

Select Bibliography

Appendix C

The literature on Vietnam and America is vast, and growing rapidly. A comprehensive bibliography would take at least a separate volume. We have attempted throughout the text to provide some bibliographic guidance to readers who wish to explore further. Here we should like just to suggest to readers how they can find resources to deepen their understanding.

First there are several useful bibliographic volumes: Roy Jumper, *Bibliography of the Political and Administrative History of Vietnam, 1802–1962* (Michigan State University Advisory Group, 1962); Milton Leitenberg and Richard Dean Burns, *The Vietnam Conflict* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO Press, 1973); John Chen, *Vietnam: A Comprehensive Bibliography* (Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1973); Michael Cotter, *Vietnam: A Guide to Resources* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1977); David Marr, with the assistance of Kristine Alilunas-Radgers, *Vietnam* (Oxford, England: Clio Press, 1992).

A separate category of bibliography focuses on Vietnam War literature. *Vietnam War Literature: An Annotated Bibliography of Imaginative Works About Americans Fighting in Vietnam*, 2nd ed. (Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1988), by John Newman is based primarily on the Vietnam War Literature Collection at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, a preeminent archival collection of fiction and poetry; its 752 listings (compared with the 226 items in the 1982 1st ed.) are organized chronologically and by genre. Considerably more extensive, with 1,749 items, but still by no means comprehensive, is Sandra M. Wittman's *Writing About Vietnam: A Bibliography of the Literature of the Vietnam Conflict* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1989); because many of its listings are based on databases, indexes, and other bibliographies rather than the original works, this volume contains quite a few errors, and of course a great deal of literature has appeared since it was compiled. A number of works not listed by Wittman appear in the far less ambitious but useful compilation by Deborah A. Butler, *American Women Writers on Vietnam: Unheard Voices: A Selected Annotated Bibliography* (New York: Garland, 1990). An excellent guide to the immense and expanding criticism is Philip K. Jason, *The Vietnam War in Literature: An Annotated Bibliography of Criticism* (Pasadena, CA, and Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Salem Press, 1992).

Besides the hundreds of novels and volumes of poetry and stories by individual authors, there are many notable collections of American Vietnam War literature. *Where Is Vietnam? American Poets Respond*, edited by Walter Lowenfels (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Anchor Books, 1967), is an historic anthology of antiwar poems by eighty-seven contributors, including many of the most distinguished American poets. The two collections that introduced the achievement of the poet-veterans were *Winning Hearts and Minds: War Poems by Vietnam Veterans*, edited by Larry Rottmann, Jan Barry, and Basil T. Paquet (New York: 1st Casualty

Press, 1972), and *Demilitarized Zones: Veterans After Vietnam*, edited by Jan Barry and W. D. Ehrhart (Perkasie, PA: East River Anthology, 1976). What these two volumes did for poetry was done for fiction by *Free Fire Zone: Short Stories by Vietnam Veterans*, edited by Wayne Karlin, Basil T. Paquet, and Larry Rottmann (Coventry, CT: 1st Casualty Press, 1973). Another distinguished early collection of fiction is *Writing Under Fire: Stories of the Vietnam War*, edited by Jerome Klinkowitz and John Somer (New York: Dell, 1978). W. D. Ehrhart's *Carrying the Darkness: The Poetry of the Vietnam War* (Lubbock, TX: Texas Tech University Press, 1989) has been, since its original publication in 1985, the defining contemporary poetry anthology. An important collection of poetry by women is *Visions of War, Dreams of Peace: Writings of Women in the Vietnam War*, edited by Lynda Van Devanter and Joan A. Furey (New York: Warner Books, 1991). *The Vietnam War in American Stories, Songs, and Poems*, edited by H. Bruce Franklin (Boston: Bedford Books, 1995), is an extensive anthology with analyses of the literary and other cultural responses to the war. Among specialized collections, one of the most important is *Vietnam and Black America: An Anthology of Protest and Resistance*, edited by Clyde Taylor (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Anchor Books, 1973). *In the Field of Fire*, edited by Jeanne Van Buren Dann and Jack Dann (New York: Tor, 1987), is a well-selected anthology of science fiction and fantasy stories about the war. *The Vietnam Songbook*, compiled and edited by Barbara Dane and Irwin Silber (New York: Guardian, 1969), collects over a hundred American and international songs about the war, including seven from Vietnam. The most valuable ongoing source for literature and criticism is Viet Nam Generation in Woodbridge, Connecticut, whose fine collections include *Swords into Ploughshares: A "Home Front" Anthology*, edited by Sandra Gurvis (1991), and *Nobody Gets Off the Bus: The Viet Nam Generation Big Book* (1994).

