

Vietnam War Paper Outline

Addressing issues of continuing if not heightened relevance to contemporary debate, *America at the Brink of Empire* explores the foreign policy leadership of Dean Rusk and Henry Kissinger regarding the extent of the United States' mission to insure a stable world order. Lawrence W. Serewicz argues that in the Vietnam conflict the United States experienced an identity crisis—a near Machiavellian moment, to use the concept of J. G. A. Pocock—whereby America came close to assuming an imperial role, stretching the country to the limits of its identity as a republic. Serewicz offers a revealing look at the parts played by Rusk and Kissinger—and President Lyndon Johnson—in bringing the nation to the brink of empire in the years 1963-75. As a true believer in liberal internationalism, Rusk set the stage by defining the war in Vietnam as a threat to the world order based on the United Nations security system created after World War II. Johnson kept an open-ended commitment in Vietnam without a clear goal in sight even as he pursued the ambitious domestic reforms of the Great Society. In refusing to choose between either an imperial mission or a true republican position for the nation, he brought it perilously close to becoming an empire, ultimately failing to achieve his goals either at home or abroad. Kissinger corrected for Johnson's overreach, implementing a pragmatic realism based upon the principle that the United States is an ordinary country—a republic, not an empire—within the international

community and therefore must balance its commitments with its resources. In concluding, Serewicz reflects on the continuing relevance of the Machiavellian moment for the United States by observing the differences and similarities between the presidencies of Johnson and George W. Bush. *America at the Brink of Empire* illuminates the far-reaching consequences of Rusk's and Kissinger's widely divergent foreign policy philosophies and outlines the tension that a statesman must reconcile between a republican government and the maintenance of a stable world order. With his first book, *American Literature and the Experience of Vietnam*, Philip Beidler offered a pioneering study of the novels, plays, poetry, and "literature of witness" that sprang from the United States involvement in the Vietnam War. Reviewing the book, the journal *American Literature* declared, "[It is] more than just an introductory act. It also sets forth what are sure to be lasting types of American literary response to Vietnam, and of the scholarly response to the emerging literature of the war." In *Re-Writing America*, Beidler charts the ongoing achievements of the men and women who first gained public notice as Vietnam authors and who are now recognized as major literary interpreters of our national life and culture at large. These writers--among them Tim O'Brien, Philip Caputo, Winston Groom, David Rabe, John Balaban, Robert Stone, Michael Herr, Gloria Emerson, and Frances Fitzgerald--have applied in their later efforts, says Beidler, "many of the hard-won lessons of literary sense-making learned in initial works attempting to come explicitly to terms with Vietnam." Beidler argues that

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the Vietnam authors have done much to reenergize American creative writing and to lead it out of the poststructuralist impasse of texts as endless critiques of language, representation, and authority. With their direct experience of a divisive and frustrating war--"a war not of their own making but of the making of politicians and experts, a war of ancient animosities that cost nearly everything for those involved and settled virtually nothing"--these writers in many ways resemble the celebrated generation of poets and novelists who emerged from World War I. Like their forebears of 1914-18, those of the Vietnam generation have undertaken a common project of cultural revision: to "re-write America," to create an art that, even as it continues to acknowledge the war's painful memory, projects that memory into new dimensions of mythic consciousness for other--and better--times. Beidler fills his book with detailed, illuminating analyses of the writers' works, which, as he notes, have moved across an almost infinite range of subject, genre, and mode. From David Rabe, for example, have come innovative plays in which overt statements on the traumas of Vietnam (*The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel*, *Streamers*) have made way for broader commentaries on sex, power, and violence in American life (*In the Boom Boom Room*, *HurlyBurly*). Winstom Groom has moved from *Better Times Than These*, a rather traditional (even anachronistic) war novel, to further reaches of rambunctious humor in *Forrest Gump*. And journalist Michael Herr, whose *Dispatches* memorably defined a Vietnam landscape at once real and hallucinatory, carried his vision into collaborations on the films *Apocalypse Now*

and Full Metal Jacket. As Beidler notes, the immense price that Vietnam exacted from the American soul continues to draw a plethora of interpretations and depictions. Vietnam authors remind us, in Tim O'Brien's words, of "the things they carried." But as Beidler makes clear, they now command us not only to remember but to imagine new possibilities as well.

