

---

# Get Free Britain And The Wars In Vietnam

---

As recognized, adventure as skillfully as experience practically lesson, amusement, as with ease as covenant can be gotten by just checking out a ebook **Britain And The Wars In Vietnam** as well as it is not directly done, you could undertake even more roughly speaking this life, almost the world.

We allow you this proper as with ease as simple mannerism to acquire those all. We offer Britain And The Wars In Vietnam and numerous books collections from fictions to scientific research in any way. accompanied by them is this Britain And The Wars In Vietnam that can be your partner.

---

**KEY=AND - QUENTIN KIRSTEN**

---

## Britain and the Wars in Vietnam The Supply of Troops, Arms and Intelligence, 1945-1975

**McFarland** Britain's peacekeeping role in Southeast Asia after World War II was clear enough but the purpose of the Commonwealth in the region later became shadowy. British involvement in the wars fought in Vietnam between 1946 and 1975 has been the subject of a number of books--most of which focus on the sometimes clandestine activities of politicians--and unsubstantiated claims about British support for the United States' war effort have gained acceptance. Drawing on previously undiscovered information from Britain's National Archives, this book discusses the conduct of the wars in Vietnam and the political ramifications of UK involvement, and describes Britain's actual role in these conflicts: supplying troops, weapons and intelligence to the French and U.S. governments while the latter were in combat with Ho Chi Minh's North Vietnamese.

## Britain, America, and the Vietnam War

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

# The Yankees are Coming! The Yankees are Coming!

## A Comparison Between The American Revolution And Vietnam's War For National Unification

**Pickle Partners Publishing** This paper compares British involvement in America's struggle for independence in the late eighteenth century with the United States' immersion in North Vietnam's struggle for national unification in the twentieth. Many similarities exist between the American Revolution and the Vietnam War. Five of the most apparent similarities are examined. First, Great Britain and the United States made similar fundamental assumptions, in their respective conflicts, which proved equally flawed. Second, the distances between the combatants in both conflicts were vast. The lines of communication were extremely long. Third, similarities abound between the people involved, both generally and specifically. Fourth, both wars have a single campaign that can be described as the turning point. Though Saratoga and Tet occurred at relatively early stages in the respective conflicts, the outcomes of the wars were arguably decided after those campaigns. Fifth, the southern strategies in both wars are remarkably analogous. Both Great Britain and the United States succeeded in alienating the undecided, and arousing animosity among the common people. 1. The United States became the oppressor in Vietnam, and closely emulated its enemy, Great Britain, in the Revolutionary War. 2. Many patterns repeat themselves through history and within those patterns are keys to success in the future. 3. The United States needs to become more proficient at searching for patterns in history (not just its own). By learning from the mistakes made by itself and others, the U.S. will make fewer mistakes in the future.

## Triumph Forsaken

### The Vietnam War, 1954–1965

**Cambridge University Press** Drawing on a wealth of new evidence from all sides, Triumph Forsaken, first published in 2007, overturns most of the historical orthodoxy on the Vietnam War. Through the analysis of international perceptions and power, it shows that South Vietnam was a vital interest of the United States. The book provides many insights into the overthrow of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963 and demonstrates that the coup negated the South Vietnamese government's tremendous, and hitherto unappreciated, military and political gains

between 1954 and 1963. After Diem's assassination, President Lyndon Johnson had at his disposal several aggressive policy options that could have enabled South Vietnam to continue the war without a massive US troop infusion, but he ruled out these options because of faulty assumptions and inadequate intelligence, making such an infusion the only means of saving the country.

