As recognized, adventure as well as experience not quite lesson, amusement, as skillfully as covenant can be gotten by just checking out a book *no more vietnams by nixon richard 1987 hardcover* with it is not directly done, you could say you will even more around this life, all but the world.

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**No More Vietnams**

- Richard Milhous Nixon 1985 Reviews the Vietnam War's debilitating effects on America's international role and proposes a strategy for the United States in the ideological conflict now underway

- Richard Nixon 2013-01-08 "He is just about the only American leader who ever did anything right in Vietnam....Nixon makes a strong case." —Chicago Tribune In his bestselling No More Vietnams, Richard Nixon analyzes America's military involvement in Southeast Asia—including his own role as commander-in-chief from 1969 to 1974—and presciently calls for a new American approach to conflicts in the Third World.

**No More Vietnams**

- Richard M. Nixon 1985 "In writing No More Vietnams, Richard Nixon—with the unique perspective of the man who served us America's commander-in-chief during the war's most difficult stage—has set out to dispel the myths of Vietnam, to show why we failed in Vietnam, and to contribute to the development of policies that will help avoid such failures in the future. In doing so, President Nixon analyzes the role that four presidents, the military, the Congress, the media, and the antiwar movement played in the Vietnam debacle." —Front jacket flap

**No Peace, No Honor**

- Larry Berman 2001-09-23 In 1973, Henry Kissinger shared the Nobel Peace Prize for the secret negotiations that led to the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam. Nixon famously declared the 1973 agreement to be "peace with honor": America was disengaging, yet South Vietnam still stood to fight its own war. Kissinger promptly moved to seal his personal records of the negotiations, arguing that they are private, not government, records, and that he will only allow them to be unsealed after his death. No Peace, No Honor deploys extraordinary documentary bombsheells, including a complete North Vietnamese account of the secret talks, to blow the lid off the true story of the peace process. Neither Nixon and Kissinger's critics, nor their defenders, have guessed at the full truth: the entire peace negotiation was a sham. Nixon did not plan to exit Vietnam, but he knew that in order to continue bombing without a congressional cutoff, he would need a fig leaf. Kissinger negotiated a deal that he and Nixon expected the North to violate. Ironically, their long-maintained spin on what happened next is partially true: only Watergate stopped America from sending the bombers back in. This revelatory book has many other surprises. Berman produces new evidence that finally proves a long-suspected fraud and failure. Finally, the book seeks to place the impact of Nixon's policies and decisions in the larger context of post-World War II American society, and analyzes the full costs of the Vietnam War that the nation feels to this day.

**Real Peace**

- Richard Nixon 1990 Identifies the foundations of world peace, and analyzes America's international role and proposes a strategy for the United States in the ideological conflict now underway

- Melvin Small 2002 The antiVietnam War movement marked the first time in American history that
The "Silent Majority" Speech—Scott Laderman 2019-08-06 The "Silent Majority" Speech treats Richard Nixon’s address of November 3, 1969, as a lens through which to examine the latter years of the Vietnam War and their significance to U.S. global power and American domestic life. The book uses Nixon’s speech— which introduced the policy of “Vietnamization” and cited the so-called bloodbath theory as a justification for continued U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia—as a fascinating moment around which to build an analysis of the last years of the war.

For Nixon’s strategy to be successful, he requested the support of what he called the “great silent majority,” a term that continues to resonate in American political culture. Scott Laderman moves beyond the war’s final years to address the administration’s hypocrical exploitation of moral rhetoric and its stoking of social divisiveness to achieve policy aims.

Laderman explores the anti-war and pro-war movements, the shattering of the liberal consensus, and the right-wing resurgence that would create an unaccustomed arms race. Supplemental primary sources make this book an ideal tool for introducing students to historical research. The "Silent Majority" Speech is critical reading for those studying American political history and U.S.-Asian/Southeast Asian relations.

