The 1960s: A Bibliography

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The 1960s

A Bibliography

Rebecca Jackson
Iowa State University Library
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Introduction

The 1960s was a pivotal period in our country’s history. It was the time when the "baby boomers" were coming of age, in high schools, colleges, even as soldiers in the military. Especially for the "boomers" it was an age of upheaval because of many factor at the time: the civil rights movement, the Vietnam War, protest against the Vietnam War, big government, the women’s movement, the gay movement--the social and political movements of that time were significant, and were affected by the great size of the "Boomer" generation.

The time period covered by this bibliography is circa 1960 to 1974, an unusual "decade," to be sure. But because the Civil Rights movements and Watergate framed this era, it became impossible to compile a bibliography on the 1960s without entering the 1970s. The Vietnam War did not end until 1975, which would seem a logical place to end the decade. However, Nixon’s resignation sparked more public interest and energy than did the anti-climax of the end of the war. Thus, the time period covered. Although there are some key books on the Civil Rights Movement, which started in the late 1950s, that movement has been adequately covered in other resources.

This bibliography is the result of a citation study of books being cited by other, more recent books on the 1960s. In other words, this is a annotated list of books that have been cited more than five times by more recent books on the 1960s (a list of the citing books is included at the end). Many of the annotations come from my 1992 book, The 1960s: An Annotated Bibliography of Social and Political Movements in the United States (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press). Many more of the titles here are not in that collection.

The arrangement of the bibliography is in great measure determined by the call numbers given to these materials by the Library of Congress. In some cases, I have overridden this classification and put titles where I thought they seemed more logical. This is a selective bibliography and in no way includes everything published on this era. All of the materials should be of interest to anyone contemplating further research in the 1960s.

Rebecca Jackson
African Americans

Includes the essays "My Dungeon Shook: Letter to my nephew on the one hundredth anniversary of the emancipation" and "Down at the Cross: Letter from a region in my mind." Powerful reflections on Baldwin’s experiences of being black in America in the mid-20th century.

A study of the white resistance in the south to school desegregation as a result of the 1954 Supreme Court integration ruling. The author claims she has focused on the more conservative aspects of southern politics. Also, since this is a study of white resistance, black political participation is only cursorily mentioned.

A narrative account of Freedom Summer, from basic training to jail, to the end of the summer, from a participant’s point of view.

An analysis of the civil rights movement which focuses on the southern class structure which depended on racial subordination. Bloom contends that the civil rights movement was successful because of a coalition of Southern business and middle classes, Northern middle classes, the Democratic Party and the federal government.

Blumberg offers a sociological analysis of the civil rights movement, from 1955 to 1968. She traces the transitions from nonviolent resistance to black power and from struggles for basic freedoms to protest against the Vietnam conflict. A chronology is included.

The first of Branch’s books chronicling the civil rights movement. This one starts with Martin Luther King as a young man and proceeds to the end of the Kennedy presidency. Photos included.
A continuation of Parting the Waters, focusing primarily on Birmingham and King.

A selection of Malcolm X’s speeches from the last year of his life.

This book was written in 1974, not many years after the time period covered in the book. Books starts with "on the scene" coverage of the 1963 March on Washington and then proceeds to cover the history leading up to the civil rights movement.

The biography of one of the black women involved with the black power movement. She was a member of the Black Panther Party. She became lover to Huey Newton, founder and leader of the Black Panthers. And then she became influential in the woman’s movement, especially black women. Photos included.

An in-depth analysis of the Goodman, Schwerner, and Chaney kidnapping and murder. No suspect was tried in the killing of these civil rights workers until 2005.

This book is offered as a “framework” for blacks to exercise control over their lives, both personally and politically.

A history of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, focusing primarily on its intellectual development in three distinct stages.

One of the most famous books of the era both for black and white revolutionaries. Cleaver wrote these essays while in prison and they reflect the reading he did while there. In these autobiographical essays, Cleaver writes about black and white
women, the revolutionary spirit, why blacks should revolt, and his alienation from United States society and culture.

Cone explores the relationship between Martin Luther King and Malcolm X and their meaning for America. Cone is an African American theologian and his focus is on justice (King) and blackness (Malcolm X).

Papers from a conference of the same title held in 1988. Includes papers on Fannie Lou Hamer, women in the Montgomery bus boycott, the Free Southern Theater, and even Eleanor Roosevelt as an early civil rights advocate. Some photos included.

Dittmer presents a history of the civil rights movement in a state that was one of the most racially repressive in the United States in the '50s and '60s. His account is accurate and sensitive, based on research and his own first-hand knowledge.

Written in 1903, this is one of the first, and probably the most famous, book to argue against the hypocrisy of white America.

An analysis of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the civil rights movement. SCLC was a more spiritual movement, in that it was founded on the church, but it also "excelled in the area that mattered most in the early 1960s: the theory and practice of nonviolent action." Fairclough feels that SCLC has been neglected and focus has been on Martin Luther King, Jr., the leader of SCLC. He has written this book because of SCLC’s importance as more than just an extension of King and as a pivotal organization in civil rights history.

Farmer was one of the most important leaders in the struggle for civil rights. This is his story of that movement up to Nixon and the Watergate scandal.
A collection of documents from the Black Panther Party including the Black Panther National Anthem, the Party Platform, excerpts from Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale, Eldridge Cleaver and others, Black Panther women, and community activities.

Forman subtitles this as a personal account. Forman was Executive Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and later Minister of Education for the Black Panther Party. This is his story of both, with detailed information on the Black Panther Party’s hierarchy and leadership.

Garrow’s is one of the most frequently cited histories of the civil rights movement from 1955 to 1968. His focus is on Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, but it is impossible to thoroughly cover these two without covering most of the activities occurring during this time period.

Garrow explains that this book attempts to explain why the FBI went after Martin Luther King throughout the 1960s. The reports generated about the FBI’s activities were explicit, Garrow argues that nowhere in any of them is there an explanation of why the FBI devoted so much time and energy to spy on and in some cases harass King.

Garrow said that in the ten years since the Voting Rights Act had passed, there was not one book published that told its story. This book was an attempt to do that.

Spanning the time period of the Renaissance to contemporary times, Giddings, herself a black woman, has written a history of black women, not as blacks nor as women, but in their unique status of "black women," Giddings says it is an objective history with a "point of view or a sense of mission."
Goldfield, David R. *Black, white and southern: race relations and southern culture, 1940 to the present.* Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1990.

Rather than a history of racism in the south, the author describes this book as "a southern story that begins by defining the sin of white supremacy" through explaining the southern culture that allowed it to flourish. He describes the changes that actually began in the 1930s and carried through to the present. Photos and illustrations are included.


An exploration of what Graham calls a “paradigm shift” in federal policy in civil rights 1960–1972. He includes both racial and gender policy changes.


As the title says, this book is a collection of essays and documents from 1619 to about 1967. It includes such items as the Quaker Resolution Against Slavery, the Preamble of the Free African Society, John Brown’s Last Written Statement, and SNCC’s Statement on Vietnam. Writers include William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Angelina Grimke, W.E.B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington, and many others.


