

Vietnam And America

Communist forces in the Vietnam War lost most battles and suffered disproportionately higher casualties than the United States and its allies throughout the conflict. The ground war in South Vietnam and the air war in the North were certainly important in shaping the fates of the victors and losers, but they alone fail to explain why Hanoi bested Washington in the end. To make sense of the Vietnam War, we must look beyond the war itself. In his new work, Pierre Asselin explains the formative experiences and worldview of the men who devised communist strategies and tactics during the conflict, and analyzes their rationale and impact. Drawing on two decades of research in Vietnam's own archives, including classified policy statements and reports, Asselin expertly and straightforwardly relates the Vietnamese communist experience - and the reasons the war turned out the way it did.

This work examines the historiography of the Vietnam War, which still polarises opinion today. It describes and evaluates the main arguments of scholars, participants and journalists and questions whether the war was inherently doomed to failure, or was lost due to inept strategy, poor leadership and a biased media.

Introduction: a generation goes to war -- Memorial days -- Dong Ap Bia: becoming Hamburger Hill -- Passing the torch to a new generation -- Receiving the torch -- Not their father's way of war -- The American war in Vietnam -- Getting out of this place -- Duck and cover -- Enduring Vietnam: a story that has no end

No single event since World War II has marked this country's foreign policy and national image as deeply as did the war in Vietnam. Vietnam and America is a complete history of the war, as documented in essays by leading experts and in original source material. With generous selections from the documentary records, the book dispels distortions and illuminates in depth the many facets of the war, from Vietnam's history before the war, to Washington's insider policy making, to troop perspectives, to the impact back on the home front. In essays introducing each major stage of the war, the editors elucidate the issues, foreign policy choices, and consequences of U.S. involvement. Substantial headnotes put each document in historical perspective. This comprehensive anthology is an invaluable reference for anyone who wants to understand the Vietnam War.

Changing Visions in Politics and on Screen

The Fall of an Empire and the Making of America's Vietnam

A Noble Cause?

In the Name of America

Prelude to America's War in Vietnam

A Documented History

A History of America's Involvement in and Extrication from the Vietnam War

The 25-Year War

In a riveting sequel to his celebrated Westmoreland's War, Daddis offers a bold new interpretation of America's first lost war. Upending myths of a "better war" that led to victory in Vietnam, Withdrawal is required reading for anyone hoping to understand the final years of American

intervention in Southeast Asia.

Christian G. Appy explores how the Vietnam war was managed, reported, packaged, and consumed; the myths that were created; why decisions were made; who (if anyone) got left behind; America's accountability for atrocities and how the real 'Vietnam syndrome' has played out in popular culture and

our foreign policy. He reports across newspaper accounts, TV coverage, Pentagon stats and position papers, memoirs, movies, novels, and more to create a completely fresh account of the meaning of the war, asking the hard questions.

That America was drawn into the Vietnam War by the French has been recognized, but rarely explored. This book analyzes the years from 1945 with the French military reconquest of Vietnam until 1963 with the execution of the French-endorsed dictator, Ngo Dinh Diem, demonstrating how the US should not have followed the French into Vietnam. It shows how the Korean War triggered the flow of American military hardware and finances to underpin France's war against the Marxist-oriented Vietnam Republic led by Ho Chi Minh.

First published in 1997, this volume explores the twenty years it has taken the United States to decide where Vietnam belongs on its mental landscape, as indicated by the establishment of official diplomatic relations between the two countries on August 5, 1995. Having won the Cold War, but

lost a skirmish in Vietnam, America's defeat can now be set in context against subsequent campaigns in Afghanistan, Angola, El Salvador, Eritrea, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sudan and elsewhere which suggest that the best any outsider can expect by intervening in Third World domestic conflicts is a

hugely expensive, bloody stalemate. Tai Sung-An identifies that, despite America's painful, deep and very expensive involvement in Vietnam for a lengthy two decades, Americans fought, failed and left while remaining ignorant of the most elementary knowledge of Vietnam, symptomatic of a

cultural gap, isolationism and even intellectual complacency.

America and Vietnam During the Kennedy Era

Withdrawal

The True Story of the Lost 74 of the Vietnam War

American Reckoning

Vietnam: The Necessary War

Comparative and International Perspectives

The Vietnam War and Our National Identity

Britain, America, and the Vietnam War

Nearly 1,600 Americans who took part in the Vietnam War are still missing and presumed dead. Sarah Wagner tells the stories of those who mourn and continue to search for them. Today's forensic science can identify remains from mere traces, raising expectations for repatriation and forcing a new reckoning with the toll of America's most fraught war.

