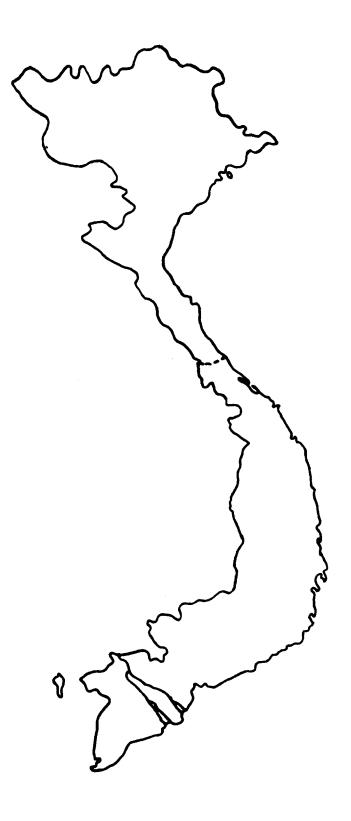
RECORDS OF THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND VIETNAM

Part 3.
Progress Reports
on Pacification
in South Vietnam,
1965–1973



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Part 3. Progress Reports on Pacification in South Vietnam, 1965–1973

Microfilmed from the holdings of the Library of the U.S. Army Military History Institute Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

> Project Editor and Guide Compiler Robert Lester

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BACKGROUND ON U.S. PACIFICATION EFFORT

In 1966 the rural development of South Vietnam began to receive increased U.S. emphasis. The failure of earlier rural development projects (i.e., Rural Reconstruction) was due primarily to the lack of coordination and cooperation between the various competing U.S. civilian agencies of the U.S. Mission Council and Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) and the "creaking" South Vietnamese government (GVN) bureaucracy. With the GVN redesignation of pacification to Revolutionary Development, it was recognized by both MACV and the U.S. Mission Council that a change in U.S. support of pacification/Revolutionary Development activities was necessary. On November 7, 1966, MACV established the Revolutionary Development Support Directorate under the assistant chief of staff for operations to monitor the U.S. military's pacification support activities. In an effort to consolidate the U.S. civilian pacification effort, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge created the Office of Civil Operations.

The establishment of these offices did little to integrate the civil and military activities necessary to provide effective support of the Revolutionary Development Program. By early 1967, President Lyndon B. Johnson had become dissatisfied with the U.S. pacification effort. After the Guam Conference of March 1967, President Johnson demanded a greater share of the U.S. effort in South Vietnam to the "other war—to win the minds and hearts of the population." His insistence on a consolidated U.S. pacification effort was realized upon the arrival of Ellsworth Bunker in Saigon, replacing Henry Cabot Lodge.

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker implemented a plan to consolidate the U.S. civil and military pacification effort under the control of COMUSMACV. There were two basic reasons for this. First, security was an essential element for pacification. With U.S. forces engaging in General Westmoreland's Big Unit operations, the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) was left with the task of providing territorial security. The ARVN derived its logistical support, training, and advice from MACV. Second, a large portion of the U.S. advisory and logistical resources was under MACV's control.

On May 28, 1967, the U.S. embassy's Office of Civil Operations and its component civil agencies merged with MACV's Revolutionary Development Support Directorate to form, within MACV, the Office of Civil Operations and Revolutionary (later Rural) Development Support (CORDS). Such a unified civil-military U.S. advisory effort in pacification was unique. It was based on the realization that the pacification effort and the firefight were inseparable elements of the war in South Vietnam.

CORDS was designed to unify all U.S. pacification support activities heretofore conducted separately by such agencies as the Agency for International Development, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office, and the military advisory system. CORDS provided support to the South Vietnamese government's pacification program as well. CORDS, subordinated to COMUSMACV, was managed by the deputy COMUSMACV for CORDS (DEPCORDS/MACV), a U.S. official with ambassadorial rank. The DEPCORDS's primary responsibilities included the coordination and supervision of all pacification support activities, both military and civilian. In particular, the DEPCORDS was responsible for formulating policies and programs designed to mesh with the South Vietnamese government's pacification efforts and plans. The DEPCORDS was assisted by the assistant chief of staff for CORDS.