The most incisive book-length studies of American literature about the war include Philip Beidler's *American Literature and the Experience of Vietnam* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1982) and *Re-Writing America: Vietnam Authors in Their Generation* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991); John Hellmann, *American Myth and the Legacy of Vietnam* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1986); and two important collections of essays, *Fourteen Landing Zones: Approaches to Vietnam Literature*, edited by Philip K. Jason (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1991), and *Search and Clear: Critical Responses to Selected Literature and Films of the Vietnam War*, edited by William J. Searle (Bowling Green, OH: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1988). Excellent books focusing specifically on the poetry are James Mersmann's *Out of the Vietnam Vortex: A Study of Poets and Poetry Against the War* (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1974), which mainly explores the work of established poets before the veteran poets became recognized, and Vince Gotera, *Radical Visions: Poetry by Vietnam Veterans* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1994), likely to remain the definitive work on its subject. Two important collections about visual representations are Linda Dittmar and Gene Michaud, *From Hanoi to Hollywood: The Vietnam War in American Film* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1990), and *Inventing Vietnam: The War in Film and Television*, edited by Michael Anderegg (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1991).

For wider discussions of the war in American culture, see Susan Jeffords, *The Remasculinization of America: Gender and the Vietnam War* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1989), and *The Vietnam War and American Culture*, a collection of essays edited by John Carlos Rowe and Rick Berg (New York: Columbia University Press, 1991).

An indispensable source for serious inquiry into the American war against Vietnam is that unique body of materials known as *The Pentagon Papers*, which we have used extensively in this volume. There are three separate editions of *The Pentagon Papers*, each with variations surrounding a common core of documentation and analysis by Pentagon (Defense Department) historians. The best edition is based on the documents read into the *Congressional Record* by Senator Mike Gravel (Democrat, Alaska); entitled *The Pentagon Papers* and often referred to as the Gravel Edition, it was published in four volumes by Beacon Press (Boston) in 1971 along with a fifth volume containing commentary, supplementary essays placing the documents in historical perspective, and two essential tools: a glossary and an index. The "official" US Government edition, entitled *United States-Vietnam Relations, 1945-1967* (12 mimeographed vols., Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1971), is barely legible, unindexed, and not continuously paginated. A third version, also entitled *The Pentagon Papers* and usually referred to as the New York Times edition, reproduces the documents and commentary originally published in *The New York Times*; published in mass-market paperback by Bantam Books (Toronto, New York, London, 1971), it is still widely available and is useful as a handy condensed version. *The Pentagon Papers* are by no means an uncontaminated source of pure truth; the Defense Department historians who compiled them had their own well-defined goals, values, and perspective. But these documents contain many extraordinary and priceless revelations.

Supplementing the main *Pentagon Papers* material is George C. Herring, editor, *The Secret Diplomacy of the Vietnam War: The PENTAGON PAPERS Negotiating Volumes* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983). Among the veritable library of books based in part on *The Pentagon Papers*, we particularly note Herbert Y. Schandler, *Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam: The Unmaking of a President* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1977); Larry Berman, *Planning a Tragedy: The Americanization of the War in Vietnam* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1982); and especially insightful, Paul Joseph, *Cracks in the Empire: State Politics in the Vietnam War* (Boston: South End Press, 1981). See also Larry Berman, *Lyndon Johnson's War: The Road to Stalemate* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1989). George McT. Kahin's *Intervention: How America Became Involved in Vietnam* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986) uses recently declassified US materials and Vietnamese sources to tell the story from both sides. Noam Chomsky makes brilliant use of US government sources to analyze Kennedy's Vietnam policy in *Rethinking Camelot: JFK, the Vietnam War, and US Political Culture* (Boston: South End Press, 1993).

