

## **MEMORANDUM FOR STUDENTS ENROLLED IN THE AMERICAN CULTURE OF WAR: A History of U.S. Military Forces from World War II to Operation Iraq Freedom**

### **SUBJECT: Course Syllabus, Spring Semester 2009**

**1. Introduction:** Welcome to the study of the history of U.S. Military Forces and Wars from World War II to the present. This syllabus delineates the scope of the course, the objectives, methodology, required books, grading procedures, written requirements, midterm and final examination and discussion questions, reading schedule, and other pertinent information.

**2. Scope of the Course:** This course is a study of the recent military history of the United States, 1945 to 2008. It places the “Cold War” and post Cold War periods in context of the traditional American practice of war. We will study and analyze American foreign and military policies, national and national-military strategies, strategic and operational doctrines, conventional and nuclear technological developments, leadership and organization of the national command structure, and numerous post war developments that emerged in the wake of World War II. In the post-war period, national policy changed in response to the Communist threat. The nation and its armed services adapted to the new demands of a bipolar, hostile world. Permanent readiness for war and the constant threat of nuclear war became part of American life, huge defense budgets were accepted as the norm, a military defense industry grew to greatly influence national military policy, and Congress took a more active role in national defense policies and budgets. The American economy became accustomed to large defense appropriations, and the American people became accustomed to being the most powerful nation on Earth responsible for maintain the status quo. During the Cold War, some Americans fought two major limited wars in Korea and Vietnam. It is argued that these wars represented a break from the traditional American practice of war. The causes and conduct of these wars will be studied and analyzed. In the post Cold War period the U.S. fought two wars in Iraq, and a number of smaller wars. Arguably these wars were fought to maintain the American Empire. These wars will be analyzed and discussed.

### **3. Course Objectives:**

a. General.

- (1) To educate students on historical methods and standards, and develop critical thinking.
- (2) To educate students on the theories and practice of war, and develop analytical skills.
- (3) To provide students with the language and fundamental concepts and principles of war, essential analytical tools.

- (4) To educate students on the American practice of war.
  - (5) To develop in students an understanding of the experience of war at the operational and tactical levels of war.
- b. Specific.
- (1) To educate students on the historiography of the Korean and Vietnam wars and Operations Desert Storm and Iraqi Freedom. To develop an understanding of the major historical arguments on the causes, conduct, and outcomes of the wars.
  - (2) To trace the advent and evolution of the "Cold War," and explain American and Soviet behavior during this period.
  - (3) To trace the American conduct of the Korean and Vietnam Wars by studying and analyzing each major operational phase of the wars, and each major shift in political objectives, strategic phases of the war.
  - (4) To develop an understanding of the national strategy and decision-making processes, the national command structure, and the leadership of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations.

**4. Methodology:** War is a cultural endeavor. While war is a part of human nature, the conduct of war is a function of culture. American defense, foreign, and domestic policies were a function of a dynamic decision making process that was greatly influenced by culture. Factors such as: the communist threat, nationalism, national budget, organizational structure of the national defense establishment, perceptions of the level of threat, the experience of World War II, technology, personalities, military traditions and doctrines, social and cultural norms, domestic politics, and other factors influenced to varying degrees the national decision making process. By analyzing the dynamic relationship between these and other factors in context of culture we will endeavor to make intelligible a complex period in American history—a period in which the threat of total war was ever present. Throughout this course we will ask whether a particular policy or decision represents change or continuity in the American practice and culture of war, and whether national strategy and national military strategy were effectively designed to achieve stated political objectives. In other words, was national strategy and national military strategy adequately designed and funded to achieve policy goals and political objectives in various parts of the world, or did American cultural tenets impede the ability of the United States to use its resources more effectively?

**5. Required Reading:**

John Cash, John Albright, and Allan Sandstrum, *Seven Firefights in Vietnam* (Washington DC: U.S. GPO, 1985).

Ralph Levering, Vladimir Pechatnov, Verena Botzeenhart-Viehe, and C. Earl Edmondson, *Debating the Origins of the Cold War: American and Russian Perspectives* (New York: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2002).

Adrian R. Lewis, *The American Culture of War* (New York: Routledge Press, 2007).

Matthew B. Ridgway, *The Korean War* (New York: A Da Capo Paperback, 1967).

Michael Gordon and General Bernard Trainor, *The Generals' War* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1995).

Michael Gordon and General Bernard Trainor, *Cobra II: The Inside Story of the Invasion and Occupation of Iraq* (NY: Pantheon Book, 2006).

## 6. Class and Reading Schedule:

Lesson	Date	Subject	Readings
1		What is History? Define the historian's task. What is Historiography? Clausewitz, Limited and Total War	Fundamental Concepts, syl Shy, Lewis, syl
2		American Practice of War National Decision Making The Advent of the Cold War	Lewis, Introduction, Ch: 1-4 Levering, American Perspectives Pechatnov, Russian Perspectives
3		US Army, Task Force Smith, The Decision to Intervene, Defend and Delay	Lewis Ch: 5 Ridgway, Ch: 1-3
4		The Pusan Perimeter, The Inchon Landing Crossing the Parallel, Chinese Intervention, U.S. Army Retreats	Lewis, Ch: 5-6 Ridgway, Ch: 4-10
5		Ridgway Takes Command, The Battle for Chipyong-ni, Stalmate Truman vs. MacArthur Negotiating While Fighting	Lewis, Ch: 6 Film
6		Eisenhower's Solution, The Lessons of Korea	All above
7		The Cold War, The 1950's, Eisenhower's Vision, Massive Retaliation vs. Flexible Response "The Iron Triangle" and Militarism	Lewis, Ch: 7 & 8

8	The Decision to Intervene, The Advisory Phase People's War	Lewis, Ch: 9 Film
9	Kennedy's Vision, Counter-insurgency, The Best and the Brightest	Lewis, Ch, 10 Film
10	Johnson's Vision, Americanization, Gulf of Tonkin	
<b>11</b>	<b>Midterm Examination</b>	
12	The Ia Drang Battle, Westmoreland's Doctrine, Army operations Air Operations, Naval Operations	Cash all
13	Escalation, Light at the end at the Tunnel, The Tet Offensive	Film  Film
14	Nixon's War Vietnamization and the Abrams Doctrine The Home Front	Lewis, Ch: 1 Westmoreland handout I Westmoreland handout II
15	Negotiating & Fighting, Peace with Dishonor, Kissinger's diplomacy	
16	Vietnam goes it alone Watergate	Lewis, Ch: 11 Film
17	Lessons of Vietnam Historiography, Explaining Defeat	Lewis, Ch: 12, Palmer handout. Lewis, Ch: 18, Discussion
18	The Post Vietnam War Malaise The Reagan Renewal	
19	New Technology and Doctrine, The End of the Cold War	
20.	Midterm Examination II	All the above
21	Operation Desert Shield	

Operation Desert Storm

22 Network Centric Warfare

23 The Terrorist Attack on 9/11  
The Bush Doctrine: Preemptive War

24 Operation Enduring Freedom: Afghanistan

25 Operation Iraqi Freedom I: The Conventional War

26 Operation Iraqi Freedom II: The Insurgency War

27 The Obama Withdrawal Plan and Reality

28 The American Empire:

29 The End of the American Century?

30 Review

**7. Grading:**

Midterm Exam.....	20%
Midterm Exam.....	20%
Paper.....	20%
Final Exam.....	40%

Note: Graduate Students will produce a paper on the historiography of a specific event. The paper will be based on a minimum of five books. The topic and books require the approval of the instructor. Graduate Student papers will be worth 40% of their grade, the final exam 20%. Papers will not exceed 20 pages, 3 to 4 pages per book.

**8. Disability Accommodation:** Any person with special circumstances covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act should register with the Office of Disability Accommodation (ODA), and also inform the instructor of this class. Reasonable adjustments will be made to accommodate the special needs of students with disabilities where such adjustments are necessary to provide equality of educational access. Students who have registered with the ODA should make an appointment to discuss their disabilities accommodation requests with the instructor. The Department of History A.D.A. Liaison is Professor is\_\_\_\_\_.

**9. Plagiarism:** Students are responsible for their own work. To plagiarize is to "steal and pass off as one's own the ideas and words of another." Plagiarism is against University of Kansas policies for students. Students that plagiarize automatically receive a failing grade, "F," for entire course. An account of the misconduct and the professor's actions will be forwarded to the university for review and consideration for additional actions. Students are responsible for the proper

documentation of their work, to include quotation marks, footnotes, endnotes, and other forms of documentation. Students with questions regarding the proper procedures for documentation will make an appointment to see the professor or his teaching assistant.

**10. Paper Requirement:** Each student will write an eight-to-ten-page historiography paper based on two books that address the same subject. Students will select from the list of books at Annex A and B. **Books from the required reading list cannot be used.** Students will delineate the author's thesis, how they go about proving their thesis, and the flaws in analyses or sources used. Students are required to think critically, and to challenge the author's arguments. Students may examine book reviews, and use the books required for this course to analyze arguments. **Papers are due in class on \_\_\_\_\_.** **Papers will not be accepted after class.** See annex A for recommendations on writing your paper.

**11. Office Hours:** Attendance is mandatory. Students must also attend a discussion session. My office is in Strong Hall, 308. Office hours are immediately following class 2 to 3 PM. Email: [arl0008@ku.edu](mailto:arl0008@ku.edu). Students are required to see their GTA for issues and questions involving the content of the course, before seeing me. The syllabus, Fundamental Terms and Concepts, and other information pertinent to this course can be found at [www.routledge.com/textbooks/9780415979757](http://www.routledge.com/textbooks/9780415979757).

ADRIAN R. LEWIS  
Professor  
Department of History  
University of Kansas

**Annex A: Paper Requirements**

**Annex B: History and War Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions**

**Annex C: The Korean War. Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions**

**Annex D: The Vietnam War Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions**

**Annex E: Bibliography**

**Annex F: Chronology of the Korean War**

**Annex G: Chronology of the Vietnam War:**

**Annex H: Fundamental Concepts**

**Annex I: John Shy, "The American Military Experience"**

**Annex J: Lewis, "The Causes of War"**

**Annex K: Cooper, "The Day It Became the Longest War"**

**Annex L: Westmoreland, "As I saw it and now see it"**

**Annex A, Paper Requirements:**

1. Read the *entire* book. Delineate the author's thesis, and explain how he/she made his/her argument. Read the introduction, preface, acknowledgements, table of contents, and last chapter first. Then, read the entire book. Know the name of the author, and the titles of his/her other publications. Knowing something about the author tells you something about his/her work.
2. Delineate the author's thesis on the first page in the first one or two paragraphs.
3. Determine the historical method the author employs to make his/her argument, and assess the effectiveness of that method. For example, to explain the outcome of war an author can argue: a great man theory of history, a resource abundance theory, a technological theory, a social/cultural theory, and so on.
4. Analyze and assess the sources used by the author to make his/her argument. Determine whether the author used all the available sources, whether he/she found new, unused sources, and examine the validity of the sources.
5. Utilize the spell check, grammar check, and footnote or end note functions on your computer.
6. Double space papers, use one inch margins, and use paragraphs and complete sentences. Papers will not exceed *ten* pages, and each page will be numbered.
7. Have someone else read your paper before you turn it in for grading. Ask your reader to look for mistakes, awkward constructions, and statements that amount to nonsense. Ask your reader: what is the thesis of the book? What methodology did the author employ? What sources did he/she use?
8. Avoid redundancy, and do not write a book narrative.
9. Papers will be turned in at the date and time specified in the syllabus. Papers will not be accepted after class.
10. Students will do their own work, and seek assistance from GTAs as needed. Do not wait until the day before the paper is due to ask for assistance.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Annex B: History and War Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions:**

1. What is history? Define history. What is the historian's task? What is historiography? Is history a science? Is history an art? Explain. Delineate the major problems in writing history. What does an understanding of history and historiography tell us about humanity about ourselves? Who are the authors of the books used in this class? Given their backgrounds what problems might they have in writing an accurate narrative, and explanation for events?
2. What is war? What are the causes of war? Is man by nature warlike? Is it possible to end war? What is Hobbes' thesis on human nature? Do you agree or disagree with his thesis? What is Rousseau's thesis on human nature? Do you agree or disagree with his thesis?
3. Who was Carl von Clausewitz? Delineate the five tenets of Clausewitz. Explain his concept of the total and limited war? World War II was the most total war in human history. Why? Explain Clausewitz' thesis of the "remarkable trinity." According to Clausewitz how do you win a war? Explain Clausewitz' thesis on "friction," "the center of gravity," and the "culmination point." Explain Clausewitz discussion on the levels of war.
4. What is policy? What are political objectives? What is strategy? How are policy and strategy related?
5. What is doctrine? What is the relationship between technology and doctrine? What were the most significant technological and doctrinal developments in the conduct of war in the twentieth century? How does doctrine influence strategy?
6. Trace the evolution of military technology from the Civil War to World War II. Using technology explain the outcome of the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. How did technological developments influence the conduct and outcome of the war?
7. How did the relationship between technology and doctrine change after World War II? Why?
8. What are "Joint Operations?" What are "Combined Operations?" Delineate the problems involved in conducting joint and combined operations.
10. Who was the father of modern strategic bombing doctrine? What exactly was his thesis on the role of the bomber in modern warfare? How did the British, Americans incorporate air doctrine into their practices of war? Why did the British and Americans adopt strategic bombing doctrine, and why did the Germans fail to adopt it? Which air doctrine was most effective? Why?
11. Who was the father of modern naval warfare doctrine? What was thesis on naval power? Is it still valid today? If so, why? If not, why?
12. Who are John Shy and Edward Coffman? What are their theses on the American way of war? Characterize and describe the traditional American Way of War. How did the American way of war influence the U.S. conduct in the post-World War II period?
13. What is a state? What is a nation? Can a state fight total war? Can a nation fight total war?
14. What resources are required to achieve "superpower" status? What makes the United States a superpower? What made the Soviet Union a superpower?

