

Americas Wars

This book examines the long, complex experience of American involvement in irregular warfare. It begins with the American Revolution in 1776 and chronicles big and small irregular wars for the next two and a half centuries. What is readily apparent in dirty wars is that failure is painfully tangible while success is often amorphous. Successfully fighting these wars often entails striking a critical balance between military victory and politics. America's status as a democracy only serves to make fighting - and, to a greater degree, winning - these irregular wars even harder. Rather than futilely insisting that Americans should not or cannot fight this kind of irregular war, Russell Crandall argues that we would be better served by considering how we can do so as cleanly and effectively as possible.

Here is a panoramic history of America from 1954 to 1973, ranging from the buoyant teen-age rebellion first captured by rock and roll, to the draw-out and dispiriting endgame of Watergate. In America's Uncivil Wars, Mark Hamilton Lytle illuminates the great social, cultural, and political upheavals of the era. He begins his chronicle surprisingly early, in the late '50s and early '60s, when A-bomb protests and books ranging from *Catcher in the Rye* to *Silent Spring* and *The Feminine Mystique* challenged attitudes towards sexuality and the military-industrial complex. As baby boomers went off to college, drug use increased, women won more social freedom, and the widespread availability of birth control pills eased inhibitions against premarital sex. Lytle describes how in 1967 these isolated trends began to merge into the mainstream of American life. The counterculture spread across the nation, Black Power dominated the struggle for racial equality, and political activists mobilized vast numbers of dissidents against the war. It all came to a head in 1968, with the deepening morass of the war, the assassinations of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., race riots, widespread campus unrest, the violence at the Democratic convention in Chicago, and the election of Richard Nixon. By then, not only did Americans divide over race, class, and gender, but also over matters as simple as the length of a boy's hair or of a girl's skirt. Only in the aftermath of Watergate did the uncivil wars finally crawl to an end, leaving in their wake a new elite that better reflected the nation's social and cultural diversity. Blending a fast-paced narration with broad cultural analysis, America's Uncivil Wars offers an invigorating portrait of the most tumultuous and exciting time in modern American history.

This historical reference highlights the people, diseases, and innovations that have impacted the health of soldiers and civilians during wartime, focusing on U.S. conflicts from early colonial skirmishes to the current War on Terror.
• Features primary source documents, including doctors' reports, eyewitness accounts, patient information, and statistics that help bring history to life
• Offers a detailed, cross-disciplinary examination covering historical topics of interest in military, medicine, and health and wellness
• Introduces each conflict through a helpful overview essay
• Encourages a natural progression of understanding by organizing the text by conflict

Covers every type of military activity, including internal and external conflicts, terrorism, coups, and conflicts born of ideological, economic, racial, and religious strife

The American Culture of War presents a sweeping critical examination of every major American war since 1941. Timely, incisive, and comprehensive, it is a unique and invaluable survey of over sixty years of American military history.

A comprehensive account of every major war and battle fought in the Americas, this revised edition of the award-winning Wars of the Americas offers up-to-date scholarship on the conflicts that have shaped a hemisphere.
• Thousands of dated entries in two complete volumes, covering major battles and engagements of every war in the Western Hemisphere over the last 500 years
• More than 200 sidebars offering insights on famous commanders and such important topics as weapons development, epidemics, and more
• More than 90 maps detailing the course of specific battles, invasions, and assaults
• 271 illustrations—a spectacular collection including many depicting little-known campaigns, soldiers' living conditions, everyday citizens and combatants caught up in conflict, and more
• Two bibliographies (one for each volume), organized by chapter and in some cases subchapters to allow for very targeted resources easily available for readers

What were US troops doing in Sumatra in 1832? And why was there a Korean War in 1844? This book puts US history in a whole new different light.

The must-read summary of Chollet and Goldgeier's book: "America Between the Wars : From 11/9 to 9/11: The Misunderstood Years Between the Fall of the Berlin Wall and the Start of the War on Terror". This complete summary of "America Between the Wars" by Derek Chollet, former Assistant Secretary of Defense, and James Goldgeier, a renowned political professor, presents their examination of how the decisions made in the 12 years between the fall of the Berlin Wall and the beginning of the war on terror following 9/11 have shaped the world today. It attempts to outline how - and why - America failed to recognise that when they became the sole superpower with responsibility for the world ' s oversight, they overlooked how the new world actually worked. Added-value of this summary:
• Save time
• Gain deeper understanding of the war on terror and foreign policy
• Expand your knowledge of American and global politics
To learn more, read "America Between the Wars" and discover how the decisions made in America in the 12 years between wars have shaped the world today.