## Drone War Vietnam

**Pen and Sword Military** While the use of drones is now commonplace in modern warfare, it was in its infancy during the Vietnam War, not to mention revolutionary and top secret. Drones would play an important and today largely unheralded role in the bloody, two-decade US air war over Vietnam and surrounding countries in the 1960s and 1970s. Drone aircraft spotted targets for manned US bombers, jammed North Vietnamese radars and scattered propaganda leaflets, among other missions. This book explores that obscure chapter of history. *DRONE WAR: VIETNAM* is based on military records, official histories and published first-hand accounts from early drone operators, as well as on a close survey of existing scholarship on the topic. In their fledgling efforts to send robots instead of human beings on the most dangerous aerial missions, US operators in South-East Asia in the 1960s and 1970s wrote the first chapter in the continuing tale of autonomous warfare.

## The First Vietnam War

# Colonial Conflict and Cold War Crisis

**Harvard University Press** How did the conflict between Vietnamese nationalists and French colonial rulers erupt into a major Cold War struggle between communism and Western liberalism? To understand the course of the Vietnam wars, it is essential to explore the connections between events within Vietnam and global geopolitical currents in the decade after the Second World War. In this illuminating work, leading scholars examine various dimensions of the struggle between France and Vietnamese revolutionaries that began in 1945 and reached its climax at Dien Bien Phu. Several essays break new ground in the study of the Vietnamese revolution and the establishment of the political and military apparatus that successfully challenged both France and the United States. Other essays explore the roles of China, France, Great Britain, and the United States, all of which contributed to the transformation of the conflict from a colonial skirmish to a Cold War crisis. Taken together, the essays enable us to understand the origins of the later American war in Indochina by positioning Vietnam at the center of the grand clash between East and West and North and South in the middle years of the twentieth century.

# The Institutional Sources of Military Doctrine

## The United States in Vietnam and Britain in the Boer War and Malaya

### Simple History: Vietnam War

The war in Vietnam was a bitter and unpopular conflict for the American soldiers and people back home. It was also a war where the media played a big role. Both French colonial rule and the American intervention in Vietnam failed, but why? Find out inside! Discover a timeline telling the story of the conflict and explore the battles, technology and tactics of combat. Imagine you're in the humid jungles of Vietnam, the Vietcong ready to ambush your squad any minute and booby traps lay hidden across the ground and you're only a teenager. That was the experience for many Americans in the sixties.

## Britain and the Wars in Vietnam

### The Supply of Troops, Arms and Intelligence, 1945–1975

**McFarland** Britain's peacekeeping role in Southeast Asia after World War II was clear enough but the purpose of the Commonwealth in the region later became shadowy. British involvement in the wars fought in Vietnam between 1946 and 1975 has been the subject of a number of books—most of which focus on the sometimes clandestine activities of politicians—and unsubstantiated claims about British support for the United States' war effort have gained acceptance. Drawing on previously undiscovered information from Britain's National Archives, this book discusses the conduct of the wars in Vietnam and the political ramifications of UK involvement, and describes Britain's actual role in these conflicts: supplying troops, weapons and intelligence to the French and U.S. governments while the latter were in combat with Ho Chi Minh's North Vietnamese.

## The Road to Vietnam

# America, France, Britain, and the First Vietnam War

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

## The First Vietnam War

**C. HURST & CO. PUBLISHERS**

## Korea, the War Before Vietnam

Details the local origins and the global effects of the Korean War, from the death blow it dealt the Truman administration to the sudden prestige it accorded Maoist China

## Forgotten Wars

## The End of Britain's Asian Empire

**Penguin UK** Packed with entertaining and disturbing stories and with new accounts of the disastrous British military takeovers of Java and Vietnam in 1945, this title shows how the mishandling of the latter led directly to the Vietnam War.