The assistant chief of staff for CORDS was the principal staff assistant to COMUSMACV and DEPCORDS/MACV on U.S. civil-military support for the South Vietnamese government's pacification and development programs. His responsibilities included advising and coordinating plans, policies, and programs between the South Vietnamese government—its various pacification and development programs, offices, and ministries—and the U.S. civil-military organization. In addition, he was responsible for advising, instituting, and coordinating U.S. pacification and civic action plans,

policies, and programs. The assistant chief of staff for CORDS was supported by various divisions (later directorates) under his control. These included the Management Support Division; Plans, Policies, and Programs Division; Pacification Study Group; Research and Analysis Division; the Chieu Hoi Division; Phung Hoang (Phoenix Program) Division; Public Safety Division; Territorial Security Directorate; Community Development Directorate; War Victims Directorate; and the Municipal Development Directorate. (See Appendix I, Chart 5, p. 15.)

Suggested Reading:

Report on the War in Vietnam (as of June 1968), Section II: Report on Operations in South Vietnam, January 1964—June 1968, Appendix D: Pacification.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HAMLET EVALUATION SYSTEM

The Research and Analysis Division was established under the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS) in May 1967. The primary functions of the Research and Analysis Division (later renamed the Operations and Analysis Division) were to conduct research to develop quantitative means for measurement of pacification progress; to provide data input for the Department of Defense on pacification progress; and to operate the Pacification Evaluation System, which was composed of several computer-based subsystems, the most important of these being the Hamlet Evaluation System (HES).

The HES was the official U.S. monitor of the pacification effort in the Republic of Vietnam (RVN). The HES was a procedure for evaluating pacification progress at the hamlet level. It provided comprehensive information on the main areas embracing pacification—security and community development.

Prior to the implementation of the HES in January 1967, a traditional manual technique for monitoring pacification progress existed. Aggregated at the province level, the information could not give a detailed picture at the district, village, or hamlet levels. In addition, it addressed pacification only from the physical security perspective. No scheme linking the available information to the local needs, desires, and satisfaction of the people existed. With the increase of South Vietnamese Government (GVN) and U.S. emphasis on pacification—which gradually expanded to include not only the physical security of the people, but also the political, economic, social, and psychological status of the people—the need for a system to measure the progress of pacification became evident. On October 23, 1966, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara requested that a more effective system be developed to measure pacification progress. This request resulted in the development of the HES by the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) Revolutionary Development Support Directorate and the U.S. embassy's Office of Civil Operations. Later these offices were combined into the MACV Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for CORDS, a civilian office under the control of the Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. The HES was approved in December 1966 by the U.S. Mission Council and became operational in January 1967.

The requirements for establishing the system were to collect detailed information on each of the hamlets in the RVN that exhibited some degree of GVN control and to mirror the true state of pacification affairs to the extent that they were known or could be determined, as ascertained by the district senior advisor who recorded HES data.

The district senior advisor evaluated the status of pacification in each district hamlet, except those hamlets under Viet Cong (VC) control. The results of these monthly evaluations were processed by the Automated Data Processing (ADP) Branch of the MACV Rural Development Support Directorate (later CORDS). An alphabetical index was derived for each hamlet that represented the status of pacification progress for each hamlet.

Each hamlet was evaluated in terms of the the following six factors: (1) VC military activities; (2) VC political and subversive activities; (3) friendly security capabilities; (4) administrative and political activities; (5) health, education, and welfare; and (6) economic development. Each of these six factors were described or characterized by three indicators. These indicators were activity-oriented with the degree of pacification progress. The district senior advisor rated each hamlet by selecting, for each indicator of each factor, one of the five hamlet pacification status categories that most closely reflected the pacification environment within the hamlet during the month. The five hamlet pacification status

categories were "A" (best condition) through "E" (worst condition). (See below for a detailed explanation of Each category.) Thus, eighteen ratings for each hamlet were supplied by the district senior advisor. These ratings were processed electronically and each of the eighteen alphabetical status categories, selected by the district senior advisor, was assigned a numerical value. These numerical values were averaged and an overall alphabetical/numerical rating was assigned to each hamlet.

The HES represented a significant improvement over the manual reporting techniques, but nevertheless displayed shortcomings. First, the judgments of the district senior advisors in rating their hamlets were very subjective, and district senior advisors across the RVN applied different standards in grading their hamlets. Second, the multidimensional nature of the questions regarding pacification progress made selection of one response, the one that most accurately reflected the conditions in an area, very difficult. Third, the HES rated population centers only, thereby leaving the population in large land areas unreported.

In April 1968, the Research and Analysis Division, CORDS, the organization responsible for management of the HES, initiated a revision of the HES. The objectives of the new HES included: increasing the objectivity and specificity of pacification progress data; expanding the functional areas of pacification; centralizing the methodology for evaluation of pacification and standardizing it throughout; and increasing the management utility of the system by designing reports specifically for field and command users.