15. Civilian control of the military is a major tenet of the American, constitutional democracy. How did the founding fathers seek to insure civilian control of the armed forces? Are the measures they put into place still operative today? What changes have taken place to strengthen the system of civilian control? What are the repercussions of these changes? Does the system impede the ability of the United States to successfully fight war?

**Identify and State the Significance of the Following Terms**

Strategy	President of the United States
Doctrine	Congress of the United States
Policy	Secretary of State
Generalship	Secretary of Defense
Combat Power	The Joint Chiefs of Staff
Center of Gravity	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Joint Operations	Carl von Clausewitz
Combined Operations	Alfred Thayer Mahan
The American Way of War	Giulio Douhet
The levels of War	<i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>
<i>Command of the Air</i>	<i>On War</i>
“The Iron Triangle”	The Military Industrial Complex
The National Security Act of 1947 and Amendment of 1949	
The National Command Structure	
National Strategy	
National Military Strategy	
The National Security Council	
Limited War and Total War	
The Trinity of War	
CIA	

**Annex C: The Korean War Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions:**

1. What was the "Cold War?" Describe and characterize the Cold War? Chronologically delineate the events that led to the Cold War. What are the major arguments on the causes of the Cold War? Which argument do you believe is most accurate? Why? Is the Cold War over? If so, when did it end?
2. It is argued that nuclear technology revolutionized war. Did it? If so, how? Describe and characterize this revolution in warfare. How did the revolution in warfare influence the conduct of war in Korea and Vietnam?
3. Who was George Kennan, and what was the "Policy of Containment? What was the "Truman Doctrine?"
4. When and why was Korea divided into two states? Korea's geographic location and circumstances is of strategic significance why?
5. Why did North Korea invade South Korea? Delineate the various arguments on the causes of the Korean War.
6. Why did the United States intervene in the Korean War?
7. What was the condition of the United States Army at the start of the Korean War? Explain why the Army was in this condition.
8. What was the condition of the U.S. Eighth Army in 1949? Explain why the Eighth Army was in this condition. What was the organization of the U.S. Army?
9. Divide the Korean War into phases using national, strategic objectives as the criteria. Explain the thinking behind each transition in strategy.
10. Divide the Korean War into phases using major ground operations as criteria. Explain the thinking behind each operational transition.
11. Who is General Douglas MacArthur? What was his plan for saving Korea?
12. What was Task Force Smith? What was the mission of the Task Force? Was this a valid mission? Did the Task Force achieve its objective? What happened to Task Force Smith?
13. What was the significance of the Port of Pusan to the U.S. war effort? What was MacArthur's strategy for retaining control of the Port of Pusan?
14. Who was General Walton Walker? How did he fight the battle for the Port of Pusan?
15. What type of maneuver was the Inchon landing operation? What was the significance of the operation? Delineate the view of those opposed to conducting the Inchon operation. Delineate the

view of those in favor of conducting the operation. Given your knowledge and understanding of operations and tactics do you agree with those in favor of the operation, or those opposed to it?

16. Why did United Nation forces cross the 38th parallel? Was this decision in concert with the stated political goals of the United States and United Nations?

17. Define the following terms: pursuit, unity of command, interior line, strategic consumption, economy of force, mass, objective, surprise, limited war, and attrition.

18. Who was Omar Bradley? What role did he play in the Korean War? Was this role in concert with the rank and position he held?

19. Why did the Chinese Volunteer Army intervene in the Korean War? Did the Chinese fight a limited or total war? Explain your answer.

20. Characterize the Chinese conduct of war. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Chinese army? How did the Chinese Volunteer Army defeat the United States Army in November of 1950?

21. Why were the United States and United Nations surprised by the Chinese invasion? Explain this intelligence failure.

22. Who was General Matthew B. Ridgway? How did General Ridgway reverse the situation in Korea?

23. Why did Truman relieve General MacArthur? Do you agree or disagree with his decision?

24. Why did the United States and United Nations decide to halt the advance of the United Nations forces in the spring of 1951? What were the repercussions of this decision? Do you believe this was the best decision given the circumstances? Explain your answer.

25. Characterize the Chinese defense at the 38th parallel in late 1951. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Chinese defenses? Characterize the American defense at the 38th parallel in late 1951. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the American defense? How were these defenses reflections of the societies that produced them?

26. How did Eisenhower bring the war in Korea to an end? Why was Truman unable to bring the war to an end?

27. What lesson did Ridgway learn from the Korean War? What lessons did Eisenhower learn from the Korean War?

28. As a strategic commander analyze the geographic factors involved in the war in Korea. Why did Omar Bradley, Chairman of the JCS argue against the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula?

29. As an operational commander analyze the terrain on the Korean Peninsula. How does this terrain influence the conduct of operations? As a strategic commander analyze the geography of the Korean Peninsula. How does this geographic region influence the American conduct of war? How

30. Why was the Korean War so unpopular in the United States? Why did support of the American people deteriorate throughout the war? Why was Truman incapable of bring the war to an end?

31. Explain the outcome of the Korean War? Did the United States win or lose the Korean War? Delineate both arguments. Which argument do you believe is most accurate?

32. Was the Korean War a limited or total war? Consider the war from the perspective of North and South Korea, from the perspective of China, and from the perspective of the United States and the Soviet Union.

33. Define victory in the nuclear age. Characterize the dilemma facing the American people in the age of nuclear war. With the end of the "Cold War" will America return to its traditional approach to war? Explain your answer.

34. What was Eisenhower's military policy and strategic doctrine? What was the thinking behind them? How did Eisenhower plan to defend the U.S. and its interests? What was the argument against his strategic vision? What do you think? Assess Eisenhower's performance in regard to national defense.

35. The 1947 National Security Act (along with the 1949 Amendments) created the organizational command structure for the United States during the period of the Cold War. Describe this system. What did it create? What did it fail to create? What were its strengths and weaknesses? How did it function. Did the system work effectively during the Korean War? Explain your answer.

**Identify and state the significance of the following terms related to the Korean War and Cold War:**

Pusan	Occupation forces
Inchon	J. Lawton Collins
Eighth Army	23rd Infantry
Task Force Smith	Chipyong-Ni
Walton Walker	Bloody Ridge
Douglas MacArthur	Heartbreak Ridge
Chosin	Dean Acheson
38th Parallel	Atomic Age
Matthew B. Ridgway	Chou En-Lai
Omar Bradley	Gen. William F. Dean
Eisenhower	ROK Army
CCF	Kaesong
Policy of Containment	George Kennan
Kim Il Sung	Turning movement
Syngman Rhee	Indian fighting
United Nations	KMAG

Limited war	NKPA
Panmunjom	Koje Island
Maxwell Taylor	Truman Doctrine
X Corps	24th Infantry
Admiral Turner Joy	Brainwashing
Yalu	T 34
Cold War:	
Revolution in warfare	Flexible Response
Defense Intellectuals	NSC 68
Khrushchev	The New Look
U-2	Massive Retaliation
TRIAD	SAC
The Bomber Gap	Berlin Blockade
The Missile Gap	Bernard Brodie
Sputnik	Paul Nitze
Pentomic Division	J. Robert Oppenheimer
John Foster Dulles	Suez Crisis, 1956
USS Enterprise	Quemoy-Matso Crisis, 1954
MIRV	MAD, SALT
The Cuban Missile Crisis	

**Annex D: The Vietnam War Discussion, Study, and Examination Questions:**

1. Why did the United States lose the Vietnam War? Delineate the four major types of explanations for America's defeat. Which explanation do you believe is most accurate? Why?

2. Why was the Vietnam War so incomprehensible to most Americans? How did the Johnson Administration approach the Vietnam War in regards to the American people? Why did he use this approach? What were the results of this approach? Was Johnson's approach in keeping with the American way of war?

3. Why was the United States in Vietnam? Delineate three arguments that explain how the United States became involved in the Vietnam War. Which explanation do you believe is most accurate? Why?

4. Who is Robert S. McNamara? How did he plan to win the war in Vietnam?

5. Clausewitz noted that there are three ways to lose a war. What are they? Explain the concept of center of gravity. What do you believe was the center of gravity in the North Vietnamese war against the United States? Explain your answer. What do you believe was the center of gravity in the American war against the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong (NLF) in South Vietnam? Explain your answer.

6. Who is Harry Summer? What is his argument on the causes of American defeat and North Vietnamese victory in the Vietnam War? Do you agree or disagree with his argument? Explain.

7. Who is U.S.G. Sharp? What is his argument on the causes of American defeat and North Vietnamese victory in the Vietnam War? Do you agree or disagree with his argument? Explain.

8. Who is General Westmoreland? What is his argument on the causes of American defeat and North Vietnamese victory in the Vietnam War?

9. Who is George Herring? What is his argument on the causes of American defeat and Vietnamese victory in the Vietnam War? Do you agree or disagree with his argument? Explain.

10. Who is Richard Gabriel? What is his argument on the causes of American defeat and Vietnamese victory in the Vietnam War? Do you agree or disagree with his argument? Explain.

11. Who is Vo Nguyen Giap? What is his argument on the causes of American defeat and North Vietnamese victory in the Vietnam War? Do you agree or disagree with his argument? Explain.

12. Who is Frances Fitzgerald? What is his argument on the causes of American defeat and North Vietnamese victory in the Vietnam War? Do you agree or disagree with his argument? Explain.

13. Divide the American war in Vietnam into phases based on major changes or transitions in American strategy. Characterize each phase, and explain why the changes and transitions took place.

14. Characterize the Vietnam War during the (Advisory, Americanization, and/or Vietnamization) phase. What was the war like for the soldiers and marines who fought the ground war? What was the war like for the Navy and Air Force pilots who fought the war in air?

1532. Who is Frances Fitzgerald? What is her argument as to why the United States lost the Vietnam War? Do you agree or disagree with her thesis? Explain your answer.

. What was the strategic doctrine of the United States in the 1960s? What was theater doctrine and strategy of the United States for the conduct of the war in Vietnam under the (Kennedy, Johnson, and/or Nixon) Administrations? Assess the strategy of each President. Why did they fail to achieve America's political objectives?

16. Who is Vo Nguyen Giap? What was his strategy for the conduct of the war against the United States and Republic of Vietnam? What were the sources of his strategic thought?

17. Describe and explain the Mao Tse Tung strategy of the "People's War." What are the strengths and weaknesses of this strategy? Could the United States employ such a strategy? Why, or why not?

18. What were the American foreign policy objectives in Vietnam? Did those objectives reflect America's security needs, and interest? Explain your answer.

19. What was Eisenhower's strategic doctrine in the 1950s? What was Eisenhower's strategy for the war in Vietnam? Why did that strategy fail to achieve his political objectives?

20. Why did President Johnson decide to Americanize the war in Vietnam? What steps did he take to get American forces in combat? Who is George Ball, and what was his assessment of the Americanization of the war? What is your assessment of the way the United States went to war in Vietnam?

21. What was Westmoreland's operational strategy for the conduct of the ground war in Vietnam? What was his operational doctrine for the conduct of the war? What were the problems with his operational approach to the war? Did the operations conducted under Westmoreland's command have the potential to achieve America's strategic objectives? Explain your answer.

22. What were the objectives of the strategic bombing campaign, "Operation Rolling Thunder," against the North Vietnam? Did the campaign achieve its objectives? Explain your answer.

23. Define the term "unity of command." Did the United States follow this principle of war in Vietnam? What are the potential consequences for violating this principle of war?

24. What influence did the legacy of French colonial rule have on the people of South Vietnam, and North Vietnam? How did this legacy affect the American war?

25. What influence did the ubiquitous helicopter have on America's conduct of the war? Was the helicopter a tactical, operational, or strategic system?

26. Characterize American tactics from 1965 to 1968, and from 1969 to 1972. Were these tactics effective? Why was there a change in tactics in 1969?

27. Assess the performance of the ARVN. How did ARVN units perform in combat against the Viet Cong and PAVN? What motivated the officer corps of the ARVN? Under what criteria were officers promoted? What motivated the individual soldier? Given your analysis explain why the combat effectiveness of the ARVN was considerably below that of the PAVN?

28. Why did the ARVN collapse so quickly after the withdrawal of the Armed Forces of the United States in 1972?

29. Characterize the Vietcong. What motivated them? How were they organized? How did they operate? How were they equipped? Under what command structure did they operate? What were their strengths and weaknesses? Were they successful? If so, why?

33. Assess the performance of the government of South Vietnam in its goal to become a free, independent, democratic, capitalist nation state. Were the actions of the government in accordance with the goals delineated? Why or why not? Were the goals of the government of South Vietnam and those of the United States in accord, if so, in what way, if not, in what way?

34. Were the strategies of the government of South Vietnam synchronized and coordinated with American strategies? Explain your answer.

35. Characterize the geography and terrain of South Vietnam. How did this influence the conduct of the war? What was the ethnic composition of South Vietnam? What influence did the ethnic make-up of Vietnamese society have on the war?

36. What was the Tet Offensive? Was it successful, if so, in what way? What role did the media play? Was the media the decisive element? Explain your answer.

