

THE VIETNAM WAR (CHRONICLE OF AMERICAS WARS) pdf

1: The Mexican-American War (Chronicle of America's Wars)-ExLibrary | eBay

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It has incited many authors, historians and scholars, military and civilian alike, to analyze and write about this complex war. After describing his middle American upbringing, Phil Butler recounts 8 years of brutal incarceration during which he reveals the intrepid resistance and resourcefulness with which he and most of his fellow prisoners confronted their often sadistic jailers. The final chapters of peace, learning, and reconciliation after his return are likewise a testament to the most noble attributes of human nature. We should all be very proud of this man and his companions for their struggles on our behalf. This book takes you there, Vietnam, that is. Christopher talks about what it is like to be on the sharp tip of the spear day after day after day, with little rest. Leadership in such circumstances takes its toll. He survived somehow despite all of his close calls. A Ranger and Cavalryman both, he was a great soldier and a good man in a bad place, but he kept his man alive. If you are or were a soldier, especially cavalryman, read this book! Considering the life or death nature of his work behind this statement I would tend to side on believing him. I think I heard another soldier say once that he was the only one he knew qualified to do the job: I read your book and was very pleased. You tell it first hand, and it is obvious you know what you are saying. The whole idea of returning to the old battlefields in the An Lo Valley was fascinating. Any thoughts about making this into a movie? This is an extremely well written and well-documented book. Pres Kennedy observed that the real enemy of truth is not the lie but the myth. This book goes a long way to confront and refute so many of the fallacies and myths about the war and the soldiers who fought it. An excellent view on television content. He began to realize that his radical politics had turned moral norms upside down, making heroes out of thugs, bombers and murderers and demonizing ordinary decent Americans. This caused many years of soul-searching. When he re-emerged, his whole worldview had changed. Like I said, powerful. Read it and cry for a lost generation. Silence Was a Weapon: A down to earth personal perspective on how the Viet Cong was able to recruit, maintain their force and fight the US and South Vietnams armed forces. It gives a view of how and why the insurgency was successful among a rural people. The story holds some valuable lessons that can be applied today to the current conflict. Portrait of the Enemy Hardcover.

2: The Korean War (Chronicle of Americas Wars) | eBay

With only 88 pages, this book is a quick and easy read for my students who were not alive during the war. In fact, some of their parents weren't even born until the 70s. After reading this book, my students have the necessary framework to read and understand the significance of works by Tim O'Brien, Michael Herr, and others.