The revised system, HES/70, was approved by MACV, the U.S. Mission Council, and the GVN, and was implemented on February 1, 1970. HES/70 addressed pacification as consisting of three broad areas: security, political, and socioeconomic. Twenty-five lower-level functional areas at four hierarchical levels made up these three broad areas. (See chart A on p. x and chart 4 on p. 14.) The fundamental component of HES/70 was a database of 136 questions, divided into four categories, based on the level and frequency of response for each hamlet and village on a monthly and quarterly basis. As in the original HES, the district senior advisor answered questions based on personal visits to the hamlets or from discussions with other sources. An accepted mathematical technique, Bayesian Statistics, combined the question responses for each hamlet to produce a series of ratings culminating in an overall hamlet rating.

In October 1970, the Deputy to COMUSMACV for CORDS (DEPCORDS) initiated a feasibility study on modifying the HES scoring aggregation of HES/70 to reflect the increasing enemy emphasis on political activity. The DEPCORDS approved the new system, HES/71, and it became operational on January 1, 1971.* The new aggregation logic reflected the enemy's increased emphasis on VC terrorism and on the activities of the VC infrastructure. (See chart B on page xi.) Another significant development in HES/71 was the beginning of Vietnamization of the system. With the continuous drawdown of U.S. advisor teams, the HES was almost completely under the operation of the GVN by March 1973.

The Five Status Categories of HES

- 1) In an "E" hamlet: enemy military activities are effective and attacks on friendly forces in the area are frequent; enemy political and subversive activities exist and the infrastructure is operating effectively; friendly security capabilities are inadequate and night defenses are lacking; GVN administrative and political activities are temporary and ineffective (they are only present in the daytime); health, education, and welfare programs are nonexistent; and no economic development is in progress.
- 2) In a "D" hamlet: enemy military activities have been reduced and external enemy forces have been reduced up to 25 percent, but there is enemy activity in the hamlet at night; some enemy political cadre have been eliminated or neutralized, but terrorism occurs during the course of the month; day and night defenses by external friendly forces exist and voluntary informants are increasing;

^{*}See Reel 9, frame 0743 for additional explanation of HES/71.

- local participation in hamlet management has begun and a census grievance program has started; Medical Civic Action Program visits are scheduled periodically, some formal education is available, and initial welfare activities have begun; and economic development has been initiated and planning for self-help projects has started.
- 3) In a "C" hamlet: the military control of the enemy has been broken, external enemy units have been reduced up to 50 percent, and only sniping and booby-trap incidents occur on routes to the hamlet; most of the enemy political infrastructure has been identified and its effectiveness curtailed; local communications system is operative, friendly forces meet security requirements and hamlet chiefs are receiving useful information from informants; GVN managerial groups are usually present at night, census grievance program has been completed, and civic associations are being developed; full-time medical support is rendered by external forces, formal full-time education is available, and some welfare needs are being met; and economic programs are underway—people are interested and have given their consent to self-help projects and some participation has been achieved.
- 4) In a "B" hamlet: the enemy can make only desperation raids, enemy bases near the hamlet have been destroyed, and no incidents in the hamlet have occurred during the month; the enemy political infrastructure is identified, most cadre and leaders have been eliminated, and no subversion occurs; friendly defense force is organized, adequate plans and communications have been prepared for its use, and an effective informant system is operative; complete GVN managerial group is resident, hamlet chief is elected, and people are participating freely in civic associations; a trained medic is resident, a trained mid-wife lives nearby, and all children receive primary education; and all programmed self-help projects are underway, advanced economic programs have been started, and popular support and participation have increased.
- 5) In an "A" hamlet: enemy military remnants have been driven out and external enemy forces are ineffective; the enemy political infrastructure is eliminated and no subversive activity occurs; adequate friendly defense forces exist, there is only a slight need for external forces, and the hamlet chief directs effective security apparatus; an elected GVN autonomous governing body exists, all GVN officials are resident, permanent grievance representatives are available, and public awareness of GVN personnel and programs exists; effective medical and sanitation programs exist, all children receive primary education, and secondary schools are accessible; welfare needs are satisfied and special benefits are being paid; and some self-help projects are completed, local pride is evident, public works projects are underway, economic programs are well advanced, popular demands are expressed, and public participation and interest are widespread.

