

1: Secret history | Revolv

Official History, Revisionist History and Wild History, David W.P. Elliott "Many of the 11 articles in Making Sense present wide-ranging examples of new and less.

This essay achieved a low 2: Having said this, some context is required: Kennedy is credited with deciding on Vietnam as the battleground of communism versus capitalism in south-east Asia, and as such has often been blamed with forcing his successor, Johnson, into a certain course of action. Both Neu and Porter concede that, in spite of the escalation which took place, Kennedy rejected the initial plans set forward by both Taylor and Rostow for the full-scale deployment of combat troops, of the kind which occurred under Johnson. His own brother, Robert, challenged its very existence shortly after the November assassination, and remains one of the most damning statements with regards to the Withdrawal Thesis. William Harriman is thought to have originally suggested a negotiated end to the conflict, although Charles de Gaulle of France was also known to have been an advocate, and Kennedy rejected the idea from both of them. Jones hypothesises that the Diem coup was aimed at facilitating US military withdrawal, and supports it by saying that interest in withdrawal would have been increased by resurgent violence in Saigon, and the Buddhist protests against the strongly Catholic Diem regime. At least as many support the idea that Kennedy was planning to pull US involvement in Vietnam. Something which has been touched upon above is the question of whether or not Kennedy was willing to withdraw from Vietnam without a victory over Communism. What they almost invariably fail to point out however, is that Kennedy resisted serious pressure from the majority of his advisors to escalate the war further by deploying actual combat troops. One distinction that should be made is that, while Kennedy may well have been planning to pull the majority of US personnel out of Vietnam, it is likely that he was only ever going to reduce it to the advisory role which had been present at his inauguration as president. It seems likely that Kennedy was very committed to the war itself, but equally determined that it should be a proxy war, and entirely Vietnamese. It is because of this commitment to the war that Kennedy faced the improbable decision between large-scale withdrawal, and full escalation of the war of the type which Johnson imposed a few years later. From his actions, it is clear that Kennedy trod the middle ground for as long as possible, with Withdrawal Theorists claiming that this was evidence of impending withdrawal. As Logevall points out, he probably had not made a decision before his death in November, with his options still being perhaps more open than has been portrayed by the traditionalist school. Local, National and Transnational Perspectives Oxford, , p. The New Frontier Revisited London, , p. For more detail on traditionalism, see G. Porter, Perils of Dominance: For more detail on revisionism, see Chomsky, Rethinking, pp. Grunfeld, The Vietnam War: A History in Documents Oxford, , p. Vietnam, wheeling, , p. The Vietnam Wars Manchester, , p. Jones, Death of a Generation: Levine, Arc of Empire: Berlin, Laos, and Vietnam Oxford, , p. Vietnam and American Democracy revised edition Greenwich, , pp. Ruane, Documents in Contemporary History: The Vietnam Wars Manchester, p. Brodie, War and Politics New York, , pp. Kaiser, The Journal of Military History, The Vietnam Wars Manchester, , pp. Local National and Transnational Perspectives Oxford, , pp. Ngo Dinh Diem, John F. The New Frontier Revisited London, , pp. Vietnam, Wheeling, Neu, C. A History in Documents Oxford, Feedback: This is a frustrating essay, to say the least, as it could have been really superb. A vast amount of work has gone into the secondary reading, and you provide a very accomplished and thorough account of the existing literature on the question of whether Kennedy was planning to withdraw from Vietnam. Your cross-referencing with other scholars, ability to identify prevalent trends, and make a series of nuanced judgments are all very good. Moreover, the essay is very well written and is easy to read aside from the first sentence, which seems to contain the most sub-clauses ever seen in one sentence.

2: Vietnam War Bibliography by Richard Jensen

Not yet on ResearchGate; Official History, Revisionist History and Wild History- David W.P. Elliott (Pomona College)
SUGGESTED READINGS. View. 4 Reads;

This document is part of a periodical Journal of Historical Review. Use this menu to find more documents that are part of this periodical. As announced in the May-June Journal, this forthcoming Conference will feature some of the most prominent figures in the growing international revisionist movement. A lot has happened since the Eleventh IHR Conference in October , and leading activists will be on hand to provide attendees with the exciting inside story about the major breakthroughs, as well as the formidable new efforts of our enemies, in the international campaign for greater historical awareness about the most hyped and taboo-laden chapter of history. In addition, leading revisionist scholars will report on the new documentary and investigatory discoveries that further shatter the icons of "official" history. He will speak about the significance of revealing documents about Auschwitz and other German camps unearthed after years of suppression from Russian archives. It was this French university professor and frequent Journal contributor who first dug up and published key documents from the Auschwitz construction department archives. He will also report on the very oppressive situation in his native France, where it is a crime publicly to challenge the currently fashionable view of the Holocaust extermination story. A meticulous researcher with an impressive command of languages, Mattogno is the author of several books in Italian, and of numerous scholarly essays in English that have appeared over the years in this Journal including the text of his presentation the Ninth IHR Conference *The End of a Legend: A Critique of J. Pressac*, an impressive and detailed study just published by the IHR, will be available for sale. The author will gladly autograph copies. His firing came on orders of high-level Swiss authorities. Admissions by perpetrators and eyewitnesses of the Holocaust". For more about Graf, see the Sept. John Ball will speak about his research and evaluation of little-known wartime aerial photography, providing devastating new insights into the suppressed history of Auschwitz and other alleged German death camps. Ball, a mineral exploration geologist from western Canada, has gathered, studied, and published scores of long suppressed aerial reconnaissance photographs of German camps. He will illustrate his presentation with slides of wartime aerial photos. His findings corroborate and strengthen the results of earlier investigations, including those of American gas chamber expert Fred Leuchter. Bradley Smith left and Phil Donahue right listen as David Cole makes a point during their March appearance on the widely viewed "Donahue" television show. In his first blockbuster revisionist video, the curator of the Auschwitz State Museum admitted to Cole on film that the "gas chamber" shown to tourists there is actually a postwar reconstruction. Robert Countess, a former college-level instructor in history and an IHR Editorial Advisor, will update attendees on his revisionist activities since the last Conference. Schedule Changes Regrettably, several persons who had been announced as Conference speakers in the May-June Journal will not be able to participate after all. Tony Martin and Michael Shermer. A Memorable Occasion As those who have attended previous gatherings can attest, an IHR Conference is an informative, inspiring and enjoyable occasion. While audio tapes and videotapes of this forthcoming IHR Conference will be available for sale, as usual, nothing matches the opportunity to see, hear, and meet personally with revisionist scholars and activists from around the world, the courageous individuals who lead the international crusade for truth about the most distorted aspects of twentieth century history. Additional information about this document Property.