"... As shown by published reports, compared with the laws of war binding on the United States Government and on its citizens."--T.p.

Provides a detailed assessment of the scars of the Vietnam war in a collection of writings by members of the Vietnam generation that examines the effects of that war on American society

The fall of Saigon in 1975 signaled the end of America's longest war. Yet in many ways the conflict was far from over. Although the actual fighting ended, the struggle to find political justification and historical vindication for the Vietnam War still lingered in American consciousness. A plethora of images from America's first "televised war" has kept the conflict all too fresh in the memories of those who lived through it, while creating a confusing picture for a younger generation. The political process of attaching meaning to historical events has ultimately failed due to the lack of consensus--then and now--regarding events surrounding the Vietnam War. Reviewing the record of American politics, film, and television, this volume provides a brief overview of the war's appearance in American popular culture. It examines the ways in which this conflict has consistently resurfaced in social and political life, especially in the arena of contemporary world events such as the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan, the Gulf War and the 2004 presidential campaign. To this end, the work explores the contexts and uses of the Vietnam War as a recurring subject. The circumstances and symbolism used in the rhetoric of the political elite and the news media, including the New York Times, the Washington Post, Time, and Newsweek, are discussed. Emphasis is also placed on the role of film and television as the book examines movies such as The Deer Hunter and Apocalypse Now and TV series such as M*A*S*H. In weaving together the political and screen appearances of the Vietnam War, the book reexamines the influence of a major episode in American history.

Vietnam and America

A Short Narrative History

Bringing America's Missing Home from the Vietnam War

Nothing is Impossible

John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam

Diem's Final Failure

A Documentary History

America's War in Vietnam

The Definitive Account Many other authors have written about what they thought happened -- or thought should have happened -- in Vietnam, but it was Henry Kissinger who was there at the epicenter, involved in every decision from the long, frustrating negotiations with the North Vietnamese delegation to America's eventual extrication from the war. Now, for the first time, Kissinger gives us in a single volume an in-depth, inside view of the Vietnam War, personally collected, annotated, revised, and updated from his bestselling memoirs and his book Diplomacy. Here, Kissinger writes with firm, precise knowledge, supported by meticulous documentation that includes his own memoranda to and replies from President Nixon. He tells about the tragedy of Cambodia, the collateral negotiations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, the disagreements within the Nixon and Ford administrations, the details of all negotiations in which he was involved, the domestic unrest and protest in the States, and the day-to-day military to diplomatic realities of the war as it reached the White House. As compelling and exciting as Barbara Tuchman's The Guns of August, Ending the Vietnam War also reveals insights about the bigger-than-life personalities -- Johnson, Nixon, de Gaulle, Ho Chi Minh, Brezhnev -- who were caught up in a war that forever changed international relations. This is history on a grand scale, and a book of overwhelming importance to the public record.

In the early 1970s, as U.S. combat forces began to withdraw from Southeast Asia, South Vietnamese and Cambodian forces continued the fight against the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) and the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NLF), more commonly known as the Viet Cong. Despite the evacuation of its ground troops, the United States promised to materially support its allies' struggle against communist aggression. Over time, however, the American government drastically reduced its funding of the conflict, placing immense strain on the Cambodian and South Vietnamese armed forces, which were fighting well-supplied enemies. In Losing Vietnam, Major General Ira A. Hunt Jr. chronicles the efforts of U.S. military and State Department officials who argued that severe congressional budget reductions ultimately would lead to the defeat of both Cambodia and South Vietnam. Hunt details the catastrophic effects of reduced funding and of conducting "wars by budget." As deputy commander of the United States Support Activities Group Headquarters (USAAG) in Nakhon Phanom, Thailand, Hunt received all Southeast Asia operational reports, reconnaissance information, and electronic intercepts, placing him at the forefront of military intelligence and analysis in the area. He also met frequently with senior military leaders of Cambodia and South Vietnam, contacts who shared their insights and gave him personal accounts of the ground wars raging in the region. This detailed and fascinating work highlights how analytical studies provided to commanders and staff agencies improved decision making in military operations. By assessing allied capabilities and the strength of enemy operations, Hunt effectively demonstrates that America's lack of financial support and resolve doomed Cambodia and South Vietnam to defeat.