Source: MACV CORDS, *Monthly Report of Revolutionary Development Progress: HES, February 1967.* April 2, 1967. Inclosure 1, page 2.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

This micropublication includes five types of monthly reports on the progress of pacification collected by the Command Historian's Office, Military History Branch, MACSJS. The documents in this micropublication were included in the boxes of documents evacuated from South Vietnam when MACV closed down in 1973. These materials were sent to the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. These reports on the progress of pacification in South Vietnam have been filmed in their entirety, including oversize maps. A detailed description of each type of report can be found in the Reel Index that begins on page 1.

SOURCE NOTE

The reports included in UPA's micropublication entitled *Records of the Military Assistance Command Vietnam, Part 3. Progress Reports on Pacification in South Vietnam, 1965–1973*, are from the Vietnam War holdings of the Library of the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The reports in this micropublication have been filmed in their entirety. UPA has made every effort to include all of the pacification/HES progress reports that are held by the Library of the U.S. Army Military History Institute.

ACRONYMS/INITIALISMS

The following acronyms and initialisms are used frequently in this guide and are listed here for the convenience of the researcher.

COMUSMACV Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam

CORDS Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support

DEPCORDS Deputy to Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command

Vietnam (COMUSMACV), for Civil Operations and Revolutionary

Development Support (CORDS)

GVN South Vietnamese government

HES Hamlet Evaluation System

MACV Military Assistance Command, Vietnam

RVN Republic of Vietnam

VC Viet Cong (Vietnamese Communist)

REEL INDEX

This reel index consists of a calendar listing of reports on the progress of U.S. pacification activities in South Vietnam. There were five different types of reports utilized to estimate this progress. This index includes a brief description of the various types of reports and a listing of the months/years that a particular type of report was used. This index provides the month that the report information covers, the number of pages, and the date of the transmittal of the report. Indented frame numbers indicate either the location of maps or the summary and management summary reports.

Reel 1

MACV Monthly Report of Rural Reconstruction Progress and Population and Area Control

These reports encompass the time period from July 1965 through January 1966. This type of report consisted primarily of a narrative description of the pacification progress in each province. Statistical data were used on a limited basis. This report included a description of activities by province, a statistical description of population status and control, a statistical description of changes in area control, and a short narrative and statistical description of the status of the New Rural Life Hamlet Program by province.

	Report Date	Cover Memo Date
1965–1 9	966 July 25–August 25. 8pp.	September 11.
0009	September 26-October 25. 8pp.	November 8.
0017	October 26-November 25. 10pp.	December 8.
0027	November 26-December 25. 10pp.	January 10, 1966.
0037	December 26-January 25, 1966. 11pp.	February 11.

MACV Monthly Report of Revolutionary Development Progress and Population and Area Control

These reports encompass the time period from February 1966 through December 1966. This type of report consisted equally of a narrative description and statistical analyses of the progress of pacification by corps area and thereunder by province. Maps are regularly attached to these reports to spatially identify pacified hamlets and areas of population control and density. This report also included a description of activities by corps area and thereunder by province, a statistical description of population status and control, a statistical description of changes in area control, and short narrative and statistical description of the status of the New Rural Life Hamlet Program by province.

	Report Date		Cover Memo Date
1966 0048	January	26-February 25. 12pp.	March 12.
0060	February 0071	y 26–March 31. 17pp. Population and Area Control Map, March 31. 6pp.	April 15.
0077	April. 14	рр.	May 15.
0091	May. 14	pp.	June 15.
0105	June. 18 0117	Bpp. Population and Area Control Map, June 30. 6pp.	July 15.
0123	July. 18 ₁ 0135	op. Population and Area Control Map, July 31. 6pp.	August 18.
0141	August. 0155	20pp. Population and Area Control Map, August 31. 6pp.	September 18.
0161	Septeml 0174	ber. 18pp. Population and Area Control Map, September 30. 5pp.	October 18.
0179	October 0193	. 20pp. Population and Area Control Map, October 31. 7pp.	November 18.
0199	Novemb 0211	er. 18pp. Population and Area Control Map, November 30. 6pp.	December 18.
0217	Decemb 0229	er. 18pp. Population and Area Control Map, December 31. 6pp.	January 18, 1967.