Vietnam—Max Hastings 2018-10-16 An absorbing and definitive modern history of the Vietnam War from the acclaimed New York Times bestselling author of The Secret War. Vietnam became the Western world’s most divisive modern conflict, precipitating a battlefield humiliation for France in 1954, then a vastly greater one for the United States in 1975. Max Hastings has spent the past three years interviewing scores of participants on both sides, as well as researching a multitude of American and Vietnamese documents and memoirs, to create an epic narrative of an epic struggle. He portrays the set pieces of Dienbienphu, the 1968 Tet offensive, the air blitz of North Vietnam, and also much less familiar miniatures such as the battle of Dai Do, where a US Marine battalion was almost wiped out, together with extraordinary recollections of Ho Chi Minh’s warriors. Here are the battles that defined the war and the way it in turn was affected by the government of the media, and, consequently, events in Southeast Asia.

Leading this crusade were outspoken cultural rebels including Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, as passion about the cause as the music that epitomizes the period. But in addition to radical protestors whose actions fueled intense media coverage, Small reveals that the anti-war movement included a diverse cast of ordinary citizens turned war dissent: housewives, politicians, suburbanites, clergy members, and the elderly. The anti-war movement comes to life in this compelling new book that is sure to fascinate all those interested in the Vietnam War and the turbulent, tumultuous 1960s.

The Real War—Richard Nixon 2013-01-08 In this landmark 1980 bestseller, Richard Nixon presents an effective analysis of strategic shortcomings and a prescription for renewed strength. Nixon’s tough-minded views discussed in this book became a blueprint for Ronald Reagan’s military buildup and strategic initiatives—which ultimately paved the way for the end of the Cold War. Highly relevant to contemporary times, Nixon argues persuasively that America must assume a role of global leadership to make sure the war of annihilation never happens. The economic, material, and technological capacities to prevail are not enough, he cautions, without the resolve of national will. He utilizes the Fails of History—a strategic principle of arms limitation and the way it is used to prevent war—to instruct the future. From his unique perspective as the former chief executive of the nation, he tells us how we can use our political, economic, and military strengths to turn the tide.

One Man Against the World—Tim Weiner 2015-06-16 The New York Times Bestseller A shocking and riveting look at one of the most dramatic and disastrous presidencies in US history, from Pulitzer Prize and National Book Award winner Tim Weiner. Based largely on documents declassified only in the last few years, One Man Against the World paints a devastating portrait of a tortured yet brilliant man who led the country largely according to a deep-seated insecurity and distrust of not only his cabinet and congress, but the American population at large. In riveting, tick-tock prose, Weiner illuminates how the Vietnam War and the Watergate controversy that brought about Nixon’s demise were inextricably linked. From the hail of garbage and curses that awaited Nixon upon his arrival at the White House, when he became the president of a nation as deeply divided as it had been since the end of the Civil War, to the unprecedented action Nixon took against American citizens, who he considered as traitorous as the army of North Vietnam, to the infamous break-in and the tapes that bear remarkable record of the most intimate and damming conversations between the president and his confidantes, Weiner narrates the history of Nixon’s much-neglected presidency in fascinating and fresh detail. A crucial new look at the greatest political suicide in history, One Man Against the World leaves us not only with new insight into this tumultuous period, but also into the motivations and demons of an American president who saw enemies everywhere, and, thinking the world was against him, undermined the foundations of the country he had hoped to lead.