"This work undertakes the examination of the evolutions and innovations in the American theatre of the Vietnam War era as well as a study of the dramatic scripts and productions that emerged during this period and that were created in it. It is also an aim to both generalize and specify the nature of the dramatic response, and, by way of example, to illustrate the discrepancies in style and attitude between current dramatic works focusing on Vietnam War themes and those written under the conflict's direct experience and immediate influence." "The significant dramas dealing with Vietnam were written by playwrights who had some firsthand experience of the war, either by the ex-combatants themselves, or by those who had personal or professional associations with them. These dramatists offer the most profound insights concerning the ordeal and its consequences for both the combatants and their society, yet virtually none of their works are commercially produced today. These authors confronted the fact of war directly and chronicled in dramatic terms its psychological horror. Their plays, which attempted to portray the magnitude of the event and its immediate and long-lasting effects - on both the individual and the collective American psyche - best illustrate how

the theatre eventually managed to come to terms with the devastating experience of the conflict. A study of the dramas that had their genesis in personal war experience offers invaluable insights not only into the problems associated with the Vietnam experience, but also many of those which still plague American society today." "As the plays relevant to the war experience are discussed in this book, it will become readily apparent why the the Vietnam War dramas took the form they did, and perhaps also why they are being virtually ignored at the present time. It is inevitable, though, that the dramas written by veterans of the war, and the dramas written by those who had a personal relationship with returned soldiers, will eventually be rediscovered and appreciated both for their historical value as firsthand impressions of the experience and of the consequences of the action for the men and women who served and for those who awaited their return." "The American theatre of the sixties was extremely dynamic for several reasons, all deriving from the circumstances that theatre, as Shakespeare suggests, echoes and enhances the ideas, turmoil, and passions of the world it reflects. An examination of the various manifestations of theatre of the sixties, the forms it took, the subjects on which it focused, the conditions under which it was performed, the reception accorded it, is one of the most informative and revealing approaches to a study of the sociology of the decades of 1960 and 1970. This book offers a unique and objective perspective of the response of the American theatre to the social struggles and cataclysms that characterized and punctuated the era, particularly

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the one dominating event that left forever indelibly stamped on the American consciousness the terrible experience of a war that was hopelessly lost before it was begun."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc.

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A survey of the Vietnamese communist experience during the Vietnam War (1954-75) with a focus on high-level decision-making and military planning.

Cold War Military Manpower Policy and the Origins of Vietnam-Era Draft Resistance
Composition Notebook

Choosing War

Black April

An Oral History of the Vietnam War

A History

Theory Into Practice - Desert Shield and Storm, Army Logistics from Vietnam to AirLand Battle, Ramifications of Schwarzkopf's Decision, Tactical Airlift, Ground Transportation

The first serious study of the impact of the Vietnam War on the Anglo-American "special relationship."

During the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, the British government sought to avoid escalation of the war in Vietnam and to help bring about peace. The thinking that lay behind these endeavours was often insightful and it is

hard to argue that the attempt was not worth making, but the British government was able to exert little, if any, influence on a power with which it believed it had, and needed, a special relationship. Drawing on little-used papers in the British archives, Nicholas Tarling describes the making of Britain's Vietnam policy during a period when any compromise proposed by London was likely to be seen in Washington as suggestive of defeat, and attempts to involve Moscow in the process over-estimated the USSR's influence on a Hanoi determined on reunification.

This essay addresses the mismanagement of the war in Vietnam through a study of the principles of management that were violated, overlooked or neglected by key military and civilian leaders in Washington and Saigon during the conduct of the war. Specifically, the paper discusses objectives and measurements, organization, bureaucracy, unity of command and unity of direction as those management concepts applied to the American involvement in the Vietnam War. Likewise, the paper provides an overview of the effects of service roles, missions, doctrine and parochialism from World War II to the Vietnam era. Suggested management improvements for similar future conflicts are provided. This essay was selected to represent the USAWC in the Chairman, JCS Annual Individual Strategy Essay Competition. (Author).

The defeat of South Vietnam was arguably America's worst foreign policy disaster of the 20th Century. Yet a complete understanding of the endgame—from the 27 January 1973 signing of the Paris Peace Accords to South Vietnam's surrender on 30 April 1975—has eluded us. *Black April* addresses that deficit. A culmination of exhaustive research in three distinct areas: primary source documents from American archives, North Vietnamese publications containing primary and secondary source material, and dozens of articles and numerous interviews with key South Vietnamese participants, this book represents one of the largest Vietnamese translation projects ever accomplished, including almost one hundred rarely or never seen before North Vietnamese unit histories, battle studies, and memoirs. Most important, to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of South Vietnam's conquest, the leaders in Hanoi released several compendiums of formerly highly classified cables and memorandum between the Politburo and its military commanders in the south. This treasure trove of primary source materials provides the most complete insight into North Vietnamese decision-making ever compiled. While South Vietnamese deliberations remain less clear, enough material exists to provide a decent overview. Ultimately, whatever errors occurred on the American and South Vietnamese side, the simple fact remains that the country was conquered

by a North Vietnamese military invasion despite written pledges by Hanoi's leadership against such action. Hanoi's momentous choice to destroy the Paris Peace Accords and militarily end the war sent a generation of South Vietnamese into exile, and exacerbated a societal trauma in America over our long Vietnam involvement that reverberates to this day. How that transpired deserves deeper scrutiny.

