

TOP SECRET - Sensitive

Page

289. The Department of State submits a draft revision of NSC 5429/5, U.S. policy in the Far East. The principle objectives of U.S. policy should be: (1) preservation of territorial and political integrity of Asian nations against communist expansion, (2) deterrence of local or general war; (3) bring about desirable changes in the Communist Bloc, (4) strengthen the economic, political and military position of the Free Far East, (5) promote Free World unity, and (6) identify the U.S. with Asian aspirations. NSC Memorandum for the Planning Board, 29 June 1959..... 1196
290. The JCS submits their and the Services' views on U.S. policy in the Far East. "The U.S. faces a delicate problem in presenting its Far Eastern policy to the world. A U.S. policy will not be very sympathetically received if it is presented in the purely negative terms of preventing communist expansion or the reduction of its power." JCS Memorandum for NSC Staff, 14 July 1959..... 1211
291. A resurgence of tensions between Vietnam and Cambodia threatens to frustrate U.S. objectives in Cambodia. In Vietnam the Diem Government continues its strong controls which antagonize the Vietnamese elite. "Vietnamese military forces have improved under the MAAG training program." OCB Report on Southeast Asia, 12 August 1959..... 1236
292. An intelligence analysis of Communist capabilities and intentions in Laos concludes that the Communist resumption of guerrilla warfare in Laos is a reaction to initiatives of U.S. support of Laos. The chances of Communist success are high at a low risk. Non-Asian forces intervening in Laos increase the likelihood of Communist invasion, but preference would be to diplomacy, propaganda, and guerrilla action to cause the West to back down. SNIE 68-2-59, 18 September 1959..... 1242
293. The U.S. seeks to increase the MAAG ceiling on personnel before furnishing the ICC with plans for withdrawal or phase-out of TERM. ISA Memorandum for Joint Staff, 20 October 1959..... 1248