Many Americans, clearly including him, associate that slogan with military power. To that end, we regularly forget some facts and invent others that will make our history more comfortable to remember. Opposition to the war at home is largely scrubbed out of the record as well. The Real American War in Vietnam , and pressure from other critics , officials did revise a few items. But no more corrections followed, leaving a startling range of wrong or misleading statements untouched. In its most noticeable distortion, the site virtually ignores the domestic debate on the war and the divisions it caused in American society. As of this writing, the year timeline still includes only terse one-line entries for each of the massive national antiwar protests of October and November The wave of demonstrations in May following the U. Aside from those, though, most other important moments in the peace movement are missing from the timeline altogether. The massive and protest marches outside the Pentagon are nowhere mentioned. Nor are the chaotic protests the following year outside the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Only then did the site managers insert a new entry on the dramatic week-long protest in April , when hundreds of disillusioned vets threw away their decorations in front of the U. Capitol -- an event previously not mentioned in the timeline at all. However, it does not mention the moment that most historians would describe as the most memorable in that hearing, when Kerry, wearing Navy fatigues with his Vietnam ribbons pinned above his shirt pocket, asked the committee members, "How do you ask a man to be the last man to die for a mistake? Along with misleading omissions, the commemoration site also contains direct misstatements of historical fact that have not been corrected even though site officials have been aware of them for at least a year, or possibly longer. One falsifies a key issue at an early turn on the U. The first false statement is in the U. Army fact sheet -- there is one for each military service -- which says in its opening paragraph, "The Geneva Accords of July divided Vietnam into a Communist state in the North and an anti-Communist state in the South. The line it established between South and North was defined as a "provisional military demarcation line" temporarily separating the opposing French and Viet Minh armed forces, pending national elections for a unified government. It misleads on a fundamental question: What was the war about? Was it illegal foreign aggression by North Vietnam against the South, as the United States and the South Vietnamese government in Saigon -- neither of which signed the Geneva treaty -- insisted? Or was it a war to reunify an illegally divided country, as the Communist side proclaimed? The second example comes from a passage in the Air Force fact sheet on the December U. The North Vietnamese, now defenseless, returned to negotiations and quickly concluded a settlement. American airpower therefore played a decisive role in ending the long conflict. The December bombing brought no significant new concessions from North Vietnam. That earlier text , which differed from the January agreement only on a few minor procedural points, was not a negotiating proposal or a loose agreement in principle. So it was Saigon, not Hanoi, that changed its position after the bombing. It mischaracterizes a critical event in the negotiations that ended the U. Although a few of those blank spots have now been nominally filled, several of the revised entries still lack meaningful details. One notable omission was the March coup in Cambodia that overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk, toppled Cambodia into full-scale war, and set the stage for U. An entry on that election was inserted in one of those late amendments to the timeline, but it still says nothing about the surprise second-place candidate, Truong Dinh Dzu, who ran on a peace platform, was arrested soon after the election and imprisoned for the next five years -- tarnishing claims that the United States was supporting a legitimate democracy in South Vietnam. Another gap only partially filled after all these years by the newly amended timeline has to do with the intensive and highly controversial U. Replacing a single oblique reference in the earlier entry , which had merely noted that the U. Congress ended funding in August for "air action in Cambodia and Laos" but said nothing else about that campaign, the timeline now specifies where and when the bombing took place. However, it still gives no details about the

scale and severity of those air strikes. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of U. The timeline mentions Cambodia just once more, in a one-sentence entry on its final page saying only, "On April 16 and 17 [], Phnom Penh falls to the communist forces, the Khmer Rouge. Rather than marking any events in the actual Vietnam War, the commemoration officially runs between two U. A beginning date for the Vietnam War is indeed hard to pin down, but there were perfectly clear choices for its end: January 27, , when U. By not choosing any of those, the Pentagon spared veterans and the rest of us from the possible discomfort of noticing the real dates and remembering the great national failure they represent. Changes Promised, But Unmade Pentagon commemoration officials have long acknowledged serious shortcomings in the timeline. But nothing on the site had changed in the fall of , many months later, when I contacted his office before writing an earlier article on the commemoration. I was told then that a completely revised website, including a brand-new timeline, was expected to be posted by the end of that year. Almost exactly a year later, the site has still not been replaced and the revised timeline, prepared several years ago, remains in limbo. The official explanation for the delay is that unresolved contracting issues have kept work on the new site from starting. Franklin has emphatically denied that there has been a deliberate attempt to cling to faulty history or any intent to "portray one particular narrative about the war. This is, of course, hardly a new phenomenon. As far back as , in a speech defending the military campaign that would make the Philippines a U. But the site is still far from showing the true nature of what this country really did to itself and to many millions of Vietnamese, Laotians, and Cambodians in the tragic mistake we call the Vietnam War. For that, far greater changes will be needed than have been made so far. This is the world we cover. Because of people like you, another world is possible. There are many battles to be won, but we will battle them togetherâ€”all of us. Common Dreams is not your normal news site. We want the world to be a better place. If you can help todayâ€”because every gift of every size mattersâ€”please do.

3: List of wars involving the United States - Wikipedia

Part of the American Indian Wars and the Mexican Indian Wars Location: Texas A Kiowa ledger drawing depicting a battle between Southern Plains Indians and the U.S. Army during the Red River War.