The Vietnam War in American Literary Culture

A North Vietnamese Perspective on the War

Vietnam Veteran Never Forget Vietnam War Veteran S Journal/Notebook

Blank Lined Ruled 6x9 100 Pages

A Vietnam War Anthology

The Code of Conduct - 33 Years-Old

War on the Cheap: U. S. Military Advisors in Greece, Korea, Philippines, Vietnam War - Huk Rebellion, Counterinsurgency, Containing Communism, Indochina, Domestic Politics, Host Nation Organization

CALCAV and Religious Opposition to the Vietnam War

"The best damned book from the point of view of the infantrymen who fought there."—Army Times Among the best books ever written about men in combat, *The Killing Zone* tells the story of the platoon of Delta One-six, capturing what it meant to face lethal danger, to follow orders, and to search

for the conviction and then the hope that this war was worth the sacrifice. The book includes a new chapter on what happened to the platoon members when they came home.

The anti-Vietnam War movement marked the first time in American history that record numbers marched and protested to an antiwar tune on college campuses, in neighborhoods, and in Washington. Although it did not create enough pressure on decision-makers to end U.S. involvement in the war, the movement's impact was monumental. It served as a major constraint on the government's ability to escalate, played a significant role in President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision in 1968 not to seek another term, and was a factor in the Watergate affair that brought down President Richard Nixon. At last, the story of the entire antiwar movement from its advent to its dissolution is available in *Antiwarriors: The Vietnam War and the Battle for America's Hearts and Minds*. Author Melvin Small describes not only the origins and trajectory of the anti-Vietnam War movement in America, but also focuses on the way it affected policy and public opinion and the way it in turn was affected by the government and the media, and, consequently, events in Southeast Asia. Leading this crusade were outspoken cultural rebels including Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, as passionate about the cause as the music that epitomizes the period. But in addition to radical

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protestors whose actions fueled intense media coverage, Small reveals that the anti-war movement included a diverse cast of ordinary citizens turned war dissenter: housewives, politicians, suburbanites, clergy members, and the elderly. The antiwar movement comes to life in this compelling new book that is sure to fascinate all those interested in the Vietnam War and the turbulent, tumultuous 1960s.

Twenty African-American soldiers--ranging from the son of migrant farm workers to an Army recruiter--offer diverse perspectives on their service during Vietnam War, in an oral history of the conflict. Reissue.

Are you looking for a fun gift for someone close to you? This is a perfect blank, lined notebook for men, women, and children. Great for taking down notes, reminders, and crafting to-do lists. Also a great creativity gift for decoration or for a notebook for school or office! This notebook is an excellent accessory for your desk at home or at the office. It's the perfect travel size to fit in a laptop bag or backpack. Use it on the go and you will keep all of your notes and reminders in organized in one place.

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Charlie Don't Surf Military Vietnam War S Journal/Notebook Blank Lined

Ruled 6x9 100 Pages

From Enemy to Friend

Why Vietnam

The British and the Vietnam War

Vietnam

July 1965-January 1968

The Swedish-American Press and the Vietnam War

The imaginative literature of the Vietnam War participates—both overtly and covertly—in a struggle for national memory. First-generation Vietnam War literature, focusing on representations of combat and life in the battlefield, strove to give testimony, to write history. Later writings, in their range of genre and style, investigate and interrogate the very meaning of war. To reflect these two stages, Philip Jason divides his newest book of literary criticism into two sections: 'acts' and 'shadows.' In 'Acts,' Jason provides formal and cultural readings of combat narratives—by such authors as James Webb, Larry Heinemann, and Joe Haldeman—and explores the meaning of 'authenticity' as applied to Vietnam War texts. 'Shadows' looks

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both forward and backward from the combat zone, challenging the parameters of what we define as 'Vietnam War literature.

A classic work of American literature that has not stopped changing minds and lives since it burst onto the literary scene, *The Things They Carried* is a ground-breaking meditation on war, memory, imagination, and the redemptive power of storytelling. *The Things They Carried* depicts the men of Alpha Company: Jimmy Cross, Henry Dobbins, Rat Kiley, Mitchell Sanders, Norman Bowker, Kiowa, and the character Tim O'Brien, who has survived his tour in Vietnam to become a father and writer at the age of forty-three. Taught everywhere—from high school classrooms to graduate seminars in creative writing—it has become required reading for any American and continues to challenge readers in their perceptions of fact and fiction, war and peace, courage and fear and longing. *The Things They Carried* won France's prestigious Prix du Meilleur Livre Etranger and the Chicago Tribune Heartland Prize; it was also a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Critics Circle Award.

Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,3, Martin Luther University, language: English, abstract: The Vietnam War was a traumatic event of the recent American history. Due to harsh criticism both at home and abroad of the American involvement in Vietnam, the

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film industry struggled to produce notable Vietnam War films during the conflict. Only in the late 1970s Hollywood came up with significant films that were trying to come to terms with the past. Down to the present day, the film industry has produced a number of Vietnam War films. What is special about these films is that they show a high level of diversity. In this seminar paper I will examine how the Vietnam War is portrayed in Full Metal Jacket and outline its context in relation with other filmic presentations of the Vietnam War. In particular, I will focus on the drafting and military drill of young men, as well as on the effects that the drill and the war itself had on recruits. I will first introduce the historical event the film is dealing with and outline its filmic presentations and film-historical context. Then I will briefly introduce the film and provide information regarding its historical context. The central question of this paper is, which specific perspective is illustrated in Full Metal Jacket and to what extent the film can be classified along other Vietnam War films. In resuming thoughts I will first establish what stance Full Metal Jacket takes towards the Vietnam War and how this perspective is created. Finally I will introduce selected scenes and examine the method of the film in portraying the Vietnam War. Following the Second World War, the United States assumed the mantle of world leadership from Great Britain and faced two concurrent

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pressures on the world order: communism and anti-colonialism. Confronted with the responsibility of containing the global menace, President Harry Truman promised U.S. military advice and assistance to free nations fighting against oppression. An analysis of the U.S. advisory missions in Greece, Korea, and the Philippines shows a pattern of perceived success that overshadowed the operational and strategic environments in which these missions took place. This pattern contributed to a misguided belief that advisors would be sufficient to fix South Vietnam's fundamental flaws. Unable to persuade South Vietnam to implement changes that would make it more effective, but unwilling to walk away, Washington stayed the advisory course in Vietnam when all signs were pointing toward its inability to affect the internal situation's most critical elements. In Vietnam, the United States discovered that the model it had previously tested--and perhaps thought perfected--failed in the face of the most motivated anti-colonialist communist foe it faced during the Cold War. This paper challenges the contemporary mythology of America's early advisory efforts and the true efficacy of advisors in general.

CHAPTER
I - INTRODUCTION * A. ADVISOR OVERVIEW * B. PROBLEMS AND HYPOTHESES *
C. LITERATURE REVIEW * 1. Cold War * 2. Military Advising and
Counterinsurgency * 3. Greek Civil War * 4. Korean Conflict * 5.
Philippine Hukbalahap Insurrection * 6. Vietnam Conflict * D. OVERVIEW

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* CHAPTER II - U.S. MILITARY ADVISORS IN GREECE: THE BIRTH OF CONTAINMENT * A. FROM BRITISH OCCUPATION TO THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE * B. BELLIGERENTS * 1. Greek Communists * 2. Greek Nationalists * C. BATTLEGROUND * D. ACT I: U.S. INVOLVEMENT - DOLLARS AND SENSE * E. ACT II: GENERAL JAMES VAN FLEET TAKES OVER * F. DEMOCRATIC ARMY MISTAKES * G. ACT III: THE FINAL PUSH * CHAPTER III - U.S. MILITARY ADVISORS IN KOREA: BACKING INTO CONTAINING COMMUNISM * A. FROM JAPANESE OCCUPATION TO COLD WAR DIVISION * B. BELLIGERENTS * 1. North Korean Communists * 2. South Korean Nationalists * 3. Chinese Communists * C. BATTLEGROUND * D. CREATING A KOREAN SECURITY APPARATUS * 1. Communist Insurgency * 2. Growing Threat * E. WAR COMES TO SOUTH KOREA * F. REBUILDING THE ROKA * G. CONCLUSION * CHAPTER IV - U.S. MILITARY ADVISORS IN THE PHILIPPINE HUK INSURRECTION: THE POWER OF THE INDIVIDUAL * A. ROOTS OF HUK DISCONTENT * B. BELLIGERENTS * 1. Hukbalahaps * 2. Philippine Government Forces * C. BATTLEGROUND * D. POSTWAR UNREST * E. DEBATE OVER U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES * F. RAMON MAGSAYSAY * G. EDWARD LANSDALE * H. HUK ERRORS * I. THE MAGSAYSAY MIRACLE * J. CONCLUSION * CHAPTER V - U.S. MILITARY ADVISORS IN INDOCHINA: DRAGGED INTO THE FRENCH MORASS * A. FROM LIBERATION TO U.S. INVOLVEMENT * B. AMERICAN FRUSTRATION AND FRENCH DISASTER * CHAPTER VI - U.S. MILITARY ADVISORS IN VIETNAM: FROM FRENCH MORASS TO U.S. QUAGMIRE, PART ONE * A. THE UNITED STATES TAKES OVER: ANALYSIS PARALYSIS * B. ADVISOR