OFFICIAL HISTORY, REVISIONIST HISTORY, AND WILD HISTORY DAVID W.P. ELLIOTT. pdf

3: www.enganchecubano.com | Revisionist Historians and Activists to Meet for Twelfth IHR Conference

Cold War contradictions / Lien-Hang T. Nguyen -- "Help us tell the truth about Vietnam" / Michael J. Allen -- Official history, revisionist history, and wild history / David W.P. Elliott. [a Electronic reproduction.

Includes bibliographical references p. Explaining the Early Decisions: No Place to Fight a War: Laos and the Evolution of U. Policy toward Vietnam, Seth Jacobs-- 3. Explaining the Vietnam War: Dominant and Contending Paradigms-Gareth Porter independent scholar -- 4. There Aint No Daylight: Through a Glass Darkly: Vision, Power and Agency: Nguyen University of Kentucky -- Help Us Tell the Truth about Vietnam: Allen North Carolina State University -- The question why Vietnam? The essays in this inaugural volume of the National History Centres book series Reinterpreting History examine the conceptual and methodological shifts that mark the contested terrain of Vietnam war scholarship. They range from top-down reconsiderations of critical decision-making moments in Washington, Hanoi, and Saigon to microhistories of the war that explore its meanings from the bottom up. Some draw on recently available Vietnamese-language archival materials. Collectively, these essays map the interpretative histories of the Vietnam wars: They also raise questions about larger meanings and the ongoing relevance of the wars for Vietnam in American, Vietnamese, and international histories of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Nielsen Book Data Subjects.

4: Revisionist Bibliography --

Table of Contents for Making sense of the Vietnam Wars: local, national, and transnational perspectives / edited by Mark Philip Bradley and Marilyn B. Young, available from the Library of Congress.

Secret history Save A secret history or shadow history is a revisionist interpretation of either fictional or real history which is claimed to have been deliberately suppressed, forgotten, or ignored by established scholars. Secret histories of the real world Originally, secret histories were designed as non-fictional, revealing or claiming to reveal the truth behind the "spin": Secret histories can range from standard historical revisionism with proper critical reexamination of historical facts to negative historical revisionism wherein facts are deliberately omitted, suppressed or distorted. The quintessential example secret history is the Anecdota of Procopius of Caesarea known for centuries as the Secret History. It was discovered, centuries after it was written, in the Vatican Library and published in , although its existence was already known from the Suda , which referred to it as the Anekdotia "the unpublished composition". Current consensus generally dates it to or , possibly as late as The Rise and Fall of Khan Noonien Singh cast the devastating Eugenics Wars of the s still well into the future when first mentioned in an episode from as shadow wars most people never knew about, in which such real-life events from that era as the Smiling Buddha nuclear test, the Yugoslav Wars during the s, and the Los Angeles riots were all part of one wider conflict. Secret history thrillers A certain type of thriller can be defined as secret history. In such novels, a daring spy, assassin or commando nearly carries out a coup which would have drastically changed history as we know it. Since this is not alternate history but a secret event in our own history, the reader knows in advance that this attempt would be foiled, that all persons in the know would be sworn to secrecy and all evidence be consigned to a top secret archive, where supposedly it still is. Nevertheless, the plot fascinates many readers who want to see how close history comes to being changed usually very, very close and exactly how the attempt would be foiled. Two highly successful novels are considered to have started this subgenre: The Day of the Jackal by Frederick Forsyth: These two novels set the framework for many later books: Typically, historical figures "including very famous ones" appear in some key scenes, but are not major actors. Many other novels of this type followed, most of them with World War II backgrounds. Follet himself published at least two others: The Man from St. Works of other writers fitting within this type include: Enigma by Robert Harris: The Romanov Succession by Brian Garfield: The Night Letter by Paul Spike: In , Nazi agents nearly succeed in blackmailing U. Roosevelt into not running for a third term. The Ninth Man by John Lee: Stalag Texas, also by John Lee: An Exchange of Eagles by Owen Sela: Wallace - who would make peace and prevent World War II from further escalating. In the historical detective novel, The Janissary Tree by Jason Goodwin , a power-mad Ottoman general in nearly succeeds in overthrowing Sultan Mehmet II and proclaiming a republic almost 90 years in advance of Atatürk. Different types of secret history thriller include: The Leader and the Damned by Colin Forbes: Adolf Hitler was assassinated in but his death was kept secret and the man who led Nazi Germany in the last two years of the war was a double. This book also provides a detailed view on the role of Martin Bormann in the Nazi leadership and of his eventual fate, completely at odds with the official historical record. XPD by Len Deighton: Winston Churchill was far more of an appeaser than official history records, and in June he had a secret meeting with Hitler to discuss peace on the basis of recognizing the German domination of Europe; decades later, the documents recording this shameful secret are the subject of an intensive and deadly power struggle. The mystery series by Elliott Roosevelt in which his mother, Eleanor Roosevelt , is the detective "placing murder mysteries in the Franklin D. Roosevelt White House and other actual locations and involving many historical persons in the fictional events depicted. In one book of the series, Murder at the Chateau, Eleanor Roosevelt is involved not only in a murder mystery but also in a high-level secret conference in Occupied France, which nearly ends with a diplomatic deal to end World War II in The Berkut by Joseph Heywood. Adolf Hitler did not really commit suicide in , it was a double who died together with Eva Braun.