I spoke to Pilger after he watched the first couple of hours of the highly touted series. Scene from the Vietnam War Dennis Bernstein: Like so many colonial wars, it was an invasion based on a series of deceptions and lies. This is effectively denied in the Burns series. It starts off with the narrator saying that it was all conducted in good faith by decent people. It was all a big misunderstanding that grew out of the Cold War, and so on. That is complete nonsense. But these filmmakers put aside all this demonstrable truth and obfuscate what really happened in Vietnam. It must be very difficult for truly decent Americans and especially veterans to watch. But it is very interesting, we get such a supply of special forces officers. Maybe we will see the drafted men later on. They were the truth-tellers, in my experience. You write in your piece *The Killing of History*: There is only one way to control a territory that harbors resistance, and that is to turn it into a desert. This is the concept of total war, which the US adopted from Korea. The devastation of the Korean War, the millions killed, the new weapons, including napalm, that were used, the dikes that were bombed, costing countless lives. This concept of total war has been pursued in every colonial war that the US has been involved in since, either directly by the Americans or indirectly through proxies. It happened also in neighboring Laos, the most bombed country in history. In southern Vietnam, since the end of the war, something like 40, people have died from unexploded ordnance, a great many of them children. We can go on forever talking in these terrible statistics. Photos of victims of the My Lai massacre in Vietnam galvanized public awareness about the barbarity of the war. Photo taken by U. Army photographer Ronald L. Haeberle You get some sense of that in this PBS series, the archive is really astonishing. Yes, they interview Vietnamese, yes, you see terrible things happening, but the overall sense you are meant to come away with is that it was a great perplexing tragedy, a great blunder. The whole thing was genocidal. The bombing of Cambodia between and was something like five times the equivalent of Hiroshima. According to one study that seemed to have credibility, something like , Cambodians were killed in that bombing. And that was simply a sideshow to the main event in Vietnam. Total war is a form of industrialized killing. The obsession in Vietnam was with body counts and we get no sense of that from the Burns film. There is a lot of discussion now of how dangerous Trump is, but if you look back at the Vietnam policy, Trump seems to fit right in. In fact, he is a bit of a wimp in comparison with the ones who have come before. Obama was probably one of the most violent presidents in US history. He conducted a record of seven simultaneous wars, not to mention his assassination campaign. This is not to say that Trump cannot get up in speed to equal this terrible record. But Trump should be understood as a symptom and a caricature of a violent, extremist system. Once you understand that, you can understand how the past has helped create the present. Trump is not an aberration, he is a caricature. Much more interesting is the way the suave Obama went about his violent presidency without due recognition. She said that when she was running against Obama. Well, Iran has 80 million people. She and Colonel Lansdale were talking the same language. Yes, and President Truman was talking the same language when he dropped two atomic bombs for reasons that had nothing to do with making the Japanese surrender. These were the first terrible explosions in the Cold War, aimed at intimidating the Soviet Union. What responsibility does the corporate media have for the US and world population not knowing the real story? They are the gatekeepers. People turn to the media for their information, to be able to make some sense of a difficult world. You will find that most of the exceptions are on the World Wide Web. That is where my article was published. It would not have been published in *The Guardian*, where I used to publish. I think there has been a lot of critical response to the film as well. This is going to build, and I suppose he has done us a service in opening up the wound so that people who really experienced Vietnam can describe what happened. The Bank of America was a corporate prop of the invasion that killed up to 4 million people. That is just corporate speak and it rather demeans a filmmaker to talk like that. *Voices from a Hidden Classroom*. You can access the audio archives at www.

4: Vietnam War - HISTORY

The Viet Nam War was, unquestionably, America's longest war and a war that deeply divided America in the sixties and seventies. It has incited many authors, historians and scholars, military and civilian alike, to analyze and write about this complex war.