Fatal Politics—Ken Hughes 2016-07-07 In his widely acclaimed Chasing Shadows ("the best account yet of Nixon’s devious interference with Lyndon Johnson’s 1968 Vietnam War negotiations"—Washington Post), Ken Hughes revealed the roots of the covert activity that culminated in Watergate. In Fatal Politics, Hughes turns to the final years of the war and Nixon’s reelection bid of 1972 to expose the president’s darkest secret. While Nixon publicly promised to keep American troops in Vietnam only until the South Vietnamese could take their place, he privately agreed with his top military, diplomatic, and intelligence advisors that Saigon could never survive without American boots on the ground. Afraid that a pre-election fall of Saigon would scuttle his chances for a second term, Nixon put his reelection above the lives of American soldiers. Postponing the inevitable, he kept America in the war into the fourth year of his presidency. At the same time, Nixon negotiated a “decent interval” deal with the Communists to put a face-saving treaty between his two final withdrawal and Saigon’s collapse. If they waited that long, Nixon secretly assured North Vietnam’s chief sponsors in Moscow and Beijing, the North could count on the United States to add up to the United States to this day was built into Nixon’s exit strategy. Worse, the myth that Nixon was winning the war before Congress “tied his hands” has led policy makers to adapt tactics from America’s final years in Vietnam to the twenty-first century conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, prolonging both wars without winning either. Forty years after the fall of Saigon, and drawing on more than a decade spent studying Nixon’s secretly recorded Oval Office tapes—the most comprehensive, accurate, and illuminating record of any presidency in history, much of it never to be televised—Hughes paints a riveting portrait of the man who was “One Man Against the World.”

American Hearts and Minds—Melvin Small 2009-06-30 As America confronts an unpredictable war in Iraq, Randolph returns to an earlier conflict that severely tested our civilian and military leaders. In 1972, Randolph draws on personal experience to win this struggle with so many lessons for the twenty-first century about the misuse of military might to confront intractable political and cultural challenges. He marshals testimony from warlords and peasants, statesmen and soldiers, to create an extraordinary record.

Powerful and Brutal Weapons—Stephen P Randolph 2009-06-30 As America confronts an unpredictable war in Iraq, Randolph returns to an earlier conflict that severely tested our civilian and military leaders. In 1972, Randolph draws on personal experience to win this struggle with so many lessons for the twenty-first century about the misuse of military might to confront intractable political and cultural challenges. He marshals testimony from warlords and peasants, statesmen and soldiers, to create an extraordinary record.
America sought to withdraw from Vietnam with its credibility intact, with President Nixon and National Security Advisor Kissinger hoping that gains on the battlefield would strengthen their position at the negotiating table. Randolph's intimate chronicle of the commander-in-chief gains us unprecedented access to how these strategic assessments were made and played out.

Ending the Vietnam War—Henry Kissinger 2003-02-11 The Definitive Account Many other authors have written about what they thought happened—or thought should have happened—in Vietnam, but it was Henry Kissinger who was there at the epicenter, involved in every decision from the long, frustrating negotiations with the North Vietnamese delegation to America's eventual extrication from the war. Now, for the first time, Kissinger gives us in a single volume an in-depth, inside view of the Vietnam War, personally collected, annotated, revised, and updated from his bestselling memoirs and his book Diplomacy. Here, Kissinger writes with firm, precise knowledge, supported by meticulous documentation that includes his own memoranda to and replies from President Nixon. He tells about the tragedy of Cambodia, the diplomatic realities of the war as it reached the White House. As compelling and exciting as Barbara Tuchman's The Guns of August, Ending the Vietnam War also reveals insights about the bigger-than-life personalities--Johnson, Nixon, de Gaulle, Ho Chi Minh, Brezhnev—who were caught up in a war that forever changed international relations. This is history on a grand scale, and a book of overwhelming importance to the public record.

The Vietnam War Files—Jeffrey P. Kimball 2004 Using excerpts from formerly secret files, presents commentary on Nixon and Kissinger's management of the Vietnam War, their efforts to end it, and discusses "madman theory" and the "decent-interval" option.