## Choosing War

# The Lost Chance for Peace and the Escalation of War in Vietnam

**Univ of California Press** "Masterful. . . . Logevall presents a vivid and tragic portrait of the elements of U.S. decision-making on Vietnam from the beginning of the Kennedy administration through the announcement of the American ground war in July 1965. In the process he reveals a troubling picture of top officials in both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations persisting in efforts to boost the fortunes of successive governments of South Vietnam, even while they acknowledged that their chances for success were remote. In addition, he places the decision-making squarely in the international context."—Robert D. Schulzinger, author of *A Time for War: The United States and Vietnam, 1941-1975* "Stunning in its research and highly sophisticated in its analysis, Choosing War is far and away the best study we have of Lyndon Johnson's escalation of the conflict in Vietnam."—George C. Herring "In this fine book, Fredrick Logevall offers the first detailed examination of why diplomacy failed to head off the Vietnam War. Grounding himself in documentary research and other sources from several countries, Logevall comes closer than anyone ever has to explaining what happened. His clear writing and deep analysis may well change our understanding of Vietnam as a quagmire."—John Prados, author of *The Hidden History of the Vietnam War* "A rising star among a new generation of historians, Fredrik Logevall has written the most important Vietnam book in years. By explaining the international context of that tragic conflict, Choosing War provides startling answers to the question, Why did the war happen? Controversial yet fair, this account challenges the reader to think through John F. Kennedy's and Lydon B. Johnson's individual responsibility for Vietnam. The effect is compelling, unforgettable history."—Timothy Naftali, co-author of "One Hell of a Gamble:" *Khrushchev, Castro, and Kennedy, 1958-1964*

## War and the Ivory Tower

### Algeria and Vietnam

**Oxford University Press, USA** "How do intellectuals respond to war and social upheaval? When do they remain cloistered in the ivory tower, and when do they engage themselves in political activism? In this forcefully argued study, David L. Schalk compares American responses to the Vietnam War with French responses to the Algerian War, finding many striking similarities in the way intellectuals voiced their outrage at the policies of their governments. Schalk, whose previous book on French political engagement was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize, argues that in both France and the United States political activism by intellectuals passed through similar cycles of engagement. Early American and French responses to the wars included teach-ins, persuasive, often scholarly writings, and petitions. When logical persuasion failed to influence government policy, moral outrage succeeded this

pedagogic stage, and intellectuals warned the people of these two countries in essays and open letters that the ethical ideals of their societies were at risk. When these two forms of protest proved ineffectual, many intellectuals began to call for counter-legal actions--like draft or tax resistance, and civil disobedience--which could, and often did, lead to arrest. After establishing this framework, and giving ample background information on Algeria and Vietnam, Schalk proceeds with a vivid, in-depth account of the words and deeds of such intellectuals as Noam Chomsky, Susan Sontag, and Daniel Berrigan in the U.S., and Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus in France. Drawing on hundreds of articles from books, newspapers, and magazines of the period--such as *The New York Review of Books*, and *Ramparts* (which had a circulation of 300,000 in 1967, but which disappeared within months of the end of the Vietnam War)--Schalk reconstructs in detail the turbulent decades which shook both American and French society. We recall how poet Robert Lowell snubbed Lyndon Johnson by refusing to participate in a White House arts festival, and how Sartre refused to accept the Nobel Prize (which his nemesis Camus had received a few years earlier). We witness Father Berrigan's acts of ultra-resistance, and his time spent in hiding and in jail, which Schalk helps us to compare to French activists like Francis Jeanson (who went underground to help the Algerian independence movement), and the Catholic radicals associated with the French magazine *Esprit* (which prophetically and stubbornly resisted the horror of the Algerian War). At a time when protest is out of fashion, and intellectuals themselves may be nearly extinct, this book presents a needed reexamination of what it means for intellectuals to speak out about issues of international importance. *War and the Ivory Tower* provides a crucial analysis of intellectuals and their accomplishments in opposing two cruel and divisive wars which most people would like to forget.