An outgrowth of the "Eyes on the Prize" series on PBS, this book is a record of interviews about the civil rights movement. It begins with interviews about the murder and trial of Emmett Till in 1955 and continues up to 1980 and affirmative action.


One of the leading members of the Black Panther Party writes his history of the Party. Told in a narrative style, much like a novel. Includes photos.


Julian Bond, in the introduction to this book, describes it as “a forgotten and ignored classic.” A personal and candid account of the 1963 Mississippi Freedom Summer.
King’s account of the Montgomery bus boycott and the aftermath in Montgomery.

King describes the civil rights movement up to 1965, when Johnson signed the 1965 Voting Rights Act. He writes about black power, racism and the white backlash, and being a “negro” in America. For him, blacks had made some progress in being treated decently, but the upcoming struggle was to achieve equality.

In this short book King explains why African Americans can wait no longer for their civil rights.

Mary King was a young white woman—a preacher’s daughter—in the South at the beginning of the civil rights movement. She quickly became active in the movement and this is her memoir of that movement, from a white woman’s perspective. Includes photos.

The story of the black migration, 1940–1970, from the southern rural areas to the urban north. Lemann also deals with the policies that were created to keep the northern blacks poor and uneducated.

Marable seeks to explain the successes and failures of the civil rights movement and Black Power, and the lack of militancy and activism among African Americans today. The author believes that the presidencies of Reagan and Bush had a devastating effect on the lives of black Americans in the wake of the 1960s.

A collection of letters home from the mostly white, northern volunteers of the 1964 Summer Freedom Campaign. Some photos included.
A study of the Freedom Summer campaign of 1964, or the Summer Project. McAdam interviewed over 50 participants in the project and carefully analyzed the activities of the project and the ramifications it had on the subsequent 1960s movements. Photos included.

A theoretical study of social movements, institutionalized political power, and insurgency using the black protest movement as a focus. Academic and theoretical, the book does cover a significant time period, giving historical perspective to the study of the movement.

A collection of readings on the civil rights movement and black protest. Most of the readings came from the *New York Times*.

A study of the rise and fall of one of the strongest civil rights organizations in the movement. Meier and Rudwick document the successes and failures and the major campaigns of the group. Probably the most in-depth study of CORE.

An analysis of the Freedom Summer Campaign in 1964. Mills, like McAdam relied heavily on interviews with the people involved. The title comes from a conversation with John Lewis, 20 years after the Summer Project for registering voters in Mississippi.

An autobiographical account of what it was like to grow up poor and black in the south in the 1950s and 1960s. Moody was involved in the Jackson Woolworth’s counter protests, and after college became very involved in the civil rights movement.

A research study of the movements, many local ones not covered elsewhere, during the decade 1953–1963. Another object of the study, according to Morris, was “the role of the black masses in the civil rights movement.” Morris interviewed a
number of people for the book, including Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Ella Baker, Julian Bond, James Farmer, Rosa Parks, and many others.


O'Reilly chronicles the adversarial role the FBI played in the civil rights struggles from the early 1960s to the end of the Black Panther Party.

An examination of the civil rights movement in Greenville, Mississippi, and the tradition of community organizing among blacks in the South.

A history of the Black Panther Party from its conception in California, with a special focus on Huey Newton. Photos included.

Powledge believes that the civil rights movement of the ‘50s and ‘60s is being simplified today, with many misconceptions being spread about the roles of individuals and the attitudes of many. His story was written to put an end to this oversimplification.

A telling of the story of the civil rights movement by the people who lived it. Raines, a former newspaper reporter, interviewed many of the most important people in the movement—James Farmer, Rosa Parks, Bayard Rustin, Julian Bond, Fannie Lou Hamer—and many others whose names are not well-known, but were equally important to the movement.
The campaign in Chicago to protest inequality in housing and opportunities for blacks was the first time SCLC had targeted a northern city for its non-violent demonstrations and activity. This is the story of that campaign, 1965–1967.

Robinson was the head of the Women's Political Council, a group that was instrumental in working for the rights of black people in Montgomery. This is really a memoir of that group and Montgomery in the years before and after the boycott.

An examination of the Southern Freedom Summers of 1964–1965 and the northern youth, the "cream of the northern students" who volunteered to help with them. Rothschild believes that these summers marked a turning point in the civil rights movement.

Sellers was one of the leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He chronicles his own life, as well as the life of SNCC.

A concise history of the civil rights struggle, not meant to represent a comprehensive or scholarly analysis.

In 1967, Johnson appointed the Kerner Commission to study the roots of the civil disturbances in the U.S. related mainly to African Americans and the widening gap between them and white America. This is the report of that Commission.

A comprehensive account and interpretation of the black power movement and its impact on African-Americans and the broader American culture of then and now.
A collection of King’s writings, sermons and public addresses.

“This book explores the peak years of the struggle for racial equality in America, with a special focus on the increasingly turbulent relations between black activists and white liberals.”

Vietnam was the first war in which African Americans were totally segregated with whites in the armed forces. And at the beginning of the war, African Americans saw armed service as a chance for economic advancement, volunteering in record numbers. However, beginning in 1968, racial problems began to surface in the armed services. This book explores the factors that led to the racial problems in the later years of the Vietnam War.

The Jim Crow laws were southern laws that dictated segregation of blacks and the supremacy of whites. They regulated segregation of churches, schools, housing, jobs and even eating and drinking and public restrooms. Woodward examines the disintegration of these codes, beginning with the 1954 Supreme Court decision, Brown vs. Board of Education.

An autobiography but also a chronicle of the civil rights movement and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference up to 1972. Photos included
The Arts

Calling New York City the international center of the visual art world, Banes documents the art/cultural world in Greenwich Village in 1963 and tries to show how this cultural center reflected and influenced the cultural and political changes that typified the 1960s. She covers music, theater, dance, literature, painting and sculpture, and the general culture of the area. Photos included.

British art and literature and the society which produced it. Includes visual arts, music, theatre, poetry, and films.

Examines the cultural depictions of the war in such popular culture venues as films, books, cultural criticism, comic books, poetry, and music. Gathers writings which offer perspectives that are non-American and thus non-American-centric.

Smith covers the convergence of art and politics in California from post-WWII through the sixties. Not a survey of the art world, Smith says the book focuses on “the analysis of ideas and the influence those ideas had upon both aesthetic practice ad the conceptions of the relationship of self to society …” (xix). Photos included.

Warhol tells his story of the 1960s culture as he saw it. He looks at painting, movies, fashion, music, and the people who made it all happen. Photos included.
Biography

Baez’s autobiography was written just before she did her first new album in six years. She says she is writing for three reasons: 1) because she has lived a unique, exciting life and wants to share it; 2) because she still feels young and active and does not want to be relegated to nostalgia; and 3) because she wants to take stock of the past before she faces the future. Photographs included.

Memoirs of the man who worked as an Undersecretary of State and acting Secretary. His work with the Department of State began in 1957 and he resigned in 1970. He gives an insider’s point of view on the Kennedy years, the Johnson years, the Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam, and Nixon.