Visit Website Seeking to regain control of the region, France backed Emperor Bao and set up the state of Vietnam in July , with the city of Saigon as its capital. Both sides wanted the same thing: But while Ho and his supporters wanted a nation modeled after other communist countries, Bao and many others wanted a Vietnam with close economic and cultural ties to the West. According to a survey by the Veterans Administration, some , of the 3 million troops who served in Vietnam suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder, and rates of divorce, suicide, alcoholism and drug addiction were markedly higher among veterans. When Did the Vietnam War Start? The Vietnam War and active U. The French loss at the battle ended almost a century of French colonial rule in Indochina. The subsequent treaty signed in July at a Geneva conference split Vietnam along the latitude known as the 17th Parallel 17 degrees north latitude , with Ho in control in the North and Bao in the South. The treaty also called for nationwide elections for reunification to be held in Eisenhower had pledged his firm support to Diem and South Vietnam. Though the NLF claimed to be autonomous and that most of its members were not communists, many in Washington assumed it was a puppet of Hanoi. Kennedy in to report on conditions in South Vietnam advised a build-up of American military, economic and technical aid in order to help Diem confront the Viet Cong threat. By , the U. Gulf of Tonkin A coup by some of his own generals succeeded in toppling and killing Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, in November , three weeks before Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. Congress soon passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution , which gave Johnson broad war-making powers, and U. In March , Johnson made the decisionâ€™with solid support from the American publicâ€™to send U. By June, 82, combat troops were stationed in Vietnam, and military leaders were calling for , more by the end of to shore up the struggling South Vietnamese army. Despite the concerns of some of his advisers about this escalation, and about the entire war effort amid a growing anti-war movement, Johnson authorized the immediate dispatch of , troops at the end of July and another , in Westmoreland pursued a policy of attrition, aiming to kill as many enemy troops as possible rather than trying to secure territory. Heavy bombing by B aircraft or shelling made these zones uninhabitable, as refugees poured into camps in designated safe areas near Saigon and other cities. Even as the enemy body count at times exaggerated by U. Additionally, supported by aid from China and the Soviet Union, North Vietnam strengthened its air defenses. The later years of the war saw increased physical and psychological deterioration among American soldiersâ€™both volunteers and drafteesâ€™including drug use, post-traumatic stress disorder PTSD , mutinies and attacks by soldiers against officers and noncommissioned officers. Between July and December , more than , U. Bombarded by horrific images of the war on their televisions, Americans on the home front turned against the war as well: In October , some 35, demonstrators staged a massive Vietnam War protest outside the Pentagon. Opponents of the war argued that civilians, not enemy combatants, were the primary victims and that the United States was supporting a corrupt dictatorship in Saigon. On January 31, , some 70, DRV forces under General Vo Nguyen Giap launched the Tet Offensive named for the lunar new year , a coordinated series of fierce attacks on more than cities and towns in South Vietnam. Taken by surprise, U. Reports of the Tet Offensive stunned the U. With his approval ratings dropping in an election year, Johnson called a halt to bombing in much of North Vietnam though bombings continued in the south and promised to dedicate the rest of his term to seeking peace rather than reelection. Despite the later inclusion of the South Vietnamese and the NLF, the dialogue soon reached an impasse, and after a bitter election season marred by violence, Republican Richard M. Nixon won the presidency. In an attempt to limit the volume of American casualties, he announced a program called Vietnamization: In addition to this Vietnamization policy, Nixon continued public peace talks in Paris, adding higher-level secret talks conducted by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger beginning in the spring of The North Vietnamese continued to insist on complete and unconditional U. My Lai Massacre The next few years would bring even

more carnage, including the horrifying revelation that U. After the My Lai Massacre, anti-war protests continued to build as the conflict wore on. In and, there were hundreds of protest marches and gatherings throughout the country. On November 15, , the largest anti-war demonstration in American history took place in Washington, D. The anti-war movement, which was particularly strong on college campuses, divided Americans bitterly. For some young people, the war symbolized a form of unchecked authority they had come to resent. For other Americans, opposing the government was considered unpatriotic and treasonous. As the first U. Nixon ended draft calls in , and instituted an all-volunteer army the following year. Kent State Shooting In , a joint U. The invasion of these countries, in violation of international law, sparked a new wave of protests on college campuses across America. At another protest 10 days later, two students at Jackson State University in Mississippi were killed by police. By the end of June , however, after a failed offensive into South Vietnam, Hanoi was finally willing to compromise. Kissinger and North Vietnamese representatives drafted a peace agreement by early fall, but leaders in Saigon rejected it, and in December Nixon authorized a number of bombing raids against targets in Hanoi and Haiphong. Known as the Christmas Bombings, the raids drew international condemnation. When Did the Vietnam War End? In January , the United States and North Vietnam concluded a final peace agreement, ending open hostilities between the two nations. After years of warfare, an estimated 2 million Vietnamese were killed, while 3 million were wounded and another 12 million became refugees. In , Vietnam was unified as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, though sporadic violence continued over the next 15 years, including conflicts with neighboring China and Cambodia. Under a broad free market policy put in place in , the economy began to improve, boosted by oil export revenues and an influx of foreign capital. Trade and diplomatic relations between Vietnam and the U. In the United States, the effects of the Vietnam War would linger long after the last troops returned home in Psychologically, the effects ran even deeper. The war had pierced the myth of American invincibility and had bitterly divided the nation. Many returning veterans faced negative reactions from both opponents of the war who viewed them as having killed innocent civilians and its supporters who saw them as having lost the war , along with physical damage including the effects of exposure to the toxic herbicide Agent Orange , millions of gallons of which had been dumped by U. On it were inscribed the names of 57, American men and women killed or missing in the war; later additions brought that total to 58, The Fall of Saigon