## Why Vietnam Invaded Cambodia

### Political Culture and the Causes of War

**Stanford University Press** Morris examines the, "first and only extended war between two communist regimes."

## Edinburgh Companion to Twentieth-Century British and American War Literature

**Edinburgh University Press** The first reference book to deal so fully and incisively with the cultural representations of war in 20th-century English and US literature and film. The volume covers the two World Wars as well as specific conflicts that

generated literary and imaginativ

## When Reason Fails

# Portraits of Armies at War : America, Britain, Israel, and the Future

**Greenwood Publishing Group** A critical analysis of the elements of corporate character in three modern armies, this study challenges traditional thinking about the nature and future of modern war.

## The First Casualty

# From the Crimea to Vietnam : the War Correspondent as Hero, Propagandist, and Myth Maker

**New York : Harcourt Brace Jovanovich** Explores repressive political and military influences upon and the truthfulness of the coverage of wars of the past one hundred twenty years by reporters around the world -- Amazon.com.

## War since 1945

**Reaktion Books** Most writing on modern warfare begins with the French Revolutionary Wars and continues through World Wars I and II, giving post-1945 conflicts only a cursory glance through the lens of Cold War politics. Distinguished military historian Jeremy Black corrects that imbalance with War since 1945, a comprehensive look at the many large- and small-scale wars fought around the world in the past sixty years. Black argues strenuously that, in order fully to understand recent warfare, we must discard the Cold War narrative that has until now framed the majority of historical inquiry. By treating conflicts—especially those in and between developing nations—on their own terms, he is able to bring proper attention to the wide varieties of force structures, methods, goals, and military cultures that have been employed in post-World War II battles. Rather than recapitulate the familiar assessments that consider improvements in weaponry or increases in the size of armies without adequately weighing the wider context of their uses in specific wars, Black presents an account of warfare that focuses on the actual tasks the military is ordered to undertake. His global coverage of warfare is

unparalleled, and his insistence on the centrality of developing nations to this period of military history brings new knowledge to bear on understudied aspects of recent history. Black brings the book up to date with considerations of the current "war on terror" and the U.S.-led war in Iraq. Timely and accessible, *War since 1945* will be essential to anyone who wants to understand the state of warfare in the present day.

## Vietnam 1945

### The Quest for Power

**Univ of California Press** 1945: the most significant year in the modern history of Vietnam. One thousand years of dynastic politics and monarchist ideology came to an end. Eight decades of French rule lay shattered. Five years of Japanese military occupation ceased. Allied leaders determined that Chinese troops in the north of Indochina and British troops in the South would receive the Japanese surrender. Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, with himself as president. Drawing on extensive archival research, interviews, and an examination of published memoirs and documents, David G. Marr has written a richly detailed and descriptive analysis of this crucial moment in Vietnamese history. He shows how Vietnam became a vortex of intense international and domestic competition for power, and how actions in Washington and Paris, as well as Saigon, Hanoi, and Ho Chi Minh's mountain headquarters, interacted and clashed, often with surprising results. Marr's book probes the ways in which war and revolution sustain each other, tracing a process that will interest political scientists and sociologists as well as historians and Southeast Asia specialists.

## The Columbia Guide to the Vietnam War

**Columbia University Press** More than a quarter of a century after the last Marine Corps Huey left the American embassy in Saigon, the lessons and legacies of the most divisive war in twentieth-century American history are as hotly debated as ever. Why did successive administrations choose little-known Vietnam as the "test case" of American commitment in the fight against communism? Why were the "best and brightest" apparently blind to the illegitimacy of the state of South Vietnam? Would Kennedy have pulled out had he lived? And what lessons regarding American foreign policy emerged from the war? The Columbia Guide to the Vietnam War helps readers understand this tragic and complex conflict. The book contains both interpretive information and a wealth of facts in easy-to-find form. Part I provides a lucid narrative overview of contested issues and interpretations in Vietnam scholarship. Part II is a mini-encyclopedia with descriptions and analysis of individuals, events, groups, and military operations. Arranged alphabetically, this section enables readers to look up isolated facts and specialized terms. Part III is a chronology of key events. Part IV is an annotated guide to resources, including films,

documentaries, CD-ROMs, and reliable Web sites. Part V contains excerpts from historical documents and statistical data.