Vietnamese sources in English are relatively sparse, but an important selection can be found in Gareth Porter, editor, *Vietnam: A History in Documents* (2 vols., Stanfordville, NY: Earl M. Coleman, 1979; 1 vol., abridged, New York: New Ameri-

can Library, 1981), which counterpoints Vietnamese documents with the unfolding story of American intervention as revealed in a variety of documents from US government agencies and individuals. Materials from the southern provinces are presented in Don Luce and John Sommers, editors, *Vietnam: The Unheard Voices* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1969). Nguyen Thi Dinh's memoir of her life in the southern resistance (a section of which appears here as Reading 26) is a gripping narrative rich in historical materials: *No Other Road to Take: Memoir of Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh*, translated by Mai Van Elliott (Ithaca, NY: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, 1976). From the north, there is the invaluable series of monographs and collections published in Hanoi in English as several dozen separately numbered volumes of *Vietnam Studies*. One novel about the war has been translated and offers striking accounts of the experience of Vietnamese combat soldiers: Bao Ninh, *The Sorrow of War* (London: Secker & Warburg, 1993). In addition, an excerpt from Duong Thu Huong's *Novel Without a Name* is reprinted in *Grand Street*, 45. *Poems from Captured Documents*, selected and translated by Thanh T. Nguyen and Bruce Weigl (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1994), draws on the extensive collection of diaries of captured North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front soldiers in the archives of the University of Massachusetts, Boston.

The war cannot be understood without making a serious effort to comprehend the people against whom it was waged. In this pursuit, the work of David Marr represents the best Western scholarship, grounded in knowledge of the indigenous languages as well as first-hand experience in Vietnam. Marr's *Vietnamese Anticolonialism, 1885–1925* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971) and *Vietnamese Tradition on Trial, 1920–1945* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1981) portray not only the development of Vietnamese resistance but also the ways in which Vietnam was transformed by French colonialism. Further explorations of that transformation are available in Martin Murray, *The Development of Capitalism in Colonial Indochina, 1870–1940* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980), and Ngo Vinh Long, *Before the Revolution: The Vietnamese Peasants Under the French* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1973; reprint, New York: Columbia University Press, 1992). Nguyen Khac Vien's *Tradition and Revolution in Vietnam* (Berkeley, CA: Indochina Resource Center, 1974) includes thoughtful essays on society and culture.

Much of the war was fought in, around, and by villages in the south. Six very different books provide a start on learning what happened at the village level. An early account, unfriendly to the insurgency but interesting for its details of rural life, is Gerald C. Hickey, *Village in Vietnam* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1960). Jonathan Schell's *The Village of Ben Suc* (reprinted, along with a new essay and his account of the war in Quang Ngai and Quang Nham, as *The Real War: Classic Reporting on the Vietnam War* [New York: Pantheon, 1988]) is a powerful description of the obliteration of a village by American forces. James W. Trullinger has put together from oral and written sources a history of one village from the turn of the century to 1975: *Village at War: An Account of Revolution in Vietnam*,

rev. ed. (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1994). Jeffrey Race's *War Comes to Long An* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972) covers an entire province, dealing constantly with life and politics at the village level as well, as does Eric U. Bergerud, *The Dynamics of Defeat: The Vietnam War in Hau Nghia Province* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1991). In *Vietnam: Inside Story of the Guerrilla War* (New York: International Publishers, 1965), Wilfred Burchett provides a truly astonishing account of his eight-month journey with National Liberation Front guerrillas through southern Vietnam right up to the outskirts of Saigon.

More theoretical and historical accounts of Vietnamese tactics and strategy are available in English in several collections of Vo Nguyen Giap's writings; the most widely available of these is *People's War, People's Army* (New York: Praeger, 1962). General Van Tien Dung's *Our Great Spring Victory: An Account of the Liberation of South Vietnam*, translated by John Spragens, Jr. (New York: Monthly Review Press, 1977), is an inside account of the final Vietnamese offensive by the commander of the Vietnam People's Army. An overview of the relations between military and political development in the two parts of the country is provided in Le Duan's 1970 report to the Vietnam Workers Party (the governing party of the DRV), published in English as *The Vietnamese Revolution* (New York: International Publishers, 1971). The best account of the People's Army of Vietnam is Greg Lockart, *Nation in Arms: The Origins of the People's Army of Vietnam* (Wellington, Australia: Allen & Unwin, 1991). See also Michael Lee Lanning and Dan Cragg, *Inside the VC and the NVA: The Real Story of North Vietnam's Armed Forces* (New York: Fawcett, 1992), which is based on RAND Corporation interviews of prisoners and defectors during the war. Ken Post's multivolume study is the first full account in English of the Vietnamese revolution: *Revolution, Socialism, and Nationalism in Vietnam* (5 vols., Brookfield, VT: Dartmouth, 1989–1994).