This controversial and timely book about the American experience in Vietnam provides the first full exploration of the perspectives of the North Vietnamese leadership before, during, and after the war. Herbert Y. Schandler offers unique insights into the mindsets of the North Vietnamese and their response to diplomatic and military actions of the Americans, laying out the full scale of the disastrous U.S. political and military misunderstandings of Vietnamese history and motivations. Including frank quotes from Vietnamese leaders, the book offers important new knowledge that allows us to learn invaluable lessons from the perspective of a victorious enemy. Unlike most military officers who served in Vietnam, Schandler is convinced the war was unwinnable, no matter how long America stayed the course or how many resources were devoted to it. He is remarkably qualified to make these judgments as an infantry commander during the Vietnam War, a Pentagon policymaker, and a scholar who taught at West Point and National Defense University. His extensive personal interviews with North Vietnamese are drawn from his many trips to Hanoi after the war. Schandler provides not only a definitive analysis of the American failure in Vietnam but a crucial foundation for exploring the potential for success in the current guerrilla wars the United States is fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Chronicles American involvement in Vietnam, from the 1950s through the 1970s, documenting strategic and tactical failures and reviewing the charges made against the American conduct of the war

The Making of Postcolonial Vietnam, 1919-1950

America's Vietnam War and Its French Connection

The Road to Vietnam

A Bright Shining Lie

From Anguish to Healing

The Influence of America's Most Controversial War on Everyday Life

Antiwarriors

America's Military Role in Vietnam

"Catton treats the Diem government on its own terms rather than as an appendage of American policy. Focusing on the decade from Dien Bien Phu to Diem's assassination in 1963, he examines the Vietnamese leader's nation-building and reform efforts - particularly his Strategic Hamlet Program, which sought to separate guerrilla insurgents from the peasantry and build grassroots support for his regime. Catton's evaluation of the collapse of that program offers fresh insights into both Diem's limitations as a leader and the ideological and organizational weaknesses of his government, while his assessment of the evolution of Washington's relations with Saigon provides new insight into America's growing involvement in the Vietnamese civil war."

Offering a controversial perspective on America's most painful war, the author proposes that Vietnam should have been fought, but with different tactics.

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

Covering many aspects of the Vietnam War that have not been addressed before, this book supplies new perspectives from academics as well as Vietnam veterans that explore how this key conflict of the 20th century has influenced everyday life and popular culture during the war as well as for the past 50 years. • Addresses an especially eventful time in American history with long-lasting consequences—a period that has parallels with more recent events involving military conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan • Provides coverage of Norman Lear, creator of the popular 1970s sitcom All In The Family, including information from a recent interview • Includes viewpoints from Vietnam combat veterans regarding how film and television portrayed the war they participated in and lived through • Supplies a chapter on the Vietnam veteran biker movement

The War That Couldn't Be Won

America in Vietnam

The Vietnam War in Popular Culture: The Influence of America's Most Controversial War on Everyday Life [2 volumes]

The Longue Durée of U. S. Literature and Empire

Embers of War

How America Left and South Vietnam Lost Its War

A History

America's Reconciliation with Vietnam

A collection of letters, poems, and petitions from the front, written mostly by infantrymen to their families and friends, evokes the mingled emotions of an intense longing for home, fear, hope, grief, and anger aroused by the Vietnam War. Reprint. 12,500 first printing.

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

Pulitzer-prize winning author David Halberstam's eyewitness account of the most critical political period of U.S. involvement in Vietnam—the Kennedy/Diem era—remains as fresh and stimulating today as when it was first published in 1965. In the introduction to this edition, historian Daniel J. Singal provides crucial background information that was unavailable when the book was written.

Chronicles the military career of Lt. Col. John Paul Vann, profiling his military and civilian roles in the Vietnam War

Losing Vietnam

Reassessing America's Final Years in Vietnam

Vietnam and Other American Fantasies

The Wounded Generation

Re-examining the Culture and History of a Generation

Dear America

America Coming to Terms: The Vietnam Legacy

The Elephant and the Tiger

Why did the USA become involved in Vietnam? What led US policy makers to become convinced that Vietnam posed a threat to American interests? In *The Road to Vietnam*, Pablo de Orellana traces the origins of the US-Vietnam War back to 1945-1948 and the diplomatic relations fostered in this period between the US, France and Vietnam, during the First Vietnam War that pitted imperial France against the anti-colonial Vietminh rebel alliance. With specific focus on the representation of the parties involved through the processes of diplomatic production, the book examines how the groundwork was laid for the US-Vietnam War of the 60's and 70's. Examining the France-Vietminh conflict through poststructuralist and postcolonial lenses, de Orellana reveals the processes by which the US and France built up the perception of Vietnam as a communist threat. Drawing on archival diplomatic texts, the representation of political identity between diplomatic actors is examined as a cause leading up to American involvement in the First Vietnam War, and will be sure to interest scholars in the fields of fields of diplomatic studies, international relations, diplomatic history and Cold War history.

