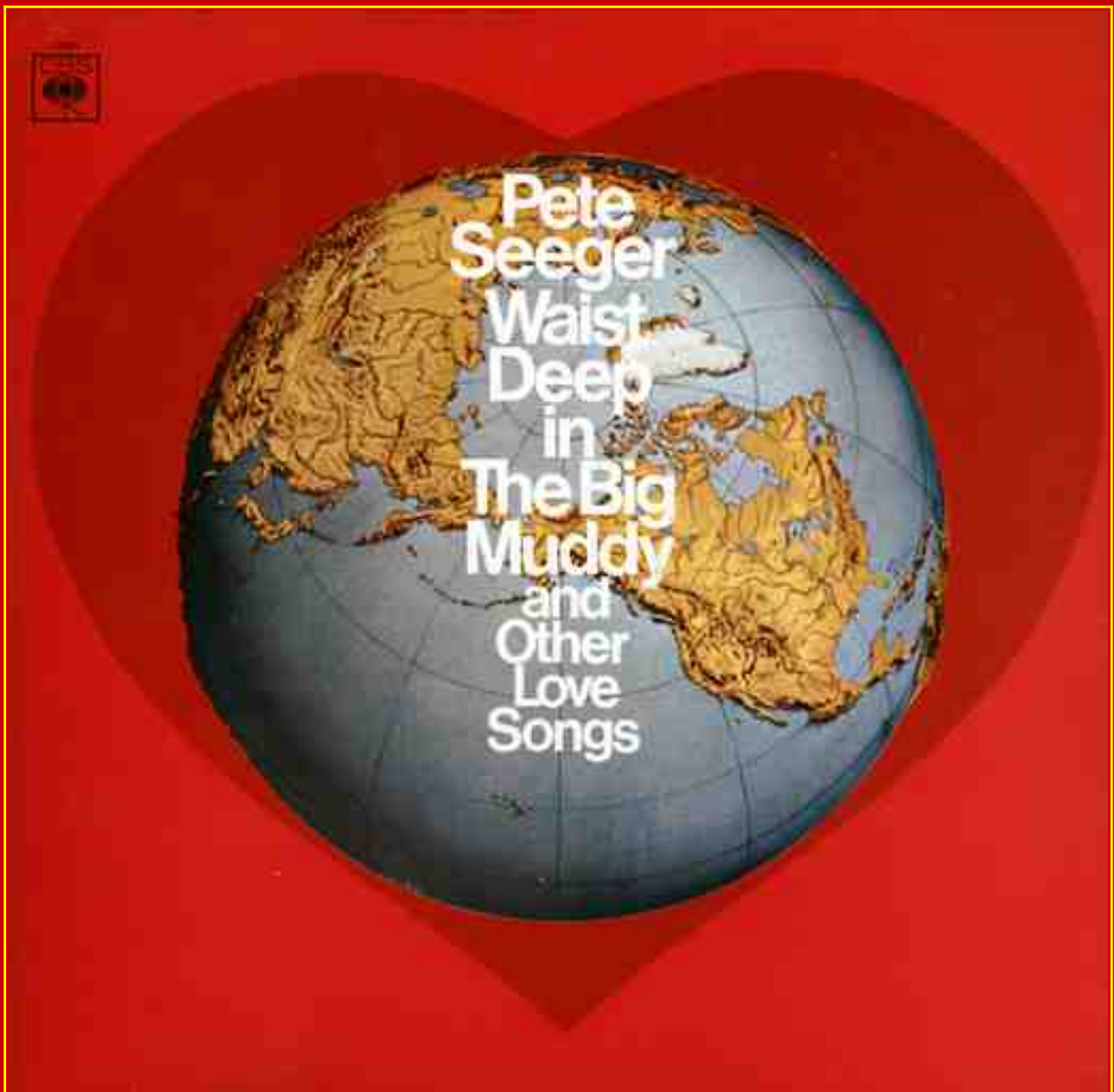


The Songs of the Vietnam War

Collected and documented by Holger Terp, The Danish Peace Academy

Vietnamkrigens sange

Samlet og dokumenteret af Holger Terp, Det danske Fredsakademi



Fredssange

Saks eller skriv den sangtitel du er interesseret i, ind i din favorit søgemaskine eller i You Tube, så vil det for en stor dels vedkommende være muligt, at høre musikken.

Peace Songs

Cut or write the song title you're interested in, into your favorite search engine or You Tube, so will it to a large extent be possible to hear the music.

Chansons de la paix

Couper ou écrire le titre de la chanson qui vous intéresse, dans votre moteur de recherche favori ou You Tube, ainsi il dans une large mesure être possible d'entendre la musique.

Lieder des Friedens

Ausschneiden oder schreiben Sie die Liedtitel, der Sie interessiert, in Ihrem Lieblings-Suchmaschine oder You Tube, so wird es zu einem großen Teil möglich sein, die Musik zu hören.