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HONEYMOON PERIOD IN VIETNAM * CHAPTER VII - U.S. MILITARY ADVISORS IN VIETNAM: TRADING A FRENCH MORASS FOR A U.S. QUAGMIRE, PART TWO * A. VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST RESURGENCE * B. THE ADVISORY EFFORT ROLLS ON * C. DIEM'S EFFORTS TO STABILIZE THE SOUTH * D. CONVENTIONAL COUNTERINSURGENCY * E. THE OVERTHROW OF DIEM * F. DIEM: CAN'T WIN WITH HIM, CAN'T WIN WITHOUT HIM * G. CONCLUSION * CHAPTER VIII - CONCLUSION * A. FACTORS AFFECTING ADVISING * 1. Will * 2. Leadership * 3. Actions and Influence of the Senior Advisor * 4. Physical Terrain and Political Geography * 5. External Support * 6. Host Nation Government * 7. U.S. Domestic Politics: Advice Is Free. Advisory Missions Are Not * 8. Civil-Military Teamwork * 9. Host Nation Organization

Stanley Kubrick's Full Metal Jacket . Portrayal of the Vietnam War
The Fall of South Vietnam, 1973-75
Antiwarriors
Pictures of the War from the Other Side
American POW Memoirs from the Revolutionary War through the Vietnam War
Most Dangerous
Re-writing America

The code of Conduct was developed in 1955 as a result of American prisoner of war problems during the Korean War. The first wartime test of the Code was the Vietnam War. This historical analysis reviews the Code's development and specific incidents of

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its use during the Vietnam War. The paper outlines why the Code was changed after the Vietnam War and then discusses the Code since 1977, specifically the training requirements for military personnel. The paper concludes that the Code of Conduct is a necessary document in the profession of arms, but that training is inadequate. Of all of the wars in which the U.S. has been engaged, none has been as divisive as the conflict in Vietnam. The repercussions of this unsettling episode in American history still resonate in our society. Although it ended more than 30 years ago, the Vietnam War continues to fascinate and trouble Americans. The third edition of *Light at the End of the Tunnel* gives a full overview of the conflict. Starting with Ho Chi Minh's revolt against the French, editor Andrew J. Rotter takes the reader through the succeeding years as scholars, government officials, journalists, and others recount the important events in the conflict and examine issues that developed during this tumultuous time. This book is essential reading for anyone who has an interest in understanding the Vietnam War. The readings in it will enlighten students about this turning point in the history of the United States and the world. The third edition includes greater coverage of the Vietnamese experience of the war and reflects the growing interest in understanding the war as an international event, not just a bilateral or trilateral conflict. In 1971 RAND consultant Daniel J. Ellsberg made national news by handing over to the New York Times a top secret Pentagon study on the Vietnam War. Publication of the Pentagon Papers rocked the American defense establishment and fanned the flames of

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the growing antiwar protest movement in the United States. By late that year, most of the Pentagon Papers had been released to the public. Four volumes, however, were held back, Ellsberg himself conceding their special sensitivity. These so-called negotiating volumes deal with the diplomacy of the war between 1964 and 1968. Published in book form with extensive commentary, they provide an indispensable source for the study of diplomacy during the Vietnam conflict. These documents cover thirteen major peace contacts and initiatives that took place during the presidency of Lyndon Johnson. They furnish a wealth of new information about the American bombing pauses of May 1965 and January 1966; several third-party peace initiatives; and a still virtually unknown 1965 contact, mysteriously called “xyz,” between North Vietnamese and American diplomats in Paris. They afford the most complete documentation yet available of the Polish-sponsored peace move codenamed “marigold” and the abortive peace initiative launched early in 1967 by British Prime Minister Wilson and Soviet Premier Kosygin. The utility of this important book is greatly enhanced by Herring’s extensive annotation, highly informative introductory essays, and helpful glossaries.

Photographs and explanatory notes document America's intervention in Vietnam, examining the destruction of the Vietnamese people and their environment.