37. Characterize the "American Way of War." On what experiences is the American way of war based? Did the United States conduct the war in Vietnam in accordance with the traditional American way of war? Compare and contrast America's conduct of the Vietnam War with the traditional American approach to war. How do you account for the differences?

38. What was the mission of the U.S. Army in Vietnam? How did this mission differ from that of previous wars? What experience did the United States have in carrying out the missions given it in Vietnam?

39. What were the lessons of the Vietnam War? Are those lessons still valid? What did the war achieve?

**Identify the following terms and state the significance:**

Viet Cong (VC)	"The other war"
PAVN	"Search and Destroy"
NLF	Tet Offensive

ARVN	Ngo Dinh Diem
MAAG	MACV
ROK Army	Harry S. Truman
Westmoreland	Eisenhower
helicopter	Maxwell Taylor
My Lai	John F. Kennedy
Ia Drang	"The Hearts and Minds"
Robert S. McNamara	U.C. Berkeley
Walt Rostow	Kent State
Cold War	Communism
Nation Building	Nationalism
Insurgency	Counter-insurgency
Special Forces	Guerrilla War
Americanization	Vietnamization
Ho Chi Minh	Lyndon B. Johnson
Richard M. Nixon	Nguyen Van Thieu
AK-47, M 16	Revolutionary war
Civil war	Conventional war
Dean Rusk	Creighton W. Abrams
B 52	Enclave strategy
Vo Nguyen Giap	"Flexible Response"
Strategic doctrine	Strategic Hamlet Program
Jane Fonda	Operation Phoenix
Watergate 1973-1975	Democratic convention, 1968
Henry Kissinger	"The Best and the Brightest"
Harold K. Johnson	Earle G. Wheeler
Frederick Weyand	"Rolling Thunder" Operation
People's War	Pacification
Napalm	Henry Cabot Lodge
Khe Sanh	JCS
Hue	Gulf of Tonkin Incident
Geneva Conference, 1954	Careerism vs. Professionalism
Gen. Wallace Greene	Nguyen Cao Ky
Attrition	Admiral David Lamar McDonald
Curtis LeMay	McGeorge Bundy
John P McConnell	Ulysses S. Sharp
Andrew Goodpaster	Harold D. Moore
Paris Peace Talks	War Powers Act
"Graduated Response"	CAP
George Ball	

## **Annex E: Bibliography**

### **The Cold War**

Acheson, Dean. *Present at the Creation: My Years in the State Department*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1969.

Aliano, Richard A. *American Defense Policy from Eisenhower to Kennedy*. Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1975.

Amstutz, Bruce J. *Afghanistan: The First Five Years of Soviet Occupation*. Washington, DC: National Defense University, 1986.

Barlow, Jeffrey G. *Revolt of the Admirals: The Fight for Naval Aviation, 1945-1950*. Washington: Naval Historical Center, 1994.

Bacevich, Andrew J. *The Pentomic Era: The U.S. Army Between Korea and Vietnam*. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, 1986.

Beschloss, Michael R. and Strobe Talbott. *At the Highest Level: The Inside Story of the End of the Cold War*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1993.

Boyle, Peter G. *Eisenhower: Profiles in Power*. New York: Pearson Longman, 2005.

Condit, Doris M. *History of the Office of the Secretary of Defense: The Test of War 1950-1953*. Washington D.C.: Historical Office, Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1988.

Deibel, Terry L. and John Lewis Gaddis, edited. *Containment: Concept and Policy*, Volumes 1 & 2. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, 1986.

Dickson, Paul. *Sputnik: The Shock of the Century*. New York: Walker, 2001.

Dockrill, Saki. *Eisenhower's New Look National Security Policy, 1953-61*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996.

Gaddis, John Lewis. *Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security Policy*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1982.

------. *The United States and the End of the Cold War: Implications, Reconsiderations, Provocations*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992.

------. *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Gavin, James M., Lieutenant General U.S. Army. *War and Peace in the Space Age*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1958.

------. *Crisis Now*. New York: Random House, 1968.

Geelhoed, Bruce E. *Charles E. Wilson and Controversy at the Pentagon, 1953 to 1957*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1979.

Inglis, Fred. *The Cruel Peace: Everyday Life in the Cold War*. New York: Harper Collins, 1991.

Jian, Chen. *Mao's China and the Cold War*. University of North Carolina Press, 2000.

Kahn, Herman. *On Thermonuclear War*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1961.

Kennan, George F. *Memoirs 1925-1950*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1967.

------. *Russia and the West under Lenin and Stalin*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1960.

Kolodziej, Edward A. *The Uncommon Defense and Congress, 1945-1963*. Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1966.

Lafeber, Walter. *America, Russia and the Cold War, 1945-2002*, tenth edition. Boston: McGraw Hill, 2002.

Levering, Ralph B., Vladimir O. Pechatnov, Verena Botzenhart-Viehe, and C. Earl Edmondson. *Debating the Origins of the Cold War: American and Russian Perspectives*. New York: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2002.

Lewis, Adrian R. *The American Culture of War: The History of U.S. Military Force from World War II to Operation Iraqi Freedom*. London: Routledge Press, 2007.

MacGregor, Morris J. Jr. *Integration of the Armed Forces 1940-1965*. Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1985.

Mataxis, Theodore C., Colonel U.S. Army and Seymour L. Goldberg, Lieutenant Colonel U.S. Army. *Nuclear Tactics: Weapons, and Firepower in the Pentomic Division, Battle Group, and Company*. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: The Military Service Publishing Co., 1958.

May, Ernest R. *American Cold War Strategy: Interpreting NSC 68*. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 1993.

Mayer, Michael S, edited. *The Eisenhower Presidency and the 1950s*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1998.

Rearden, Steven L. *History of the Office of the Secretary of Defense: The Formative Years 1947-1950*, Volume I. Washington, D.C.: Historical Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1984.

Rees, David. *The Age of Containment: The Cold War*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1967.

Ridgway, Matthew B., General U.S. Army. *Soldier: The Memoirs of Matthew B. Ridgway*. New York: Harper and Brother, 1956.

Rose, John P. *The Evolution of U.S. Army Nuclear Doctrine, 1945-1980*. Colorado: Westview Press, 1980.

Schrecker, Ellen. *The Age of McCarthyism: A Brief History with Documents*, Second Edition. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's 2002.

Schweizer, Peter. *Reagan's War: The Epic Story of His Forty-Year Struggle and Final Triumph Over Communism*. New York: Doubleday, 2002.

Spanier, John. *American Foreign Policy Since World War II*. Washington DC: Congressional Quarterly, 1992.

Taubman, William. *Stalin's American Policy*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1982.

Taylor, Maxwell D., General U.S. Army. *The Uncertain Trumpet*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1959.

------. *Responsibility and Response*. New York: Harper and Row, 1967.

------. *Swords and Plowshares*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1972.

Truman, Harry S. *Memoirs of Harry S. Truman 1946-52: Years of Trial and Hope*, Volume II. New York: A Da Capo Paperback, 1956.

Wolk, Herman S. *Planning and Organizing in Postwar Air Force 1943-1947*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Air Force History, 1984.

### **The Korean War**

Acheson, Dean. *The Korean War*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1971.

Aguirre, Emilio. *We'll Be Home By Christmas: A True Story of the Marines in the Korean War*. New York: Greenwich Book Publishers, 1959.

Alexander, Bevin. *The First War We Lost*. New York: Hippocrene, 1986.

Alexander, Joseph H., Colonel USMC. *Battle of the Barricades: U.S. Marines in the Recapture of Seoul*. Washington D.C.: Historical Division, HQMC, 2000.

Appleman, Roy. *South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu, The United States Army in the Korean War*. Washington DC: US GPO, 1961. Volume II of the official history of the US Army in the Korean War.

------. *East of Chosin: Entrapment and Breakout in Korea, 1950*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1987.

------. *Disaster in Korea: The Chinese Confront MacArthur*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1989.

------. *Escaping the Trap: The US Army X Corps in Northeast Korea, 1950*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990.

------. *Ridgway Duels for Korea*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990.

Baldwin, Frank, ed. *Without Parallel: The American-Korean Relationship Since 1945*. New York: Random House, 1973.

Ballenger, Lee. *U.S. Marines in Korea: 1952 The Outpost War*, Vol. 1. Washington D.C.: Brassey's, 2000.

------. *U.S. Marines in Korea: 1953: The Final Crucible*, Vol. 2. Washington D.C.: Brassey's 2001.

Bateman, Robert, *No Gun Ri: A Military History of the Korean War Incident* (2002)

Bercuson, David J., *Blood on the Hills: The Canadian Army in the Korean War* (2002).

Berebitsky, William. *A Very Long Weekend: The Army National Guard in Korea*. Shippensburg, Pa: White Mane, 1996.

Blair, Clay. *The Forgotten War: America in Korea 1950-1953*. New York: Timesbooks, 1987.

Bowers, William T., William M. Hammond, and George L. MacGarrigle. *Black Soldier White Army: The 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment in Korea*. Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1996.

Bradey, James. *The Coldest War*. New York: Orion Books, 1990.

Bradley, Omar N. and Clay Blair. *A General's Life*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1983.

Brown, Ronald J., Colonel USMC. *Counter Offensive: U.S. Marines from Pohang to No Name Line*. Washington D.C.: Historical Division, HQMC, 2001.

Brune, Lester and Robin Higham, eds. *The Korean War: Handbook of the Literature and Research*. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 1994.

Bussey, Charles M., Lieutenant Colonel U.S. Army. *Firefight at Yechon: Courage and Racism in the Korean War* (New York: Brassey's, 1991).

Cagle, Malcom W. and Frank A. Manson. *The Sea War in Korea*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1957.

Chace, James. *The Secretary of State Who Created the American World*.

Chapin, John C., Captain USMC. *Fire Brigade: The U.S. Marines in the Pusan Perimeter*. Washington D.C.: Historical Division, HQMC, 2000.

Collins, J. Lawton. *War in Peacetime: The History and Lessons of Korea*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969.

Condit, Doris M. *History of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Volume II, The Test of War*. Washington DC: US GPO, 1988.

Conrad, Crane. *American Airpower Strategy in Korea 1950-1953*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2000.

Condit, Doris M. *History of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, The Test of War 1950-1953, Vol. II*. Washington D.C.: US GPO, 1988.

Condon, John P., Major General USMC. *Corsairs to Panthers: U.S. Marine Aviation in Korea*. Washington D.C.: Historical Branch, HQMC, 2000.

Cowdrey, Alfred E. *The Medic's War*. Washington DC: US GPO, 1987. Part of the official history of the US Army in Korea.

Cummings, Bruce and Jon Halliday. *The Unknown War: Korea*. New York: Pantheon, 1988.

Cummings, Bruce. *Korea's Place in the Sun: A Modern History*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1997.

----- . *The Origins of the Korean War, Volume I, Liberation and the Emergence of Separate Regimes*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981; and Volume II, *The Roaring of the Cataract*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1990.

----- . ed. *Child of Conflict: The Korean-American Relationship, 1943-1953*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1983.

Dille, John. *Substitute for Victory*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1954.

Donnelly, Ralph W., Gabriel M. Neufeld, and Carolyn A. Tyson. *A Chronology of the United States Marine Corps, 1947-1964*. Washington D.C.: Historical Division, HQMC, 1971.

Eckert, Carter J., et al. *Korea: Old and New: A History*. Seoul: Il-chokak, 1990.

Ent, Uzal E., Brigadier General U.S. Army. *Fighting to the Brink: Defense of the Pusan Perimeter*. Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1996.

Fehrenbach, T. R. *This Kind of War: A Study in Unpreparedness*. New York: MacMillan Co, 1990.

Field, James A. Jr. *History of United States Naval Operations Korea*. Washington DC: US GPO, 1962. The one-volume official history of the US Navy in Korea.

Foot, Rosemary. *The Wrong War: American Policy and the Dimensions of the Korean Conflict, 1950-1953*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1985.

------. *A Substitute for Victory: The Politics of Peacemaking at the Korean Armistice Talks*. NY: 1990.

Futrell, Robert F. *The United States Air Force in Korea 1950-1953*, Revised Edition. Washington DC: Office of Air Force History, 1983.

George, Alexander L. *The Chinese Communist Army in Action: The Korean War and Its Aftermath*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1967.

Giusti, Ernest H. *Mobilization of the Marine Corps Reserve in the Korean Conflict*. Washington D.C.: Historical Branch, HQMC, 1951.

Gole, Henry G., Colonel U.S. Army. "Combat in Korea: Reflections by a Once Young Soldier." Unpublished paper.

Goncharov, Sergei N., John W. Lewis, and Xue Litai. *Uncertain Partners: Stalin, Mao, and the Korean War*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1993.

Goodman, Allan E., edited. *Negotiating While Fighting: The Diary of Admiral C. Turner Joy at the Korean Armistice Conference*. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institute, 1978.

Goulden, Joseph C. *Korea: The Untold Story of the War*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982.

Gugeler, Russell A. *Combat Actions in Korea: Infantry—Artillery—Armor*. Washington D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1954.

------. *Combat Actions in Korea*. Washington DC: US GPO, Revised Edition 1970.

Guttman, Allen, edited. *Korea and the Theory of Limited War*. Boston: D.C. Heath, 1967.

Haas, Michael E. *In the Devil's Shadow, U.N. Special Operations During the Korean War*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 2000.

Hallion, Richard P. *The Naval Air War in Korea*. Baltimore: Nautical and Aviation Publishing, 1986.