5: Vietnam War: Dates and Timeline | www.enganchecubano.com - HISTORY

The most recent war, America's engagement in Afghanistan and Iraq following the attack on the World Trade Center, is the most protracted war in American history and shows no sign of ending. Wars over the years have changed dramatically, and American involvement has varied.

Exposing evil, dispelling delusion, trumpeting truth, The American Chronicle covers historical and current topics relevant to the American experience and republic. Unfortunately, none of these reasons is correct, and were in fact part of the brain washing scheme to ensure American support for the bloody, vicious, unwinnable war. He relates a sordid tale of how the plutocrats had planned the Vietnam War during the last half of World War 2, and the various phases of that war resulting in a massive American invasion of the Indochinese peninsula. All of Vietnam was a tribal community based loose confederation of villages whose central cohesion was ancestral worship and tribal identity. The villages were self sustaining with each family typically engaged in agriculture, farming land that had belonged to the family for centuries. This way of life had persisted unmolested for thousands of years prior to the French arrival in the late 18th century. Under no normal circumstance would the Vietnamese abandon this ancient way of life – not even under French tutelage. The northern region was dominated by the Tonkinese ethnic group while the southern region was identified as Cochin China. The two groups were distinct and without natural affiliation but followed similar governing customs. The southern section was the more prosperous of the two, being the rice bowl of Asia. However, in no way were these regions countries in the modern sense of the term. Vietnam was an administrative district for the French but without meaning to the native Vietnamese. By the late 19th C. The French controlled banking, constabularies, justice, and their rapacious industrial enterprises such as Michelin. During World War 2, the Japanese conquered the region and imposed a brutality even greater than that of the French. But the French managed to retake the region with a few armed forces, reimposing their colonial rule. At the end of World War 2, the USA sent huge quantities of arms from Okinawa to Vietnam, ostensibly to arm Ho Chi Minh and his Vietminh forces who were trying to establish a free Vietnam – the Democratic Republic of Vietnam - and to preserve their ancestral customs and governance under the aegis of modern statecraft. However, the CIA had orders to subvert this Indochinese-American relationship in pursuit of higher Cold War aims which had been planned before the end of the world war. The Chinese and French provided a source of stability and continuity although the French were deeply despised for their brutal methods and administration. The purpose of the SMM was to destabilize the region and foment war, at which task they were spectacularly successful. We must remember that South Vietnam did not exist as a country except on paper and in the minds of the plutocrats plotting the next 30 years of war. As we discussed above, the native government of the region was tribal and local – not national. His first assignment was to expel the French and Chinese which he dutifully did. This had the very perverse and intended effect of destabilizing the inchoate nation. Without the French, the legal and administrative infrastructure disappeared, and without the Chinese the economic and commercial infrastructure vanished, leaving the farmers without a market for their rice. To light the fuse, the CIA arranged to transport 1. The expense and logistical requirements for an unprecedented migration of this magnitude were enormous but funded via the CIA. As Prouty states, this would be like transplanting 1. The CIA had used terroristic threats to cause the Tonkinese residents to move from their ancestral homelands to a strange one in the south. They had also offered financial assistance and inducements for these people to move. The goals were anything but humanitarian. To the good people back home in America who were busy building bomb shelters and stockpiling food and provisions, the state controlled media reported that the peace loving northerners were fleeing the communist Vietminh. This too was a lie. Ho Chi Minh had the respect and support of his people as he fought first the Japanese, then the French, and now the Americans in order to form an independent nation of Vietnam. When the waves of Tonkinese migrants arrived in the south, they found that there was no food, shelter, or financial assistance. In short, the CIA lied – a big surprise. In need of basic necessities of life, and out of desperation, the Northerners formed bandits to steal food. They were not motivated by ideology, doctrine, or belief – it was