Richard Nixon—John A. Farrell 2017-03-28 From a prize-winning biographer comes the defining portrait of a man who led America in a time of turmoil and left us a darker age. We live today, John A. Farrell shows, in a world Richard Nixon made. At the end of WWII, navy lieutenant "Nick" Nixon returned from the Pacific and set his cap at Congress, an idealistic dreamer seeking to build a better world. Yet amid the turns of that now-legendary 1946 campaign, Nixon's finer attributes gave way to unapologetic ruthlessness. The story of that transformation is the stunning overtue to John A. Farrell's magisterial biography of the president who came to embody postwar American resentment and division. Within four years of his first victory, Nixon was a U.S. senator; in six, the vice president of the United States of America. "Few came so far, so fast, and so alone." Farrell writes. Nixon's sins as a candidate were legion; and in one awful, secret plot, as Farrell reveals here, Nixon acted to prolong the Vietnam War for his own political purposes. Finally elected president in 1969, Nixon packed his staff with bright young men who devised forward-thinking reforms addressing health care, welfare, civil rights, and protection of the environment. It was a fine legacy, but Nixon cared little for it. He aspired to make his mark on the world stage instead, and his 1972 opening to China was the first great crack in the Cold War. Nixon had another legacy, too: the story of his own rise to the presidency, and his fall from grace. Nixon's Nuclear Specter—William Burr 2015-06-05 The book about Nixon and Kissinger's Madman diplomacy in 1968 concerning the Vietnam War, which culminated in a secret nuclear alert in October of that year. The story is set in the context of nuclear threat-making during the Cold War from 1945 to 1973, bureaucratic infighting, international diplomacy, domestic politics, the antiwar movement, and the nuclear taboo.

The Last of the President's Men—Bob Woodward 2016-10-11 Woodward exposes one of the final pieces of the Richard Nixon puzzle, examining the untold story of Alexander Butterfield, the Nixon aide who disclosed the secret White House taping system that changed history and led to Nixon's resignation. In forty-six hours of interviews with Butterfield, supported by thousands of documents, many of them original and not in the presidential archives and libraries, Woodward has uncovered new dimensions of Nixon's secrets, obsessions, and deceptions.

The League of Wives—Heath Hardage Lee 2019-04-02 "With astonishing verve, The League of Wives persisted to speak truth to power to bring their POW/MIA husbands home from Vietnam. And with astonishing verve, Heath Hardage Lee has chronicled their little-known story — a profile of courage that spotlighted 1960s-era military wives who forge secret codes with bravery, chutzpah and style. Honestly, I couldn't put it down." — Beth Macy, author of Dopesick and Factory Man "Exhilarating and inspiring." — Elaine Showalter, Washington Post The true story of the fierce band of women who battled Washington—and Hanoi—to bring their husbands home from the jungles of Vietnam. On February 12, 1973, one hundred and sixteen men who, just six years earlier, had been high flying Navy and Air Force pilots who had been dropped from planes deep in Laos enraged the antiwar movement. It was Nixon who launched the McCarthy era, who played white against black with a "southern strategy," and spurred the Silent Majority to despise and distrust the country's elites. Ever insecure and increasingly paranoid, he persuaded Americans to gnaw, as he did, on grievances—and to look at one another as enemies. Finally, in August 1974, after two years of the mesmerizing intrigue and scandal of Watergate, Nixon became the only president to resign in disgrace. Richard Nixon is a gripping and unsparring portrayal of our darkest president. Meticulously researched, brilliantly crafted, and offering fresh revelations, it will be hailed as a master work.

Nixon's Vietnam War—Jeffrey P. Kimball 1998 Studies Nixon's role in the war, including his advocacy of intervention in 1953, his struggle to appease all sides, his relationship with Kissinger, and his adoption of the "Madman Theory"—hinting he might use nuclear weapons.

Abandoning Vietnam—James H. Willbanks 2004 Drawing upon both archival research and his own military experiences in Vietnam, Willbanks focuses on military operations from 1969 through 1975. He begins by analyzing the events that led to a change in U.S. strategy in 1969 and the subsequent initiation of Vietnamization. He then critiques the implementation of that policy and the combat performance of the South Vietnamese army (ARVN), which finally collapsed in 1975.