Draws together diverse original sources on American involvement in Vietnam, including the private papers of presidents and other government and military officials, public speeches, debates, and articles

Drawing upon both archival research and his own military experiences in Vietnam, Willbanks focuses on military operations from 1969 through 1975. He begins by analyzing the events that led to a change in U.S. strategy in 1969 and the subsequent initiation of Vietnamization. He then critiques the implementation of that policy and the combat performance of the South Vietnamese army (ARVN), which finally collapsed in 1975.

Douglas Pike, an eminent authority on Southeast Asia and particularly on Vietnam, wrote: "Dr. Nguyen Anh Tuan is a highly respected economist and political thinker. Even perhaps for our purpose here, he is a man of great breadth of view, a philosopher in the true meaning of the word..." In *America Coming to Terms*, Dr. Nguyen Anh Tuan addresses himself to the central issue of the Vietnam War. This ambitious study seeks to place the U.S. involvement in Vietnam into the broader context of American and world history. The legacy of the Vietnam War remains a critical topic, particularly with the war in Iraq generating the specter of conflicting partisan politics in a deeply divided country. America's involvement in Vietnam was misunderstood at the time and is still misrepresented now. As the Iraq War often invites comparisons with the Vietnam War, a full understanding of the U.S. experience in Vietnam is essential. More importantly, lessons learned from Vietnam can be applied to Iraq at present as well as to any U.S. conflict in the future. *America Coming to Terms* will help the American public to better understand the real legacy of the Vietnam War. It will provide Americans - liberal as well as conservative, Democrat as well as Republican - with substantive reasons to be united and to be proud of America. Most importantly, it will meaningfully impact the writing of American history for future generations and change for the better the world's perception of the American people and of America. Steven Hayward, a most distinguished scholar wrote: "Revisionist historians two or three generations from now are likely to begin making the argument that the United States won the ultimate victory in the Vietnam War, and that it should be seen as the turning point in the Cold War..." In *America Coming to Terms*, Dr. Tuan set the record straight that - notwithstanding a number of mistakes that were committed - not only America won the Cold War but, ultimately, also won the Vietnam War.

America After Vietnam

A Reinterpretation of America's Most Disastrous Military Conflict

Imagining Vietnam and America

America and Vietnam

America's Vietnam

America, France, Britain, and the First Vietnam War

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

Vietnam's American War

WINNER OF THE PULITZER PRIZE Written with the style of a great novelist and the intrigue of a Cold War thriller, *Embers of War* is a landmark work that will forever change your understanding of how and why America went to war in Vietnam. Tapping newly accessible diplomatic archives in several nations, Fredrik Logevall traces the path that led two Western nations to tragically lose their way in the jungles of Southeast Asia. He brings to life the bloodiest battles of France's final years in Indochina-and shows how, from an early point, a succession of American leaders made disastrous policy choices that put America on its own collision course with history. An epic story of wasted opportunities and deadly miscalculations, *Embers of War* delves deep into the historical record to provide hard answers to the unanswered questions surrounding the demise of one Western power in Vietnam and the arrival of another. Eye-opening and compulsively readable, *Embers of War* is a gripping, heralded work that illuminates the hidden history of the French and American experiences in Vietnam. ONE OF THE MOST ACCLAIMED WORKS OF HISTORY IN RECENT YEARS Winner of the Francis Parkman Prize from the Society of American Historians · Winner of the American Library in Paris Book Award · Winner of the Council on Foreign Relations Arthur Ross Book Award · Finalist for the Cundill Prize in Historical Literature NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The Washington Post · The Christian Science Monitor · The Globe and Mail "A balanced, deeply researched history of how, as French colonial rule faltered, a succession of American leaders moved step by step down a road toward full-blown war."-Pulitzer Prize citation "This extraordinary work of modern history combines powerful narrative thrust, deep scholarly authority, and quiet interpretive confidence."-Francis Parkman Prize citation "A monumental history . . . a widely researched and eloquently written account of how the U.S. came to be involved in Vietnam . . . certainly the most comprehensive review of this period to date."-The Wall Street Journal "Superb . . . a product of formidable international research."-The Washington Post "Lucid and vivid . . . [a] definitive history."-San Francisco Chronicle "An essential work for those seeking to understand the worst foreign-policy adventure in American history . . . Even though readers know how the story ends-as with The Iliad-they will be as riveted by the tale as if they were hearing it for the first time."-The Christian Science Monitor

An overview of the Vietnam War, with an emphasis on its military campaigns and political issues.