The real Hitler tried to escape from Berlin, was captured by Soviet commandos after the long chase making most of the book, and was secretly kept under horrible and degrading conditions in the Kremlin basement until the death of Joseph Stalin in , when he was secretly executed. Many of the "Blackford Oakes" spy novels, by conservative writer William F. The treaty was aborted at the time and reference to it erased from all official records " to resurface explosively in as future date at the time of writing. Its plot tells the most closely guarded secret of World War II: The arrivals secretly contacted Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill and provided invaluable information about how the Germans won in their history " which enabled the Allies to do better this time and win the war. This time-travel secret was only known to Roosevelt and Churchill, to a few of their close advisers such as Harry Hopkins , and to a few scientists such as Einstein. After the victory in , all who knew it were sworn to secrecy " and strictly kept it until their deaths " and all records destroyed, this secret considered too explosive to be ever told. Being not very numerous and not the harbingers of further immigrants, they were able to reach a reasonable accommodation with the matrilineal leadership of the local Native American tribe. Centuries later they blended with later European immigrants, stating truthfully that their name was Morgan and that they were of Welsh origin, while being vague on when they had come to America. In the 17th and 18th Century they were involved in piracy, later shifted to other lucrative and highly illegal activities. In their well-guarded home are preserved various artifacts of their ancestors, and manuscripts in Medieval Latin and Welsh - which historians would have loved to see, but the Morgans prefer not to share them with outsiders. The first series of Blackadder , in which Henry VII of England comes to power in a completely different way and removes the reign of "Richard IV" from the history books. Note that in recorded history England had only three kings named Richard. The same series also assumes that, in addition to the various weapons deployed, World War II had also been fought by magical means, with Nazi Germany , Britain , the United States and the Soviet Union each raising its own secret corps of warrior-wizards. Specifically, official World War II histories omit all mention of a major battle fought on January at Ettersberg, Germany " where thousands of British wizards gave their lives in the effort to destroy a secret magical facility, from where Nazi wizards were seeking to unleash vampires and other nasty magical surprises upon the world. Scattered in the series are minor other tidbits of secret history: Rather, he had died mysteriously at night while hosted at the castle of a sinister Armenian noble. According to the book, the only people who knew the truth had an excellent reason to hide it - since they had been in charge of guarding the Emperor, and if the truth became known they might have been executed out of hand for failing in their task. But the Greeks, entangling the Persians in a major war on their other flank and proving a tougher opponent than the Persian counted on, caused that Indian campaign to be aborted. The books of Steve Berry often have secret history elements which are critical to their plots. Garfield in , William McKinley in and John Kennedy in were in fact organized by a secret "Commonwealth" of pirates or "privateers" , founded during the American Revolution, which still exists into the 21st Century and wields considerable power behind the scenes, and whose lucrative activities were in one way or another disrupted by each of these four Presidents. The pirates had, in each case, located a person who had a reason to hate the President and manipulated him into unknowingly carrying out their design. Other Steve Berry books feature such pieces of secret history as Treasure hidden by Napoleon Bonaparte , secret survivals of the Knights Templar and the fate of the books of the Alexandrine Library. Secret histories of fictional worlds " Retcon ", alteration of the canonical account of past events in serial fiction, often employs aspects of secret history. A seeming continuity breach might be "revealed" to alter the truth of what readers were previously led to believe was a definitive story. A retcon might equally well convert an established history into a secret history. Such transformations occur with particular frequency in long-running superhero comic books. Watson " believed him to be dead. What differentiates this case from many other retcons and reboots is the fact that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle did not need to alter the initial stories in any ways, since he had never given any substantial evidence that Sherlock Holmes died, in the first place: The Doctor Who serial Remembrance of the Daleks also alludes to hidden fictional history, establishing that during the events of the serial An Unearthly Child , the First Doctor had in his possession a super-weapon, the

Hand of Omega stolen from his own people, the Time Lords. The story also implies that he knew of the Daleks before he "first" met them. In the revised continuity only a few privileged characters remember the old continuity, making it "secret". Both these universes tie together many disparate fictional creations in a variety of surprising ways. Many of the novels by American Tim Powers are secret histories. After finding the Fountain of Youth, Blackbeard planned to go in battle and knew it would lead to his death, which he wanted to be a widely known event. Time travel secret histories The plots of some Time travel books and stories make it possible to count them as secret histories as well "since they posit that the truth about various historical figures and events is quite different from what history books recount. However, this is "cancelled out" at the end of the story, when the real Cyrus is restored to the timeline, and the American goes home to his own century. Rather, a clone died in his place and the true Socrates lived some more years in Twenty First Century America. The situation was saved by a time traveler from the very far future, endowed with telepathic and other superhuman powers. That traveler encountered a young junior Roman officer named Diocletian, realized his enormous potential and gave him the final push to eventually become a strong Emperor, revive and restructure the Roman Empire and give it another two hundred years of life and much longer for its Eastern portion. Diocletian himself was completely unaware of this crucial help to his career. They had a child never known to recorded history, since the child - also a time traveler - was born in the distant past and lived out his life in the distant future. While it is well-known that Blake revered the poetry of John Milton, the book discloses that the two of them often met personally - the century separating them being no hindrance since Milton, too, was a time traveler and both could travel freely over millions of years. In addition to all the above, the book makes the more mundane assertion that many of the engravings attributed to Blake were in fact made by Kate and that in fact she was the better engraver of the two.

5: Academic Essay | Jack Beaman

Official History, Revisionist History and Wild History, David W.P. Elliott (Pomona College) Suggested Readings What Our Readers Are Saying.

The article is the point of view of the United States Government which used any excuse to break a treaty. Major Elliott may have believed he was in a desperate battle but since all in his command were killed maybe it was a massacre. The warriors who killed them were proud of their victory in battle. Warriors of the period usually killed all of their opponents, combatant or not. It was the way they waged war. To say that the federal government used any excuse to break a treaty is rather naive. It was a victorious battle for the great United States. The 7th Cavalry was a strong unit that helped bring the attention of the dangers of the frontier to the United States. Not politically correctness here, please. Custer did indeed a very good job during the Civil War before being betrayed by Major Reno and Captain Benteen losing the famous battle of the Little Bighorn, where he was killed and scalped along with of his soldiers. He craved the attention he had earned as a general in the Civil War, but the glory was fading away. He found a way to put himself back into the American spotlight as the most famous "Indian fighter". The Cheyenne chief even flew an American flag over his TP. Black Kettle never held any American flag near his teepee. Custer won two others victories against Sitting Bull in Yellowstone Wyoming in Jerome Greene stated that the Washita encounter was done by the soldiers with "measures to avoid the killing of women and children. This reference, mistaken as factual, is given undue attention and space compared to others. NPOV tutorial Space and balance. The accounts are graphic and interesting, with thoughts and details from those who were there. It also contains accounts of some battles as told by Native American Indians who were participants. The book also contains maps of battle sites, drawn by participants; including a map of the Little Bighorn Battle, drawn by Rain-In-The-Face also his account of the battle. In my view the section "The cause: Black Kettle was no war chief, 2. He was not present with any war party in Kansas, 3. As a consequence his standing among the Indians suffered greatly. That was the reason why his camp had to stay at the Washita river several miles downstream from the other camps. It is true that Black Kettle was unable to stop young men from his camp to join war parties. Likewise, the casualty figures are manifestly wrong. The Cheyennes named every victim by name. Custer just added body counts of different soldiers each of them counting the same killed indians again and again and upped them at will. Most likely 11 Cheyenne men, 2 Arapaho men, 9 Cheyenne women, 2 Sioux women and 5 children were killed, altogether under 30, not more than as Custer claimed. False Black Kettle WAS a chief of tribe, his tribe WAS at war in according to Little Rock, second-in-command in the village, who testified on November 19, , about the depredations committed by bands. Indian prisoners gave to Interpreter Dick Curtis the name of eleven warchiefs killed, not the overall number. The soldiers were also hit: Elliot cut loose with 18 men of various companies to chase some Indians who had escaped to the east, reportedly calling out, "Here goes for a brevet or a coffin". Elliot was cut off and his party killed. During the battle, the Cheyennes killed two of four white captives. It is uncertain whether Custer was able to rescue the other two. After soldiers killed Chiefs Black Kettle and Little Rock, Custer captured the camp, burned tipis and supplies, and shot Indian ponies. As more Indians gathered from other camps downriver, Custer made a feint downstream, sending them back to protect their villages. Doubling back in the gathering darkness, Custer returned to his supply train and headed home, reaching Camp supply on 1 December. Custer captured 53 women and children during the mission and reported Indians killed" Gregory F. You should make yourself a little bit more acquainted with his policy and what impact this had on his standing within the tribe. Already in he was much ridiculed for his peace stance and commanded little authority in wider Cheyenne circles Greene, page Who exactly was at war? This is easily verifiable. George Bent revised the tribal testimony over several years and arrived at 13 men killed, 12 women and five children, thus 30 Indian casualties overall, finally revised to 29, "a number that does not appear unreasonable" Greene p. Where were they buried? What happened to the surviving ones if they were