Hastings, Max. *The Korean War*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1987.

Heinl, Robert D., Colonel USMC. *Victory at High Tide: The Inchon-Seoul Campaign*. New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1968.

Heefner, Wilson A. *Patton's Bulldog: The Life and Service of General Walton H. Walker*. Shippensburg, Pennsylvania: White Mane Books, 2001.

Heller, Francis H., ed. *The Korean War: A 25-Year Perspective*. Lawrence: Regent's Press of Kansas for the Harry S. Truman Library, 1977.

Hermes, Walter G., *Truce Tent and Fighting Front, The United States Army in the Korean War*. Washington DC: US GPO, 1973. Volume IV of the official history of the US Army in the Korean War.

Hicks, George. *The Comfort Women: Japan's Brutal Regime of Enforced Prostitution in the Second World War*. New York: Norton, 1995.

Hunt Frazier. *The Untold Story of Douglas MacArthur*. New York: Manor Book, 1977.

Huston, James A. *Guns and Butter, Powder and Rice: US Army Logistics in the Korean War*. Selinsgrove, Pa.: Susquehanna University Press, 1989.

Jian, Chen. *China's Road to the Korean War*. NY: Columbia University Press, 1996.

James, D. Clayton. *The Years of MacArthur: Triumph and Disaster 1945-1964*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1985.

-----, with Ann Sharp Wells. *Refighting the Last War: Command and Crisis in Korea 1950-1953*. New York: Free Press, 1993.

Joy, C. Turner. *How Communists Negotiate*. New York: MacMillian, 1955.

Kaufman, Burton I. *The Korean War: Challenges in Crisis, Credibility, and Command*, Second edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1997.

Kim Il Sung. *Kim Il Sung for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea*. New York: International, 1975.

Knox, Donald. *The Korean War Pusan to Chosin: An Oral History*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1985.

-----, *The Korean War Uncertain Victory: An Oral History*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1988.

Kohn, Richard H., and Joseph P. Harahan, edited. *Air Superiority in World War II and Korea*. Washington DC: Office of Air Force History, 1983.

Langley, Michael. *Inchon Landing: MacArthur's Last Triumph*. New York: Times Books, 1979.

Leckie, Robert. *Conflict: The History of the Korean War*. New York: Putnam, 1962.

------. *The March to Glory*. New York: World, 1960.

Li, Xiaobing, Allan R. Millet, and Bin Yu, eds. and translators. *Mao's Generals Remember Korea*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2001.

Lowe, Peter. *The Origins of the Korean War*. London: Longman, 1986.

MacArthur, Douglas, General U.S. Army. *Reminiscences*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1964.

MacDonald, Callum A. *Korea: The War before Vietnam*. New York: Free Press, 1986.

MacDonald, James Angus. *The Problem of U.S. Marine Corps Prisoners of War in Korea*. Washington D.C.: History and Museum Division, HQMC, 1988.

Marshall, S.L.A., *The River and the Gauntlet: The Battle of the Chongchon River, 1950*. Nashville: The Battery Press, 1987.

------. *Pork Chop Hill: The American Fighting Man in Action Korea, Spring, 1953*. New York: Morrow, 1956.

------. *Infantry Operations & Weapons Usage in Korea*. London: Greenhill Books, 1988.

Matray, James Irving. *The Reluctant Crusade: American Foreign Policy in Korea, 1941-1950*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1985.

McCullough, David. *Truman*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1992.

McFarland, Keith D. *The Korean War: An Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Garland, 1986.

Meid, Pat. Lieutenant Colonel USMC, and James M Yingling, Major USMC. *U.S. Marine Corps Operations in Korea 1950-1953: Operations in West Korea*, Vol. V. Washington D.C.: Historical Division, HQMC, 1972.

Meilinger, Phillip S., *Hoyt S. Vandenberg*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1989.

Millett, Allan, R. *The War for Korea 1945-1950: A House Burning*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2005.

------. *The Korean War* Volumes 1-3. Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1997.

------. *Their War for Korea: American, Asian, and European Combatants and Civilians, 1945-53*. Washington, D.C.: Brassey's Inc., 2002

------. *The Drive North: U.S. Marines at the Punchbowl*. Diane Publishing, 2003.

Montross, Lynn. *Cavalry of the Sky*. New York: Harpers and Brothers, 1954.

Mitchell, George C. *Matthew B. Ridgway: Soldier, Statesman, Scholar, Citizen*. PA, Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2002.

Montross, Lynn and Nicholas A. Canzona. *The U.S. Marine Operations in Korea 1950-1953: The Pusan Perimeter*. Vol. I. Washington D.C.: Historical Branch, Marine Corps, 1954.

----- . *U.S. Marine Operations in Korea 1950-1953: The Inchon-Seoul Operation*. Vol. II. Washington DC: Historical Branch, Marine Corps, 1955.

----- . *The U.S. Marine Operations in Korea 1950-1953: The Chosin Reservoir Campaign*. Vol. III Washington D.C.: Historical Branch, Marine Corps, 1957.

Montross, Lynn, and Major Hubard D. Kuokka, and Norman W. Hicks. *The U.S. Marine Operations in Korea 1950-1953: The East Central Front*. Vol. IV. Washington D.C.: Historical Branch, Marine Corps, 1961.

Mossman, Billy C., *Ebb and Flow: November 1950-July 1951, The United States Army in the Korean War*. Washington DC: US GPO, 1990. Volume III of the official history of the US Army in the Korean War.

Nagai, Yonosuke, and Akira Iriye, eds. *The Origins of the Korean War in Asia*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1977.

Nalty, Bernard C. *Outpost War: U.S. Marines from the Nevada Battles to the Armistice*. Washington D.C.: Historical Division, HQMC, 2002.

----- . *Stalemate: U.S. Marines from Bunker Hill to the Hook*. Washington D.C.: Historical Division, HQMC, 2001.

Nishi, Dennis, edited. *The Korean War: Interpreting Primary Documents* (Michigan: Greenhaven Press, 2003.

O'Ballance, Edgar. *Korea: 1950-1953*. Malabar, Florida: Robert E. Krieger, 1985.

O'Quinlivan, Michael, *An Annotated Bibliography of the United States Marines in the Korean War—Marine Corps Historical Bibliography*, No. 6. Washington D.C.: Historical Branch, HQMC, 1962.

Rees, David. *Korea: the Limited War*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1964.

Ridgway, Matthew B. *The Korean War*. New York: Da Capo Paperback, 1967.

Rovere, Richard H. and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *The General and the President: and the Future of American Foreign Policy*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Young, 1951.

Russ, Martin. *Breakout: The Chosin Reservoir Campaign, Korea 1950*. New York: Penguin Books, 2000.

------. *The Last Parallel: A Marine's War Journal*. New York: Rinehart, 1957

Sandler, Stanley, ed. *The Korean War: An Encyclopedia*. New York: Garland, 1995.

------. *The Korean War: No Victors, No Vanquished*. Kentucky: University Press of Kentucky, 1999.

Sawyer, Robert K. *Military Advisors in Korea: KMAG in Peace and War*. Washington, DC: Office of the Chief of Military History, 1962.

Schnabel, James F., *Policy and Direction: The First Year, The United States Army in the Korean War*. Washington DC: US GPO, 1972. Volume I of the official history of the US Army in the Korean War.

------. and Robert T. Watson. *The Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy, Volume III, The Korean War*. Wilmington, Del.: Michael Glazier, 1979.

Sheldon, Walt. *Hell or High Water: MacArthur's Landing at Inchon* New York: Macmillian, 1968.

Simmons, Edwin H., Brigadier General USMC. *Frozen Chosin: U.S. Marines at the Changjin Reservoir*. Washington D.C.: Historical Division, HQMC, 2001.

Spanier, John W. *The Truman-MacArthur Controversy and the Korean War*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1965.

Stanton, Shelby. *America's Tenth Legion: X Corps in Korea, 1950*. Novato, California: Presidio, 1989.

Stokesbury, James L. *A Short History of the Korean War*. New York: William Morrow, 1988.

Stone, I. F. *The Hidden History of the Korean War*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1970.

Stueck, William J. *The Korean War: An International History*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995.

------. *Rethinking the Korean War: A Diplomatic and Strategic History*. NJ: Princeton University Press, 2002.

Summers, Harry G. Jr. *Korean War Almanac*. New York: Facts-on-File, 1990.

Syngman Rhee. *The Spirit of Independence: A Primer of Korean Modernization and Reform*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2001.

Thompson, Wayne and Bernard C. Nalty. *Within Limits: The U.S. Air Force and the Korean War*. Washington DC: Air Force History and Museums Program, 1996.

Toland, John. *In Mortal Combat: Korea, 1950-1953*. New York: William Morrow, 1991.

U.S. Marine Corps, Reserve Officers of Public Affairs Unit 4-1. *The Marine Corps Reserve: A History*. Washington D.C.: Division of Reserve, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 1966.

Utz, Curtis A. *Assault from the Sea: The Amphibious Landing at Inchon*. Washington D.C.: Naval Historical Center, 1994.

Weathersby, Kathryn. *Soviet Aims in Korea and the Origins of the Korean War*, Working Paper No. 8. Washington D.C.: Cold War International History Project, 1993.

Whelan, Richard. *Drawing the Line: The Korean War, 1950-1953*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1990.

Whiting, Allen S. *China Crosses the Yalu: The Decision to Enter the Korean War*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1960.

Whitney, Courtney, Major General U.S. Army. *MacArthur: His Rendezvous with History*. New York: Alfred A Knopf, 1956.

Winters, Harold A. *Battling the Elements: Weather and Terrain in the Conduct of War*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

Xiaobing, Li, Allan R. Millett, and Bin Yu. *Mao's Generals Remember Korea*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas,

Yup, Paik Sun, General Republic of Korea Army. *From Pusan to Panmunjom*. Translated by Bruce K. Grant. New York: Brassey's, 1992.

Zelman, Walter A. *Chinese Intervention in the Korean War*. Los Angeles: University of California, 1967.

Note: For an annotated bibliography see: "Suggestions for Further Reading," in Burton Kaufman's *The Korean War: Challenges in Crisis, Credibility, and Command*, 2nd edition (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1997), pp. 218-232; and Allan Millett, "A Reader's Guide to the Korean War," *Journal of Military History*, Vol. 61, No. 3, July 1997.

### **The Vietnam War**

Anderson, David L., edited. *Facing My Lai: Moving Beyond the Massacre*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1998.

Appy, Christian G. *Working Class War: American Combat Soldiers and Vietnam*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993.

Barnett, Arnold, Timothy Stanley, and Michael Shore, "American's Vietnam Casualties: Victims of a Class War?" *Operations Research* 40 (September-October 1992): 856-866.

Bell, Kenneth H., Brigadier General U.S. Air Force. *100 Missions North*. Washington: Brassey's, 1993.

Bergerud, Eric M. *The Dynamics of Defeat: The Vietnam War in Hau Nghia Province*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1991.

------. *Red Thunder, Tropic Lightning: The World of a Combat Division in Vietnam*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1993.

Berger, Carl, edited. *The United States Air Force in Southeast Asia*. Washington D.C.: Office of Air Force History, 1977.

Berman, Larry. *Planning a Tragedy: The Americanization of the War in Vietnam*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1982.

Beschloss, Michael. *Kennedy v. Khrushchev*. London: Faber, 1991.

------. *Mayday: Eisenhower, Khrushchev and the U-2 Affair*. New York: Harper, 1998.

------. *Reaching for Glory: Lyndon Johnson's Secret White House Tapes, 1964-1965*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2001.

Blaufarb, Douglas, S. *The Counterinsurgency Era: U.S. Doctrine and Performance, 1950 to the Present*. New York: Free Press, 1977.

Bloom, Alexander and Wini Breines, edited. *"Takin' it to the Streets:" A Sixties Reader* New York: Oxford University Press, 2003

Bradley, Mark Philip. *Imaging Vietnam and America: The Making of Postcolonial Vietnam 1919-1950*. University of North Carolina Press, 2000.

Boston Publishing Company, edited series. *The Vietnam Experience*, 20 volumes, including: *America Takes Over, A Collision of Cultures, A War Remembered*. Boston: Boston Publishing Company, 1986.

Braestrup, Peter. *Big Story: How the American Press and Television Reported and Interpreted the Crisis of Tet 1968 in Vietnam and Washington*, abridged edition. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977.

Burkett, B.G. and Glenna Whitley. *Stolen Valor: How the Vietnam Generation Was Robbed of its Heroes and its History*. Dallas, Texas: Verity Press, 1998.

Buzzanco, Robert. *Masters of War: Military Dissent and Politics in the Vietnam Era*. (New York, Cambridge University Press, 1996).

------. *Vietnam and the Transformation of American Life*. Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers, 1999.

Cable, Larry. *Unholy Grail: The US and the Wars in Vietnam 1965-8*. New York: Routledge, 1991.

Capps, Walter H. *The Unfinished War: Vietnam and the American Conscience*, Second Edition. Boston: Beacon Press, 1990.

Caputo, Joseph. *A Rumor of War*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1984.

Carland, John M. *Stemming the Tide May 1965 to October 1966, United States Army in Vietnam*. Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 2000.

Caro, Robert A. *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: Master of the Senate*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002. See also: *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: The Path to Power* (1982) and *Means of Ascent* (1990) by Robert A. Caro.

Cash, John A., John Albright, and Alan W. Sandstrum. *Seven Firefights in Vietnam*. Washington DC: US GPO, 1985.