MACV Monthly Report of Revolutionary Development Progress and Population and Area Control: HES

These reports encompass the time period from January 1967 through August 1967. This type of report reflected the data supplied from the new HES. The narrative description was replaced with a computer-generated quantitative analysis of the pacification progress by province. Data provided by the district senior advisor in each of the provinces were utilized. Each hamlet in a district was evaluated in terms of the following six factors: (1) enemy military activities; (2) enemy political and subversive activities; (3) security (friendly forces capabilities); (4) administrative and political activities; (5) health, education, and welfare; and (6) economic development. Each of these factors was described or characterized by three indicators. The indicators were activity-oriented with the degree of pacification progress. Eighteen ratings for each hamlet were accrued by the evaluator. With this information, the evaluator rated each hamlet by one of the five status categories that most closely represented the pacification environment within the hamlet. The five status categories are category E (worst condition) through category A (best condition). Hamlet ratings were then processed electronically, and each hamlet was assigned an overall alphabetical index. (See pp. vii–ix for detailed description.)

	Report Date	Cover Memo Date
1967 0235	January. 15pp. 0250 Population and Area Control Map, January 31. 6pp.	March 15.
0256	February. 19pp. 0275 Population and Area Control Map, February 28. 6pp.	April 2.
0281	March. 26pp. 0307 Population and Area Control Map, March 31. 6pp.	May 6.
0313	April. 33pp. 0346 Population and Area Control Map, April 30. 6pp.	June 6.
0352	May. 33pp. 0385 Population and Area Control Map, May 31. 6pp.	June 25.
0391	June. 33pp. 0424 Population and Area Control Map, June 30. 6pp.	July 23.
0430	July. 33pp. 0463 Population and Area Control Map, July 31. 6pp.	September 11.
0469	August. 34pp. 0503 Population and Area Control Map, August 31. 6pp.	September 18.

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES

These reports encompass the time period from September 1967 through January 1970. This type of report consisted of a quantitative analysis of data compiled and collated by the HES. This quantitative analysis is subdivided into the following five categories: (1) HES population summary; (2) summary of HES hamlet evaluations; (3) HES population summary of rural hamlet population; (4) summary of HES rural hamlet evaluations; and (5) a summary of pacification status. Many of these reports contain short narrative summaries and population density plot and pacified hamlet plot maps.

0509	September, 33pp.		October 18.
	0540	HES Hamlet Map, September 30. 2pp.	
	0542	Area Control Map, September 30. 6pp.	
0548	Octobe	r. 36pp.	December 5.
	0584	Area Control Map, October 31. 6pp.	
0590	Novem	ber. 42pp.	December 26.
	0632	HES Hamlet Map, November 30. 2pp.	
1968			
0634	Januar	y. 57pp.	March 6.
	0691	HES Hamlet Map, January 31, 6pp.	

	Report Date	Cover Memo Date
0695	February. 58pp. 0753 HES Hamlet Map, February 29. 6pp. 0757 Population Density Map, February 29. 6pp.	April 8.
0761	March. 57pp. 0818 HES Hamlet Map, March 31. 6pp. 0822 HES Population Density, March 31. 6pp.	April 16.
0826	April. 57pp. 0883 HES Population Density Map, April 30. 6pp. 0887 HES Hamlet Map, April 30. 6pp.	May 27.
Ree	12	
	MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: H	IES cont.
1968 co 0001	ont. May. 57pp. 0058 HES Hamlet Map, May 31. 4pp. 0062 HES Population Density Map, May 31. 4pp.	June 26.
0066	June. 57pp.	July 20.
0123	July. 83pp. 0206 HES Hamlet Map, June 30. 6pp. 0210 HES Population Density Map, May 31. 6pp.	August 24.
0214	August. 86pp.	September 19.
0300	September. 86pp.	October 19.
0386	October. 85pp. 0471 HES Hamlet Map, September 30. 6pp. 0475 HES Population Density Map, September 30. 6pp.	November 15.
0479	November. 74pp.	December 15.
0553	December. 76pp.	January 15, 1969.
1969 0629	January. 77pp.	February 15.
0706	February. 76pp. 0782 HES Hamlet Map, January 31. 6pp. 0786 HES Population Density Map, January 31. 6pp.	March 15.
0790	March. 110pp.	April 15.

Reel 3

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES cont.

1969 cont.

0001 March cont. 47pp.

0048 April. 156pp.

May 15.

0204 HES Hamlet Map, March 31. 6pp.0208 HES Population Density Map,

March 31. 6pp.

0212 May. 156pp.

June 15.

0368 June. 159pp.

July 15. (Errata Sheet,

August 5.)

0527 HES Hamlet Map, May 31. 6pp.0531 HES Population Density Map,

May 31. 6pp.