## War

**Dorling Kindersley Ltd** Take a guided tour of every major conflict through the ages, in ebook format Trace the epic 5,000-year story of warfare from the earliest battles to the War on Terror. Explore the campaigns and conflicts, the warriors and commanders and the tactics, weapons and technology that have shaped human warfare. With fascinating features on topics including; the role of infantry, siege warfare, military tactics and the treatment of wounded soldiers. Combining a clear and compelling historical narrative with a wealth of fascinating supporting features, this is a definitive visual guide to this brutal, intense and often heroic dimension of the human story.

## Embers of War

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

**Random House** WINNER OF THE PULITZER PRIZE ONE OF THE MOST ACCLAIMED WORKS OF HISTORY IN RECENT YEARS Winner of the Francis Parkman Prize from the Society of American Historians • Winner of the American Library in Paris Book Award • Winner of the Council on Foreign Relations Arthur Ross Book Award • Finalist for the Cundill Prize in Historical Literature NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The Washington Post • The Christian Science Monitor • The Globe and Mail Written with the style of a great novelist and the intrigue of a Cold War thriller, *Embers of War* is a landmark work that will forever change your understanding of how and why America went to war in Vietnam. Tapping newly accessible diplomatic archives in several nations, Fredrik Logevall traces the path that led two Western nations to tragically lose their way in the jungles of Southeast Asia. He brings to life the bloodiest battles of France's final years in Indochina—and shows how, from an early point, a succession of American leaders made disastrous policy choices that put America on its own collision course with history. An epic story of wasted opportunities and deadly miscalculations, *Embers of War* delves deep into the historical record to provide hard answers to the unanswered questions surrounding the demise of one Western power in Vietnam and the arrival of another. Eye-opening and compulsively readable, *Embers of War* is a gripping, heralded work that illuminates the hidden history of the French and American experiences in Vietnam. Praise for *Embers of War* "A balanced, deeply researched history of how, as French colonial rule faltered, a succession of American leaders moved step by step down a road toward full-blown war."—Pulitzer Prize citation "This extraordinary work of modern history combines powerful narrative thrust, deep scholarly authority, and quiet interpretive confidence."—Francis Parkman Prize citation "A monumental

history . . . a widely researched and eloquently written account of how the U.S. came to be involved in Vietnam . . . certainly the most comprehensive review of this period to date.”—The Wall Street Journal “Superb . . . a product of formidable international research.”—The Washington Post

## Vietnam and the United States

### Origins and Legacy of War

**Macmillan Reference USA** Discusses the origins and legacy of the Vietnam War and its impact on the United States.

### Counterinsurgency Lessons from Malaya and Vietnam

### Learning to Eat Soup with a Knife

**Greenwood** Examines the differences in the abilities of the British Army in Malaya and the United States Army in Vietnam to adapt their strategies when confronted with unexpected guerilla warfare.

### Vietnam: An Epic History of a Divisive War 1945-1975

**HarperCollins UK** THE SUNDAY TIMES BESTSELLER ‘His masterpiece’ Antony Beevor, Spectator ‘A masterful performance’ Sunday Times ‘By far the best book on the Vietnam War’ Gerald Degroot, The Times, Book of the Year

### Political Institutions and Military Change

### Lessons from Peripheral Wars

Even powerful states face disaster if their armies do not adapt military doctrine to meet new challenges. Comparing the cases of the United States Army in Vietnam and the British Army during the Boer War and the Malayan Emergency, Deborah D. Avant offers a new account of the conditions that help shape doctrine within military organizations. Drawing on the new institutional economics, Avant assumes that actors at every level will seek to enhance their political power. Military organizations will thus respond to civilian goals when military leaders expect rewards for their

responsiveness. Tracing the evolution of civil-military relations in the United States and Britain, Avant concludes that a nation's political structure has a major impact on the structure of military organizations and their formation of military doctrine. Avant finds in particular that structural differences between the British and U.S. governments have resulted in very different biases within the two armies. Unified political institutions in Britain worked to create an army that was sensitive to civilian goals and enabled civilian leaders to intervene to force military change. Conversely, the U.S. political system tended to allow adherence to classic principles of military science within the Army and often impeded effective civilian intervention. These contrasting conditions contributed to the relative ease with which the British Army adapted to new peripheral threats and the reluctance with which the U.S. Army responded to change in Vietnam.