Catton, Philip E. *Diem's Final Failure: Prelude to America's War in Vietnam*. University Press of Kansas, 2002.

Clifford, Clark (with Richard Holbrooke). *Counsel to the President*. New York: Random House, 1991.

Clarke, Jeffrey J. *Advice and Support: The Final Years, The US Army in Vietnam*. Washington DC: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1988. Part of the Official History of the US Army in Vietnam series.

Clodfelter, Mark. *The Limits of Air Power: The American Bombing of North Vietnam*. New York: Free Press, 1989.

Colby, William with James McCargar. *Lost Victory: A Firsthand Account of America's Sixteen-Year Involvement in Vietnam*. Chicago: Contemporary Books, 1989.

Coleman, J. D. *Pleiku: The Dawn of Helicopter Warfare in Vietnam*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988.

Corson, William. *The Betrayal*. NY: W.W. Norton, 1968.

Cosmas, Graham A. *U.S. Army in Vietnam: MACV The Joint Command in the Years of Escalation, 1962-1967*. Washington DC: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 2006.

Dallek, Robert. *Flawed Giant: Lyndon Johnson and His Times 1961-1973*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Davidson, Phillip B. *Vietnam at War: The History 1946-1975*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988.

DeGroot, Gerard J. *A Noble Cause: America and the Vietnam War*. New York: Longman, 2000.

Dommen, Arthur J. *The Indochinese Experience of the French and the Americans: Nationalism and Communism in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2001.

Don, Tran Van. *Our Endless War: Inside Vietnam*. Novato, California: Presidio, 1978.

Dudley, William. *The Vietnam War: Opposing Viewpoints*. San Diego, California: Greenhaven Press, 1998.

Duiker, William J. *The Communist Road to Power in Vietnam*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Boulder, Colorado: Westview, 1996.

------. *Ho Chi Minh: A Life*. New York: Hyperion, 2000.

Eckhardt, George S., Major General U.S. Army. *Command and Control 1950-1969*. Wahsington, D.C.: Department of the Army, 1974.

Enthoven, Alain C. and K. Wayne Smith. *How Much is Enough? Shaping the Defense Program, 1961-1969*. New York: Harper and Row, 1971.

Fall, Bernard B. *Hell in a Very Small Place: The Siege of Dien Bien Phu*. New York: A Da Capo Paperback, 1967.

------. *Street Without Joy: Indochina at War, 1946-54*. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole, 1967.

------. *Last Reflection On a War*. New York: Doubleday, 1967.

------. *The Two Viet-Nams: A Political and Military Analysis*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963.

Fitzgerald, Frances. *Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1972.

Freddman, Lawrence. *Kennedy's Wars: Berlin, Cuba, Laos and Vietnam*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Fulbright, J. William. *The Arrogance of Power*. New York: Random House, 1966.

Futrell, Robert with Martin Blumenson. *The Advisory Years To 1965, The United States Air Force in Southeast Asia*. Washington: Office of Air Force History, 1981.

Gabriel, Richard A. and Paul L. Savage. *Crisis in Command: Mismanagement in the Army*. New York: Hill and Wang, 1978.

Gaiduk, Ilya V. *The Soviet Union and the Vietnam War*. Ivan R. Dee Publisher, 1996.

Gelb, Leslie H. with Richard K. Betts. *The Irony of Vietnam: The System Worked*. Washington DC: Brookings, 1979.

Gettleman, Marvin E., Jane Franklin, Marilyn B. Young and H. Bruce Franklin. *Vietnam and America: A Documented History*, Revised and Enlarged Second Edition. New York: Grove Press, 1995.

Giap, Vo Nguyen, General PAVN. *People's War People's Army: The Viet Cong Insurrection Manual for Underdeveloped Countries*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1962.

Gilbert, Marc Jason, edited. *Why the North Won the Vietnam War*. New York: Palgrave, 2002.

Griffith, Robert K. *The U.S. Army's Transition to the All-Volunteer Force 1968-1974*. Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History, 1997.

Hackworth, David H. and Julie Sherman. *About Face: The Odyssey of an American Warrior*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989.

Haig, Alexander M. *Inner Circles: How America Changed the World, A Memoir*. New York: Warner Books, 1992.

Halberstam, David. *The Making of a Quagmire: America and Vietnam During the Kennedy Era*, Revised edition. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.

Hallin, Daniel C. *The "Uncensored War."* New York: Oxford University Press, 1986.

Hammond, William M. *Public Affairs: The Military and the Media, 1962-1968, U.S. Army in Vietnam*. Washington DC: Center of Military History, 1988.

----- . *Public Affairs: The Military and the Media, 1968-1973*. Washington DC: Center of Military History, 1996.

Hearden, Patrick J. *The Tragedy of Vietnam*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. New York: Pearson, Longman, 2005.

Herring, George C. *America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975*, 4th edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002.

------. *LBJ and Vietnam: A Different Kind of War*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1995.

Hersh, Seymour M. *My Lai 4: A Report on the Massacre and its Aftermath*. New York: Random House, 1970.

Hoopes, Townsend. *The Limits of Intervention: How Vietnam Policy was Made and Reversed—during the Johnson Administration, New Edition*. New York: W.W. Norton, Co., 1973.

Hung, Nguyen Tien and Jerrold L. Schecter. *The Palace File: The Remarkable Story of the Secret Letters from Nixon and Ford to the President of South Vietnam and the American Promises that were Never Kept*. New York: Harper & Row, 1978.

Isaacs, Arnold R. *Without Honor: Defeat in Vietnam and Cambodia*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983.

Johnson, Lyndon Baines. *The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency 1963-1969*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971.

Johnson, Wray R. *Vietnam and American Doctrine for Small Wars*. Bangkok, Thailand: White Lotus Co., Ltd., 2001

Jones, Howard. *Death of a Generation: How the Assassinations of Diem and JFK Prolonged the Vietnam War*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.

Kaiser, David. *American Tragedy: Kennedy, Johnson, and the Origins of the Vietnam War*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2000.

Karnow, Stanley. *Vietnam: A History*. New York: Penguin Books, 1983.

Kissinger, Henry. *White House Years*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1979.

------. *Ending the Vietnam War: A History of America's Involvement in the Extrication from the Vietnam War*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2003.

Kimball, Jeffrey. *Nixon's Vietnam War*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1998.

Kinnard, Douglas. *The War Managers: American Generals Reflect on Vietnam*. New York: Da Capo Paperback, 1977.

Krepinevich, Andrew. *The Army and Vietnam*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1986.

Kulka, Richard, et al. *Trauma and the Vietnam War Generation: Report of Findings from the National Vietnam Veterans Readjustment Study*. New York: Brunner Mazel, 1990.

Lake, Anthony. *The Legacy of Vietnam: The War, American Society, and the Future of American Foreign Policy*. New York: New York University Press, 1976.

Lewis Sorley. *A Better War: The Unexamined Victories and Final Tragedy of America's Last Years in Vietnam*. New York: Harcourt, 1999.

------. *Honorable Warrior: General Harold K. Johnson and the Ethics of Command*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1998.

Lewy, Guenter. *America in Vietnam*. Oxford University Press, 1978.

Lodge, Henry Cabot. *The Storm Has Many Eyes: A Personal Narrative*. New York: Norton, 1973.

Logevall, Fredrik. *The Origins of the Vietnam War*. London: Pearson Education, 2001.

------. *Choosing War: The Last Chance for Peace and the Escalation of War in Vietnam*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999.

Lomperis, Timothy. *From People's War to People's Rule: Insurgency, Intervention, and the Lessons of Vietnam*. Chapel Hill: North Carolina Press, 1996.

MacGarrigle, George L. *Taking the Offensive October 1966 to October 1967, The United States Army in Vietnam*. Washington, D.C.: Center of Military History 1998.

Matthews, Lloyd J. and Dale E. Brown. *Assessing the Vietnam War: A Collection from the Journal of the US Army War College*. New York: Pergamon-Brassey's, 1987.

McCloud, Bill. *What Should We Tell Our Children About Vietnam?* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989.

McDonough, James R., *Platoon Leader: A Front Line Personal Report of Vietnam Battle Action*. New York: Bantam Books, 1986.

McMahon, Robert J. edited, *Major Problems in the History of the Vietnam War*, Second Edition, *Documents and Essays*. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1995.

McMaster, H. R. *Dereliction of Duty: Lyndon Johnson, Robert McNamara, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Lies that Led to Vietnam*. New York: Harper Collins, 1997.

McNamara, Robert S., James G. Blight, and Robert K. Brigham. *Argument Without End: In Search of Answer to the Vietnam Tragedy*. New York: Public Affairs, 1990.

McNamara, Robert S. *The Essence of Security: Reflections in Office*. New York: Harper and Row, 1968.

------. *In Retrospect: The Tragedy and Lessons of Vietnam*. New York: Random House, 1995.

Michel, Marshall L. III. *Clashes: Air Combat over North Vietnam 1965-1972*. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1997.

Millett, Allan R., ed. *A Short History of the Vietnam War*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1978.

The Military History Institute of Vietnam, *Victory in Vietnam: The Official History of the People's Army of Vietnam, 1954-1975*, translated by Merle L. Pribbenow, Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2002.

Moise, Edwin E. *Tonkin Gulf and the Escalation of the Vietnam War*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996.

Montross, Lynn. *Cavalry of the Shy: The Story of U.S. Marine Combat Helicopters*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1954.

Moore, Harold G., Lieutenant General US Army. *We Were Soldiers Once... and Young*. New York: Random House, 1992.

Morocco, John, et al. *Thunder From Above: Air War, 1941-1968, The Vietnam Experience*. Boston, MA: Boston Publishing Co., 1984.

Moskos, Charles C., Jr. *The American Enlisted Man: The Rank and File in Today's Military*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1970.

Moyar, Mark. *Triumph Forsaken: The Vietnam War, 1954-1965*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006.

Mrozek, Donald J. *Air Power and the Ground War in Vietnam: Ideas and Actions*. Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama: Air University Press, 1988.

Mueller, John. *War, Presidents, and Public Opinion*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1973.

Nagl, John A. *Counterinsurgency Lessons from Malaya and Vietnam: Learning to Eat Soup with a Knife*. Westport, Connecticut: Praeger, 2002.

Nicosia, Gerald. *Home to War: A History of the Vietnam Veteran's Movement*

Nichols, John B., Commander US Navy. *On Yankee Station*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1987.

- Nixon, Richard. *The Memoirs of Richard Nixon*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1990.
- Olson, James S. and Randy Roberts. *Where the Domino Fell: America and Vietnam 1945-2004*, fourth edition (New York: Brandywine Press, 2004).
- O’Nan, Stewart, ed. *The Vietnam Reader*. NY: Anchor Books, 1998.
- Palmer, Bruce, General US Army. *The 25-Year War: America's Military Role in Vietnam*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1984.
- Palmer, Dave Richard, *Summons of the Trumpet: A History of the Vietnam War from a Military Man's Viewpoint*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1978.
- Palmer, Gregory. *The McNamara Strategy and the Vietnam War: Program Budgeting in the Pentagon, 1960-1968*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1978.
- Pike, Douglas, *Viet Cong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front and South Vietnam*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1966.
- . *PAVN: People's Army of Vietnam*. New York: Da Capo Press, 1986.
- Raymond, Jack. The “McNamara Monarchy.” *The Military and American Society*. Edited Stephen E. Ambrose and James Alden Barber, Jr. New York: Free Press, 1972, 19-32.
- Roherty, James M. *Decisions of Robert S. McNamara: A Study of the Role of the Secretary of Defense*. Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1970.
- Santoli, Al. *Everything We Had: An Oral History of the Vietnam War*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1981.
- Schlight, John. *The War in South Vietnam: The Years of the Defensive 1965-1968, The United States Air Force in Southeast Asia*. Washington D.C.: Office of Air Force History, 1988.
- . *A War Too Long: The History of the USAF in Southeast Asia*. Washington DC: Air Force History and Museums Program, 1996.
- Schulzinger, Robert D. *A Time for War: The United States and Vietnam, 1941-1975*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997.
- Shafer, Michael D., edited. *The Legacy: The Vietnam War in the American Imagination*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1990.
- Sharp, Grant U.S., Admiral US Navy. *Strategy for Defeat: Vietnam in Retrospect*. San Rafael, California: Presidio Press, 1978.

Sorley, Lewis. *Honorable Warrior: General Harold K. Johnson and the Ethics of Command*. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1998.

Spector, Ronald H. *Advice and Support: The Early Years of the US Army in Vietnam 1941-1960*. New York: Free Press, 1985. Part of the Official History of the US Army in Vietnam series.

------. *After Tet: The Bloodies Year in Vietnam*. New York: The Free Press, 1993.

Stanton, Shelby L. *The Rise and Fall of an American Army: US Ground Forces in Vietnam, 1965-1973*. Novato, California: Presidio, 1985.

Summers, Harry G. Jr., Colonel US Army. *On Strategy: A Critical Analysis of the Vietnam War*. New York: Dell Book, 1982.

------. *Vietnam War Almanac*. New York: Facts on File Publication, 1985.

------. *Historical Atlas of the Vietnam War*. NY: Houghton Mifflin, Co., 1995.

Terry, Wallace. *Bloods: An Oral History of the Vietnam War by Black Veterans*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1984.

Thi, Lam Quang. *The Twenty-Five Year Century: A South Vietnamese General Remembers the Indochina War to the Fall of Saigon*. Denton, Texas: University of North Texas Press, 2001.