really present What were their names? The entire approach in presenting the issue seems substandard to me and rather an appendix to some Custer glorification. It is unacceptable to take the clearly propagandistic accounts of only one side as the facts material as has happened in this article. I will revamp the article to a more balanced depiction in several increments as time permits. I kindly request all those who disagree to discuss and not engage in undue edit wars. Colonel Nelson Miles wrote a letter about the two white boys being freed. He wrote that the two boys were in poor condition, because they were probably starving during their custody. Miss Blinn and her child were discovered by the men of 19th Kansas near the location where Black Kettle had been killed, according to 7th cavalry members. An autopsy of both bodies was performed by Dr Lippincott, who said that Willie Blinn, two-years-old boy, had been smashed against a tree by the Cheyennes. General Custer stated about a white child being killed in the village and a white woman, captive, being killed too. I wonder if the "more balanced" view will not be a complete rewriting of history in favor of Indians. Black Kettle himself said that his warriors were killing settlers. The younger warriors frequently took a lead of their own in what might be called military matters. They did not simply follow the lead of Village chiefs. Read up about the dog soldiers. I have made some changes to bring this article more into line with other Wiki Articles on related areas. If you want to suggest that this is all down to the fault of naughty Indians who refused to keep to agreements, or to suggest that this was simply a massacre, you really ought to go and search out and change a lot of articles on the Indian Wars. And not just this one otherwise you are being inconsistent, and making Wikipedia inconsistent too. I also suggest that looking at why the Indians may have acted as they did, is a lot more NPOV than simply looking at it from an American determination of their actions. Gosh, is it an encyclopedia or not? Account of the battle put Cheyennes casualties to more than , or closer to warriors killed historian Jeffry Wert. Is anyone here doing some research? Send your grievances to: Do you know what historian means? Members of my website are historians and doctors in history. I was putting footnotes and original quotes and you deleted all with nonsense like "Comanche campaign". You have but a website, made by people who just gathered what they heard about the battle. Where are your footnotes? If Wikipedia editors are like you, the credibility of the whole encyclopedia drops. Unfortunately, he and most of his command were killed to gain that fame. They have access to all the archives and documents, because all of these is theirs. Everything by Custer is obviously POV too, and if dismissed by his own army, untrue. You can not cite blogs. What you can use are the other modern official sources. Also a parting word of advice: But the contradictions between different sources are rather common. Why not represent several alternative versions in the article, if each one of them is supported by sources that satisfy WP: For example, the number of Indian warriors who died may be not known for sure. So, why not indicate the number as 70 to for example? US Army is not an ultimate authority about historical events, just as Russian Army, etc. How about book by General Troshev? This including the whitewashing causes white expansion, Sand Creek and aims of the war what US Army now calls "complete destruction of Indian culture", and says even the soldiers and officers were uneasy about this at the time , and results of the battle causing many more further deaths among the survivors, more than in combat , while at the same time demonising the other side. Capturing white women and children, and killing some of them, was bad, but capturing Indian women and children, and killing some of them, was alright. Outrageous Sand Creek massacre Black Kettle and his people were survivors, and it was unprovoked and truly horrific - dead unborn children taken as trophies by the militiamen, for example is not even mentioned. To go along the Troshev example: I looked at "Custerwest" web site. Looks indeed as POV and self-promotion in Wikipedia by custerwest. Certainly, we do not want any unreliable information here. If he is trying to dispute generally accepted things which seems to be the case , he must provide reliable and up-to-date sources, and do not curse and conduct edit wars, but try to find consensus at the talk page. Actually, according to the US Army now, it was more of a terror campaign in order to "completely destroy the Indian culture" see: It was a military campaign against raiders operating in Kansas

6: Making sense of the Vietnam wars : local, national, and

Find great deals for Reinterpreting History How Historical Assessments Change over Time: Making Sense of the Vietnam Wars: Local, National, and Transnational Perspectives (, Paperback).