Fulbright was the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and was one of those in Congress who opposed the war in Vietnam. Berman says this book is not a biography, but an attempt to study the how the Vietnam War shaped Fulbright’s philosophy of the United States’s foreign policy.

Not strictly an autobiography, but a recounting of the “memories of the events that have left their mark on” Bradlee. He writes about being in the Navy during World War II, about his connections and careers with the Washington Post and Newsweek, about John F. Kennedy, Watergate, the Pentagon Papers, and more. Very readable and engaging.

Brinkley focuses on the last 18 years of Acheson’s life, after being Secretary of State. During these years he served as adviser to presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. Photos included.

A biography of Reagan from a journalist who covered Reagan "since his first campaign for governor" through his presidency as White House correspondent for
The 1960s: a bibliography

Cannon admits that he likes and respects Reagan, while being unsure of his ability to "achieve the results he intends." There is not very much on his younger years, as Cannon is trying to convey Reagan's politics in the contemporary "political arenas" and the sense of the people Reagan brought with him into his presidency.

Lowenstein was a liberal champion who influenced many of the youth of the sixties. Against, racism and the Vietnam War, he virtually started the movements that countered both. This biography reflects both his public and his private persona.

Clifford was an adviser of sorts to every Democratic President since the end of World War II, but became particularly involved with Kennedy and Johnson. He because Secretary of Defense under Johnson and made a transformation from a hawk to a dove about the Vietnam Wars. Photos included.

A biography of Rusk. Rusk read the manuscript to correct any factual errors, but did not collaborate with Cohen otherwise.

The autobiography of the man who ran the CIA during Nixon’s second term. He served in the CIA from 1962–1975. Photos included.

Dellinger’s autobiography. He was one of the most famous '60s activists and was one of the Chicago 7.

A very unbalanced, pro-Goldwater biography. Edwards claims that “Barry Goldwater laid the foundation for a political revolution and led a generation of conservatives to understand that theirs was a winning as well as a just cause.” Photos included.
This narrative begins with Ford learning about the impending damage to Nixon because of the disclosure of the White House tapes, and the decisions that were made thereafter for Nixon to resign, Ford to take over, and Nixon to be pardoned by Ford. Ford then backtracks from his childhood through his political life and ends with the election of Jimmy Carter, and Ford’s defeat. Photos included.

A very sympathetic analysis of the life of this very conservative statesman. Photos included.

Goldwater was one of the most conservative politicians of his time. He ran for president in 1964 and lost to Johnson. Photos included.

A history of the family of John, Robert, Teddy, and all the other Kennedy children. Goodwin later admitted to plagiarizing significant parts of this book. Photos included.

Grogan was the main force behind the Diggers, a loosely organized group who provided free food and other goods to the hippies of the Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco. This is his autobiography, though it is hard to tell what is fact and what is fiction.

Powell, a black man, was elected to the Congress in 1944. He was a pastor who used his church in Harlem as a “command post” for his civil rights protest and political activity. His political life spanned the decades of the 1930s, ‘40s, ‘50s, and ‘60s and this is the biography of that political life, one which was controversially confrontative about racial issues.

A memoir of three activists’ experiences of the sixties: Allard Lowenstein, Dennis Sweeney, and the author. Lowenstein began the "dump Johnson" movement and
was a fairly famous social change agent. Sweeney, one of Lowenstein's students and converts, shot Lowenstein to death in 1980.

Tom Hayden, one of the most famous leaders of SDS, Jane Fonda's former husband, California politician, here records his autobiography. Includes photos.

An autobiography written while Hoffman was still underground. Focuses mainly on his sixties activities. Does describe his early manic-depressive experience which started while he was in hiding.

A two-volume biography of one of the most influential British statesmen in the twentieth century. Photos included.

An autobiography of the man who was Vice-President under Lyndon Johnson, and who ran against Nixon in 1968. Humphrey claims that this is an “honest” account, not meant to be self-serving as reconstruction of history and his part in it. Reviewers call it highly readable and fairly accurate.

A readable biography of Kissinger. This is not an authorized biography, but Isaacson did interview Kissinger on many occasions. In addition, the book is thoroughly research and insightful.

The “original best and brightest,” Dean Acheson, Charles Bohlen, Averell Harriman, George Kennan, Robert Lovett, and John McCloy were the American statesmen who were responsible for keeping the United States from turning inward after World War II and for committing the nation “to defending freedom wherever it sought to flourish.” Later, they became counselors when the U.S. became stalled in Vietnam.

Abbie Hoffman was a most complex man. Co-founder of the Yippies, he was also a deeply committed political activist. He was comical and intense. He was also one of the Chicago Seven. He went underground for several years, where he began more
community activism. In 1980 he was diagnosed with bipolar disorder and in 1989 he committed suicide. Photos included.

Coretta Scott King’s very readable account of her marriage to King. Photos included.

Kissinger’s story of his years as security advisor to Nixon and head of the Department of State. He focuses on foreign policy, particularly Vietnam, Russia, China, Europe, and the Middle East. Photographs are included.

_________. *Years of upheaval.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1982.
This is Kissinger’s account of Nixon’s second term in office, when he was involved in Watergate, the end of the Vietnam War, and other international problems. Photos included.

In the mid-1960s, Kovic joined the Marines and went to Vietnam, where he was wounded and paralyzed. This book is the story of his transformation from a trusting patriot into an active Vietnam Veteran Against the War.

A non-linear biography that places Ginsberg in his milieu throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The reader is placed in situ in many instances, and is treated to both Ginsberg’s and the author’s reflections on his life and the meaning of his work as a beat and a hippie.

Krock, a veteran Washington correspondent for the New York Times offers portraits of government leaders he knew, including Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson.

The flashbacks are of Leary’s younger days before the death of his first wife. Photographs included.

Wallace cooperated with Lesher in this biography. Lesher’s point of view is that Wallace “became the mainstream, moving national campaign rhetoric … sharply to
the right for the rest of the twentieth century…” Lesher describes the origins of Wallace’s racism, as well as his political charisma to a large number of Americans.

Malcolm X was a powerful figure in the black power struggle. He started out as a petty criminal and educated himself, becoming one of the most articulate activists of the civil rights movement. He tells of his conversion to Islam, and his eventual disillusion with the Black Muslims. He was assassinated in 1965.

Ginsberg, one of the most famous poets of this generation, was at the forefront of all the 1960s movements and made friends with the cultural and political youth leaders.

Fanny Lou Hamer was a poor black woman who grew up in rural Mississippi. But in 1962, when the young civil rights workers came to her home town of Ruleville and asked for help with voter registration, 44 year old Hamer raised her hand. From those beginnings, she became one of the leading black civil rights champions in Mississippi and America. Mills tells her powerful story in a readable, engaging manner.