Tilford, Earl H., Jr. *Crosswinds: The Air Force's Setup in Vietnam*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1993.

------. *Setup: What the Air Force Did in Vietnam and Why*. Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama: Air University Press, June 1991.

Turner, Fred. *Echoes of Combat: The Vietnam War in American Memory*. New York: Anchor Books, 1996.

Uhlig, Frank, Jr. *Vietnam: The Naval Story*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1986.

Webb, Willard J. *The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the War in Vietnam 1969-1970*. Washington, DC: Office of Joint History, Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 2002.

Werner, Jayne S. and Luu Doan Huynh, eds., *The Vietnam War: Vietnamese and American Perspectives*. New York: M.D. Sharpe, 1993.

West, Francis J., Jr., Captain USMCR. *Small Unit Action in Vietnam Summer 1966*. Washington, D.C.: History and Museums Division Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 1977.

Westmoreland, William C., General US Army. *A Soldier Reports*. New York: Doubleday, 1976.

Whitlow, Robert H., Major USMCR. *U.S. Marines in Vietnam: The Advisory and Combat Assistance Era*. Washington, D.C.: History and Museums Division Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 1977.

Willbanks, James H. *The Tet Offensive: A Concise History*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2006.

------. *Abandoning Vietnam: How America Left and South Vietnam Lost Its War*. Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2004.

------. *The Battle of An Loc*.

Williams, William Appleman, Thomas McCormick, Lloyd Gardner, and Walter LaFeber. *America in Vietnam: A Documentary History*. New York: Anchor Books, 1975.

Wyatt, Clarence R. *Paper Soldiers: The American Press and the Vietnam War*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

Young, Marilyn B. *The Vietnam Wars 1945-1990*. New York: Harper Collins, 1991.

Young, Marilyn B., John J. Fitzgerald, and A. Tom Grunfeld. *The Vietnam War: A History in Documents*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

Note: For an annotated bibliography see: "Suggestions for Additional Reading," in George Herring's *America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975*, 3rd edition (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1996), pp. 322-340.

## **Annex F: Chronology of the Korean War:**

### **Prelude to the Korean War**

**1945**

**8 Aug** USSR enters war against Japan, and enters Korea.

**15 Aug** US General Order No. 1 calls for US to take Japanese surrender in Korea south of the 38th parallel, and USSR forces to take Japanese surrender north of the 38th parallel.

**1948**

**15 Aug** Republic of Korea (ROK) inaugurated in Seoul, under President Syngman Rhee.

**9 Sep** Democratic People's Republic of Korea inaugurated in Pyongyang under Premier Kim Il Sung.

### **1950 Invasion and the Pusan Perimeter (Phase One)**

**25 Jun** At 0400 on Sunday morning the North Korean People's Army (NKPA) attacked across 38th parallel. At 0930 Kaesong was taken. United Nations Security Council called for an end of aggression and withdrawal of NKPA forces.

**27 Jun** President Truman orders United States air and naval forces under the command of General MacArthur to help the ROK repel the NKPA. The US Seventh Fleet is ordered to defend the Formosan Straits. The UN adopted a US resolution, with the Soviet Union absent, proclaiming the NKPA attack a breach of world peace. UN member nations are asked to assist the ROK repel the NKPA invaders. Fourteen nations sent ground troops to assist the US and the ROK.

**28 Jun** NKPA take Seoul, the Capital of South Korea. 40,000 ROK soldiers are missing, captured, or dead.

**29 Jun** President Truman authorizes General MacArthur to send ground forces to Korea.

**30 Jun** President Truman receives Congressional authorization to call into active service any or all reserve components of the Armed Forces for a period of 21 months.

**1 Jul** First US Army combat unit, "Task Force Smith" (1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry, 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division) arrives in Korea.

**3 Jul** Inchon, a major port facility, falls to NKPA.

**5 Jul** TF Smith fights first engagement in Korea to gain time for the deployment of the 25<sup>th</sup> ID and 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division. The NKPA breaks through at Konji.

**7 Jul** UN Security Council authorizes formation of a UN Command (UNC). UN flag flies over primarily American forces.

**8 Jul** 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry stalls NKPA advance at Chochiwon. General MacArthur named Commander-in-Chief of UNC.

**10 Jul** 25<sup>th</sup> ID and 1<sup>st</sup> CD begin movement from Japan to Korea; 29<sup>th</sup> Regimental Combat Team sails from Okinawa for Korea; 2<sup>nd</sup> ID at Fort Lewis, Washington prepares to embark for Korea.

**12 Jul** Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker appointed Commanding General Eighth US Army in Korea (EUSAK). US Army falls back to Kum River near Taejon.

**14 Jul** NKPA crosses Kum River. All ROK forces are placed under MacArthur's command.

**18 Jul** US reinforcements arrive in Korea.

**19 Jul** President Truman authorizes the Department of Defense to call up reserve units and individuals.

**20 Jul** US Army continues to retreat. NKPA takes Taejon. Major General William F. Dean reported missing.

**24 Jul** NKPA in western Korea advance to southern coast, take Suchon, and attack toward Pusan, the last major port facility in South Korea.

**31 Jul** Walker orders: "There will be no more retreating." First reinforcements from the United States arrive in Korea. MacArthur goes to Formosa to consult with Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist. This meeting was not approved by Truman, and was not in concert with his foreign policy.

**1 Aug** Walker forms the Pusan defensive perimeter with US and ROK forces.

**3 Aug** US and ROK forces retreat to Naktong River. NKPA attack to within forty miles of the Pusan--the only major port in South Korea.

**6-8 Aug** MacArthur confers with Truman's military and political officials from the US (Generals Norstad, Almond, and Ridgway, and Averall Harriman) regarding the Inchon Landing.

**7 Aug** US forces conduct limited counter-attack toward Chinju, west of Pusan.

**16 Aug** X Corps activated for the Inchon Landing. It consisted of 1st Marine Division and 7th Infantry Division. It was commanded by Major General Ned Almond who was still MacArthur's chief of staff. The X Corps was constituted as a separate command, independent of Walker's EUSAK -- a violation of the principle of war unity of command.

**29 Aug** First British troops arrive from Hong Kong. By the end of August UN strength is about 180,000 soldiers. NKPA strength is about 92,000 soldiers.

**1 Sep** NKPA establish bridgeheads across the Nakdong River and push to within thirty miles of Pusan. Walker's Pusan Perimeter holds.

### **Inchon Landing (Phase Two).**

**15 Sep** The Inchon Landing was a turning movement that landed UN forces in the rear of the NKPA, causing it to fight in two directions at the same time.

**16 Sep** Inchon captured by X Corps. Walker's EUSAK attacks out of the Pusan Perimeter up the Korean Peninsula.

**19-25 Sep** NKPA troops retreat from Pusan. NKPA troops trapped between EUSAK and X Corps.

**26 Sep** Seoul retaken by X Corps. EUSAK links up with X Corps near Osan.

**30 Sep** UN forces recapture almost all territory south of the 38th Parallel. Chou En Lai, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China (PRC) warns: "The Chinese people will not supinely tolerate seeing their neighbors being savagely invaded by the imperialists."

### **Advance to the Yalu (Phase Three)**

**1 Oct** ROK Third Division cross the 38th Parallel.

**7 Oct** UN General Assembly authorizes UN Forces to cross the 38th parallel into North Korea to complete the destruction of the NKPA.

**9 Oct** US 1st Cavalry Division cross the 38th parallel.

**10 Oct** Wonsan port on the east coast of North Korea captured by ROK Third Division. Chinese repeat warning of intervention in the Korean war. UNC ignores warning.

**15 Oct** Truman and MacArthur meet at Wake Island. MacArthur informs the President that he does not believe the Chinese will intervene, and that if they do his forces can handle them.

**16 Oct** Chinese Communist Forces (CCF), the "People's Volunteer" army secretly enter the Korean peninsula from Manchuria.

**19 Oct** Pyongyang, capital of North Korea, captured by UN forces.

**20 Oct** US 187th Parachute Infantry Regimental Combat Team jumps at Sukchon and Sunchon, about twenty-five miles north of Pyongyang.

**24 Oct** MacArthur orders his commanders to advance. He removed all restrictions on non-Korean forces. This was in violation of instructions received from the JCS.

### **Chinese Intervention (Phase Four)**

**26 Oct** ROK Sixth Division reaches the Yalu River at Chosan. CCF attack ROK forces.

**27 Oct** CCF launch first phase of offensive.

**1 Nov** UN forces reach the Yalu River on the Chinese border. UN pilots opposed for the first time by Soviet built MIG-15 jet fighter.

**2 Nov** US 1st Cavalry Division suffers heavy casualties when attacked by CCF at Unsan, causing a withdrawal across Chongchon River.

**5 Nov** MacArthur notifies UN that CCF are conducting operations in Korea.

**6 Nov** MacArthur warns JCS that movement of CCF across Yalu threatens the position of UN forces.

**7 Nov** CCF forces break contact with UN forces.

**15 Nov** Elements of 1st Marine Division reach Chosin/Changin Reservoir.

**21 Nov** Elements of US 7th Infantry Division (7th ID) occupy Hyesanjin on banks of Yalu River.

**24 Nov** MacArthur flies from his headquarters in Tokyo to Korea to announce "end of war" offensive, having concluded that, "the Chinese are not coming in." EUSAK again advance toward the Yalu.

**26 Nov** CCF, under command of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China, launches a violent counter-offensive on both the EUSAK in the west and X Corps in the east. UN forces caught totally unprepared to defend, even after numerous warnings of a pending attack. UN forces start to withdraw. 1st Marine Division cutoff at Chosin Reservoir.

**28 Nov-11 Dec** 1st Marine Division breaks out of encirclement, and move south to rejoin the X Corps at Hungnam.

**30 Nov** EUSAK and X Corps in general retreat. Truman suggests that the Atomic Bomb might be used.

**4 Dec** Pyongyang captured by CCF.

**11 Dec** UN forces begin evacuation of Hungnam, Songjin, and Wonsan.

**15 Dec** UN forces begin establishing a defensive line near the 38th parallel.

**23 Dec** CG EUSAK, General Walker, is killed in a jeep accident. Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway named new commander.

**24 Dec** Navy completes evacuation of 105,000 soldiers of X Corps from Hungnam beachhead.

**26 Dec** Ridgway arrives in Korea and takes command of all UN ground forces — X Corps and EUSAK.

**29 Dec** CCF prepare for major new attack across the 38th parallel into South Korea.

**1951**

**1 Jan** CCF attack across 38th parallel. Ridgway orders retreat.

**3 Jan** CCF take Seoul.

**7-15 Jan** UN forces on Pyongtaek-Wonju Line halt CCF offensive.

#### **Ridgway's Offensive (Phase Five)**

**21 Jan** Ridgway initiates a series of offensives designed to halt the retreat, restore the confidence of the Army, destroy enemy forces, and regain lost territory south of the 38th parallel. The first limited offensive was "Operation Thunderbolt."

**5 Feb** Ridgway launches offensive, Operation Roundup.

**13-17 Feb** CCF launch offensive. US 23rd Infantry Regiment of the 2nd ID with an attached French Battalion is surrounded at Chipyeong-ni. In a desperate battle the CCF offensive is defeated.

**21 Feb** Ridgway launches Operation Killer, a general offensive to annihilate enemy forces and re-establish UN line east of Wonju.

**7 Mar** Ridgway launches Operation Ripper to outflank Seoul and capture Chunchon.

**14 Mar** Seoul retaken by UN forces.

**23 Mar** US 187th Regimental Combat Team jumps at Munsan to cut off enemy forces south of Han River.

**31 Mar** Advanced elements of UN forces reach 38th parallel.

**8 Mar** UN forces in Operation Ripper clear most CCF from South Korea, south of Imjin River.

**11 Apr** President Truman relieves General MacArthur of command for insubordination.

**12 Apr** General Ridgway becomes Supreme Commander of UN forces. General James A. Van Fleet assumes command of EUSAK. Ridgway places tight control measures over Van Fleet's operations.

**15 Apr** UN forces establish defense along 38th parallel, the Kansas Line. CCF establish the "Iron Triangle" assembly area, Chorwan-Kumhwa-Pyonggang.

**22 Apr** CCF launch all-out spring counter-offensive.

**29 Apr** UN forces halt CCF advance, after a limited withdrawal, just north of Seoul and 40 miles south of the 38th parallel.

**3 May** UN forces launch a limited offensive to regain former positions and reestablish contact with the enemy.

**16 May** Second phase of CCF spring offensive initiated. CCF penetrate 15 to 20 miles into the south along a 75 mile front.

**19 May** UN forces halt enemy drive on western front and conduct a counter attack.

**20 May** Far East Air Force (FEAF) initiates Operation Strangle, a massive air effort to interdict logistic and other types of resources flowing from the north to CCF at the front.

**21 May** UN forces counter-attack.

**30 May** UN forces regain Kansas Line.

**13 Jun** UN forces take Chorwon and Kumhwa in the Iron Triangle. UN forces start to construct a deliberate defense along the 38th parallel--generally along the same line that existed before the NKPA invasion.

#### **Truce Talks, Negotiating while Fighting (Phase Six)**

**24 Jun** Jacob Malik, Soviet UN representative, calls for cease-fire in radio speech.

**30 Jun** Ridgway proposes meeting with CCF leaders to discuss armistice, suggest Danish hospital ship in Wonsan harbor as site.

