



## WRITTEN BY DWIGHT ZIMMERMAN ART BY WAYNE VANSANT

FOREWORD BY GENERAL CHUCK HORNER, USAF (RET.)



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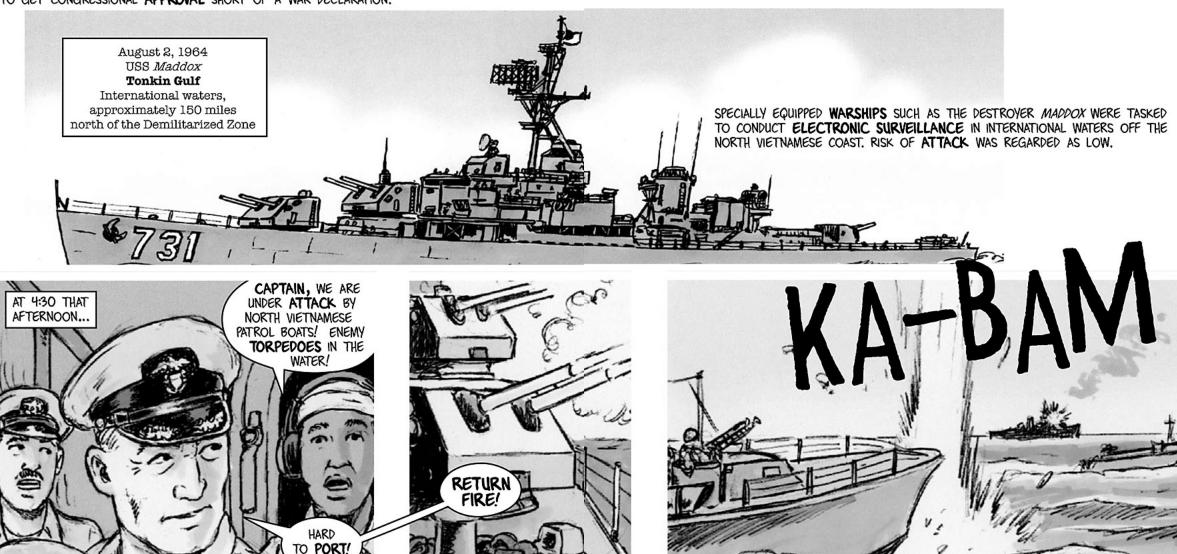
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## THE GREAT SOCIETY

THE GREAT SOCIETY WAS THE MOST SWEEPING **SOCIAL REFORM PROGRAM** SINCE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSE-VELT'S "NEW DEAL" OF THE 1930S. IT'S PRIMARY GOALS WERE THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL INJUSTICE AND OF POVERTY.

- CIVIL RIGHTS: CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 (FORBIDDING JOB DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS); VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 (VOTING REFORMS); IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY SERVICES ACT OF 1965 (ELIMINATING QUOTAS); CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968 (BANNING HOUSING DISCRIMINATION, EXTENDING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO NATIVE AMERICANS).
- WAR ON POVERTY: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964 (FOCUSED ON IMPROVING THE LIFE OF THE POOR THROUGH EDUCATION, JOB TRAINING, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT).
- HEALTH CARE: MEDICARE (1965) AND MEDICAID (1966) WERE CREATED AS A RESULT OF THE SOCIAL SECU-RITY ACT OF 1965.
- EDUCATION: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (PROVIDING FOR THE FIRST TIME SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL AID FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION); HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (GIVING FEDERAL MONIES FOR UNIVERSITIES, STUDENT SCHOLARSHIPS, AND LOW-INTEREST LOANS; AND CREATING THE NATIONAL TEACHER CORPS FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED REGIONS).

- $^{ullet}$  Transportation: the department of transportation (authorized 1966) was made a cabinet-level position; urban mass transportation act of 1964.
- CONSUMER PROTECTION: CIGARETTE LABELING ACT OF 1965; NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 (ÉSTABLISHING FOR THE FIRST TIME VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS); CHILD SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND FLAMMABLE FABRICS ACT OF 1967; WHOLESOME MEAT ACT OF 1967; TRUTH-IN-LENDING ACT OF 1968, AND OTHER MEASURES.
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: CLEAN AIR, WATER QUALITY, AND CLEAN WATER RESTORATION ACTS AND AMENDMENTS; WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964; LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1965; SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT OF 1965; MOTOR VEHICLE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT OF 1965; ENDANGERED SPECIES PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966; NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT OF 1968; WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT OF 1968; AIRCRAFT NOISE ABATEMENT ACT OF 1968; AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.
- ARTS AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES ACT OF 1965; PUBLIC BROADCASTING ACT OF 1967; CULTURAL CENTERS INCLUDING THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS WERE ESTABLISHED.

ONE NORTH VIETNAMESE PATROL BOAT WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED. THE OTHERS WERE DRIVEN OFF BY AIRCRAFT FROM THE CARRIER TICONDEROGA.

TWO DAYS LATER, ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 4, THE MADDOX AND SISTER SHIP TURNER JOY WERE ONCE AGAIN IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS OFF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE COAST, APPROXIMATELY 200 MILES NORTH OF THE DMZ, WHEN THEY REPORTED ANOTHER PATROL BOAT ATTACK.