Description of WWI Allied propaganda techniques. Box , Beirut, Lebanon, One of the best Arab works to expose Zionist banditry. The first ever English-language book to refute the "Holocaust " Allegedly written by a California professor. One of the first booklets to appear in America attacking the "delayed drumhead court-martial" otherwise known as the Nurnberg Trial. Particular attention is paid to the activities of Chief U. Jackson in rigging up the "trial" and indictment which carefully overlooked any crimes committed by the Allies. Also examined are the excellent qualifications of two of the American "judges" at the "trial" Francis Biddle and Owen Roberts. The latter was the man behind the infamous Roberts Commission lie-report on Pearl Harbor. A distinguished American scholar asks the question: Frank and revealing memoirs of the foremost German-American figure of the postwar era and one of the earliest and most vocal World War II Revisionists. His polemicism earned him the honor of obtaining the life-long enmity of such types as Drew Pearson, Walter Winchell, and Ben Hecht. Brief but factual essay on the post-war implications of the "Holocaust" fraud. The standard scholarly book on the history and implications of the outstanding political and diplomatic blunder of the Allies in WW II Bailey, T. This book is by a leading American diplomatic historian who is a strong partisan of Roosevelt. Nevertheless he is honest enough to concede that the President lied this country into war. Bailey justifies this mendacity on the grounds that such deception was necessary, since the American people were not capable of understanding their own best interests. The treatment of West Germany. Morgenthau Plan from A short essay on the state-of-the-art of Revisionism. Best survey of the subject for the general reader, with useful annotated bibliography. The most complete summary of the Revisionist controversy over the causes of the first World War. Last half of this book is the standard Revisionist survey of war guilt literature and the main problems created by the post-war treaties. Barnes demolishes court historian Basil Rauch and his Roosevelt From Munich to Pearl Harbor-one of the most extreme and vulnerable attempts at defending and obscuring the Roosevelt pro-war policy. Petain himself read a translation of this booklet in his prison cell, shortly before his death. A handy collection of some of Barnes best. Excellent introduction to the whole Revisionist controversy after World War II through the eyes of the protagonist. Describes the ideological "flip-flop" of those "old liberals" who, mindful of the lessons of Revisionism of World War I, were all for neutrality and pacifism in the early thirties until The Devil Himself came along in Germany, to be replaced at the end of the war by a new League of Devils from Russia. This is one of the most biting critiques of the new "totalitarian liberalism" and its concomittant "globaloney" ever to appear in print. Writing in , at the height of the much-exaggerated "McCarthy era," Barnes does not try to conceal a certain satisfaction that the liberal totalitarians are at last getting a taste of the fear-and-smear techniques they themselves used against non-interventionists and Revisionists in the late thirties and forties. Dexter Perkins in which Perkins had argued that Roosevelt merely "followed the lead" of American public opinion as measured by polls in in moving toward war. Barnes notes how Perkins distorted and twisted his statistics in order for them to follow his "line," and then examines those polls himself, concluding that when the often "loaded" questions are "unloaded," the real answer of the American people at that time becomes clear, a consistent and overwhelming opposition to any moves recognized as likely to get America into war. Barnes, Harry Elmer, et al. Compiled by Barnes and 7 other scholars, this includes often-colorful synposes of each work listed. Much Revisionist work has been done since this was put together, but it remains the indispensable guide to early Revisionism. The entire contents have been incorporated into the present bibliography. A comprehensive symposium by eight leading Revisionist scholars dealing with all important phases of the second world war insofar as it affected the United States, including the European background and the disastrous aftermath. Especially notable for demonstrating the determined effort of historians,

newspaper editors, and commercial publishers to prevent the truth from reaching the American public, and for its exposure of the shameless efforts to stifle the truth concerning Pearl Harbor. The best general book on the causes and results of the entry of the United States into the second world war. Barnes takes apart two war-mongering books: Cynical in the extreme. A survey of the war-guilt question in Germany after two world wars. Barnes, Harry Elmer, Revisionism: Introduction by James J. The title essay, here presented for the first time since its appearance in the Spring, Rampart Journal, is the lengthy bibliographic review and summing-up of the state of Revisionism. Warning and Decision and the "smother-out" by which discussion of critical issues is drowned out in a cacaphony of wailing about alleged "Nazi atrocities". In describing the story of the Blackout as it unfolded, Barnes reviewed each significant development in Revisionist historiography, and then examined the treatment or lack of treatment given by the mass media, the reviewers, and the Establishment generally. Bailey, and assorted other Liberal ideologues learned to think twice about what they were going to say in print, knowing that Barnes would call their bluffs in future editions of this devastating brochure. State Department in recent years. Reveals the growth of a large and unwieldy permanent bureaucracy which controls much policy and virtually all publication, irrespective of the party in power. Especially stresses the delays and censorship in publishing diplomatic documents which might reflect on the integrity and wisdom of the president and high officials in the State Department. Throws much light on official contributions to the "Historical Blackout. Very thorough re-statement of the Revisionist position on Pearl Harbor and the subsequent cover-up by and for FDR and his henchmen containing new findings from the National Archives. Traces the origins of American involvement in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters and the "back door to war" plan, the scapegoating of Adm. Kimmel, and the progression of the official investigations culminating in the Joint Congressional Investigation of An appendix reproduces the complete John T. An "American Problem Studies" anthology, presenting differing interpretations of the reasons why America entered the war. Or was it in fact the very un-neutral American diplomacy and the vested interest of powerful American financiers and industrialists in the ultimate victory of the Allies whom they were so abundantly and profitably supplying that provoked this campaign, with all its consequences? Peterson, Edwin Borchard, and Paul Birdsall. Bausman, Frederick, Facing Europe, Century, Brilliant statement of the lessons which should have been learned from the first world war by American citizens. They were learned from to , and then unlearned under the leadership of President Roosevelt. An Appraisal, University of Kentucky Press, The memorial volume on the Revisionist whom even critics concede is the likeliest candidate for the title: These books by the late dean of American historians constitute the most complete and authoritative treatment of the evolution of Roosevelt foreign policy from isolationism to interventionism and war. An historical and analytical treatment, with reasonable suggestions for a solution short of a third world war. Beazley, Raymond, The Road to Ruin in Europe, , Dent, Brilliant and realistic summary of the causes of the first world war by one of the most distinguished of contemporary British historians. Brief but powerful pioneer work on the war-crimes trials underlining their inhumanity and injustices. The most complete and reliable account of Russian foreign policy in the decade preceding the German attack on Russia in June Fascinating biography of a unique rabbi. The first ever full-scale Revisionist treatment of the life of a major figure of the Third Reich. Prosecutor to fits of trembling incoherency. Bewley also conclusively proves that the Reichsmarshal knew nothing of any "extermination" plan. What "went on," of course, was the caning up of Eastern Europe for Uncle Joe. The first half of this book is an unrivalled and extremely competent indictment of the Wilson-Lansing diplomacy for its drastic departures from neutrality and strict international law. Beard, University of Washington Press, A vast, scholarly work on a vast subject indeed the mind of Charles Beard. Shows how Beard drastically revised his early conclusions on "economic determinism" as a factor in history, and came to believe that ours is a "new and dangerous Age" that has witnessed the rise of political i. Good summary from the German viewpoint by one of the ablest of modern German historians, and a specialist on ths period. Key to Peace in Europe, Claremont College, The last is a book which, although strongly anti-Nazi defends the German people and holds that European unity and independence can only be accomplished by the integration into Europe of a