**1 Jul** CCF commander proposes meeting at Kaesong near 38<sup>th</sup> parallel.

**10 Jul** First meeting takes place between UN and CCF delegations. Admiral C. Turner Joy heads the UN delegation. LTG Namm Il, NKPA heads the CCF delegation.

**26 Jul** After ten meetings, the two delegations announced agreement on five-point agenda.

**5 Aug** UN delegation suspends armistice negotiation because of CCF violations into neutral area.

**15 Aug** FEAF continue Operation Strangle.

**23 Aug** CCF break-off talks because of FEAF violations of neutral area.

**13 Sep** UN forces begin attack at Heartbreak Ridge.

**25 Oct** Armistice talks resume at Panmunjom. Delegates meet for the 27th session.

**28 Oct** Military demarcation line agreed upon. The line of contact is the cease-fire line.

**12 Nov** Ridgway orders EUSAK to cease all offensive operations, and initiate active defensive operations. Stalemate develops. Both sides begin to construct substantial defenses that makes taking the offensive extremely costly.

**18 Dec** Prisoner lists are exchanged. UN listed 132,474 communist soldiers, Chinese and Korean; and the CCF listed 11,559 UN soldiers.

**1952**

**2 Jan** UN delegation proposes principle of "voluntary repatriation" in POW exchange.

**3 Jan** CCF rejected proposal.

**24 Jan** Negotiations stalemated.

**Feb-Jun** POWs uprising in UN camps on Koje.

**22 Feb** CCF charge UN forces with using "germ warfare."

**7 May** Brigadier General Francis T. Dodd, commander of UN Prisoner of War Camp Number One on Koje-do, is taken hostage by prisoners, and held for 78 hours.

**12 May** General Mark W. Clark takes over from General Ridgway as Supreme Commander. Ridgway assumes command of NATO from Eisenhower.

**22 May** Major General K. Harrison succeeds Admiral Joy as chief UN negotiator.

**Jun-Oct** General stalemate along front. Armistice talks deadlock on POW issue.

**19 Jun** Operation Break-up, the resettlement of Koje Island prisoners into 500 inmate stockades, is completed.

**23 Jun** FEAF destroy majority of North Korea's power plants.

**10 Jul** Truce talks enter second year.

**29 Aug** FEAF attack North Korean capital, Pyongyang with 1,403 sorties, the largest one day air assault of the war.

**4 Sep** Air Force reports record one day kill of thirteen MIGs.

**6 Oct** CCF launch largest attack of the year.

**8 Oct** Truce talks suspended indefinitely, deadlock over POW return policy.

**4 Nov** Eisenhower elected President.

**2 Dec** Eisenhower begins three-day tour of Korea.

### 1953

**2 Feb** President Eisenhower ends neutralization of Formosa Strait with the 7th Fleet, creating the possibility that Chiang Kai-shek's forces might be used against the PRC. Eisenhower also made known to the Chinese that the war might be expanded in areas and methods of his choosing. In other words, he threatened to use the atomic bomb if an armistice agreement was not reached in an expeditious manner.

**11 Feb** General Maxwell D. Taylor takes command of EUSAK.

**5 Mar** Stalin dies.

**6 Apr** UN and CCF delegates open talks on exchange of sick and wounded prisoners.

**11 Apr** Agreement reached on limited prisoner exchange, 605 UN soldiers and 6,030 CCF and NKPA soldiers.

**26 Apr** Operation Little Switch, the exchange of POWs takes place at Panmunjom. The exchange consisted of 471 South Koreans, 149 Americans, 32 British, 15 Turks, 6 Colombians, 5 Australians, 2 Canadians, 1 Netherlanders, 1 Filipino, 1 South African, and 1 Greek. Truce talks resume at Panmunjom.

**7 May** CCF accept UN proposal that war prisoners unwilling to return to Communist control be placed in neutral custody within Korea.

**28 May** Fighting intensifies as negotiations approach final phase.

**8 Jun** CCF and UN delegates sign agreement on prisoners of war exchange policy. President Syngman Rhee and South Korean government vehemently oppose the agreement. Rhee wants Korea unified.

**9 Jun** ROK National Assembly unanimously reject truce terms. General Clark attempts to negotiate with President Rhee.

**11 Jun** CCF renew attacks along the front.

**18 Jun** South Koreans release 25,000 North Korean anti-communist prisoners in the general population. President Rhee ordered the release demonstrating his opposition to the armistice agreement.

**20 Jun** CCF accuses UNC of conspiring with the ROK to release the prisoners, and suspend negotiations.

**25 Jun** CCF attack ROK position. Anti-armistice demonstrations take place in Seoul. Walter Robinson, US Assistant Secretary of State, and General Clark negotiate with Rhee to gain his compliance.

**8 Jul** CCF agree to resume talks.

**11 Jul** Robinson announces that he has gained the support of President Rhee.

**13-20 Jul** CCF launch major attack, driving back ROK forces to adjust the cease-fire line.

**27 Jul** Armistice agreement signed at Panmunjom. Fighting ends at 2200. No permanent treaty was ever signed. In the days following the CCF returned a total of 12,773 UN prisoners, including 3,597 American (General Dean among them), 7,862 ROKs, 945 British, 229 Turks, and 140 others. The UN returned a total of 75,823 prisoners, including 70,183 of the NKPA and 5,640 of the CCF. The US suffered 54,246 dead (32,629 killed in combat and 20,617 from other causes). The Pentagon estimated that military casualties on both sides were approximately 2.4 million. Korean civilian casualties were roughly 2 million men, women, and children.

**Today** Thousands of US soldiers and airmen currently serve in Korea.

## **Annex G: Chronology of the Vietnam War:**

### **The Prelude to the Vietnam War**

**1940 Sep** Japan occupies Indochina.

**1941** Ho Chi Minh, a Vietnamese Nationalist and a Communist, returns to Indochina and forms the Viet Minh to fight against the Japanese and the French.

**1945 Mar** Bao Dai, the former emperor under French rule, proclaims independence for Vietnam, now, under Japanese rule.

**12 Apr** President Roosevelt dies. Harry Truman becomes President of the United States. The new President is not in a strong position to oppose the re-establishment of the British and French empires of non-white people. Roosevelt's vision of self-determination dies with him, and the emergence of the Soviet Union as a "Superpower". Truman seeks conciliation with western Europe in the face of growing Soviet power.

**8 May** Germany surrenders.

**Jul** At the Potsdam Conference, the British are designated to take the surrender of the Japanese in Vietnam south of the 16th parallel, and the Chinese Nationalists to take the surrender north of the 16th parallel.

**6 & 9 Aug** The United States demonstrates the Atomic Bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

**15 Aug** Japan surrenders, ending World War II.

**18 Aug** Japanese transfer power in Indochina to Ho Chi Minh's Vietminh.

**23 Aug** Bao Dai abdicates.

**2 Sep** Ho Chi Minh declares Vietnam's independence. The Japanese formally sign the instrument of surrender on the decks of the battleship USS Missouri.

### **The French war in Vietnam**

**13 Sep** British forces arrive to take control of south Vietnam. The British, who are concerned with reclaiming and retaining their own colonial empire, permit the French into Indochina territories under British control.

**1946 Feb** The French and Chinese Nationalists reach an agreement that permits the French to retake control of all Indochina under Chinese control.

**Mar** French and Vietminh reach accord. French recognize the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) as a "free state" within the French Union. French troops return to Indochina.

**Mar-Nov** Ho Chi Minh and the French disagree on what the term "free state" means. Negotiations fail. Tension increases.

**23 Nov** French warships bombard Haiphong.

**Dec** Ho Chi Minh and his forces attack a French garrison in Hanoi, and withdraw into the country side to build a rural base for operations. The French Vietnam war starts.

**1947 May** Under the "Truman Doctrine" the US Congress votes funds to aid Greece and Turkey against Communist insurgency.

**5 Jun** Secretary of State George Marshall promulgates the "Marshall Plan" to rebuild war torn Europe and construct a bulwark against Communist expansion.

**Jul** George Kennan of the State Department publishes an article, under the pseudonym "X," that conceptualizes the "Policy of Containment," which influences American foreign and military policies for the next fifty years.

**Aug** British officially recognize the independence of India and Pakistan, signaling the beginning of the end of European imperialism, and the start of inter-state conflict between the two new nations.

**Dec** Bao Dai, who was living abroad, negotiates and reaches an understanding with the French that grants Vietnam limited independence.

**1948 Apr** Tensions increase between the Soviet Union and the United States. Soviets blockade the land route to Berlin. Truman initiates the Berlin air lift to provide Berlin with food and heating fuel.

**Nov** Truman narrowly wins presidential election.

**1949 Mar** Bao Dai signs agreement with French making Vietnam an "associated state."

**Apr** Bao Dai returns to Vietnam to establish his government. Bao Dai is a puppet of the French, and is recognized as such.

**Aug** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a mutual defense organization between the United States, Canada, and ten Western European nations, is formed. USSR explodes its first atomic weapon, shocking the Truman administration and the American people.

**Oct** The Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) of Mao Tse Tung defeat the Chinese Nationalist force of Chiang Kai Shek. The Nationalists escape to island of Formosa, where they remain to this day, protected by the US Navy. The People's Republic of China (PRC) is formed.

**1950 Jan** Ho Chi Minh declares the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) is the only legal government. The PRC, USSR, and Soviet bloc states recognize the DRV. The PRC begins supporting the DRV's war against the imperialists. The Truman administration concludes that Ho Chi Minh is part of the "Communist Monolithic" control from the USSR.

**Feb** U.S. and Britain recognize Bao Dai's government. US begins supporting the French war in Indochina.

**Jun** North Korea invades South Korea.

**Jul** Truman grants \$15 million in military aid to the French for the war in Indochina.

**Oct** The US Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) is formed in Vietnam to monitor the French and Vietnamese use of American aid, and provide intelligence to Washington.

**1951 Sep** US provides direct economic assistance to Vietnam.

**1952 Jan** French casualties exceed ninety thousand.

**Jan-Apr** Truman's National Security Council conceptualizes the "Domino theory," "the loss of any of the countries of Southeast Asia to Communist aggression would have critical psychological, political, and economic consequences."

**Nov** Eisenhower elected president.

**1953 Mar** Stalin dies.

**Jul** Armistice agreement in Korea signed. Eisenhower expands on Truman's policy of support to the French in Indochina.

**Oct** France recognizes the full independence of Laos.

**1954 Jan** US, Britain, France, and USSR agree to hold a conference at Geneva on Korea and Indochina.

**Mar** The Vietminh and French armies begin the climactic and decisive battle of Dienbienphu.

**Apr** Eisenhower decides not to intervene in the French Indochina war, "without allies and associates."

**May** The French are defeated at Dienbienphu. The Geneva Conference opens.

**Jun** Bao Dai selects Ngo Dinh Diem as prime minister.

**Jul** An agreement is reached to end the shooting war. Vietnam is divided at the 17th parallel, pending elections. Bao Dai's government is established in the south and Ho Chi Minh's government in the north. US does not accept the agreement, but orally acknowledges that it will not disturb the agreement. The Geneva Conference produced no lasting agreement between the conflicting "-isms" of colonialism vs. nationalism and Communism vs. Capitalism.

**Sep** The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), a loosely worded mutual defense pact between the US, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, and Philippines, is formed.

**Oct** French forces depart Vietnam.

## **The United States War in Vietnam**

### **The Advisory Decade**

**1955 Jan** The US starts to provide direct aid to the government of South Vietnam, and agree to train the South Vietnamese Army.

**Jul** Diem rejects the Geneva agreement, and refuses to participate in a nationwide election. The US supports his decision. The USSR and PRC agree to support the DRV.

**Oct** Diem replaces Bao Dai as head of state, and proclaims the Republic of Vietnam (RVN).

**1956** The US assumes full responsibility for training and equipping the Vietnamese Army. The Military Assistance and Advisory Group (MAAG) is expanded.

**1957 Oct** Communist insurgency begins in South Vietnam with the organization of company size units in the Mekong delta. Guerrilla warfare and terrorism begin.

**1959 May** The Ho Chi Minh trail is opened. The DRV initiates continuous, direct support for the insurgency in the RVN.

**Jul** The first Americans are killed in the Vietnam war.

**1960 Nov** John F. Kennedy is elected president. Robert McNamara becomes Secretary of Defense. Kennedy adopts General Maxwell Taylor's strategic doctrine of "Flexible Response," increases the size of the US Army, and initiates the development of a counter-insurgency operational doctrine. Special Forces units, the Green Beret, are created.

**Dec** The DRV forms the National Liberation Front (NLF) in south Vietnam, called the "Viet Cong" by the government of the RVN--a derogatory term for Communist Vietnamese.

**1961 Apr** The Bay of Pigs operation, an American backed attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba, fails, causing President Kennedy to believe he received bad advice from the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and to henceforth, distrust their counsel. McNamara's influence with the President increases.

**May** Vice President Lyndon Johnson visits Vietnam, and recommends more aid. Geneva Conference of Laos opens. President de Gaulle of France warns Kennedy that Vietnam is a "bottomless military and political swamp."

**Oct** General Maxwell Taylor and Walt Rostow visit Vietnam and recommend the expansion of the role of American combat troops as advisers, and a large increase in the number of US advisers. Kennedy partially accepts their recommendations, but is not willing to go as far as Taylor advises. Premier Khrushchev announces that the USSR will support Communist insurgencies fighting wars of national liberation in developing countries. Berlin Crisis, Soviets begin the construction of the Berlin Wall, and threaten to close the single western land route to Berlin.

**1962 Feb** American Military Assistance Command is formed in South Vietnam (MACV). American advisers increase from 700 to 1200.