[The Other Face of Battle](#)

[The Untold Story of Information Systems in America ' s Conflicts and Politics from World War II to the Internet Age](#)

[War and Independence In Spanish America](#)

[Health under Fire: Medical Care during America's Wars](#)

[Latin America ' s Wars](#)

[The Iraq Wars and America's Military Revolution](#)

[America's Wars and Military Excursions](#)

[Blacks in America's Wars](#)

[America's Wars in Asia](#)

[Journalists at Risk](#)

[The Failure of America's Foreign Wars](#)

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

Grow in intimacy with God through in-depth Bible study.Women of Faith, renowned for their unique combination of personality and truth, offer fresh new messages in four new topical study guides in the popular Women of Faith Study Guide Series.Each study guide, teeming with insights and quotes from the conference speakers provides twelve weeks of Bible study and a leader's guide for small groups.Making the Most of Your Resources: How Do I Manage My Time, Energy, and Money? uses Scripture to address issues such as: How to weigh your resources How to leverage the finite hours in the day to your advantage Finding energy and rest in the Lord Learning to trust God to provide (financially) Knowing that we can't do it all ourselves, we need to lean on the Lord

“Unsparing, scathingly direct, and gut-wrenching . . . the war Washington doesn't want you to see” (Andrew J. Bacevich, New York Times–bestselling author of Washington Rules) This “uncompromisingly visceral” account (Mother Jones) of what combat does to American soldiers comes from a veteran journalist who was embedded with troops in Afghanistan and reveals the harrowing journeys of the wounded, from the battlefield to back home. Along the way, the author of the acclaimed *Kabul in Winter* shows us the dead, wounded, mutilated, brain-damaged, drug-addicted, suicidal, and homicidal casualties of our distant wars, exploring the devastating toll such conflicts have taken on us as a nation. “An indispensable book about America’s current wars and the multiple ways they continue to wound not only the soldiers but their families and indeed the country itself. Jones writes with passion and clarity about the tragedies other reporters avoid and evade.” –Marilyn Young, editor of *Iraq and the Lessons of Vietnam*

America's WarsJohn Wiley & Sons Incorporated

Even though the cultural approach concerns itself with the local and the particular rather than with the abstract and universal, it is inherently comparative. Moreover, it also relocates each war in the historical and cultural experiences of Asian countries themselves rather than seeing the war as merely a conflict between the United States and Asian nations.

When President Dwight D. Eisenhower prepared to leave the White House in 1961, he did so with an ominous message for the American people about the "disastrous rise" of the military-industrial complex. Fifty years later, the complex has morphed into a virtually unstoppable war machine, one that dictates U.S. economic and foreign policy in a direct and substantial way. Based on his experiences as an award-winning Washington-based reporter covering national security, James McCartney presents a compelling history, from the Cold War to present day that shows that the problem is far worse and far more wide-reaching than anything Eisenhower could have imagined. Big Military has become "too big to fail" and has grown to envelope the nation's political, cultural and intellectual institutions. These centers of power and influence, including the now-complicit White House and Congress, have a vested interest in preparing and waging unnecessary wars. The authors persuasively argue that not one foreign intervention in the past 50 years has made us or the world safer. With additions by Molly Sinclair McCartney, a fellow journalist with 30 years of experience, America's War Machine provides the context for today's national security state and explains what can be done about it.

Sarat Chestnut is een eigenzinnig kind van zes als de Tweede Amerikaanse Burgeroorlog uitbreekt. Fossiele brandstoffen zijn verboden, de kusten van het continent zijn verzwolgen door de stijgende zeespiegel en op drift geraakte drones zaaien dood en verderf. Wanneer de familie Chestnut in een vluchtelingenkamp gaat wonen, verandert Sarat in een jong meisje vol woede. Ze neemt een besluit dat dramatische consequenties heeft, niet alleen voor haar en haar familie, maar voor het hele land.

This edited volume on war in law and literature addresses the many ways in which war affects human society and the many groups of people whose lives are affected by war. The essays, by preminent scholars, discuss the ways in which literary works can shed light on legal thinking about war, and how a deep understanding of law can lead to interpretive insights on literary works. Some concern the lives of soldiers; others focus on civilians living in war zones, whoare caught up in the conflict; still others address themselves to the home front, far from the theatre of war. By collecting such diverse perspectives, with contributions from preeminent scholars of philosophy, literature, and law, this volume aims to show how literature has reflected the totalizingnature of war and the ways in which it distorts law across domains.