reconstructed Germany as a strong and equal partner. Brandt reviews American foreign policy toward Germany and points out the incredible blindness toward Soviet intentions and the counter-productive stupidity of the Morgenthau-inspired postwar plans which characterized this policy. Put out under the auspices of the heretical Bombing Restriction Committee, this book gained a considerable amount of publicity since it set the liberal wolf-pack howling. Of the first tactic, the less said the better though the wartime hate-writings of the Establishment press, evidencing its moral bankruptcy. Of the second, her horrific assertions were indeed complacently admitted in the later official military histories and the memoirs of those involved in Bomber Command. Historical background of the pro-Russian policy of Roosevelt and his associates at Yalta and before, which prolonged war with Japan, and made unnecessary and fatal concessions to Stalin at Yalta. Walter Trohan has shown that Roosevelt had received, even before he left for Yalta, Japanese peace terms virtually identical with those accepted in August after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Able collection of essays by a distinguished English historian who was not carried away by wartime propaganda. Contains a classic chapter on "Official History: Its Pitfalls and Criteria. The most scientific and comprehensive research work to date exploding virtually all the standard myths of the "Holocaust," including the "six million" yarn, the "gas chambers," the alleged genocide policy and many others. Accurate and dramatic presentation of the bombing and burning of Hamburg, which ranked next to the destruction of Dresden as the worst Allied bombing atrocity in World War II. McClelland and Stewart, A trenchant little volume by a famous classical scholar with a wide knowledge of the first World War, pointing up the serious responsibilities of the British and the parallels between the lack of statesmanlike foresight alike of the leaders of the Athenian and British empires. A series of brilliant essays by a Johns Hopkins professor, offering provocative Revisionist interpretations of the "German Problem," to the present. This is a good antidote to court historian Gordon A. Scholarly account of French foreign policy from Reveals some of the main trends that matured and converged in Brief but authoritative survey of relations between Germany and Russia under the Weimar Republic and the National Socialist regime of Hitler by a leading English authority on recent Russian history.

7: Talk:Battle of Washita River/Archive 1 - Wikipedia

Cold War contradictions: toward an international history of the Second Indochina War, / Lien-Hang T. Nguyen --"Help us tell the truth about Vietnam": POW/MIA politics and the end of the American war / Michael J. Allen --Official history, revisionist history, and wild history / David W.P. Elliott.

Round Table Press; Description of WWI Allied propaganda techniques. Box , Beirut, Lebanon: One of the best Arab works to expose Zionist banditry. From Apes to Warlords. Harper and Row; Zuckerman was co-author of the survey-report which formed the basis for Prof. Anderson editor , George L. Studies in Twentieth Century American Diplomacy. University of Kansas Press; The Myth of the Six Million. Noontide Press ; The first ever English-language book to refute the "Holocaust " Allegedly written by a California professor. Sons of Liberty; First published One of the first booklets to appear in America attacking the "delayed drumhead court-martial" otherwise known as the Nuremberg Trial. Particular attention is paid to the activities of Chief U. Jackson in rigging up the "trial" and indictment which carefully overlooked any crimes committed by the Allies. Also examined are the excellent qualifications of two of the American "judges" at the "trial": Francis Biddle and Owen Roberts. The latter was the man behind the infamous Roberts Commission lie-report on Pearl Harbor. A Straight Look at the Third Reich. A distinguished American scholar asks the question: Frank and revealing memoirs of the foremost German-American figure of the postwar era -- and one of the earliest and most vocal World War II Revisionists. His polemicism earned him the honor of obtaining the life-long enmity of such types as Drew Pearson, Walter Winchell, and Ben Hecht. An interesting and illuminating collection of letters written by the author three-fourths of them in the period to various influential personages and publications, presenting vigorous comments on the causes and course of World War II, and the Allied occupation policies and actions in post-war Germany. The Six Million Swindle. Brief but factual essay on the post-war implications of the "Holocaust" fraud. A short but succinct description of the atrocities committed against the expatriate Germans in central Europe. Rutgers University Press; The standard scholarly book on the history and implications of the outstanding political and diplomatic blunder of the Allies in WW II. The Man in the Street. This book is by a leading American diplomatic historian who is a strong partisan of Roosevelt. Nevertheless he is honest enough to concede that the President lied this country into war. Bailey justifies this mendacity on the grounds that such deception was necessary, since the American people were not capable of understanding their own best interests. Germany Under Direct Controls. The treatment of West Germany. Morgenthau Plan from A short essay on the state-of-the-art of revisionism. Reprinted from Liberation Summer The Genesis of the World War, 3rd edition. Best survey of the subject for the general reader, with useful annotated bibliography. In Quest of Truth and Justice. National Historical Society; The most complete summary of the Revisionist controversy over the causes of the first World War. World Politics in Modern Civilization. Last half of this book is the standard Revisionist survey of war guilt literature and the main problems created by the post-war treaties. Reprint of privately printed edition. Barnes demolishes court historian Basil Rauch and his Roosevelt From Munich to Pearl Harbor-one of the most extreme and vulnerable attempts at defending and obscuring the Roosevelt pro-war policy. Crucifying the Saviour of France. Petain himself read a translation of this booklet in his prison cell, shortly before his death. Reprint of Arno Press edition. A handy collection of some of Barnes best. Excellent introduction to the whole Revisionist controversy after World War II through the eyes of the protagonist. Describes the ideological "flip-flop" of those "old liberals" who, mindful of the lessons of Revisionism of World War I, were all for neutrality and pacifism in the early thirties -- until The Devil Himself came along in Germany, to be replaced at the end of the war by a new League of Devils from Russia. This is one of the most biting critiques of the new "totalitarian liberalism" and its concomittant "globaloney" ever to appear in print. Writing in , at the height of the much-exaggerated "McCarthy era," Barnes does not try to conceal a certain satisfaction that the liberal totalitarians are at last getting a taste of the fear-and-smear techniques they themselves used against