This is not a comprehensive biography of Robert Kennedy; it covers the period from his brother’s assassination to his own assassination in 1968. The author began the book in 1966, and thus includes interviews and firsthand information based on his experiences before Robert Kennedy’s death. Newfield does not claim it as an authorized biography and admits that he own “personal testament” about Kennedy.

A scholarly biography of Martin Luther King.

O’Brien was Director of Congressional Relations for Kennedy and Johnson, Postmaster General under Johnson, and twice Democratic National Chairman. It was his office that the Watergate burglars broke into. However, he says he wrote this book, a memoir of those years, to show that politics does not have to be bad.
An autobiography of one of the most powerful congressmen of the 1960s. O'Neill served in Congress for 34 years; during the 1690s he opposed the Vietnam War and thus came into conflict with LBJ.

A biography of the leader of the FBI for 48 years and made it into a criminal investigation unit of mythical power. For the years Hoover was head of the FBI, he WAS the FBI. But he kept his own secrets. Photos included.

A biography of Diana Oughton, one of the Weathermen who was killed when a house used by Weathermen, in New York, was blown up. Because Oughton was so deeply committed to the movement, this is also a story of the Weathermen, the terrorist organization that grew out of SDS in the late sixties.

Drawing from his own relationship with Hoffman, as well as interviews with friends and family, records from the FBI, and public records, Raskin presents a thorough portrait of this American '60s icon.


This book is based on Dean Rusk's memories as told to his son Richard. Rusk was Secretary of State under Kennedy and Johnson and was frequently the target of anti-war protesters because of his hawkish beliefs and policies.

A thorough, detailed biography of Robert Kennedy.

Schoenbaum benefitted from Dean Rusk's own stories of his life and career, especially during the time he was Secretary of State and wielded so much influence over the events of the 1960s. He also used other interviews, oral records, and the available literature of the period in his writing.
This book focuses on Kissinger the foreign diplomat, covering the years 1969 to 1976.


A very readable biography of McNamara, who served as Secretary of Defense from 1961 (under Kennedy) to 1968 (under Johnson). It was learned after he left the office that he had gradually become less and less confident of the U.S.'s involvement in Vietnam and its ability to win the war. He had several conflicts with Johnson over war strategy, and some speculate that he was forced to resign in 1968.

A biography of RFK put together as an oral history or narrative. The whole book comes from interviews with people on or standing by Kennedy's funeral train.


Fulbright was a U.S. congressman and senator from 1943 to the mid-1970s. He was against Kennedy's plans for the Bay of Pigs invasion. And, while he pushed for the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, he later led the Congressional movement to get the U.S. out of Vietnam. Woods presents a well-researched biography of the life and times of Fulbright.

After four years as Chief of Naval Operations, Zumwalt wrote to make public what he found to be deception of the administration (Nixon, Kissinger, and others) about the SALT talks, the Vietnam War, and U.S. military strength and readiness.
Business and Economics


Moynihan, Daniel Patrick. *Maximum feasible misunderstanding: community action in the war on poverty*. New York: Free Press, 1969. This title is based on a definition of "Community Action" as that "which is developed and conducted with the maximum feasible participation of the residents of the areas" involved. Moynihan writes about the Community Action Programs that were a part of Johnson's war on poverty.


Communes

An historical survey of communes and a description of many that existed in the 1960s, divided into the following groups: ideological, religious, hip, group marriage, service, and youth. Photos included.

A description, analysis and history of the commune movement in general and in the U.S. during the 1960s. “To dismiss those who retreat to communes … as “drop-outs” running away from the problems of the real work is to miss the fact that valuable ideas are being tested in the communes.” Some of the ideas discussed are collectivism, simplification of life, and the search for alternative realities. Very readable.
Counterculture

A collection of Don McNeill's articles from the Village Voice from the spring of 1967 to the spring of 1968. This is a picture of the "Summer of Love" era in New York City. An interesting chronicle of that year.

Using interviews, various written pieces, and photos, Perry has given a history of this countercultural phenomenon of 1964, the bus trip that many believe was the beginning of the whole 1960's countercultural movement.

One of the most famous spokesmen for 1960s male youth, Jerry Rubin calls on American youth to create a new world very different from their parents. Filled with graphics and photos, this was one of the books for youth to at least know about.


A first-hand account of the "hippie panorama" by a prominent sociologist. Includes interviews and analysis.
Crime

A groundbreaking work exploring the history of rape and the cultural causes of this crime throughout history. Brownmiller ends by saying that “the threat, use and cultural acceptance of sexual force is a pervasive process of intimidation that affects all women.”

A study of the urban riots of 1967–68 to explore how the government responded to those riots. As such, it also examines “the utility of collective violence as a strategy of change for dispossessed minorities.”

FBI documents that speak to campaigns against the American Indian Movement and attacks on Marcus Garvey and Alger Hiss. Most are from the counterintelligence programs of the FBI (COINTELPRO) which served to “disrupt, discredit, or otherwise neutralize” various movements of the 1960s including the civil rights movement, Puerto Rican independence, antiwar and student movements.

Gilbert’s book explores the power of mass media, specifically films, to deprive “adolescents of their innocence, their childhood and their independence.” His focus is on the ability of mass culture to create juvenile delinquency.

Sullivan, who served in the Intelligence Division of the FBI, often disagreed with Hoover, considering him too interested in public relations and lacking in judgment. Hoover forced him out of the Bureau in 1971, but Sullivan wanted to write a book that would give the public a true story of what went on in Hoover’s FBI.
Diplomatic History


Chomsky was a strong opponent of America’s involvement in Vietnam. In these essays, he is critical of the role American intellectuals have played in their relationships to the war.

An attempt to help the public understand the foreign policy and bureaucratic issues that kept the United States involved in the Vietnam War in the face of all the resistance to it.


Gardner claims that much is missing in the history of how the U.S. became involved in Vietnam from the beginning in 1941. He claims that this is not a book about the politics of Vietnam, but about how American politicians perceived the position of Vietnam in global politics. It also is not about the French involvement in Vietnam, but America’s perception of that involvement. Gardner claims to place the U.S. involvement in Vietnam within the themes of the Cold War, the U.S.’s strategies for balance between communism and democracy in the world.


An investigation into the decision making that went on during the Vietnam War. It is the author’s contention that, although the policies failed, the "domestic decision making system" worked.


The author says he is writing of his experiences with Robert Kennedy from 1956 until his death. He argues that Kennedy did not experience a great transformation in his later years—that he was always as full of concern for his country and its people with regard to the Vietnam War and civil rights.


Speeches and writings from Kennedy while in the Senate from 1965 on. Subjects include youth, the urban crisis, the Alliance for Progress, nuclear control, and Vietnam.


An early essay on the problems of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. A well-wrought rhetorical argument for the U.S. to take a middle ground—not to increase bombing or to summarily withdraw all troops, but to hold firm until peace could be negotiated.


Drugs

Michael Hollingshead began taking LSD in 1960, before it was illegal. This book is a narrative of his ten-year odyssey through the 1960s, constantly using LSD and trying to communicate with others who were on their own trips to spiritual enlightenment.