UNDER PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ORDERS, THE NAVY LAUNCHED OPERATION PIERCE ARROW AGAINST THE NORTH VIETNAMESE PETROLEUM STORAGE SITE AT VINH, ABOUT 140 MILES NORTH OF THE DMZ, AND AGAINST NORTH VIETNAMESE NAVAL VESSELS IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA.



MOST PEOPLE APPROVED OF JOHNSON'S HANDLING OF THE CRISIS. THE WHITE HOUSE QUICKLY SENT CONGRESS A DRAFT RESOLUTION REGARDING SOUTHEAST ASIA. THE KEY PART OF THE RESOLUTION WAS SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT IN REPELLING ARMED ATTACKS AGAINST U.S. FORCES.

SOME MEMBERS ASKED ABOUT THE PHRASE IN SECTION 2 THAT AUTHORIZED THE PRESIDENT "TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS, INCLUDING THE USE OF ARMED FORCE." THEY WERE ASSURED THE ADMINISTRATION HAD

FUTURE

NO INTENTION OF

ESCALATING U.S.

INVOLVEMENT.

THE TONKIN GULF RESOLUTION, AS IT

WAS CALLED, WAS PASSED ON AUGUST 7.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE, A DEMOCRAT, WAS ONE OF ONLY TWO SENATORS TO VOTE NO.

GENERATIONS WILL LOOK WITH DISMAY AND ... WHICH IS NOW GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT ABOUT TO MAKE SUCH AN UPON A CONGRESS. HISTORIC MISTAKE,

> EVENTUALLY, DOCUMENTS REVEALED A COLLECTION OF MISTAKES AND FALSE CLAIMS SURROUNDING THE TONKIN GULF INCIDENTS. BUT, BY THEN, IT WAS FAR TOO LATE.

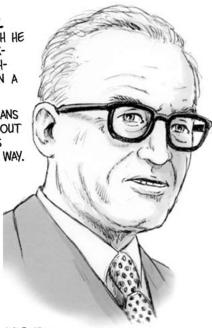
CONGRESS HAD GIVEN PRESI-DENT JOHNSON THE POWER TO WAGE UNDECLARED WAR IN SOUTH VIETNAM.



1964 WAS A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEAR. ALTHOUGH HE NOW HAD ENHANCED AUTHORITY TO WAGE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, JOHNSON RAN ON A "PEACE TICKET."

AT THE TIME, MOST AMERICANS DIDN'T KNOW **ANYTHING**, ABOUT VIETNAM, AND JOHNSON WAS CONTENT TO KEEP IT THAT WAY.

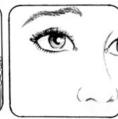
ARIZONA SENATOR
BARRY GOLDWATER
WAS THE REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATE. HE SAID
THAT THE UNITED
STATES SHOULD EITHER
GO ALL-OUT MILITARILY, OR GET OUT OF
SOUTHEAST ASIA.



GOING ALL-OUT WOULD INCLUDE "CARRYING THE WAR TO NORTH VIETNAM" AND WOULD CONSIDER THE OPTION OF LOW-LEVEL ATOMIC WEAPONS TO DEFOLIATE INFILTRATION ROUTES.

DEMOCRATS LABELED GOLD-WATER A WARMONGER.
THEY AIRED A TV COMMERCIAL
IMPLYING THAT IF ELECTED,
GOLDWATER WOULD
LEAD THE COUNTRY
INTO A NUCLEAR
CONFRONTATION.







JOHNSON WON, RECEIVING ABOUT 61 PERCENT OF THE POPULAR VOTE.

IT IS A MANDATE FOR UNITY, FOR A GOVERNMENT THAT SERVES NO SPECIAL INTEREST.

LET MET WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AND OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS, ASSURING THEM OF HIS PRIORITIES.

1965 THE SITUATION IN SOUTH VIETNAM HAD NOT IMPROVED.

ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE WAS CONTROLLED BY THE VIETCONG. POLITICAL INSTABILITY APPEARED ENTRENCHED.

DESPITE INCREASED AMERICAN AID THAT INCLUDED MILITARY ADVISORS, BY EARLY

IT WAS LESS THAN TWO YEARS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT DIEM IN 1963, AND SOUTH VIETNAM WAS ALREADY ON ITS **NINTH GOVERNMENT**--THIS TIME A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP WITH GENERAL NGUYEN CAO KY AS PREMIER AND GENERAL NGUYEN VAN THIEU AS PRESIDENT.

JOHNSON WAS FRUSTRATED. HE REFERRED TO VIETNAM AS "THAT BITCH OF A WAR" THAT DRAINED MONEY FROM "THE WOMAN I LOVE"...THE GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAM.

JOHNSON WANTED A **LOW-COST SOLUTION**TO THE WAR. HIS AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF,
GENERAL CURTIS LEMAY, A WORLD WAR II
HERO, HAD ONE.

... AN ALL-OUT AIR
CAMPAIGN. WE'LL BOMB THE
NORTH VIETNAMESE BACK TO
THE STONE AGE.