[This book provides] information on every significant recorded conflict in American history, from Bunker Hill to the Bataan Peninsula, from Antietam to Afghanistan. [The book] sheds light on the underlying causes of each conflict and offers . . . insight and perspective on the conduct and historical impact of more than 100 armed struggles.-Dust jacket.

[Irregular Warfare from 1776 to the War on Terror](#)

[Vested Interests, Endless Conflicts](#)

[America's Wars](#)

[Why We Fought](#)

[Secret Wars and Secret Policies in the Americas, 1842-1929](#)

[Reporting America's Wars](#)

[America's Uncivil Wars](#)

[How the Wounded Return from America's Wars](#)

[Wars of Latin America, 1899-1941](#)

[America's Forgotten Wars and the Experience of Combat](#)

[Political History Of America's Wars Print](#)

[A History of US Military Force from World War II to Operation Enduring Freedom](#)

An overview of the military excursions and wars undertaken in the course of United States history includes the Seminole War, the nineteenth-century assault on Japan, and interventions in Latin America and Vietnam

The conflicts that culminated in the First and Second World Wars had their origins in the rise of imperial powers in North America, Europe, and Asia in the late nineteenth century and the imperialist quests for the resources of colonies and former colonies. American expansionists, encouraged by a growing U.S. Navy, nurtured U.S. policies with illusions of easy access fledgling empires of Germany, Japan, Spain, and Italy relied on clandestine means to rival U.S. ambitions. In this original and thoroughly researched book, based on new sources from previously unused collections in Germany and Spain, Friedrich E. Schuler details their attempts to suborn ethnic groups within Latin America but also the United States to establish ethnic undermine U.S. interests. These deeply disturbing lessons became central historical reference points for U.S. policy makers during World War II. Not surprisingly, though rarely covered in Latin American historiography, Latin American nations, but also Spain, developed their own plans to exploit these imperialist rivalries after World War I. The resulting intrigue and subterfuge add a fascinating new dimension to our understanding of transpacific and transatlantic politics during this critical period of world history.

This book narrates the development of science and intelligence information systems and technologies in the U.S. from World War II through today. The story ranges from a description of the information systems and machines of the 1940s to the rise of a huge international science information industry, and to the 1990's Open Access-Open Culture.

While the past half-century has seen no diminution in the valor and fighting skill of the U.S. military and its allies, the fact remains that our wars have become more protracted, with decisive results more elusive. With only two exceptionsNPanama and the Gulf War under the first President BushNour campaigns have taken on the character of endless slogs without a ground-up look at the problem in order to assess how our strategic objectives have recently become divorced from our true capability, or imperatives. The book presents a unique examination of the nature of insurgencies and the three major guerrilla wars the United States has fought in Iraq, Afghanistan and Vietnam. It is both a theoretical work and one that appl to address the issues of today. As such, it also provides a timely and meaningful discussion of AmericaOs current geopolitical position. It starts with the previously close-held casualty estimate for Iraq that The Dupuy Institute compiled in 2004 for the U.S. Department of Defense. Going from the practical to the theoretical, it then discusses a construct for underst that can be fought. It applies these principles to Iraq, Afghanistan and Vietnam, assessing where the projection of U.S. power can enhance our position and where it merely weakens it. It presents an extensive analysis of insurgencies based upon a unique database of 83 post-WWII cases. The book explores what is important to combat and what is not important to resist. It offers new knowledge based upon a half-centuryOs worth of real-world data, with analysis, not opinion. In these pages, Christopher A. Lawrence, the President of The Dupuy Institute, provides an invaluable guide to how the U.S. can best project its vital power, while avoiding the missteps of the recent past.

PLO-Israel Accord (1993), Israel-Jordan Common Agenda (1993), The Eisenhower Doctrine (1957), Reagans Address to the Nation on United States Policy for Peace in the Middle East (1982), Carters Address to the United Nations General Assembly (1997), Boland Amendment to the War Powers Act of 1973 (1982), Reagans Press conference (1986), Reagans Address on the Panama Invasion (1989), Resolution 678 (1990), Bushs Address on the Persian Gulf War (1991), Clintons Address on Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995), Bushs Address on Somalia (1992), Call for Withdrawal of Troops (1993), NATO Statement on Kosovo (1999), Clintons Address on the End of the War (1999), Bushs Address to a Joint Session of Congress (2001), Bushs Address to the United Nations General Assembly (2002), Bushs State of the Union Address (2003), Case for the Existence of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2003), Bushs Address to the Nation on Iraq (2003).