The Columbia Guide to the Vietnam War—David L. Anderson 2002-07-10 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
Chasing Shadows—Ken Hughes 2014 “This book, based on research on and transcripts of the Nixon, Johnson, and Kennedy White House presidential recordings as well as other contemporary sources, reveals for the first time the origins of the ‘Plumbers’ (the Special Investigations Unit) and Nixon’s policy of illegal break-ins for partisan political gain, which led to Watergate, its cover-up, and Nixon’s resignation. The e-book links to extended transcripts and audio files of the presidential recordings”—Provided by publisher.

A Political Savant Whose Gaping Character Flaws Would Drive Him from the Presidency and Forever Taint His Legacy

A Political Savant Whose Gaping Character Flaws Would Drive Him from the Presidency and Forever Taint His Legacy. Being Nixon, the former president explores critical foreign and domestic issues confronting the United States in the post-Cold War era and calls for a renewal of our national purpose.

Haunting Legacy—Marvin Kalb 2012 The United States had never lost a war. That is, until 1975, when it was forced to flee Saigon in humiliation after losing to what Lyndon Johnson called a “raggedy-ass little fourth-rate country.” The legacy of this first defeat has haunted every president since, especially on the decision of whether to put “boots on the ground” and commit troops to war. In Haunting Legacy, the father-daughter journalist team of Marvin Kalb and Deborah Kalb presents a compelling, accessible, and hugely important history of presidential decision-making on crucial foreign policy issues: in light of the Vietnam defeat, what circumstances should the United States go to war? The sobering lesson of Vietnam is that the United States is not invincible. It can lose a war and thus it must be more discriminating about the use of American power. Every president has faced the ghosts of Vietnam in his own way, even though it has been wary of being sucked into another unpopular war. Ford (during the Mayaguez crisis) and both Bushes (Persian Gulf, Iraq, Afghanistan) deployed massive force, as if to say, “Vietnam, be damned.” On the other hand, Carter, Clinton, and Reagan (to the surprise of many) acted with extreme caution, mindful of the Vietnam experience. Obama has also wrestled with the Vietnam legacy, using doses of American firepower in Libya while still engaged in Iraq and Afghanistan. The authors spent five years interviewing hundreds of officials from every post war administration and conducting extensive research in presidential libraries and archives, and they’ve produced insight and information never before published. Equal parts taut history, revealing biography, and cautionary tale, Haunting Legacy is must reading for anyone trying to understand the power of the past to influence war-and-peace decisions of the present, and of the future.

1999: Victory Without War—Richard Nixon 2013-01-08 “Nixon raises all the timely questions about the present state of the world, and then answers them both systematically and thoroughly.” —The New York Times This acclaimed national bestseller, Richard Nixon offers a comprehensive strategy for the West—a vital plan of action to put “boots on the ground” and commit troops to war. In Haunting Legacy, the father-daughter journalist team of Marvin Kalb and Deborah Kalb presents a compelling, accessible, and hugely important history of presidential decision-making on crucial foreign policy issues: in light of the Vietnam defeat, what circumstances should the United States go to war? The sobering lesson of Vietnam is that the United States is not invincible. It can lose a war and thus it must be more discriminating about the use of American power. Every president has faced the ghosts of Vietnam in his own way, even though it has been wary of being sucked into another unpopular war. Ford (during the Mayaguez crisis) and both Bushes (Persian Gulf, Iraq, Afghanistan) deployed massive force, as if to say, “Vietnam, be damned.” On the other hand, Carter, Clinton, and Reagan (to the surprise of many) acted with extreme caution, mindful of the Vietnam experience. Obama has also wrestled with the Vietnam legacy, using doses of American firepower in Libya while still engaged in Iraq and Afghanistan. The authors spent five years interviewing hundreds of officials from every post war administration and conducting extensive research in presidential libraries and archives, and they’ve produced insight and information never before published. Equal parts taut history, revealing biography, and cautionary tale, Haunting Legacy is must reading for anyone trying to understand the power of the past to influence war-and-peace decisions of the present, and of the future.