**May** DRV and NLF organize battalions in central Vietnam. The communist occupation and transformation of south Vietnam advances.

**Oct** The Cuban missile crisis comes to a head with the withdrawal of Soviet missiles. McNamara's success in this crisis, causes him to adopt it as a model for managing the Vietnam conflict. The Strategic Hamlet pacification program is initiated.

**1963 Jan** ARVN defeated in battle with VC

**Jun** Buddhist monks conduct demonstrations against Diem's government by committing suicide by self-immolation. The scene is carried on national television influencing American public opinion.

**Aug** Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge arrives in Saigon to take charge of the situation.

**Sep** Lodge supports coup against Diem.

**Nov** Diem is assassinated by mutinous generals with the approval and support of the American government. Twenty days later, 22 November, Kennedy is assassinated (probably not by a lone gunman). Lyndon B. Johnson becomes president. Johnson retains the Kennedy team of advisers.

**Dec** 15,000 American servicemen are serving in Vietnam as advisers, and America has expended \$500 million to aid RVN. At the same time the DRV decides to move to the next phase of the People's war, before the US intervenes directly.

**1964 Jan** General Nguyen Khanh seizes power in Saigon. He receives the support of the Johnson administration.

**Mar** Secretary of State Dean Rusk, McNamara, and others meet in Honolulu and agree to increase aid to Vietnam, and begin work on a plan to apply "graduated pressure" to the Communist

government DRV through bombing. Bombing is seen as a form of communication, not an instrument for the destruction of enemy's armed forces.

**Jun** General Taylor selected to replace Lodge as ambassador to South Vietnam.

**Jul** RVN begin covert maritime operations off the coast of North Vietnam.

**Aug** The U.S. Destroyer *USS Maddox* is attacked by North Vietnamese patrol boats in the Gulf of Tonkin. Two days later a second, questionable, attack on the destroyers *USS Turner Joy* and *USS Maddox* is reported. President Johnson retaliates by bombing North Vietnam for the first time. Congress passes the Gulf of Tonkin resolution empowering the president to "take all necessary measures to repel an armed attack against the forces of the United States and prevent further aggression." The resolution gave the president full discretionary power, and removed congress from its Constitutional role in regard to war and the use of the armed forces.

**Oct** VC attack American air base at Bienhoa. Johnson rejects the recommendation of his military advisers to retaliate. Johnson is primarily concerned with the election, and is unwilling to take actions that appear "hawkish."

**Nov** Johnson defeats Senator Barry Goldwater in the presidential election.

**Dec** VC bomb an American military billet, the Brinks Hotel, in Saigon. Johnson again rejects retaliation. Operation Barrel Roll begins—air attacks in Laos.

### **Americanization of the War**

**1965 Feb** VC again attack American installations. Johnson authorizes the bombing of NV. Operation Rolling Thunder, a graduated, tightly controlled bombing campaign is initiated.

**Mar** American ground forces are deployed to South Vietnam ostensibly to guard American air bases, billets, and installations. Two battalions of Marines are initially deployed.

**Apr** Johnson gives speech at Johns Hopkins University in which he offers Ho Chi Minh a vast Southeast Asian development program in return for a negotiated settlement. Johnson attempts to buy peace. The government of DRV promptly rejects his offer.

**Jun** The U.S. government authorized the conduct of ground operations. The government of the RVN changes again. Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky takes over as prime minister of South Vietnam. Regular army units of People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) are identified in South Vietnam, indicating a step-up in DRV operations.

**Jul** Johnson becomes dissatisfied with Taylor's advice, and reappoints Lodge ambassador to South Vietnam. Taylor opposed the deployment of American ground forces. Johnson approves Westmorland's request for forty-four additional combat battalions. The mission of American ground forces changes from the defense of American facilities and personnel to offensive operations against the VC and PAVN. Westmoreland tries to stabilize the deteriorating situation in South Vietnam.

**Sep** PRC Defense Minister Lin Biao indicates that the PRC will not intervene directly in Vietnam.

**Oct** The American 1st Cavalry Division, mounted in helicopter, battle regiments of the PAVN in the Ia Drang River Valley. The "Big Unit" war began. Eventually the PAVN withdrew. Both sides suffered heavy casualties. America's first major battle in Vietnam confirmed for Westmoreland the effectiveness of his operational and tactical doctrine, "Search and Destroy." Westmoreland adopted an attrition strategy because political leaders would not permit offensive operations into Laos, Cambodia, or North Vietnam.

**Dec** American forces in Vietnam number nearly 200,000. Johnson halts the bombing campaign in order to communicate to the DRV his willingness to negotiate.

**1966 Jan** Johnson resumes bombing.

**Feb** Johnson Administration emphasizes to the government of South Vietnam the necessity of stability in government and the pacification of South Vietnam. The "other war" for the "hearts and minds" of the Vietnamese people has to be won for real victory to be achieved.

**Dec** American forces in Vietnam number 400,000.

**1967 Jan** DRV Foreign Minister says US must stop bombing North Vietnam before peace talks can be initiated.

**Mar** Johnson meets in Guam with Ky and Thieu. DRV reveals that Johnson and Ho Chi Minh have exchanged letters.

**Apr** Johnson confers with Westmoreland in Washington, and Westmoreland addresses Congress the next day.

**May** Ellsworth Bunker replaces Lodge as ambassador.

**Aug** McNamara in testimony before a Senate subcommittee states that the bombing of North Vietnam is ineffective.

**Sep** Nguyen Van Thieu elected President and Ky Vice-President. PAVN and NLF initiate major campaign that will end with the Tet Offensive in 1968. Westmoreland fortifies Khe Sanh. Johnson again offers to stop bombing in exchange for "productive discussions."

**Nov** Westmoreland expresses optimism in public statements while in the US -- "the light at the end of the tunnel."

**Dec** DRV announce talks can begin once the bombing stops. US forces number almost 500,000. Protest against the war increases across America.

**1968 Jan** Tet offensive begins. During the Tet holiday the VC and PAVN conduct major offensives in three-fourths of the 44 provincial capitals of SV. The American embassy in Saigon is also attacked. U.S. and ARVN forces launch counteroffensives. Battles are carried on national television in the United States. It appears that the US is losing the war, because all the television cameras are on one side of the battlefield and all the images are negative; and because the Johnson Administration and the Pentagon took too few actions to explain what was happening to the American people.

**Feb** Westmoreland requests 206,000 additional troops, based on discussions with General Wheeler. Clark Clifford replaces McNamara as Secretary of Defense. Clifford opposes Westmoreland's troop request and the expansion of the war. He seeks withdrawal, and initiates actions to get the U.S. out of the war.

### **Vietnamization of the War**

**Mar** Westmoreland named Chief of Staff of the Army. General Creighton Abrams designated to replace Westmoreland. Senator Robert F. Kennedy announces he will run for president. The "Wise Men," a group of distinguished American leaders, meet in Washington to advise Johnson. They advise against further escalation. Johnson announces partial bombing halt, offers to negotiate, and tells the American people he will not seek another term.

**Apr** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated in Memphis. Disorder breaks out across much of the country.

**May** American and DRV delegations arrive in Paris for peace negotiations. Averell Harriman leads American delegation.

**Jun** Robert F. Kennedy is assassinated in Los Angeles.

**Aug** Richard Nixon wins Republican nomination for president in Miami. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey wins Democratic nomination in Chicago where riots break-out in protest to the war. Johnson halts all bombing, and continues to seek negotiations.

**Nov** Nixon elected president. Nixon promises to end the war.

**Dec** Henry Kissinger selected national security adviser. American forces in Vietnam number 540,000, and in America the protest against the war intensifies. The nation was in turmoil, caused by the war, the Civil Rights movement, and the general feeling that America was disintegrating.

**1969 Jan** Paris talks expand to include government of SV and NLF representatives. Melvin Laird replaces Clark Clifford as Secretary of Defense and adopts Clifford's withdrawal policy.

**Mar** Nixon begins secret bombing of Cambodia. Melvin Laird, Secretary of Defense, invents term "Vietnamization" to describe Nixon's policy of withdrawing American troops and replacing them with Vietnamese troops. Abrams initiates "small unit war," seeking to complete the destruction of the VC insurgency.

**Apr** US military personnel in Vietnam peaks at 543,400.

**May** President Nixon proposes peace plan that calls for the simultaneous withdrawal of US and PAVN forces.

**Jun** Nixon meets with Thieu on Midway island, and announces the withdrawal of 25,000 American troops.

**Aug** Kissinger meets secretly in Paris with the DRV negotiator Xuan Thuy.

**Sep** Ho Chi Minh dies. He was seventy-nine.

**Oct** President Nixon allows draft deferments for graduate students. Massive anti-war demonstration takes place in Washington, and other cities.

**Nov** Nixon gives "silent majority" speech. Another antiwar demonstration takes place in Washington. Over 250,000 demonstrators participate, the largest such demonstration to date. The My Lai massacre is revealed by the *New York Times*.

**Dec** The first draft lottery since 1942 is held by the Selective Service Board. American forces in Vietnam decline to 475,200. 40,024 US servicemen killed to date.

**1970 Feb** Kissinger begins secret talks with Le Duc Tho in Paris. The Nixon administration begins its policy of duplicity.

**Apr** Nixon announces Cambodian "incursion." US and ARVN forces attacked Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia.

**May** National Guardsmen (poorly trained civilians who should never have been given live ammunition) kill four students at Kent State University in Ohio during a nation-wide antiwar demonstration.

**Oct** Nixon proposes "standstill cease fire," but repeats mutual withdrawal plan the following day.

**Nov** Lieutenant William Calley goes on trial at Fort Benning, Georgia for the My Lai massacre.

**Dec** US military forces in Vietnam decline to 334,600. 44,245 Americans have been killed to date.

**1971 Feb** ARVN conduct raids into Laos.

**Mar** Calley convicted of the premeditated murder of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai. He received a life sentence. Nixon reduced the sentence to three years.

**Jun** *New York Times* begins publication of the Pentagon Papers. Supreme Court rules publication is legal.

**Dec** US forces decline to 156,800. 45,626 Americans have been killed.

**1972 Jan** Nixon reveals that Kissinger has been secretly negotiating with the DRV.

**Feb** Nixon arrives in China.

**Mar** PAVN launch major offensive across the DMZ. US delegates in Paris announce an indefinite suspension of peace talks until DRV delegates and NLF representatives are willing to enter into "serious discussion."

**Apr** Nixon responds with intensified bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong harbor after a four-year lull. Antiwar demonstrators respond to Nixon's escalation of the bombing campaign with hundreds of protest demonstrations across the country.

**Jun** Break-in at the Democratic National Committee office at the Watergate complex in Washington causes the arrest of five men.

**Aug** Kissinger meets again with Le Duc Tho in Paris to work out agreement.

**Oct** Kissinger meets with Thieu in Saigon. Thieu opposes draft agreement worked out by Kissinger and Le Duc Tho. DRV announces over radio broadcast the details of the agreement. This was an effort to pressure Kissinger, who had to convince Thieu.

**Nov** Nixon re-elected president, defeating Senator George McGovern in a landslide victory. Kissinger presents Le Duc Tho with 69 amendments to the agreement demanded by Thieu. Talks break down.

**Dec** Nixon orders the intensive bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong to pressure the DRV to return to the talks. The DRV agree to resume negotiations after bombing halts. US military forces decline to 24,200. 45,926 Americans have been killed.

**1973 Jan** Kissinger and Le Duc Tho meet. Draft agreement initialed. Nixon halts all US offensive actions against the DRV and NLF. Peace agreement signed in Paris by the US, DRV, NLF, and SV. To get Thieu to accept the agreement Nixon made numerous promises of military and economic assistance to the government of SV. US military draft ends. Elliot L. Richardson replaces Melvin Laird as Secretary of Defense.

#### **The Vietnamese Civil War (Phase Four)**

**Mar** Last US troops leave Vietnam.

**Apr** "Last" US POW released.

**Jun** Watergate hearings start.

**Jul** Existence of White House tapes revealed.

**Aug** US stops bombing Cambodia in compliance with congressional prohibition. Nixon announces the appointment of Kissinger as Secretary of State.

**Oct** Vice President Agnew resigns. He is replaced by Representative Gerald Ford.

**Nov** Congress overrides Nixon's veto of a law limiting the power of the president to deploy American combat forces.

**1974 Jan** Thieu declares that the war has begun again. Nixon is not able to honor the promises he made to Thieu.

**May** House Judiciary Committee begins impeachment hearings on Nixon. Nixon is powerless to assist SV, and congress has taken control of the use of American military forces, and aid to Indochina.

**Jun** DRV build-up in SV intensifies in violation of the peace agreement.

**Jul** House Judiciary Committee votes to recommend impeaching Nixon.

**Aug** Nixon resigns. Ford becomes president. Nixon was proven to be a liar and a cheat, a paranoid man without honor or integrity.

**Sep** Ford pardons Nixon.

**1975 Jan** DRV offensive begins in SV. Thieu calls the U.S. begging for assistance.

**Mar** Thieu abandons northern provinces.

**Apr** Ford calls the war "finished." U.S. evacuates embassy in Saigon. Thieu leaves Saigon for Taiwan. Saigon is captured. The war is over. The United States lost.

**1976 Nov** Jimmy Carter elected president.

**1977 Jan** Carter pardons 10,000 draft dodgers. Total American dead 57,690 (This figure is updated periodically as the remains of American servicemen are discovered.