Light at the End of the Tunnel

Bloods

Another Vietnam

The Things They Carried

Management and Mismanagement in War

Daniel Ellsberg and the Secret History of the Vietnam War

Vintage American Flag Vietnam War Veteran For Trump Gifts Journal/Notebook Blank Lined Ruled 6x9 100 Pages

Stanley Kubrick's Full Metal Jacket . Portrayal of the Vietnam War

"A landmark work...The most complete account to date of the Vietnam tragedy." -The Washington Post Book World This monumental narrative clarifies, analyzes, and demystifies the tragic ordeal of the Vietnam war. Free of ideological bias, profound in its undersanding, and compassionate in its human portrayls , it is filled with fresh revelations drawn from secret documents and from exclusive interviews with participants- French, American, Vietnamese, Chinese: diplomats, military commanders, high government officials, journalists, nurses, workers, and soldiers. Originally published a companion to the Emmy-winning PBS series, Karnow's defining book is a precursor to Ken Burns's ten-part forthcoming documentary series, The

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Vietnam War. Vietnam: A History puts events and decisions into such sharp focus that we come to understand - and make peace with - a convulsive epoch of our recent history. "This is history writing at its best." -Chicago Sun-Times "Even those of us who think we know something about it will read with fascination." -The New York Times

A stunning compilation of 160 never-before-published images by North Vietnamese photographers capture the events of the Vietnam War from a dramatic new perspective and document daily life and battle on the North Vietnamese side.

The lessons, legacies, and implications for future conflicts are the purpose of this collection of work on The American War in Vietnam. This is an assemblage of ten superb papers which outline why America failed in Vietnam. . . . Military readers will find the section on How the War Was Fought especially interesting in that the authors suggest that had we pursued a more exhaustive air campaign against the North early in the war, then it could have been won. . . . This book is for serious students of the Vietnam War, for historians looking for a complete picture, it has a superb bibliography, and the authors

have outstanding credentials. Armor The essays in this collection were assembled to provide answers to the question of why the United States lost the war in Vietnam. They examine four major factors that affected U.S. policy: how the war was perceived, how it was fought, the possible effect of alternative strategies, and the war's legacy for future warfare. The contributors include both military officers and scholars, all but one of whom participated in the Vietnam War. All the authors reflect the more tempered nature of current Vietnam War scholarship. Although their appraisals differ, the overall effect is to offer insight and clarification into the failure of U.S. and South Vietnamese policy, backed by the Grinter's and Dunn's first-hand experiences.

Their Way with LBJ

Enquiring History: The Vietnam War in Context

*The Lost Chance for Peace and the Escalation of War in Vietnam
Acts and Shadows*

The Vietnam War and the Battle for America's Hearts and Minds

The Negotiating Volumes of the Pentagon Papers

Rusk, Kissinger, and the Vietnam War

"The story of Daniel Ellsberg and his decision to steal and publish secret documents about America's involvement in the Vietnam War"--

In a question and answer format that simulates an in-depth interview, Bui Tin, a former colonel in the North Vietnamese Army shares his insights into many aspects of the Vietnam War. Once a presidential palace guard for Ho Chi Minh and a participant in the decisive battle of the French-Indochina War at Dien Bien Phu, he later served as a frontline commander and war correspondent in the fighting against the United States. In 1973 Colonel Tin was an official spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation that arranged the return of American POWs and rode a tank onto the presidential palace grounds in Saigon to accept the South Vietnamese surrender. In September 1990, he left Vietnam to reside in Paris, where he has become a leading critic of the Hanoi leadership. Believing that a dialogue between old enemies is both desirable and necessary for the well being of the two nations, Bui Tin is open-minded and candid in his views about the policies and operations of the Vietnamese and U.S. governments. In the book he addresses such matters as the performance of U.S. military forces, varying strategies that might have yielded different outcomes, and the degree of involvement by the Soviet Union and Communist China along with a thought-provoking analysis of the long struggle that eventually

brought his side victory but, ultimately, personal disappointment and alienation. To enhance the dialogue, some of his views are supported and others are challenged in a stimulating foreword by the Emmy Award-winning writer, former secretary of the Navy, and outspoken Vietnam War hero, James Webb. The result is a book that offers a rare glimpse into the mind of an enemy we never fully understood.

The essay is comprised of three perspectives: (1) A social and psychic overview of the Vietnam War, (2) Communication and culture, and (3) Communication and the theatre audience.

A stark look at Vietnam Veterans, the War and how We let Them down. This is a Call To Duty for everyone to thank your Veterans today, and a reminder to the media and politicians to value every soldier as if they were their own sons and daughters. Without a nation's support, soldiers cannot survive.