0535 July. 157pp.0692 August. 155pp.

August 15. September 15.

0847 HES Population Density Map,

July 31. 6pp.

0851 HES Hamlet Map, July 31. 6pp.

Reel 4

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES cont.

1969 cont.

0001 September, 156pp.

October 15.

0157 October. 156pp.

November 15.

0313 HES Hamlet Map, September 30. 6pp.

0317 HES Population Density Map.

September 30. 6pp.

0321 November, 155pp.

December 15.

January 15, 1970.

0476 December. 155pp.

0631

HES Population Density Map.

November 30, 6pp.

0635 HES Hamlet Map, November 30. 6pp.

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES/70

These reports encompass the time period from February 1970 through December 1970. This type of report, in most cases, consisted of a two-volume quantitative analysis of pacification progress based on three broad areas: security, political, and socioeconomic. The HES/70 report emphasized analysis based mostly on military considerations, without much analysis based on political considerations.

Report Date Cover Memo Date

The two volumes forming each HES/70 monthly report were labeled Summary Report and Management Summary Report. As its name implies, the Summary Report identified the major changes in the pacification or HES rating of each hamlet. The Management Summary Report represented the number and percentage of both hamlets and population in each of the HES/70 categories for the overall pacification rating and by security, political, and socioeconomic ratings.

1970

0639 February. 207pp.

> 0639 Summary Report. 200pp.

0839 HES Population Density Map.

January 31, 6pp.

0843 HES Hamlet Map, January 31. 6pp.

Reel 5

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES/70 cont.

1970 cont.

0001 June. 740pp.

> 0001 Summary Report, 183pp.

July 15.

March 20.

0184 Management Summary Report. 557pp. July 17.

0741 July. 359pp.

> 0741 Summary Report. 182pp.

August 15.

0923 Management Summary Report, 177pp. August 18.

Reel 6

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES/70 cont.

1970 cont.

0001 July cont. 379pp.

> 0001 Management Summary Report cont. 379pp.

0380 August, 739pp.

> 0380 Summary Report. 184pp.

September 13.

0564 Management Summary Report. 555pp. September 18.

Reel 7

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES/70 cont.

1970 cont.

0001 September, 748pp.

> 0001 October 16. Summary Report. 184pp. October 18. Management Summary Report. 556pp. 0185

0741 HES Population Density Map, August 31. 6pp.

0745 HES Hamlet Map, August 31. 6pp.

0749 October, 351pp.

November 15. Summary Report. 185pp. 0749 November 17. 0934 Management Summary Report. 166pp.

Reel 8

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES/70 cont.

1970 cont.

0001 October cont. 351pp.

0001 Management Summary Report cont. 392pp.

0393 November. 748pp.

0393 Summary Report. 185pp.

0578 Management Summary Report. 556pp. November 18 [December 18].

1134 HES Hamlet Map, November 30. 6pp.

1138 HES Population Density Map, November 30.

6pp.

Reel 9

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES/70 cont.

1970 cont.

0001 December, 742pp.

0001 Summary Report. 185pp. January 19, 1971.

0186 Management Summary Report. 557pp. January 20, 1971.

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES/71

These reports encompass the time period from February 1971 through January 1973. This type of report consisted of a quantitative analysis based on equally important military and political considerations, and reflected the increasing use of terrorism against population centers and the activities of a resurging VC infrastructure.

The two volumes forming each HES/71 monthly report were labeled Summary Report and Management Summary Report. As its name implies, the Summary Report identified the major changes in the pacification or HES rating of each hamlet. The Management Summary Report represented the number and percentage of both hamlets and population in each of the HES/71 categories for the overall pacification rating and by security, political, and socioeconomic ratings. After April 1971, the Management Summary was discontinued.

1971

Memorandum: "Changes in the Hamlet Evaluation System (HES) for 1971." January 20, 1971. 8pp.

0751 January. 399pp.

0751 Summary Report. 230pp. 0981 Management Summary Report. 169pp February 19.

December 14.

Management Summary Report. 169pp. February 20.

Reel 10

MACV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HES/71 cont.

1971 cont.

0001 January cont. 387pp.

0001 Management Summary Report cont. 387pp.

	Report Da	ate	Cover Memo Date
0388	February 0388 0617	r. 786pp. Summary Report. 229pp. Management Summary Report. 557pp.	March 16. March 18.
Reel	11		
	MAC	CV Monthly Pacification Status Report: HE	S/71 cont.
1971 co			
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