"Examining works written in English and Vietnamese, this book maps a transnational, longue duree model for understanding the history of Vietnamese-American encounters and demonstrates how genre significantly shapes our perceptions of war, race, and empire"--

Today Vietnam is one of America's strongest international partners, with a thriving economy and a population that welcomes American visitors. How that relationship was formed is a twenty-year story of daring diplomacy and a careful thawing of tensions between the two countries after a lengthy war that cost nearly 60,000 American and more than two million Vietnamese lives. Ted Osius, former ambassador during the Obama administration, offers a vivid account, starting in the 1990s, of the various forms of diplomacy that made this reconciliation possible. He considers the leaders who put aside past traumas to work on creating a brighter future, including senators John McCain and John Kerry, two Vietnam veterans and ideological opponents who set aside their differences for a greater cause, and Pete Peterson-the former POW who became the first U.S. ambassador to a new Vietnam. Osius also draws upon his own experiences working first-hand with various Vietnamese leaders and traveling the country on bicycle to spotlight the ordinary Vietnamese people who have helped bring about their nation's extraordinary renaissance. With a foreword by former Secretary of State John Kerry, *Nothing Is Impossible* tells an inspiring story of how international diplomacy can create a better world.

The Afterlife of America's War in Vietnam

Ending the Vietnam War

How America Abandoned Southeast Asia

American Boys

What Remains

An American Generation and Its War

Vietnam

America, the Vietnam War, and the World

Examines the political history, military events, social impact, and long-term effects of the Vietnam War.

Publisher's description: "This book presents new perspectives on the Vietnam War, its global repercussions, and the role of this war in modern history. The volume reveals 'America's War' as an international event that reverberated all over the world: in domestic settings of numerous nation-states, combatants and non-combatants alike, as well as in transnational relations and alliance systems. The volume thereby covers a wide geographical range-from Berkeley and Berlin to Cambodia and Canberra. The essays address political, military, and diplomatic issues no less than cultural and intellectual consequences of 'Vietnam'. The authors also set the Vietnam War in comparison to other major conflicts in world history; they cover over three centuries, and develop general insights into the tragedies and trajectories of military conflicts as phenomena of modern societies in general. For the first time, 'America's War' is thus depicted as a truly global event whose origins and characteristics deserve an interdisciplinary treatment."

"The military events, the political and strategic contexts, and the social and cultural impact of the Vietnam War are all brought together into this single compelling and readable volume. As well as breadth and incisiveness, it has new things to say on the nature of the communist revolution and the way of war; the flaws in US strategy and tactics, and how these affected the soldier on the ground; and the legacy of the war for Vietnam and America alike."--BOOK JACKET.

On April 30, 1975, Saigon and the government of South Vietnam fell to the communist regime of North Vietnam, ending—for American military forces—exactly twenty-five year of courageous but unavailing struggle. This is not the story of how America became embroiled in a conflict in a small country half-way around the globe, nor of why our armed forces remained there so long after the futility of our efforts became obvious to many. It is the story of what went wrong there militarily, and why. The author is a professional soldier who experienced the Vietnam war in the field and in the highest command echelons. General Palmer's insights into the key events and decisions that shaped American's military role in Vietnam are uncommonly perceptive. America's most serious error, he believes, was committing its armed forces to a war in which neither political nor military goals were ever fully articulated by our civilian leaders. Our armed forces, lacking clear objectives, failed to develop an appropriate strategy, instead relinquishing the offensive to Hanoi. Yet an achievable strategy could have been devised, Palmer believes. Moreover, our South Vietnamese allies could have been bolstered by appropriate aid but were instead overwhelmed by the massive American military presence. Compounding these errors were the flawed civilian and military chains of command. The result was defeat for America and disaster for South Vietnam. General Palmer presents here an insider's history of the war and an astute critique of America's military strengths and successes as well as its weaknesses and failures.