non-interventionists and Revisionists in the late thirties and forties. Dexter Perkins in which Perkins had argued that Roosevelt merely "followed the lead" of American public opinion as measured by polls in moving toward war. Barnes notes how Perkins distorted and twisted his statistics in order for them to follow his "line," and then examines those polls himself, concluding that when the often "loaded" questions are "unloaded," the real answer of the American people at that time becomes clear, a consistent and overwhelming opposition to any moves recognized as likely to get America into war. Barnes, Harry Elmer [and others]. Compiled by Barnes and 7 other scholars, this includes often-colorful synopses of each work listed. Much Revisionist work has been done since this was put together, but it remains the indispensable guide to early Revisionism. The entire contents have been incorporated into the present bibliography. *Blasting the Historical Blackout. Pearl Harbor After a Quarter of a Century.* Barnes editor, Harry Elmer. *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace.* A comprehensive symposium by eight leading Revisionist scholars dealing with all important phases of the second world war insofar as it affected the United States, including the European background and the disastrous aftermath. Especially notable for demonstrating the determined effort of historians, newspaper editors, and commercial publishers to prevent the truth from reaching the American public, and for its exposure of the shameless efforts to stifle the truth concerning Pearl Harbor. The best general book on the causes and results of the entry of the United States into the second world war. *The Court Historians Versus Revisionism.* Barnes takes apart two war-mongering books: *Cynical in the extreme.* A survey of the war-guilt question in Germany after two world wars. The title essay, here presented for the first time since its appearance in the Spring, Rampart Journal, is the lengthy bibliographic review and summing-up of the state of revisionism. *Warning and Decision* and the "smother-out" by which discussion of critical issues is drowned out in a cacaphony of wailing about alleged "Nazi atrocities". *The Struggle Against the Historical Blackout,* 9th edition. In describing the story of the Blackout as it unfolded, Barnes reviewed each significant development in Revisionist historiography, and then examined the treatment or lack of treatment given by the mass media, the reviewers, and the Establishment generally. Bailey, and assorted other Liberal ideologues learned to think twice about what they were going to say in print, knowing that Barnes would call their bluffs in future editions of this devastating brochure. *Inside the State Department.* Critical and informing analysis of the make-up, policies and methods of the U. State Department in recent years. Reveals the growth of a large and unwieldy permanent bureaucracy which controls much policy and virtually all publication, irrespective of the party in power. Especially stresses the delays and censorship in publishing diplomatic documents which might reflect on the integrity and wisdom of the president and high officials in the State Department. Throws much light on official contributions to the "Historical Blackout. *The Politics of Pearl Harbor* Very thorough re-statement of the revisionist position on Pearl Harbor and the subsequent cover-up by and for FDR and his henchmen -- containing new findings from the National Archives. Traces the origins of American involvement in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters and the "back door to war" plan, the scapegoating of Adm. Kimmel, and the progression of the official investigations culminating in the Joint Congressional Investigation of An appendix reproduces the complete John T. Bass editor, Herbert J. An "American Problem Studies" anthology, presenting differing interpretations of the reasons why America entered the war. Or was it in fact the very un-neutral American diplomacy -- and the vested interest of powerful American financiers and industrialists in the ultimate victory of the Allies whom they were so abundantly and profitably supplying -- provoked this campaign, with all its consequences? Peterson, Edwin Borchard, and Paul Birdsall. Brilliant statement of the lessons which should have been learned from the first world war by American citizens. They were learned from to, and then unlearned under the leadership of President Roosevelt. Beale editor, Howard K. University of Kentucky Press; The memorial volume on the Revisionist whom even critics concede is the likeliest candidate for the title: *American Foreign Policy in the Making,*

8: Was JFK planning to withdraw the majority of US troops before his death in ? | Jack Beaman

Stanford Libraries' official online search tool for books, media, journals, databases, government documents and more.

He is the author of *Imagining Vietnam and America*: Benda Prize from the Association for Asian Studies. He is currently working on a global history of the Vietnam wars and on a study of the place of the United States in the global human rights revolutions of the twentieth century. A 21st Century Teach-in on U. She is currently working on a project that explores American memories of the Korean War. His work explores how war reshaped American politics and international relations in the twentieth century and how it offered ordinary Americans powerful new ways to participate in both. He is most recently the author of *Vietnamese War: Revolution and Social Change in the Mekong Delta*, "Intervention in Southeast Asia", which received the Stuart L. He is currently working on a book that explores U. He held a research fellowship at the Economic and Social Research Council for a project on comparative Cold War cultural histories, focusing on Vietnam and Korea. Among his recent publications are *After the Massacre*: He is the author of *Assuming the Burden*: He is now working on a study of U. His books include *Choosing War: A History of the United States*. He is currently at work on a book titled *Grand Designs: An International History of the Vietnam War*, "From through", he was Co-director of the Indochina Resource Center, an antiwar lobbying organization in Washington, D. His most recent book is *Perils of Dominance: Imbalance of Power and the Road to War in Vietnam*. She is the author of *Ho Chi Minh: The Missing Years*. YOUNG In the late summer of , even as a real war raged in Iraq, a group of men in surplus military gear moved out on patrol through the scrub of central Virginia, hunting for Viet Cong. Hiding somewhere out there, men and women in black pajamas waited in ambush. Signs show the way: It is, we think, a forlorn hope. Many Vietnamese believe that the spirits of the unquiet dead—those who failed to receive proper burial at the time of death—continue to wander the earth. Restless and unhappy, they haunt 3 4 *Making Sense of the Vietnam Wars* the living. In the United States, Vietnam itself is a wandering ghost whose proper burial awaits a full understanding of what happened between the two countries. Making sense of the wars for Vietnam has had a long history. It has continued to be asked in the more than three decades since they ended. But the Cold War in and of itself actually offers little by way of explanation. Rather, its relationship to the wars in Vietnam remains the very thing that must be explained. Indeed, until recently, American narratives of the war have seldom found a place for the Vietnamese—northerners and southerners, men and women, soldiers and civilians, urban elites and rural peasants, radicals and conservatives—and how they came to understand the thirty years of war that unfolded around them. In a way, we were all artists trying to make sense of our own personal baggage. They come to the subject through very different routes and cross several scholarly generations. Some see themselves largely as historians of either the United States or Vietnam, others as both. Some draw on recently available Vietnamese-language archival materials. Collectively, their essays do not point toward nor even seek synthesis. We begin with a set of chapters that reexamine how the United States came to be involved in the Vietnam wars. These essays confront a massive historical literature. Initially, historians focused on the decisions for war in the Kennedy and Johnson years, seeking to explain how the Johnson administration ultimately came to launch the air war and to make an open-ended commitment of American ground troops in Vietnam. But over time, a broader decision-making arc emerged in the historiography. The particulars of U. Did trusteeship mark a lost opportunity for a very different postwar pattern of Vietnamese-American relations? Kennedy, had he lived, have taken the United States out of Vietnam? Johnson have made different choices? Or was the Kennedy-Johnson era intervention inevitable, given the historical patterns that had shaped the Vietnamese-American encounter since ? To what extent were these even presidential decisions, rather than those of an increasingly powerful national security bureaucracy? These questions and the sharply different answers that scholars have given to them are ably traced by the authors of the initial four essays. Hovering over such questions and debates, however, are interpretive frameworks that have sought to account for the