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purely and simply a matter of survival. So the south was now plagued with three huge problems – social unrest due to massive migrations, civil disorder due to the vacuum left by the departure of the French, and economic collapse due to the departure of the Chinese. The attacking bandits were described as guerillas and insurgents to the American people and were later transmogrified into the Viet Cong. The CIA then organized the migrants into armies and administrators – so they in effect colonized the south and became their rulers and magistrates, creating another source of antagonism. Thus the once prosperous southerners were reduced to poverty and suffered the theft of their farms and other property by the northerners. In order to complete the antagonism necessary for war, the CIA organized the two comingled groups into "us" and "them", which ignited a confusing and hopelessly tangled set of enemies, using a sophisticated tactic which the French had passed to the CIA from its experiences in Algeria. Thus over a period of years beginning on September 2, , the end of World War 2, US plutocrats had purposefully configured Vietnam to be the locus of an unwinnable and perpetual war – at least 30 years worth. To frame the conflict as a Communist vs Capitalist conflict is a gross fraud. We shall explore the reasons for the war in another posting.

6: Disremembering Vietnam: On Making America's Wars Great Again

Originally released in , this documentary hosted by Walter Cronkite focuses on the history of the Vietnam War and the United States' involvement as told by CBS News and its correspondents.

7: Vietnam War Books - Vietnamese & American Veterans of the Vietnam War

The first-ever collection of stories from NPR explores the Vietnam War, Civil War and World War II. These audios are from the perspective of both ordinary people affected by the conflict and high-ranking policy makers and military officials.

8: Vietnam: Chronicle of a War () - Rotten Tomatoes

Vietnam: Chronicle of a War is a documentary which maps the stages of the United States' military involvement in the Vietnam War. Produced by CBS News, the program features historic wartime.

9: Vietnam War - Wikipedia

The Vietnam War lasted about 40 years and involved several countries. Learn about Vietnam War protests, the Tet Offensive, the My Lai Massacre, the Pentagon Papers and more.

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More times with John Knothole in the Closet Recondo recon team manual The wraggle taggle Gipsies Armstrongs fight for FM broadcasting: one man vs big business and bureaucracy V. 8. Stories, 1895-1897. Location decisions, agglomeration economies, and the origins of cities Russianness, northernness VII. Thomas Steele. Showmanship enters into AT&T How to make it through the night. Chemical data guide for bulk shipment by water. Testimonies of answered prayers Ccna voice study material Alcohol nutrition and health consequences Hbr guide to better business writing Appendix: A relic of Dryden. Sir Henry Taylor on Shelley. Note on the character of Mary, Queen of Scots. Repair manual for a zf5hp24 transmission Yale forklift glc040 parts manual Blast ing group editable Public school libraries by counties. Evidence of the war criminality of the Wolff group My Special Care Scrapbook for Adopted Children (A Scrapbook) Ill take another one of those, please! (orgasms in pregnancy) Database reliability engineering The Harpur Trust, 1552-1973. Discovering the Universe 4e CD Transportation choices in the San Francisco Bay area Stuart Cohen and Jeff Hobson Justice, Society and Nature California courtroom evidence Portuguese Literary And Culural Studies 2 2010 dodge avenger manual The eat a pet cookbook Crime and punishment (Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky) The woman I was born to be My Body Is Private (Albert Whitman Prairie Books) 3.1.2 Forest Rehabilitation Reforestation 24 Basic electronics for robotics Post-Cold War security issues in the Asia-Pacific region Guidebook to Wholesale Sources for Plants and Supplies