"Beginning with the War of the Thousand Days, this volume provides a concise survey of Latin American wars between 1899 and 1941. It compares and contrasts the wars and considers them in light of military theory. Wars addressed include border disputes inP

Taking its title from *The Face of Battle*, John Keegan's canonical book on the nature of warfare, *The Other Face of Battle* illuminates the American experience of fighting in irregular and intercultural wars over the centuries. Sometimes known as forgotten wars, in part because they lacked triumphant clarity, they are the focus of the book. David Preston, David Silbey the Battle of Monongahela (1755), the Battle of Manila (1898), and the Battle of Makuan, Afghanistan (2020)--conflicts in which American soldiers were forced to engage in irregular warfare, confronting an enemy entirely alien to them. This enemy rejected the Western conventions of warfare and defined success and failure--victory and defeat--in entirely different terms. In these forgotten wars, not ennobling engagement but atrocity, unanticipated insurgencies, and strategic stalemate. War is always hell. These wars, however, profoundly undermined any sense of purpose or proportion. Nightmarish and existentially bewildering, they nonetheless characterize how Americans have experienced combat and what its effects have been. They are therefore worth remembering, as well as what they reveal about our attitude toward war itself. The Other Face of Battle reminds us that irregular or asymmetrical warfare is now not the exception but the rule. Understanding its roots seems more crucial than ever.

In her groundbreaking history of 175 years of American education, Dana Goldstein finds answers in the past to the controversies that plague our public schools today. Teaching is a wildly contentious profession in America, one attacked and admired in equal measure. In *The Teacher Wars*, a rich, lively, and unprecedented history of public school teaching, Dana Goldstein embattled for nearly two centuries. From the genteel founding of the common schools movement in the nineteenth century to the violent inner-city teacher strikes of the 1960s and '70s, from the dispatching of Northeastern women to frontier schoolhouses to the founding of Teach for America on the Princeton University campus in 1989, Goldstein shows that the question is not *should we teach?* What should be taught? Who should be held accountable for how our children learn? She uncovers the surprising roots of hot button issues, from teacher tenure to charter schools, and finds that recent popular ideas to improve schools—instituting merit pay, evaluating teachers by student test scores, ranking and firing veteran teachers, and recruiting new talent to replace them—have been tried in the past without producing widespread change. And she also discovers an emerging effort that stands a real chance of transforming our schools for the better: drawing on the best practices of the three million public school teachers we already have in order to improve learning throughout our nation's classrooms. *The Teacher Wars* upends the conventional wisdom about teaching, bringing the lessons of history to bear on the dilemmas we confront today. By asking “How did we get here?” Dana Goldstein brilliantly illuminates the path forward.

[Latin America's Wars: The age of the caudillo, 1791-1899](#)

[Een Amerikaanse oorlog](#)

[Justifying America's Wars](#)

[A History of America's Most Embattled Profession](#)

[The Politics of Insecurity, Second Edition](#)

[A Chronology of Armed Conflict in the Western Hemisphere](#)

[America's Dirty Wars](#)

[Wars of the Americas: A Chronology of Armed Conflict in the Western Hemisphere, 2nd Edition \[2 volumes\]](#)

[America's War Machine](#)

[The Sixties Era from Elvis to the Fall of Richard Nixon](#)

[America's Major Wars: Crusaders, Critics, and Scholars, 1775-1972](#)

This book examines the justifications for, and practice of, war by the US since 1990, and examines four case studies: the Gulf War, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq. The author undertakes an examination of presidential speeches and public documents from this period to determine the focal points on which the respective presidents based their rhetoric for war. The work then examines the practice of war in the light of these justifications to

determine whether changes in justifications correlate with changes in practice. In particular, the justificatory discourse finds four key themes that emerge in the presidential discourses, which are tracked across the case studies and point to the fundamental driving force in US motivations for going to war. The four key themes which emerge from the data are: international law or norms; human rights; national interest; and egoist morality (similar too, but wider than, 'exceptionalism'). This analysis shows that 9/11 resulted in a radical shift away from an international law and human rights-focused justificatory discourse, to one which was overwhelmingly dominated by egoist-morality justifications and national interest. This book will be of much interest to students of US foreign policy, humanitarian intervention, Security Studies, and IR theory.

