subseries 1: DRV/SRV General-Basic Data

At 0.5 linear feet, the subseries Basic Data, makes up one-third of the DRV/SRV General Series. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, span 1943-1992, with the bulk being from the 1960s-1980s. The files in this subseries are divided into numbered sections and named sections, with the subgroup General Basic Data 1 being missing. The three subgroups in this subseries are: General Basic Data 2, Vietnam Basic Data, and South Vietnam Basic Data. The first subgroup, General Basic Data 2, is comprised of four folders; three folders each containing news articles spanning 1965-1975, and one folder containing a 1962 paper by V. M. Fridland, *The Physical Nature of North Vietnam*. The second subgroup, Vietnam Basic Data, is comprised of five folders each containing news articles spanning 1943-1992. The third subgroup, South Vietnam Basic Data, consists of two folders each containing news articles spanning 1960-1984.

Series 21: China

Comprised of 1.3 linear feet of documents, China, the twenty-first series, is the sixteenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, articles, and papers are arranged chronologically, spanning the 1950-1997, but missing 1990-1996. The bulk of this series is from the 1960s-1970s. Within this series are two subseries, Leadership and China-U.S.

Subseries 1: China-Leadership

Leadership is the smaller subseries in the China series. Leadership consists of one folder containing news articles spanning 1960-1979.

Subseries 2: China-U.S.

At 0.25 linear feet, China-U.S. is the larger subseries in the China series. China-U.S. consists of five folders each containing news articles spanning 1960-1973 that focus on China-U.S. relations.

Series 22: DRV/SRV Emulation Movements

Comprised of 1.25 linear feet, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Emulation Movements, the twenty-second series, is tied with one other series for being the seventeenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. Emulation Movements are the DRV/SRV's national promotion of goals and objectives they wish the people to achieve. For example, the SRV's National Patriotic Emulation Congress oversees a Patriotic Emulation Movement and Central Council for Emulation, which develops activities that promote and display good workers, good deeds, and good people. The files, primarily newspaper clippings are arranged chronologically, spanning 1943-1999, with the bulk being from the 1960s-1970s. In addition to being arranged chronologically the files are arranged into 11 numbered sections. Of note is Tien Giang province receiving a rotation banner by the Council of Ministers Chairmen for achievement in the emulation movement, for agricultural production, having the highest rice yield in July 1984. In 1984 The Council of Ministers Chairman also gave the rotation banner to units who achieved in industrial production; and the traveling banner to units for achievements in communication and transportation, engineering and metals, electric power, light industry, aquatic products, the Interior Ministry, and schools.

Series 23: Vietnam History

Comprised of 1.25 linear feet, Vietnam History, the twenty-third series, is tied with one other series for being the seventeenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, span 1950-1997. This series is arranged by subject, in the following order: Vietnam Historical Background, La Dimension Historique Du Drame De L'Indochine, Zen in Medieval Vietnam, Pre-Foreign Relations, DRV/NLF Historic Documents, Viet Minh Era, DRV/NLF Publications, Pre Modern Era, French Colonial Era, World War II, Operation Exodus, South Vietnam, and Communism. Comprised of four folders each, World War II and DRV/NLF Publications are the largest sections; comprised of three folders each, Viet Minh Era, South Vietnam, and Communism are the second largest sections; all other sections are comprised of one folder each.

Series 24: International Committee of the Red Cross Interviews with POWs in South Vietnam (Pre 1975)

The twenty-fourth series, International Committee of the Red Cross Interviews with POWs in South Vietnam (Pre 1975), at 1.1 linear feet is the eighteenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The series consists of written reports by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The reports detail the ICRC's visit to reeducation camps a.k.a. reeducation centers, prisoners of war camps, ARVN interrogation centers, and screening camps in South Vietnam; and the interviews they conducted with guards and detainees. The reports are written in either French or English. The files cover forty-four cities throughout South Vietnam and are arranged alphabetically: An Loc, Bac Lieu, Bagi, Ban Mê Thuôt, Bien-Hoa, Can-Tho, Cao Lanh, Chau Doc, Dalat, Danang, Duc Hoa, Gia Dinh, Go Công, Ham Tan, Hoa-Lac, Hôi-An, Hue, Khanh Hung (Soc Trang), Kontum, Long-Xuyen, Moc Hoa, My Tho, Nha-Trang, Phan Rang, Phan-Thiết, Phu Cuong, Phu Loi, Phu Vinh, Phuoc-Lê, Pleiku, Quan Long (Ca Mau), Quang-Ngai, Quang Tri, Qui-Nhon, Rach Gia, Sadec, Samkhé, Tam-Ky, Tân An, Tay Ninh, Tuy-Hoa, Truc Giang (Ben Tre), Vinh-Long, and Xuan Loc.

Series 25: SRV Reeducation

The twenty-fifth series, Socialist Republic of Vietnam Reeducation, at 1 linear foot is the nineteenth largest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1975-1999, with the bulk being from 1975-1980. America's former Vietnamese allies and employees who were unable to flee after the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, became political prisoners sentenced to re-education. On April 30, 1975 the North Vietnamese orders, via radio, 2.5 million to report for reeducation. At their height in 1976, there were around 300 reeducation camps a.k.a. reeducation centers. There were five kinds of reeducation camps: day study centers near the cities, where the course was under 30 days; boarding schools with minimal security; "Collective" reformatories where the emphasis was on self criticism and confessions; and two grades of "reform" camps where the courses were set at three and five years.