larger forces shaping U. In them, the Cold War has occupied a central analytical presence. But like Schlesinger, they took refuge in the Cold War: The central premise joining them is that a Cold War frame was just the right lens for policy makers to view developments in Vietnam. Some of these works focus on the military dimension of the war, arguing that politicians in Washington, the antiwar movement, and the media undermined the tactics and strategies that could have brought American victory in Vietnam. Others are keen to assert that the American war in Vietnam was critical to the larger Cold War struggle against the Soviet Union and that South Vietnam was a viable and democratic alternative to the communist North. In its strongest iteration, the noble-war proponents argue that in fact the United States ultimately won the war after , pointing to the absence of falling dominoes in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese move toward a market economy, and the collapse of the Soviet Union. More important, they challenge central aspects of the Cold War framework upon which much of the more critical work on American intervention has rested. His exploration of historical writings on American policies toward Vietnam from Roosevelt to Eisenhower foregrounds their global dimensions and the necessity of multiarchival research to fully understand them. In part, he points to work that has placed early Vietnam decision making in the context of Western liberal capitalism and the structures of the world economy. At the same time, Lawrence charts the ways in which the British and French governments played a leading role in getting the United States to make its commitment to the French war in Vietnam in . But here too, Jacobs argues, a perceived hierarchy of Asian races, in which the Vietnamese were seen as considerably more able than the Lao, played a central role in this reorientation of U. Both authors push against a more static Cold War framework for understanding these decisions, but in somewhat different ways. Logevall too argues against the hegemonic power of a Cold War consensus in the early and mids among American political elites. But in his view, a reduction in Cold War tensions in this period rather than global power imbalances shaped a considerably more permissive climate for decision makers than the older scholarly literature would have us believe. He suggests that U. The sharp interpretive divisions that separate Porter and Logevall suggest the ways in which the new scholarship on Vietnam remains usefully contentious rather than moving toward grand synthesis. The interpretive weight of the essays by Jacobs and Lawrence reinforces that sensibility. But their collectively probing and critical spirit nonetheless brings us closer to an understanding of the complexities of the Cold War and its impact on American intervention in Vietnam. The second group of essays explores Vietnamese perspectives on the coming of war in similarly layered ways, but their starting points are somewhat different. In contrast to the sustained and, some have argued, excessive historiographical attention directed toward American intervention, scholarship on the Vietnamese dimensions of the war has only very recently come 10 Making Sense of the Vietnam Wars into its own. Many opponents of the war saw the key Vietnamese players in almost diametrically opposed terms: It is striking how little most Americans in and out of the corridors of power really knew about Vietnam itself during the war. Very limited scholarly attention in the American academy was directed toward Vietnamese history throughout the period of the war and in its immediate aftermath; nor was much attention paid to French scholarship, colonial or otherwise. Only a handful of universities taught the Vietnamese language. Courses on the full sweep of Vietnamese history and culture were few and far between. Those few that existed had to rely on a slender base of historical research informed by interpretive frameworks that often transcended space and time. If some looked to the resistance tradition foregrounded by the antiwar movement to construct narratives about the inevitability of the presentday Vietnamese state, others emphasized the enduring Confucian legacies of the centuries-long relationship between Vietnam and China to decode the more recent past. With a few important exceptions, including the work of David Elliott and Jeffrey Race,¹³ the wartime period attracted little historical attention. Instead, scholarship which drew on deep engagement with Vietnamese-, French-, and Chinese-language sources primarily focused on precolonial and colonial Vietnamese history. The nationalist scaffolding of Vietnamese history began to more fully collapse in the s as both senior and younger scholars questioned the basic premises of the more traditional narratives. They pushed against the nation as the appropriate frame for Vietnamese history and opened up the local, multiethnic, regional, and global complexities and contestations

of the Vietnamese past. They were also the result of a changing research climate in Vietnam and the ebbing of Cold War era tensions. They highlighted the corruption and venality of wartime and postwar party cadres, the suffering of individual soldiers, and the spiritual and material poverty of the postwar era. Not the ordinary people. The years of war had brought enough suffering and pain to last them a thousand years. Enabled by opportunities since the 1980s for scholars to undertake research in Vietnam, these essays are directly informed by the emergence of new sensibilities about the Vietnamese past, and they cut across a range of issues from elite politics to histories of the everyday. In recovering a variety of Vietnamese actors largely ignored in the existing historiography, they point toward the multiple meanings the war held for the Vietnamese people as well as to the local and transnational frames that shaped those apprehensions. Her essay charts the direction of a more fully developed picture of the wartime North Vietnamese state. If, as Quinn-Judge suggests, our knowledge of elite politics in North Vietnam has been limited, serious scholarship on South Vietnam drawing on Vietnamese-language sources has been almost nonexistent. In doing so, Miller makes a pioneering contribution to our emergent understanding of the cultural politics of South Vietnam. The essays by David Hunt and Heonik Kwon are microhistories that adopt bottom-up rather than top-down perspectives to explore the interior worlds of war and revolution in Vietnam. Both of their chapters bring social and cultural history into the study of the Vietnam wars and illuminate what national and international histories often obscure. With a particular focus on the ways in which gender mediated peasant experiences, Hunt demonstrates how war, poverty, and unstable households pushed many peasants into constant movement between urban centers and their own villages. One set of connections is relatively familiar: The other, Kwon suggests, has been hidden by Cold War narratives. In this world, labels like communist and noncommunist, or patriot and collaborator, quickly fell away. Instead, there was a liminal world shaped by a dense mesh of crosscutting and informal ties among local actors.

9: Table of contents for Making sense of the Vietnam Wars

Marilyn B. Young's 4 research works with 8 citations and 12 reads, including: Making Sense of the Vietnam Wars: Local, National, and Transnational Perspective. Marilyn B. Young has expertise in.

OFFICIAL HISTORY, REVISIONIST HISTORY, AND WILD HISTORY DAVID W.P. ELLIOTT. pdf

Colonialism, globalization and culture: reflections on September 11th Arif Dirlik In touch with God Armstrong (Life Times (Life&Times series) How to Live to be 100 Years Old, but Feel Like Youre 20! Climbing out of the pit of life Case of the seizure of the southern envoys Britains Royal National Theatre Landlords Legal Guide in Texas The Italian Economy The Lost Wagon Train (Home Repair Is Homicide Mysteries) Snapshot three: Industry transformation The crop reporting system, by N. C. Murray. CHAPTER 11 For the Love of Dogs and Other Beasts I43 Mark Twain and Metaphor (Mark Twain and His Circle Series) Choose Mexico: Retirement living on 400 a month (Choose Mexico for Retirement: Retirement Discoveries fo Iron man manual daniel wallace Part one : The inward disciplines. The Old English life of St Nicholas with the Old English life of St Giles (Leeds texts and monographs) In lieu of a conclusion. Mourning, philanthropy, and M.M. Bhownagrees road to parliament John Mcleod Helen Keller: A Determined Life (Snapshots: Images of People and Places in History) The world outside 1852-1860 Yankees by the number Israel and nuclear weapons Financial numbers games chapter 1 Death of the battleship. In another country, and other short novels A Wisconsin River almanac Why Houston became Space City Evolving Models of Language Escaping Auschwitz Charleston in bloom The Confederate flag on the ocean Theory of x-ray diffraction in crystals A question of tusks Highland Vernacular Building (Regional Thematic) Deer Camp Cartoons All Things Considered.its Been A Great Life Richard Bentley, D.D. The nucleus of our galaxy