A striking comparison to these Vietnamese analyses of the war is General William C. Westmoreland's *A Soldier Reports* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1976). Westmoreland's view is subjected to piercing analysis in Robert Pisor's *The End of the Line: The Siege of Khe Sanh* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1982), which uses an extraordinarily deep exploration of that battle to focus key questions of US military theory and practice in the war.

No single volume adequately deals with the war from both the US and the Vietnamese sides. Four readable accounts are George C. Herring, *America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950–1975* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1979); Michael Maclear, *The Ten Thousand Day War; Vietnam: 1945–1975* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981); James P. Harrison, *The Endless War: Fifty Years of Struggle in Vietnam* (New York: Free Press, 1982), which gives a somewhat fuller picture of the Vietnamese side; and Marilyn B. Young, *The Vietnam Wars: 1945–1990* (New York: HarperCollins, 1991). Probably the most readily available one-volume Vietnamese account is Nguyen Khac Vien, *The Long Resistance (1858–1975)* (Hanoi: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1975).

Several books focus on an often neglected aspect of the war, the turmoil and transformations it induced within the American military forces. Especially note-

worthy are Larry G. Waterhouse and Mariann G. Wizard, *Turning the Guns Around: Notes on the GI Movement* (New York: Delta Books, 1971); Richard Boyle, *Flower of the Dragon: The Breakdown of the U.S. Army in Vietnam* (San Francisco: Ramparts Press, 1972); and David Cortright, *Soldiers in Revolt: The American Military Today* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1975). The fullest accounts of the antiwar movement are Charles De Benedetti, *An American Ordeal: The Antiwar Movement of the Vietnam Era* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1990) and Tom Wells, *The War Within: America's Battle over Vietnam* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994).

Unfortunately, the Pentagon Papers serve to illuminate the US side of the war only up to 1968. For the war under Richard Nixon, other sources must be consulted. One might start with the sometimes conflicting accounts provided by the memoirs of the two principal US figures, President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger: Richard Nixon, *RN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon* (New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1978) and Henry Kissinger, *White House Years* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1979) and *Years of Upheaval* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1982). One could then get quite different views of this period from two highly regarded studies: Gareth Porter, *A Peace Denied: The United States, Vietnam and the Paris Agreement* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1975), and Seymour Hersh, *The Price of Power: Kissinger in the Nixon White House* (New York: Summit Books, 1983). Also helpful are Frank Snepp's *A Decent Interval: An Insider's Account of Saigon's Indecent End Told by the CIA's Chief Strategy Analyst in Vietnam* (New York: Random House, 1977) and Arnold Isaac's *Neither Peace nor Honor* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984), a reporter's understanding of the same period.

The aftermath of the war has as many aspects as the war itself. A few of them are explored in Gloria Emerson, *Winners and Losers: Battles, Retreats, Gains, Losses and Ruins from a Long War* (New York: Random House, 1977); Fred A. Wilcox, *Waiting for an Army to Die: The Tragedy of Agent Orange* (New York: Random House, Vintage, 1983); David W. P. Elliott, *The Third Indochina Conflict* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1981); Nayan Chanda, *Brother Enemy: The War After the War* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1986); Kevin Rowley and Grant Evans, *Red Brotherhood at War: Indochina Since the Fall of Saigon* (London: Verso, 1984); and H. Bruce Franklin, *M.I.A. or Mythmaking in America* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1993).

Among periodicals with useful information about Vietnam and related issues are *Indochina Newsletter*, *Viet Nam Generation*, and *Viet Nam Forum*. Invaluable information and analysis can still be gleaned from *Viet Report*, which appeared monthly and bimonthly during most of the last decade of the war.

Of the many fine documentary films on Vietnam and the war, we list here only a handful: *Inside North Vietnam* (1968); *In the Year of the Pig* (1969); *Only the Beginning* (1971); *Hearts and Minds* (1974); *The War at Home* (1979); *Vietnam: An American Journey* (1978); *Ecocide* (1981); *Vietnam: A Television History* (13 episodes, 1983); *Going Back: A Return to Vietnam* (1982); *Thanh's War* (1990); and *Remember My Lai* (1989).