A detailed history of LSD. Lee starts with its discovery in 1938, takes the reader through the government’s testing of it as a "truth serum" and its testing by psychologists as a simulation of or cure for psychosis, and then through its use and effects in the 1960s.

An account of the psychedelic movement in America starting with the discovery of LSD in 1943 and ending in 1983. A very readable book that covers all the people and events tied to this movement.

An account of Ken Kesey’s famous Merry Pranksters, told by the father of New Journalism.
Education

An account of the student revolt at Columbia in April and May of 1968. This was one of the most famous student revolts of the decade and the coverage is based on interviews with the people involved. The fact that this was written so soon after the events described gives the account a special perspective.


A history of student movements. As a sociologist, Feuer describes the common traits of the student activists and he outlines the stages of such movements. Although he claims all student movements have been similar, he does focus on a few, e.g., the New Student Left and the Berkeley uprising in 1964–1966.

An account of the transformation of college campuses of the 1950s to the political centers of activity of the 1960s. Although the writer is sympathetic to the radical student movement, he claims the book is based on thorough research. Flacks was a graduate student at the University of Michigan at the beginning of the 1960s and was a member of SDS from its first days.

Using the Berkeley Free Speech Movement uprisings in 1964 as a model, Heirich analyzes collective action in a conflict setting. Photos included.

A diary of Columbia University in the summer of 1967 by one of its activist students.
Levitt looks specifically at the New Left in these countries. He sees these movements having not so much of a basis in Communism as in the material conditions of the students and their ideologies.

Essays about the 1964 uprising at Berkeley and the Free Speech Movement. Writers include Lipset, Clark Kerr, Mario Savio, Jack Weinberg, Nathan Glazer, Paul Goodman, and many others.

A view of campus unrest at the University of California, San Diego in 1969, told from the perspective of the man who was chancellor of the University. We get a view of Angela Davis, Eldridge Cleaver, and Herbert Marcuse, as well as the impact of the People’s Park riots in Berkeley on the UCSD campus administration.

An exploration of the teach-in movement, which began in the early sixties as a way for faculty and students to learn more about important issues and to communicate with each other less formally.


A history of the sixties in Berkeley, one of the university centers of upheaval, beginning with the Free Speech Movement in 1964. Includes photos and a glossary of organizations.

A study of why Jewish youth played such a large role in the American student new left.
The most quoted and referred to history of SDS. Sale looks at SDS organizations, and the officers, as well as printing the SDS constitution and giving a brief history of SDS’s roots.

The Ungers define what they mean by the new left, and then they trace its history from 1960-1972, when, to them, it ceased to exist. They also distinguish the new left from leftist movements before and after this time period.


Documents from debates at Columbia University in the late 1960s on the crisis in the university. Coverage includes the business aspects of the university, its relationship with government, racism in the university, university governance, changes in education, SDS and the left, faculty roles, and student movements.

The authors have identified a group of 1960s activists and analyzed how their youth affected their adult lives. Their conclusions are that 1960s activists did not follow the paths of normal adult lives and that those 1960s activists are still being affected by their idealism.

Dwight D. Eisenhower


**Fiction and Poetry**


A New Journalistic account of the 1967 march on the Pentagon from the point of view of the author, who was arrested in the march.


In this surrealistic novel, a soldier in Vietnam decides to stop fighting and go from Indochina to Paris.


Considered one of the great works of fiction about Vietnam, this is a collection of stories based on what soldiers carried with them during the war.
Gays and Lesbians


General


A theoretical analysis of society based on the author’s division of contemporary society into three parts: 1) the techno-economic structure; 2) the polity; and 3) the culture. This book is indicative of the philosophical beliefs held by many of the intelligentsia of the 1960s. Bell refers to Marx, Nietzsche, Conrad, Paz, Weber, Arendt, Roszak, Marcuse, and other writers who were popular among students in the 1960s.


Capps ties the experience of the Vietnam War to the "revitalization of conservative religion" and the "new spirituality."


Dickstein has written a very important cultural history and criticism of the sixties. The author says that the book is not political, and yet it was hard to separate culture from politics at the time, and Dickstein also points to parallels. He uses the arts—music, poetry, fiction, and nonfiction—to make his history.

Pieces written 1965–1967 on a myriad of topics—a wife murdering her husband, John Wayne, a school for nonviolence run by Joan Baez, Communist Michael Laski, Howard Hughes, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Las Vegas weddings, the Haight, self respect, Hollywood, morality, families, East Coast/West Coast, Hawaii, Alcatraz, Newport, RI, Mexico, Los Angeles, and New York. Taken together, these pieces present a microcosm of American culture in the 1960s.


An account of Johnson's years in the White House. According to Goldman, Johnson was the classic tragic figure, "the strong man overwhelmed by forces, from within and without."


A handbook for activists including a history of movements, biographical information about people involved in them, and models of what to do and how to do it.


A panoramic overview of the ten years that led to the turbulent sixties. Halberstam covers McCarthy, the young Martin Luther King, the Korean War, Levittown, Jack Kerouac, Elvis Presley, McDonalds, the beginning of Holiday Inns, Francis Gary Powers, the Pill, television, and much, much more.


This is a fascinating history which, in the sections on the sixties, covers JFK/LBJ, Spock, Nader, and Nixon, as well as the events of the period. Very comprehensive.


An interior view of the 1960s, told as more of a dreamscape from one person's inner view of the era than as an analytical history of the period.
A year-by-year grouping of essays and photographs of individual aspect—people, movements, events—of the sixties. Each year begins with a calendar of events for that particular year.

Maybe informal, but certainly comprehensive. Covers all aspects of the 1960s, including Ralph Nader, space exploration, sports, Hell's Angels, religion, and organized medicine. One of the first histories written. Unfortunately, it ended before the events of 1970 and Watergate.


A collection of essays, some very philosophical, on movements of the 1960s, both in the U.S. and internationally.


A collection of essays on the sixties, covering campus protest, the counterculture, the arts, the women's movement, and the New Left.

Lyndon Johnson


A comprehensive account of the campaign which, like many other 1968 happenings, was one of the most exciting in American history.


A scholarly biography. Conkin sees Johnson as a complex person, neither good nor bad. He also sees him as somewhat out of his times—a throwback to frontier America.


An examination of how Johnson approached foreign affairs and foreign policy.


On Tuesdays, Johnson's chief advisors gathered together for lunch and discussion, mostly about the Vietnam War. These meetings proved to be very important in policy-making about the war. Included at the meetings were Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara, McGeorge Bundy, Bill Moyers, and Richard Helms.


Johnson's own story of his presidency. Photographs included.

A biography and examination of the ways Johnson's private and public selves interacted.


Valenti was a friend of Johnson's for many years and was a member of his White House staff. These are his memoirs of Johnson, beginning with Johnson’s first day as president.

White reports on the presidential campaigns of 1964—from the death of Kennedy and Johnson’s succession, through the primaries, the conventions, and the election. Throughout this election year were heard the sounds of the civil rights revolution and rioting in the streets.
John F. Kennedy

A theoretical analysis and investigation of the Cuban Missile Crisis as a case study on United States foreign policy. The author was from Harvard University and the book represents his work with primary and secondary sources and interviews.