Reveals many little-known facts about the role and treatment of the Black GIsPublishers Weekly. "Dr. Mullen combines in one volume a much needed chronology of Black American participation in American wars from the Revolution to Vietnam and an in-depth examination of Black attitudes toward these wars."[U.S. Air Force] Friday Review of Defense Literature "Mullen offers a quick, readable overview of Afro-American stances in relation to all American wars (making it the only work in print with that range).... The book's many excellent photos, brief bibliography and direct writing may make this a useful educational tool even after more comprehensive studies finally appear."Black Scholar "An excellent historical account of black participation in American wars.... [Mullen's] analysis of the economic and political implications surrounding each war period is unsurpassed ... an excellent reference source.... [Should] be read by all Americans, particularly black Americans...."Journal of Negro History Photos, drawings, notes, index.

Film moves audiences like no other medium; both documentaries and feature films are especially remarkable for their ability to influence viewers. Best-selling author James Brady remarked that he joined the Marines to fight in Korea after seeing a John Wayne film, demonstrating how a motion picture can change the course of a human life -- in this case, launching the career of a major historian and novelist. In *Why We Fought: America's Wars in Film and History*, editors Peter C. Rollins and John E. O'Connor explore the complexities of war films, describing the ways in which such productions interpret history and illuminate American values, politics, and culture. This comprehensive volume covers representations of war in film from the American Revolution in the 18th century to today's global War on Terror. The contributors examine iconic battle films such as *The Big Parade* (1925), *All Quiet on the Western Front* (1930), *From Here to Eternity* (1953), and *Platoon* (1986), considering them as historical artifacts. The authors explain how film shapes our cultural understanding of military conflicts, analyzing how war is depicted on television programs, through news media outlets, and in fictional and factual texts. With several essays examining the events of September 11, 2001, and their aftermath, the book has a timely relevance concerning the country's current military conflicts. Jeff Chown examines controversial documentary films about the Iraq War, while Stacy Takacs considers Jessica Lynch and American gender issues in a post-9/11 world, and James Kendrick explores the political messages and aesthetic implications of *United 93*. From filmmakers who reshaped our understanding of the history of the Alamo, to Ken Burns's popular series on the Civil War, to the uses of film and media in understanding the Vietnam conflict, *Why We Fought* offers a balanced outlook -- one of the book's editors was a combat officer in the United States Marines, the other an antiwar activist -- on the conflicts that have become touchstones of American history. As Air Force veteran and film scholar Robert Fyne notes in the foreword, American war films mirror a nation's past and offer tangible evidence of the ways millions of Americans have become devoted, as was General MacArthur, to "Duty, honor, and country." *Why We Fought* chronicles how, for more than half a century, war films have shaped our nation's consciousness.

During the period from 1808 to 1826, the Spanish empire was convulsed by wars throughout its dominions in Iberia and the Americas. The conflicts began in Spain, where Napoleon 's invasion triggered a war of national resistance. The collapse of the Spanish monarchy provoked challenges to the colonial regime in virtually all of Spain's American provinces, and colonial demands for autonomy and independence led to political turbulence and violent confrontation on a transcontinental scale. During the two decades after 1808, Spanish America witnessed warfare on a scale not seen since the conquests three centuries earlier. War and Independence in Spanish America provides a unified account of war in Spanish America during the period after the collapse of the Spanish government in 1808. McFarlane traces the courses and consequences of war, combining a broad narrative of the development and distribution of armed conflict with analysis of its characteristics and patterns. He maps the main arenas of war, traces the major campaigns by and crucial battles between rebels and royalists, and places the military conflicts in the context of international political change. Readers will come away with a fully realized understanding of how war and military mobilization affected Spanish American societies and shaped the emerging independent states.

Robert Scheina/Es latest book, drawn upon years of research, lecturing, and teaching in the field, is a groundbreaking and definitive study of Latin American military history. Despite the pivotal role of wars in U.S. history, few in the United States under.

Donald Trump 's election to the U.S. presidency in 2016, which placed control of the government in the hands of the most racially homogenous, far-right political party in the Western world, produced shock and disbelief for liberals, progressives, and leftists globally. Yet most of the immediate analysis neglects longer-term accounting of how the United States arrived here. *Race and America 's Long War* examines the relationship between war, politics, police power, and the changing contours of race and racism in the contemporary United States. Nikhil Pal Singh argues that the United States ' pursuit of war since the September 11 terrorist attacks has reanimated a longer history of imperial statecraft that segregated and eliminated enemies both within and overseas. America 's territorial expansion and Indian removals, settler in-migration and nativist restriction, and African slavery and its afterlives were formative social and political processes that drove the rise of the United States as a capitalist world power long before the onset of globalization. Spanning the course of U.S. history, these crucial essays show how the return of racism and war as seemingly permanent features of American public and political life is at the heart of our present crisis and collective disorientation.