## Before the Killing Fields

## Witness to Cambodia and the Vietnam War

**I.B. Tauris** In the mid-1960s, Cambodia's position within South East Asia was highly vulnerable. The Americans were embroiled in war in Vietnam, the Viet Cong were gaining control over Cambodian frontier areas. This book presents a portrait of a country poised between peace and war.

## Superpowers Defeated

## Vietnam and Afghanistan Compared

**Psychology Press** During the Cold War, military conflicts in Vietnam and Afghanistan validated the importance of war in global power dynamics. But military intervention proved not to be politically sustainable for the USA and the USSR. This study investigates the parallels and differences in the two conflicts.

## The Cambridge Companion to War Writing

**Cambridge University Press** War writing is an ancient genre that continues to be of vital importance. Times of crisis push literature to its limits, requiring writers to exploit their expressive resources to the maximum in response to extreme events. This Companion focuses on British and American war writing, from Beowulf and Shakespeare to bloggers on the 'War on Terror'. Thirteen period-based chapters are

complemented by five thematic chapters and two chapters charting influences. This uniquely wide range facilitates both local and comparative study. Each chapter is written by an expert in the field and includes suggestions for further reading. A chronology illustrates how key texts relate to major conflicts. The Companion also explores the latest theoretical thinking on war representation to give access to this developing area and to suggest new directions for research. In addition to students of literature, the volume will interest those working in war studies, history, and cultural studies.

## The First Casualty

# The War Correspondent as Hero and Myth-maker from the Crimea to Kosovo

"The most comprehensive j'accuse of journalism as propaganda in the English language... Ought to be read by every young reporter and by those who retain pride in our craft of truth-telling, not matter how unpopular or unpalatable the truth." -- John Pilger, from the Preface to the new edition "The first casualty when war comes, is truth," said American Senator Hiram Johnson in 1917, and in his gripping, now-classic history of war journalism, Phillip Knightley shows just how right Johnson was. From William Howard Russell, who described the appalling conditions of the Crimean War in Times [London], to the ranks of reporters, photographers, and cameramen who captured the realities of war in Vietnam, The First Casualty tells a fascinating story of heroism and collusion, censorship and suppression, myth-making and propaganda. Since Vietnam, Knightley finds, governments have become much more adept at managing the media, and in new chapters on the Falklands, the Gulf War, and the former Yugoslavia, he concludes that the war correspondent's role as a seeker of truth is now in jeopardy. From reviews of the first edition: "[This book] may make us all a little more free to talk about and find the truth." -- Garry Wills, New York Times Book Review "Disturbing, even dismaying, yet also in its painful way, enormously entertaining." -- New Yorker

## Iraq and Vietnam

# Differences, Similarities and Insights

**Strategic Studies Institute U. S. Army War College** U.S. political and military difficulties in Iraq have prompted comparisons to the American war in Vietnam. The

authors conclude that the military dimensions of the two conflicts bear little comparison. Among other things, the sheer scale of the Vietnam War in terms of forces committed and losses incurred dwarfs that of the Iraq War. They also conclude; however, that failed U.S. state-building in Vietnam and the impact of declining domestic political support for U.S. war aims in Vietnam are issues pertinent to current U.S. policy in Iraq

## The British and the Vietnam War

### Their Way with LBJ

**NUS Press** During the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, the British government sought to avoid escalation of the war in Vietnam and to help bring about peace. The thinking that lay behind these endeavours was often insightful and it is hard to argue that the attempt was not worth making, but the British government was able to exert little, if any, influence on a power with which it believed it had, and needed, a special relationship. Drawing on little-used papers in the British archives, Nicholas Tarling describes the making of Britain's Vietnam policy during a period when any compromise proposed by London was likely to be seen in Washington as suggestive of defeat, and attempts to involve Moscow in the process over-estimated the USSR's influence on a Hanoi determined on reunification.