Bernstein argues that Kennedy, had he lived, would have been a very successful president, at least with regard to domestic issues.


The author compares the early 1960s to the Reconstruction period after the Civil War. In many ways the two eras differed, but they were alike in that in both periods there was movement to give black Americans their rights as citizens and as people. This book examines John F. Kennedy’s role in this second reconstruction.


A chronicle of the entire Kennedy family, beginning with Joe and Rose and ending with the death of David Kennedy (son of Robert) in 1984.
Fairlie argues that the energy of the Kennedy men was bad for the nation, and that they created expectations for the presidency that could not be met.


Memoirs of the man who served under Kennedy as special council, under Johnson, and who worked for the campaigns of Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy. He says this book is an exhortation to bring back the spirit of the 1960s.


An account of the people in power—Kennedy, McNamara, Bundy, Rusk, Johnson—and the way they led us into the Vietnam War and its resulting dissent in the U.S.


An examination, based on case studies, of foreign policy decisions regarding the Bay of Pigs, Cuba, the Congo, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam. Hilsman was Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, so this book could be considered a memoir of his experiences.
Robert Kennedy’s account of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Photos included.


Jackie Kennedy commissioned Manchester to write this book. In it, he recounts in minute detail the events of those six days in Dallas, the White House, and the government in Washington.

A lengthy assessment of the liberal years, the Kennedy-Johnson years in the U.S. Matusow looks at domestic programs, like the War on Poverty, and finds that on the whole these years failed to significantly enrich the lives of the people of the U.S.


Interviews with over 55 people who lived or were growing up in the 1960s and in some way participated in the activities. Included are interviews with William Sloan Coffin, Philip Berrigan, Elizabeth McAlister, Jack Weinberg, Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman, Carl Oglesby, Eldridge Cleaver, Jeff Jones and Bill Ayres.


Kennedy's political life beginning with his presidential nomination in 1960 and moving through his campaign and presidency.


Reeves, Thomas C. *A question of character: a life of John F. Kennedy*. New York: Free Press, 1991. Reeves claims to have researched Kennedy's life to try to find the truth about whether or not Kennedy was the hero or the immoral cheat. His conclusion is that Kennedy's life was more gray than simply black and white, and that Americans should be ready to accept the truth.


Sorenson, Theodore C. *Kennedy*. New York: Harper & Row, 1965. Sorenson was a friend of Kennedy's, as well as his Special Counsel. This is his story of Kennedy's presidency. The sources were primarily Sorenson's own files and recollections.


A comparison and analysis of the presidencies of both men. It is Wicker’s theory that the escalation of the Vietnam War was an inevitable result of Johnson’s succession.

Wofford worked closely with Sargent Shriver in the inception of the Peace Corps. He also worked with John Kennedy and Martin Luther King in the civil rights movement. Finally, he was dedicated to Robert Kennedy, concluding that he would have made a better president than his brother Jack. This book is a professional and personal memoir of Wofford’s work with Shriver, King, and the Kennedys.
Literature


A prime example of criticism of literature, film, plays, and the arts culture in general in the 1960s.

Local History


A history and interpretation of this hippie haven from 1965–1967.
Major Influential History


Marcuse believed that advanced technology could end any physical blocks to utopian society. But society cannot improve until it changes drastically so that the world can host an environment of liberation. The establishment, he felt, was oppressive.

An analysis of advanced technological societies which suppress individuality and encourage the growth of the societal corporation. Though man may be becoming free from want, he may be losing his autonomy.

Marriage and the Family


Mass Media


The relationship of the mass media to the new left in the 1960s. Gitlin feels mass media both hurt and helped the various movements.


Hallin studies television and New York Times coverage of the Vietnam War and concludes that 1) the U.S. press was not consistently anti-U.S. policy, and 2) the U.S. press did not significantly affect public opinion towards the war.


Learner says that the underground press was the one unifying institution produced by the counterculture. He traces the development of the underground press as a part of the "radical-youth culture."


A look at the media that people use as an extension of themselves. McLuhan looks at the spoken word, the written word, clothing, housing, money, comics, the press, games, advertisements, the telephone, movies, radio, and many more things.


Men

The Military


A history of GI protest from 1968–1972. Not only did the GIs protest the Vietnam War; they also protested the authoritarianism of the military.


An interesting and readable history of the Resistance—the anti-war resistance—that began in 1960 in the U.S.


The actual documents with extensive commentary. Coverage is from 1940–1968. This is the edition most often cited by others.


In this 12-volume set are the actual documents of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam from the time of the French rule until 1967, after the U.S. had made huge commitments to fight in Vietnam. It was published by the Government Printing Office at the request of the Department of Defense. This documentary history was what made up the *Pentagon Papers* leaked by Daniel Ellsberg and published by *The New York Times* in 1971.
Music

A look at rock 'n' roll and what it says about American culture. Only a few artists are explored—the Band, Sly Stone, Randy Newman, Elvis—as symbolic Americans.

A biography up to 1970 and Dylan’s release of the album New Morning. Dylan reviewed the manuscript for this book and made some suggestions for it.

A thorough biography that takes Dylan from his childhood in Minnesota to the Live Aid concert in 1985. Includes a discography and song index.

Taylor was press officer and assistant to the Beatles in 1964. As such, he became familiar with the most famous music group of the 1960s. In this book, he tells the story of 1967—its music, its countercultural happenings, the Diggers, the Haight-Ashbury, the Human Be-In, the march on the Pentagon. Includes photographs.

1968: The Pivotal Year

A description and analysis of the events of 1968 in the U.S., France, Czechoslovakia, Britain, Mexico, and Japan. Caute analyzes the relationship of the new left to the counterculture and women's liberation. Photos and a chronology are included.

Farber was too young to be involved in the riots in Chicago in 1968, so he explains that in this book he tries to make the scene alive for those who weren’t there. He picks the Democratic convention because he feels it was representative of the conflicts that were splitting society at the time. He sees the various groups using speech to shape their worlds, so he uses their various speech patterns to show how the groups came into conflict.


Kaiser adds to the history of that pivotal year. His account is very readable and adds a new perspective to the wide range of 1968 events. Photographs included.

Koning relates his experiences of 1968 as a participant in most of the events. He sees 1968 as a year when "people power" meant something.

Larner was one of McCarthy’s speech writers during the campaign. He says he has written this book to try to show what happened--why McCarthy was such a hopeful choice, but ultimately failed in the election.

Mailer’s account of the Republican national convention in Miami and the Chicago Democratic convention. As a participant, Mailer used New Journalistic techniques as he did in *Armies of the Night.*
The authors discuss the divisions that occurred during 1968—between Black Power and other civil rights movements; division in the Democratic party; division in the New Left. It was also the year of new alliances for homosexuals and feminists. It was the year America started swinging back to the right. It was a pivotal year. Photos included.