Being Political—Lawrence O’Donnell 2017-11-07 From the host of MSNBC’s The Last Word with Lawrence O’Donnell comes this account of the craft and enthralling new account of the presidential election that changed everything, the race that created American politics as we know it today The 1968 U.S. Presidential election was the young Lawrence O’Donnell’s political awakening, and in the decades since it has remained one of his abiding fascinations. For years he has deployed one of America’s shrewdest political minds to understanding its dynamics, not just because it is fascinating in itself, but because in it contains the essence of what makes America different, and how we got to where we are now. Playing With Fire represents O’Donnell’s master class in American political history and a crucial prism through which to view the seismic real-life events of the moment, particularly the race to the White House in 1968. This race was decided by a series of mind-blowing political events, including the historic Democratic convention, the extraordinary Watergate scandal, and the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. The race was also decided by a series of heroic political events, including the historic civil rights movement, the anti-war movement, and the rise of a new generation of politicians. Playing With Fire is the most complete and illuminating account of the 1968 campaign, and the most important book you’ll read this year.

Playing with Fire—Lawrence O’Donnell 2017-11-07 From the host of MSNBC’s The Last Word with Lawrence O’Donnell comes this account of the craft and enthralling new account of the presidential election that changed everything, the race that created American politics as we know it today The 1968 U.S. Presidential election was the young Lawrence O’Donnell’s political awakening, and in the decades since it has remained one of his abiding fascinations. For years he has deployed one of America’s shrewdest political minds to understanding its dynamics, not just because it is fascinating in itself, but because in it contains the essence of what makes America different, and how we got to where we are now. Playing With Fire represents O’Donnell’s master class in American political history and a crucial prism through which to view the seismic real-life events of the moment, particularly the race to the White House in 1968. This race was decided by a series of mind-blowing political events, including the historic Democratic convention, the extraordinary Watergate scandal, and the death of Martin Luther King, Jr. The race was also decided by a series of heroic political events, including the historic civil rights movement, the anti-war movement, and the rise of a new generation of politicians. Playing With Fire is the most complete and illuminating account of the 1968 campaign, and the most important book you’ll read this year.
left wings in the fold, through a succession of ruthless maneuvers to see off George Romney, Nelson Rockefeller, Ronald Reagan, and the great outside threat to his new Southern Strategy, the arch-segregationist George Wallace. But then, amazingly, Humphrey began to close, and so, in late October, Nixon pulled off one of the greatest dirty tricks in American political history, an act that may well meet the statutory definition of treason. The tone was set for Watergate and all else that was to follow, all the way through to today. Playing With Fire is the perfect holiday gift!

Vietnam: the System Worked-Leslie H. Gelb 1971

Most Dangerous-Steve Sheinkin 2015-09-22 “The story of Daniel Ellsberg and his decision to steal and publish secret documents about America’s involvement in the Vietnam War”--

War Stories from the Drug Survey-Joseph Groerer 2018-12-06 The primary data driver behind US drug policy is the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. This insider history traces the evolution of the survey and how the survey has interacted with the political and social climate of the country, from its origins during the Vietnam War to its role in the war on drugs. The book includes first-hand accounts that explain how the data was used and misused by political leaders, why changes were made in the survey design, and what challenges researchers faced in communicating statistical principles to policymakers and leaders. It also makes recommendations for managing survey data collection and reporting in the context of political pressures and technological advances. Survey research students and practitioners will learn practical lessons about questionnaire design, mode effects, sampling, nonresponse, weighting, editing, imputation, statistical significance, and confidentiality. The book also includes common-language explanations of key terms and processes to help data users understand the point of view of survey statisticians.