-Brian Williams; Major, U.S. Army Veteran of Operation Iraqi Freedom (Iraq) and Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan) "Dusty" Earl Trimmer's "Condemned Property" is an extremely personal and comprehensive outline of multiple aspects of the Vietnam War. While written primarily for the benefit of his fellow veterans, he has captured the essence of those multiple aspects of the war for all readers. From his experiences in the jungle of Vietnam to dealing with his own post-traumatic

stress (PTSD) and physical ailments, returning to the hostile environment of the population, betrayal by the government in accepting its role of caring for and compensating those affected veterans, "Condemned Property" presents a journey from pre-war innocence to today's political circumstance. "Condemned Property" is in the spirit of the philosopher George Santayana's saying, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." -William E. Cornell Jr.; Author President, Cornell & Associates Dusty, this is such a great book. Your memories and stories are very moving and I am sure that writing this book has been a great catharsis for you. I applaud you for having the courage to actually put it in a written format (after actually writing it in your head for all these years!). These stories need to be told. This book needs to be published. -LaDonna Herrera; President/CEO Marketing Ideas & Designs "Dusty" Earl Trimmer came down to see me in Columbus, Ohio in March 1968, just a couple days before he was scheduled to leave for Vietnam. I was at Ohio State University and living in the Delta Chi Fraternity House. At the time I thought that I was a little something just because I was pledge class president and a member of the Ohio State wrestling team...that was before I received letters from Nam, from Dusty...before he earned his many military medals/accolades. Then I saw how small I was in comparison...and

*how small some of my buddy All-Americans at other universities were in comparison to what Dusty and his Nam-mates were doing. I have known "Dusty" Earl Trimmer, who is the author of *Condemned Property? Soldiers of the Vietnam War* for over forty years. If I could only use three words to describe him, they would be: passionate, fearless, and straightforward. This description and more is why I recommend his book as "must reading" for anyone...veteran and non-veteran alike that wants greater insights into the truths about the Vietnam War, it's devastating aftermath, and how combat soldiers and those who love them are coping with both...today. I have read it twice. It will move you, teach you, motivate you and it may change you because you read it. -Gary Ockunzzi; Lifelong Friend Korean DMZ Conflict Veteran, U.S. Navy *Condemned Property?* was an eye opening and emotional read for my entire family. Never having been exposed to the raw truths of the Vietnam War, it was heart wrenching to learn of the ultimate sacrifice made by Vietnam Combat Vets to protect OUR freedom, the horror and trauma they endured, their strong bond of brotherhood, sheer determination to survive and lack of respect by our citizens upon their return. We owe a debt of gratitude to the author for putting pen to paper to create a powerfully true vision of the life of a Combat Infantry Warrior in the Vietnam War and his continued fight for survival today. -Cheryl Strenk,*

Wife & Mother

The U.S. Government and the Vietnam War: Executive and Legislative Roles and Relationships, Part IV

Britain, America, and the Vietnam War

Because of Their Faith

The American War in Vietnam

Vietnam's American War

The Secret Diplomacy of the Vietnam War

Vietnam and Other American Fantasies

This fourth volume of a five-part policy history of the U.S. government and the Vietnam War covers the core period of U.S. involvement, from July 1965, when the decision was made to send large-scale U.S. forces, to the beginning of 1968, just before the Tet offensive and the decision to seek a negotiated settlement. Using a wide variety of archival sources and interviews, the book examines in detail the decisions of the president, relations between the president and Congress, and the growth of public and congressional opposition to the war. Differences between U.S. military leaders on how the war should be fought are also included, as well as military planning and operations. Among many other important subjects, the financial effects of the war and of raising taxes are considered, as well as the impact of a tax increase on congressional and public support for the war. Another major interest is the effort by Congress to influence the conduct of the war and to place various controls on U.S. goals and operations. The

emphasis throughout this richly textured narrative is on providing a better understanding of the choices facing the United States and the way in which U.S. policymakers tried to find an effective politico-military strategy, while also probing for a diplomatic settlement. Originally published in 1995. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Looks at the legacy of the Vietnam War, including the conflict, its long-term effects, and the mythology of warfare in America.

In *Choosing War* Fredrik Logevall presents the first truly comprehensive examination of the making of a major war in Vietnam in 1963-65. Placing U.S. decision making in its wider international and domestic political contexts, he shows that the Vietnam War was unnecessary, not merely in hindsight but from the perspective of key players at the time, American-officials chose war over disengagement despite deep pessimism about U.S. prospects in the war and over the objections of important voices in the United States and abroad.

This Air Command and Staff College Gulf War Logistics research project is a paper that analyzes how logisticians, led by Lieutenant General William G. "Gus" Pagonis, put logistics theory into practice during the war. The paper asserts that timely departures

from traditional Army logistics doctrine were absolutely essential to success in the Gulf War; it is divided into two main sections. The first is an overview of how Army logistics doctrine evolved in the decades prior to the Gulf War, especially as it related to the Vietnam War and the development of AirLand Battle. The second section of the paper focuses on how Gulf War logisticians applied, and modified, logistics doctrine to fit their unique circumstances. The paper discusses the ramifications of three key aspects of Pagonis's operation: first, his appointment as the single point of contact for logistics; second, his intentionally ad hoc approach to logistics; and, third, his development and use of a new-style logbase that stocked limited classes of supply and was located forward of US forces. The paper concludes that Army logistics doctrine, developed over the previous decades, gave Gulf War logisticians the basis of a sound logistics plan on the eve of the war, but that, in its original form, this doctrine offered little help in dealing with the inevitable "friction" of war. The realities of the situation, in which tens of thousands of combat troops preceded logisticians into the theater, demanded innovation and flexibility. That is exactly what LTG Pagonis and his logisticians provided.