Series 26: DRV/SRV Human Rights

At 0.75 linear feet, Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Human Rights, the twenty-sixth series, is the fourth smallest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, predominantly newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1948-1999. The bulk of this series is from the 1970s-1990s.

Series 27: Personal Papers

Personal Papers, the twenty-seventh series, is comprised of 0.6 linear feet of documents, making it the third smallest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily papers, are first arranged chronologically and then by title or author. The files span 1929-1993, with the largest section being from 1929-1946. This series is divided into five subseries: Printed Materials, Thesis, Discussion Paper, Class Paper, and Working Papers.

SubSeries 1: Printed Materials

At 0.35 linear feet, Printed Materials, the first subseries, is the largest subseries. The files are first arranged chronologically and then by title or author. The files span 1929-1987, but only cover: 1929, 1931, 1933, 1936, 1939, 1944, 1946, 1974, and 1987. The bulk of this subseries is from 1929-1939. This subseries consists of conference papers, memorandums, data papers, and round tables. The bulk of this subseries is from the Institute of Pacific Relations.

SubSeries 2: Thesis (1 Thesis, 2 folders)

The second subseries, Thesis, is comprised of two folders containing the December 1984 thesis by James R. Caswell for Navy Postgraduate School in Monterey, CA, *ASEAN and Indochina: A Strategy for Regional [sic] Stability in the 1980's*.

SubSeries 3: Discussion Paper

The third subseries, Discussion Paper, consists of one folder and is tied with one other subseries for being the smallest subseries in the Personal Papers series. This series contains the June 14, 1979 discussion paper by Frank Armbruster; Andrew Caranfil; Herman Kahn; William Schneider, Jr.; and John Thomas, *Indochina: A Discussion Paper for a Meeting at Airlie House, June 21, 1979*.

SubSeries 4: Class Paper

The fourth subseries, Class Paper, comprised of one folder, is tied with one other subseries for being the smallest subseries in the Personal Papers series. This series contains the May 9, 1989 class paper by Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn, titled, *The Settlement of the French Indochina-Thailand Territorial Disputes by the Washington Conference (1946-1947). Thailand's Negotiation Strategy*, for Harvard University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Government 3000: Reading and Research.

SubSeries 5: Working Papers

The fifth subseries, Working Papers, comprised of three folders, is the second largest subseries in the Personal Papers series. This series contains three 1993 working papers for the Cambodia Studies Committee, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, School of Hawaiian, Asian, & Pacific Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa. Two of the papers are written by Michael Haas, and one is written by Hourn Kim Kao.

Series 28: DRV/SRV Culture

Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Culture, the twenty-eighth series, at 0.25 linear feet is tied with one other series for being the second smallest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. The files, primarily newspaper clippings, are arranged chronologically, spanning 1965-1997, but missing 1966-1969, 1971-1973, 1975-1979, 1981-1982, 1984-1985, and 1987. The bulk of this series is from the 1990s.

Series 29: DRV/SRV Public Welfare

Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) Public Welfare, the twenty-ninth series, at 0.25 linear feet is tied with one other series for being the second smallest series in the Douglas Pike: Indochina Archive Collection. This series is comprised of six folders each containing news articles spanning 1962-1999.

Series 30: Removed Materials

The series Removed Materials is comprised of 0.15 linear feet of materials that were removed from within the books. The files are arranged alphabetically by title or author. This series is divided into eight subseries in the following order: Correspondence, which is further divided into Incoming and Outgoing; Name Cards; Notes; Addendums; News/Press Releases; Advance Receipt, Insert, and Resource Pamphlet.

Seperated Materials

Artifacts

One *Friend Shipment*, *Friendship People-to-People*, *Aid to Vietnam* button was removed from the Douglas Pike Collection: Indochina Archive, Box 32, Folder 23, DRV FR/US 1975 IV. The button was placed in the Vietnam Archive's artifacts. *Friendshipment* was a national coalition of forty-five religious and peace groups that sent material aid to help heal the wounds of war in

Vietnam. Of note is *Friendshipment's* goal in January of 1977 to raise \$149,000 for a *Friendshipment* hospital at the site of the Mai Lai massacre and their shipment of 1,300 tons of rice and 15 tons of penicillin.

Museum Number: 2258museum4132

Books

The collection includes 425 books. The books primarily cover Asian studies topics, spanning 1927-1999, with the bulk being in the 1930s and the 1970s- 1980s. The books from 1927-1940s deal primarily with Japanese politics, society, economics, and culture; Japan's role in World War II; and issues regarding Japan in the aftermath of World War II. Of interest is a tour book produced by the Board of Tourist Industry, Japanese Government Railways, documenting the plans for the 1940 Olympics. The games of the XII Olympiad were cancelled due to global war, World War II. The bulk of the books from the 1970's-1980's concern the issues of refugees, resettlement, and minority groups. Numerous items were removed from the books and added to Series 30: Removed Materials.

Special Note

Until the books are cataloged they are placed in the stacks in 9 boxes on top of book case Vietnam DS 559912.V52- E 846 J55. The pages of the older books are brittle and fragile, handle with care. It is recommended that those with dust allergies should wear a protective mask while working with this series. Many of the books, especially the older books, are dusty from being in storage for a lengthy protracted time. A few of the books were beginning to mildew.