America and the Vietnam War

Explaining America's Lost War

The Making of a Quagmire

The Conduct of the War in Vietnam by the Armed Forces of the United States as Shown by Published Reports, Compared with the Laws of War Binding on the United States Government and on Its Citizens

Abandoning Vietnam

Letters Home from Vietnam

Years of Trials and Lessons of Experience

Enduring Vietnam

It was 1969. War and protest rattled the nation while the troops marched on. The warships set sail. For coming-of-age American boys, death seemed one hill away. By then, nearly 300 of them were coming home in boxes each week. They were young men caught in a war machine, one of chance, circumstance, and misfortune. In a tragedy of just the same, lost in the turmoil of what would become America's most unpopular war, lies a story buried 1,100 fathoms deep in the blue waters off Vietnam. In the middle of a dark night off the coast of Vietnam on June 3, 1969, the USS Frank E. Evans is rammed by a ship ten times her size, sending her forward half to the bottom of the South China Sea and into oblivion. Seventy-four Americans are killed in this mysterious collision. Three brothers from a small town in Nebraska are gone, as is the son of a chief who barely survived. Only one body is ever found. The truth is confined to a footnote of the Vietnam War. Buried in obscurity even today, as the 74 names of those killed are not on the Vietnam Wall in Washington, D.C. In *American Boys*, journalist Louise Esola has uncovered and assembled a powerful rebuttal, putting the ship and her men in the time and place that was Vietnam. Groundbreaking and astonishing in scope and intimate details, *American Boys* is a story of heartbreak and perseverance. It's the story of a shattering injustice, of love and healing, and of a great generation of those who fought and lost yet vowed to never forget, though their nation has.

In this study of the encounter between Vietnam and the United States from 1919 to 1950, Mark Bradley fundamentally reconceptualizes the origins of the Cold War in Vietnam and the place of postcolonial Vietnam in the history of the twentieth century. Among the first Americans granted a visa to undertake research in Vietnam since the war, Bradley draws on newly available Vietnamese-language primary sources and interviews as well as archival materials from France, Great Britain, and the United States. Bradley uses these sources to reveal an imagined America that occupied a central place in Vietnamese political discourse, symbolizing the qualities that revolutionaries believed were critical for reshaping their society. American policymakers, he argues, articulated their own imagined Vietnam, a deprecating vision informed by the conviction that the country should be remade in America's image. Contrary to other historians, who focus on the Soviet-American rivalry and ignore the policies and perceptions of Vietnamese actors, Bradley contends that the global discourse and practices of colonialism, race, modernism, and postcolonial state-making were profoundly implicated in--and ultimately transcended--the dynamics of the Cold War in shaping Vietnamese-American relations.

The Vietnam War was one of the most heavily documented conflicts of the twentieth century. Although the events themselves recede further into history every year, the political and cultural changes the war brought about continue to resonate, even as a new generation of Americans grapples with its own divisive conflict. *America and the Vietnam War: Re-examining the Culture and History of a Generation* reconsiders the social and cultural aspects of the conflict that helped to fundamentally change the nation. With chapters written by subject area specialists, *America and the Vietnam War* takes on subjects such as women 's role in the war, the music and the films of the time, the Vietnamese perspective, race and the war, and veterans and post-traumatic stress disorder. Features include: chapter summaries timelines discussion questions guides to further reading a companion website with primary source documents and tools (such as music and movie playlists) for both instructors and students. Heavily illustrated and welcoming to students and scholars of this infamous and pivotal time, *America and the Vietnam War* is a perfect companion to any course on the Vietnam War Era.

The antiDVietnam War movement marked the first time in American history that record numbers marched and protested to an antiwar tune_on college campuses, in neighborhoods, and in Washington. Although it did not create enough pressure on decision-makers to end U.S. involvement in the war, the movement's impact was monumental. It served as a major constraint on the government's ability to escalate, played a significant role in President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision in 1968 not to seek another term, and was a factor in the Watergate affair that brought down President Richard Nixon. At last, the story of the entire antiwar movement from its advent to its dissolution is available in *Antiwarriors: The Vietnam War and the Battle for America's Hearts and Minds* . Author Melvin Small describes not only the origins and trajectory of the antiDVietnam War movement in America, but also focuses on the way it affected policy and public opinion and the way it in turn was affected by the government and the media, and, consequently, events in Southeast Asia. Leading this crusade were outspoken cultural rebels including Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, as passionate about the cause as the music that epitomizes the period. But in addition to radical protestors whose actions fueled intense media coverage, Small reveals that the anti-war movement included a diverse cast of ordinary citizens turned war dissenter: housewives, politicians, suburbanites, clergy members, and the elderly. The antiwar movement comes to life in this compelling new book that is sure to fascinate all those interested in the Vietnam War and the turbulent, tumultuous 1960s.