White describes the 1968 campaign and the campaign year. The year starts with Tet, moves through Johnson's renunciation and Robert Kennedy's death, to the victory of Richard Nixon at the year's end.
Richard M. Nixon


A political biography based on Nixon's memoirs, tape-recorded conversations, and reports from associates. Ambrose admits that Nixon is a study in contradictions and that his purpose is only to point out these contradictions.


Haldeman claims this is the true story of Watergate from Nixon's closest aide.


A very detailed account of U.S. foreign policy during the Nixon years.

An account of Watergate and an analysis of the reasons for Nixon’s downfall. Very detailed and comprehensive.


A comprehensive account of the Watergate affair. Lukas’ information comes from published sources: the Nixon tapes, and interviews.


Nixon’s autobiography up to 1974, the end of his presidency. Based on written diaries, tapes, and recollections. Photos included.


Schell looks at the Nixon years by trying to make into a whole the fragments that were told to the American public and those that were kept secret by the Nixon administration.


White covers the campaigns of Nixon and McGovern. He concentrates more on Nixon, possibly because Nixon was such an interesting character, he won by such a landslide, and he got himself involved in Watergate.

A consideration of Nixon from after his defeat in California in 1962 until the end of his presidency. Wicker does not concentrate on Watergate, but instead on Nixon the man and what made him an important political figure.

Politics


Heath interprets the 1960s as a time which seemed to offer a lot of promise, but was in reality a decade when Americans were struggling to escape from their own "Armageddon." He looks at the interactions among the leaders of the period and notes the immense amount of government materials accumulated that were closed to society.

Descriptions of the various groups that radical youth were involved in or sympathetic to: SNCC, SDS, FSM, war protests, and others. The documents further explain the aims and ideologies of these groups and include documents from SNCC, "The Port Huron Statement," interviews, and proclamations. A chronology of movement events covers 1954–1965.


McQuaid takes a close look at the 1968 presidential campaign, the Vietnam War, and Watergate as representative of the failures of the American power establishment.


The "prophetic minority" is the new left. Newfield analyzes this group and explores its relationship to the rest of American society. He believed this group was going to have a noticeable, positive effect on history.

Oglesby argues that Dallas and Watergate were links in a chain of conspiracies of coup and countercoup among the American elites.


Schlesinger looks at the rise of presidential power in relation to the Vietnam War and to Watergate. He believes that the U.S. needs a strong president, but a president within constitutional limitations.


Radio and Television

Religion

Retrospectives on the Era

Part political analysis and part memoir, this book is a look back at the people and events of the 1960s. The authors assess the times and reject them as both dangerous and immature.

Social History

Documents issued by people and organizations during the 1960s. Includes "Howl," the Port Huron Statement, SNCC Position Paper: Women in the Movement, the speeches of Martin Luther King, Weathermen papers and others.

A history of the movements in the sixties, starting with the Greensboro sit-ins and continuing until Wounded Knee, in 1973. Anderson traces how one incident built on another to create the unprecedented activism of the late sixties and early seventies.

A history of the new left from its beginnings to the breakdown of SDS in 1969. Focuses mainly on SDS. Also tries to assess the importance of the new left in American society.


Berman traces the history of the '60s radicals through four stages: 1) the radicalism of 1968; 2) the movement from radicalism to liberalism around the world; 3) the downfall of Communism in 1989; 3) unresolved questions about history and world progress.

A study of the vision and organization of the new left. Breines was a part of the new left at Wisconsin and Cornell universities, and then she went on to become a feminist, using much of what she had learned from the new left in organizing the feminist movement.

The author looks at post-WWII society as a new society—women, the family, workers, and minorities. He argues that American social reform had thrived until 1968 and that since 1968, America has been in an era of conservatism.

Chalmers has constructed an excellent account of the 1960s. He also offers an assessment of the times.


Mostly focused on protest of the Vietnam War. Dellinger makes a case for nonviolence while at the same time encouraging revolution in the established forms of power.


A collection of essays which analyzes social movements. Social movement is defined and the various specific movements analyzed include California farmworkers, the disabled, draft resistance, tenants, anti-nuclear activists, SDS and Weathermen, civil rights, and new religions.


A comprehensive history of the era, centering on the political student movement. A later perspective than Coming Apart (O'Neill), with not as much scholarly research. However, told by one who was a part of the movement.


Gottlieb, Annie. Do you believe in magic?: the second coming of the sixties generation. New York: Times Books, 1987. Gottlieb recounts the 1960s through interviews with the people born between 1945-1955. She feels that there is a new interest among these people in reflecting on what happened during the 1960s and a new stirring of energy in the ones she talked to.


The baby boom generation are those people born between 1946 and 1964. The youth of the 1960s were a part of this generation. In every stage of their lives they have had a significant impact because of their great numbers. Jones analyzes this group and the results of its dominance, both in the past and as they enter middle-age and older. An interesting look at the generation, but some of the predictions have already proven false.


A complicated analysis of society that Lasch says embodies "the despair of a society that cannot face the future."


A brief history of the new left by Staughton Lynd and essays by theorists and activists such as C. Wright Mills, Howard Zinn, Noam Chomsky, Daniel Berrigan, and Paul Goodman.

Miller studies the new left, specifically participatory democracy, by taking a biographical approach, focusing on a few of the leaders of SDS in the 1960s. Photos included.


Selections from new left writers internationally, e.g., C. Wright Mills, Herbert Marcuse, Louis Althusser, Frantz Fanon, Fidel Castro, Huey Newton, and Mark Rudd.


The influence of Reich’s book is attested to by its frequent citation in many books about the 1960s. In it, Reich discusses the new revolution brought about by a new consciousness in youth. Very optimistic and idealistic.


Roszak thought that the counterculture had the potential to free our society from the objective confines of technocracy. He explored different political theorists (e.g., Marcuse, Norman Brown, Marx, and Freud), mysticism, the use of drugs, and theories of utopia. This book was a major influence on scholars and students of the time.


The first edition was published in 1970, and it contained more of the stresses of the 1960s—university revolt, the counterculture, political confrontations. In both editions, Slater was examining the forces that he said were "unraveling" American society. The Vietnam War was one force he left in the 1976 edition.


The Sterns categorize the different cultures of sixties people and describe, at times humorously, each type. They include perky girls, playboys, young vulgarians, surfers and party animals, folkniks, British imitators, hippies, rebels, and Mr. & Mrs. Average. Photos included.


A history and an anthology. Teodori’s historical notes come from his experience in the new left in Europe. He has also collected readings from the U.S. by Staughton Lynd, SLATE, Tom Hayden, Todd Gitlin, Mario Savio, SDS, Richard Flacks, David Dellinger, Bernardine Dohrn, Raymond Mungo, and many others.
Tipton, Steven M. *Getting saved from the sixties: moral meaning in conversion and cultural change.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982.
A study of the conversion of 1960s youth to alternative religious movements to find moral meanings in their lives.


A good history of the 1960s, beginning with the civil rights struggle and ending with Kent State and the spring of 1970. Focuses on many people important to the decade so that the reader gets to know people as well as events. More political than social.