Covers reporters' roles and risks during war time; the issue of censorship; and how their jobs have changed with each conflict since the Civil War.

" A creative, carefully researched, and incisive analysis of U.S. strategy during the long struggle against the Soviet Union. " —Stephen M. Walt, Foreign Policy " Craig and Logevall remind us that American foreign policy is decided as much by domestic pressures as external threats. America's Cold War is history at its provocative best. " —Mark Atwood Lawrence, author of *The Vietnam War* The Cold War dominated world affairs during the half century following World War II. America prevailed, but only after fifty years of grim international struggle, costly wars in Korea and Vietnam, trillions of dollars in military spending, and decades of nuclear showdowns. Was all of that necessary? In this new edition of their landmark history, Campbell Craig and Fredrik Logevall include recent scholarship on the Cold War, the Reagan and Bush administrations, and the collapse of the Soviet regime and expand their discussion of the nuclear revolution and origins of the Vietnam War to advance their original argument: that America 's response to a very real Soviet threat gave rise to a military and political system in Washington that is addicted to insecurity and the endless pursuit of enemies to destroy. America 's Cold War speaks vividly to debates about forever wars and threat inflation at the center of American politics today.

[Summary: America Between the Wars](#)

[The Counterrevolutionary Past and Lessons for the Future](#)

[The Shift in Attitudes from the Revolutionary War to Vietnam](#)

[The State of the 9/11 Exception from Bush to Obama](#)

[The Influence of America's Most Controversial War on Everyday Life](#)

[They Were Soldiers](#)

[America's Wars in Film and History](#)

[From Lord Dunmore to the Philippines](#)

[America's Cold War](#)

[A Cultural Approach to History and Memory](#)

[The American Culture of War](#)

[The Conduct and Practice of US Military Intervention](#)

This book is a comprehensive study of the Iraq Wars in the context of the revolution in military affairs debate.

'America's Uncivil Wars' explores the social & cultural issues that preoccupied America in the years 1954-1974.

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

Americans are greatly concerned about the number of our troops killed in battle--100,000 dead in World War I; 300,000 in World War II; 33,000 in the Korean War; 58,000 in Vietnam; 4,500 in Iraq; over 1,000 in Afghanistan--and rightly so. But why are we so indifferent, often oblivious, to the far greater number of casualties suffered by our troops? This is the compelling, largely unasked question John Tirman answers in *The Deaths of Others*. Between six and seven million people died in Korea, Vietnam, and Iraq alone, the majority of them civilians. And yet Americans devote little attention to these deaths. Other countries, however, do pay attention, and Tirman argues that if we were to do so much anti-Americanism around the world, the first place to look is how we conduct war. We understandably strive to protect our own troops, but our rules of engagement with the enemy are another matter. From atomic weapons and carpet bombing in World War II to napalm and daisy cutters in Vietnam and beyond, we have used our military power to kill large numbers of civilians and terrorize our adversaries into surrender. Americans, however, are mostly ignorant of these facts, believing that American wars are essentially just, necessary, and "good." Tirman investigates the history of casualties caused by American forces in order to explain why America remains so unpopular and why US wars are so costly. Trenchant and passionate, *The Deaths of Others* forces readers to consider the tragic consequences of American military action not just for Americans, but especially for those we fight.

The US response to 9/11 was exceptional. The 'war on terror' challenged certain international norms as articulated in international law. This book focuses on four specific areas: US policy on the targeting, prosecution, detention, and interrogation of suspected terrorists.

[Race and America's Long War](#)

[The Teacher Wars](#)

[Cannons and Codes](#)

[Latin America's Wars: The age of the Professional Soldier, 1900-2001](#)

[America's Information Wars](#)

[America's Forgotten Wars](#)

[America's War on Terror](#)

[Review and Analysis of Derek Chollet and James Goldgeier's Book](#)

[The Fate of Civilians in America's Wars](#)

[America's Modern Wars](#)

[Law, Literature, and America's Wars](#)

[The Deaths of Others](#)