## Australia and the Vietnam War

**NewSouth** The Vietnam War was Australia's longest and most controversial military commitment of the twentieth century, ending in humiliation for the United States and its allies with the downfall of South Vietnam. The war provoked deep divisions in Australian society and politics, particularly since for the first time young men were conscripted for overseas service in a highly contentious ballot system. The Vietnam era is still identified with diplomatic, military and political failure. Was Vietnam a case of Australia fighting 'other people's wars'? Were we really 'all the way' with the United States? How valid was the 'domino theory'? Did the Australian forces develop new tactical methods in earlier Southeast Asian conflicts, and just how successful were they against the unyielding enemy in Vietnam? In this landmark book, award-winning historian Peter Edwards skilfully unravels the complexities of the global Cold War, decolonisation in Southeast Asia and Australian domestic politics to provide new, often surprising, answers to these questions.

## The March of Folly

### From Troy to Vietnam

**Crux Publishing Ltd** In *The March of Folly* (originally published in 1984) Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Barbara W. Tuchman explores one of the paradoxes of history

- the pursuit by governments of policies contrary to their own interests despite the availability of feasible alternatives. She draws on a comprehensive array of examples, from Montezuma's senseless surrender of his empire in 1520 to Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. In brilliant detail, Tuchman illuminates four decisive turning points in history that illustrate the very heights of folly: the Trojan War, the breakup of the Holy See provoked by the Renaissance popes, the loss of the American colonies by Britain's George III, and the United States' own persistent mistakes in Vietnam. Throughout The March of Folly, Tuchman's incomparable talent for animating the people, places, and events of history is on spectacular display.

## Counterinsurgency

### Exposing the Myths of the New Way of War

**Cambridge University Press** Controversial new history of counterinsurgency which challenges its claims as an effective strategy of waging war.

## Vietnam

### The History of an Unwinnable War, 1945-1975

The first major synthesis of the war since 2001, drawing upon a host of newly declassified documents, presidential tapes, and overlooked foreign sources to give the most comprehensive look to date of the war that still haunts America.

### Autopsy of an Unwinnable War

## Vietnam

**Casemate** A compelling and informed narrative of the war in Vietnam 1945-75, seeking to answer why America "lost" the war in Vietnam.

### Armoured Warfare in the Vietnam War

**Pen and Sword** This pictorial history of the Indochina and Vietnam Wars captures the range of armored warfare used in the region through rare wartime photographs. The two conflicts that engulfed Indochina and Vietnam in the decades after World

War II are generally thought of as infantry wars. But in fact, they both involved a significant amount of armored warfare. In this fully illustrated volume, military expert and Vietnam veteran Michael Green describes the many kinds of armored vehicles deployed and their contributions in combat. The ill-fated French Expeditionary Force of the Indochina War was largely equipped with World War II era American tanks—including M3 and M5 Stuart, M4 Sherman and M24 light tanks—as well as armored cars and half-tracks. Most of these eventually went to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam, but were outdated and ineffective due to lack of logistics and training. The US Army and Marine Corps build-up in the 1960s saw vast quantities of M48 Pattons, M113 APCs and many specialist variants and improvised armored vehicles arrive in the theatre. The Australians also brought their British Centurion tanks. But it was the Russians, Chinese and North Vietnamese who won the day and their T-38-85 tanks, ZSU anti-aircraft platforms.