Technology

Vietnam and Indochina


An analysis of the differing ways that Eisenhower and Johnson made decisions on U.S. involvement in Vietnam.


Goulden, Joseph C. *Truth is the first casualty: the Gulf of Tonkin affair, illusion and reality.* Chicago: Rand McNally, 1969. Goulden makes a case for his belief that the United States acted hastily, with incomplete information, in the Gulf of Tonkin incident.


Stories of those who went to Vietnam and those who did not. Balanced slightly on the side of those who went. MacPherson points to the lack of recognition of those who went and describes their problems reintegrating into society. She also explores problems of traumatic stress syndrome and Agent Orange.


The papers that caused a fine furor when they were published, documenting what really happened with the Vietnam War.


Vietnamese Conflict


Baritz uses the ideals of "the city on the hill" and America as God's promised land as the bases for analysis of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The authors examine the draft-age men who did not fight in the Vietnam War—those who managed to avoid it, the deserters, and the exiles. They also discuss the amnesty offered during Carter's administration.


Berman went back to 1967–68 to explore Johnson's war and the incompatibility between Johnson's foreign and domestic policies.


Braestrup studied the Associated Press, the New York Times, Time, Newsweek, and the news shows of ABC, CBS, and NBC for their coverage of Tet. He found that the journalists did not distort the news but were overwhelmed by the events, so that any distortion of news was influenced more by complexity than ideology. Photos included.


Based on a series of radio programs broadcast on BBC in 1977. Includes information on fighting the war, the role of television, and protest in the U.S. Nguyen Ky is interviewed, as well as General Westmoreland.


The story of the antiwar movement in the U.S. from its pre-Vietnam roots in 1955, until 1975. The author maintains that the war was more about America and its future policies than it was about Vietnam. Photos included.


Emerson was assigned to Vietnam in 1970 by the *New York Times*. In this book, she goes back and forth between then and 1976 sharing hers and others' experiences in Vietnam and in the United States as a result of Vietnam.

Fire in the Lake comes from the *I Ching* and is the image of revolution. Fitzgerald wrote this book after being in Vietnam in 1966. He realized there was very little written about Vietnam and the cultural issues involved in their struggles. This book is an attempt to fill that gap.


Garfinkle argues that the antiwar movement had little impact on ending the war, and may in fact have caused it to be extended. He does argue that since the war, the movement people have had a tremendous impact on postwar America.

A collection of readings which mainly focus on the war. However, there is a section on the movements against the war, mostly documents that are statements of resistance.


Based on interviews of the men who participated and transcripts from the government investigation of the attack on My Lai. The book was written before the trials took place.


Jeffords defends the argument that current interest in the Vietnam War is based on relations of gender and a reinforcement of masculinity and patriarchy.


An analysis of why the American soldiers committed such atrocities as My Lai in Vietnam from a psychologist who has specialized in psychohistory and the Vietnam era.


Accounts by people who chose not to participate in the Vietnam War. Most were people who registered as conscientious objectors or who went to prison.


Interviews with twenty women who were in Vietnam, some who were nurses, some who were there for other reasons.


Moore, Harold G., and Joseph L. Galloway. *We were soldiers once ... and young: la Drang, the battle that changed the war in Vietnam*. New York: Random House, 1992.


A re-examination of how and why the U.S. got involved in Vietnam and an assessment of America’s decision to get involved. Podhoretz argues that the U.S. was not immoral because of its conduct of the war.


A history of opposition to the Vietnam War up to 1968, when Johnson announced he would not run for the presidency and that he was halting the bombing in North
Vietnam. Powers argues that the opposition was responsible both for the de-escalation of the war and the defeat of Johnson.


A personal view, or actually several personal views. The people interviewed were from different positions in the military. Especially interesting is an interview with a prisoner of war.


Essays that explore the ways that the Vietnam War is still affecting America today. The writers explore issues such as the veterans, the media, blacks, women, domestic policy, and the Vietnamese now living in America.


A study of the impact of antiwar activities on Johnson and Nixon. Small’s conclusion is that protest was a powerful influence on presidential decisionmaking about the war.


Taylor, Clyde, comp. *Vietnam and black America: an anthology of protest and resistance.* Garden City, NY: Anchor Press, 1973. Taylor says that black opposition to the war was different from white. Whites wanted to end the war out of fatigue and frustration. Blacks were more concerned with human rights and racial justice. His selection of readings supports this view.


Van Deaverter served as a nurse in Vietnam in 1969–1970. This is her account of her experiences there and the difficulties she had readjusting to life when she got back.


Vogelsang looks at four leftist periodicals to trace the development of leftist opposition to the Vietnam War. The opposition went through three stages: Vietnam was seen as a lapse in judgment; it was seen as an immoral exercise; then it was seen as politically illegitimate. Vogelsang believes that the Vietnam was coalesced fragmented dissent and led many to a personal "leftward" odyssey.


Traces the history of protest against the war in the U.S. from its beginnings in 1963 until the end of the war in 1975. Includes a glossary of acronyms for the various protest organizations.

Women


Evans, Sara. *Personal politics: the roots of women’s liberation in the movement and the new left.* New York: Random House, 1979. A history of the women’s liberation movement as coming from civil rights activism and from the new left. Evans’ analysis comes from interviews with many women who were instrumental in beginning the movement that eventually lured many women away from the male-dominated Vietnam protest work.


Freeman, Jo. *The politics of women’s liberation: a case study of an emerging social movement and its relation to the policy process.* New York: McKay, 1975. A study, through participant observation, of the burgeoning women’s liberation movement. The author participated in the organization of the first independent women’s liberation group in the country. She discusses the roots of the movement as well as NOW, small groups, and policy.

Friedan, Betty. *The feminine mystique.* New York: Norton, 1963. This is one of the seminal works which triggered the ’60s women’s liberation movement. The "mystique" Friedan refers to is the idea that women should find complete fulfillment in the home as wives and mothers.


Susan Stern was involved with the Weathermen from their beginnings in 1969 until 1972. This is the story of her experiences.

World Politics

Youth

Mostly about the Beats of the 1950s, although the writer does give some unusual reflections on the Woodstock concert in the last chapter.

An influential book on the problems of growing up in technological society and the reasons that made youth reject becoming part of the Establishment.


Writings from Hoffman on revolution, the March on the Pentagon (1967), Yippies, the Chicago Democratic convention, and other subjects.

A history and analysis of the Weatherman movement. Articles, photographs, cartoons, and communiques from the group.

Observations of the work of Vietnam Summer, a group organizing other groups to oppose the Vietnam War during the summer of 1967. Specifically, Keniston studies the politicization and commitment of a small group of leaders of the Summer.

Miller describes the hippies of the '60s. He's not analyzing the political revolutionaries, but the cultural radicals, drawing mainly from underground newspapers of the day.


A series of vignettes on the people in the Haight-Ashbury during 1967. Von Hoffman uses the New Journalism technique of focusing on personalities rather than events. A lot of attention is given to drug use.
Resources used for compiling this bibliography