Background and Methodology * Statement of Purpose and Thesis * Statement of the Problem * Literature Review * Methodology * Army Logistics Doctrine: From Vietnam To AirLand Battle * The Theory Behind the Doctrine * Logistics Theory Into Practice - The Vietnam War * Post-Vietnam - Rethinking the Doctrine * Roots of Gulf War Logistics Doctrine: AirLand Battle Doctrine * Logistics In The Gulf War * The Theater and the Plan * The Challenge * A Single Logistics Leader: The First Doctrinal Deviation * Ramifications of Schwarzkopf's Decision * The First Hurdle:

Reception of Forces * The Second Hurdle: Sustainment * A New-Style Logbase: The Second Doctrinal Deviation * Planning for the Ground War * Implementing the Logistics Plan * Tactical Airlift * Ground Transportation * Preparing to Enter the Fray * Findings and Conclusion

Levitating the Pentagon

America at the Brink of Empire

Evolutions in the American Theatre of the Vietnam War Era

Condemned Property? II

The Killing Zone: My Life in the Vietnam War

Lessons, Legacies, and Implications for Future Conflicts

Think more deeply and work more independently at A level History through a carefully thought-out enquiry approach from SHP. Enquiring History: It makes you think! The OFSTED report on school history suggests that the current generation of A Level students have been poorly served by exam-based textbooks which spoon-feed students while failing to enthuse them or develop deeper understandings of studying History The Schools History Project has risen to this challenge with a new series for the next generation. Enquiring History is SHP's fresh approach to Advanced Level History that aims: - To motivate and engage readers - To help readers think and gain independence as learners - To

encourage enquiry, and deeper understanding of periods and the people of the past - To engage with current scholarship - To prepare A Level students for university

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The Vietnam War in context The Vietnam War was much more than just a war. As a conflict it was drawn out and deadly, but in the history of the 20th century its significance goes well beyond those jungle encounters that have been represented in so many feature films. The Vietnam War was also a watershed event in the story of American foreign policy and their attempt to contain Communism. This book examines how and why the Americans got so involved in Vietnam and with what consequences. It also examines its relationship to the Korean War and to World War Two; and how the Vietnam experience shaped US foreign policy over the following decades and into the present. Web-based support includes:

- Lesson planning tools and guidance for teachers available from the SHP website <http://www.schoolhistoryproject.org.uk/Publishing/BooksSHP/BooksALvIEHS.html>
- eBooks for whole class teaching or individual student reading available from eBook retailers

Rough Draft draws the curtain on the race and class inequities of the Selective Service during the Vietnam War. Amy J. Rutenberg argues that policy makers' idealized conceptions of Cold War middle-class masculinity directly affected whom they targeted for conscription and also for deferment. Federal officials believed that college educated men could protect the nation from the threat of communism more effectively as civilians than as soldiers. The availability of deferments for this group mushroomed between 1945 and 1965, making it less and less likely that middle-class white men would serve in the Cold War army. Meanwhile, officials used the War on Poverty to target poorer and racialized men for conscription in the hopes that military service would offer them skills they could use in civilian life. As Rutenberg shows, manpower policies between World War II and the Vietnam War had unintended consequences. While some men resisted military service in Vietnam for reasons of political conscience, most did so because manpower polices made it possible. By shielding middle-class breadwinners in the name of national security, policymakers militarized certain civilian roles—a move that, ironically, separated military service from the obligations of masculine citizenship and, ultimately, helped kill the draft in the United States.

Fourteen student papers from an undergraduate seminar examine American

Bookmark File PDF Vietnam War Paper Outline

POW memoirs from the Revolutionary War through the Vietnam War. The focus of the student authors is on how American POWs have constructed narratives of their internments. The papers examine various styles of narration, characterization, and plot construction and how the POW memoirs are framed with introductions, quotations, maps, and illustrations. Overall, these papers suggest that the contexts in which authors write POW memoirs may influence the character of the memoirs they write as much as the attributes of their POW experiences. American POW Memoirs is a unique collection of papers. This publication provides an example of how an undergraduate seminar might move from training students in scholarly practice to providing students a first experience as scholarly practitioners.

Proud Vietnam War Veteran Gift for Military Men Women Journal/Notebook
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Gulf War Logistics

Theatre of Witness. a Contextual Essay and a Play

Issues from the Vietnam War

Rough Draft