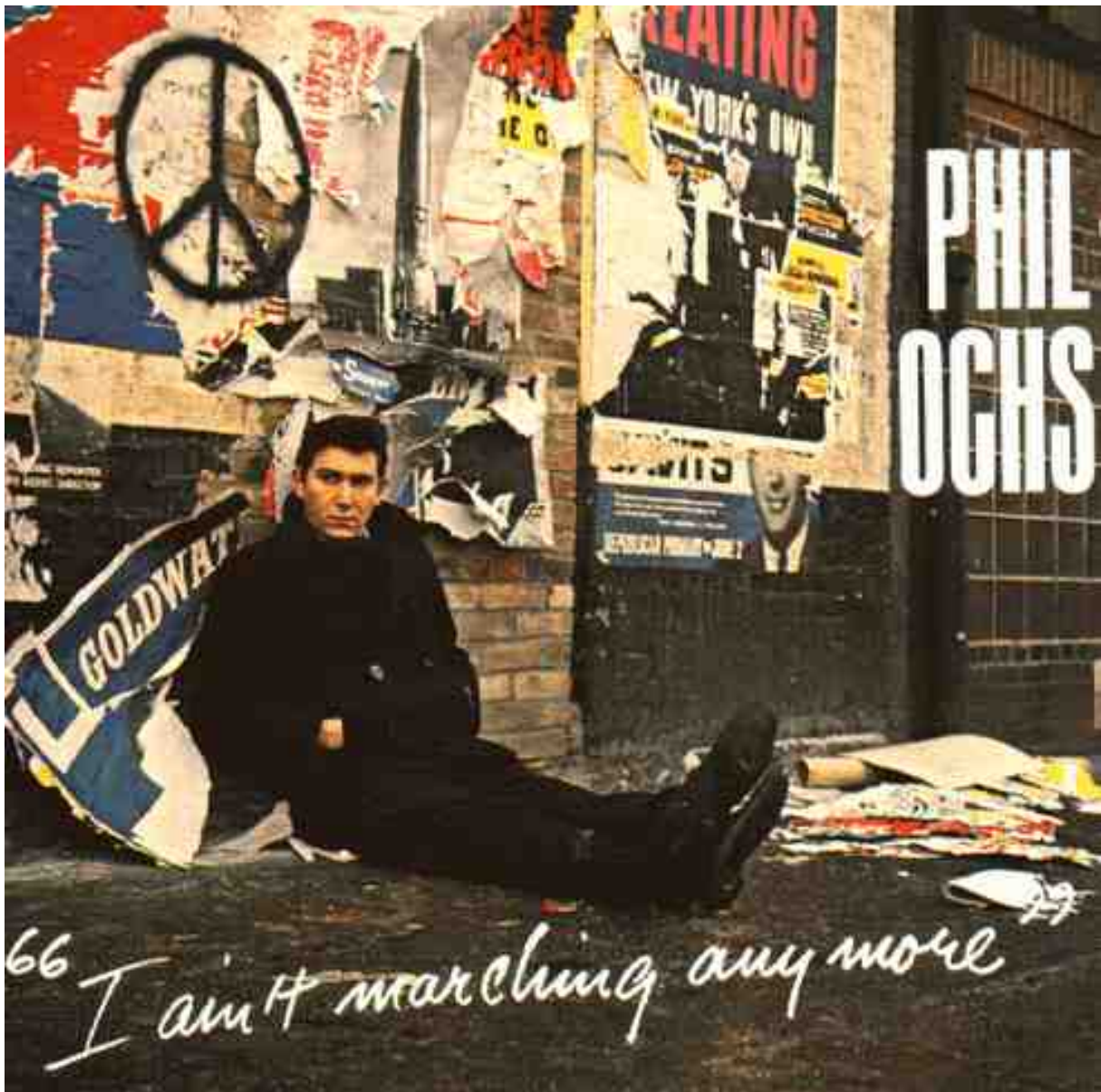
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The Vietnam War



The Vietnam War also called the second Indochina war lasted from 1945 to 1975. It is the longest and one of the bloodiest wars of the twentieth century, which fighting mainly hit the civilian population. Horrific facts that was communicated daily by the mass media throughout the period the war lasted and which helped to foster the impression that this were in contrast to such other wars as World War II not a just war. The main actors in the war were France, South Vietnam and the U.S. and their allies against North Vietnam and their allies, especially China, the Soviet Union and East Germany.

According to the latest research in the area reported in the British Medical Journal, died close to four millions Vietnamese people during the period from 1955 onwards as

a result of violence, read War. The losses were fairly evenly divided on both sides of the front.

The British Labour government supported surprisingly not officially Americans in the years 1960–1968 by sending so much as a single bagpipe to Vietnam because of political and economic reasons and the UK had after 1960 no military conscription. However, unofficially supported London, the Americans in different ways.

'Other covert aid provided by Britain included secret British air flights from Hong Kong to deliver arms, especially napalm and five-hundred-pound bombs. Intelligence support included forwarding reports to the Americans from MI6 station heads in Hanoi while the British monitoring station in Hong Kong provided the US with intelligence until 1975, in an operation linked to the US National Security Agency, whose intercepts of North Vietnamese military traffic were used by the US military command to target bombing strikes over North Vietnam. '

Apart from the lost Continuation War against the Soviet Union which ended in 1922 and the Korean War which ended in a draw, the U.S. had won all the wars that the country had participated in and the army generally had a good goodwill in the population

The music of the Vietnam War starts in France in 1952–1953 with pacifist songs which were immediately censored, including a deserters letter to the country's president in 1954. At the same time the British folk musician and songwriter Ewan MacColl wrote, The Ballad Of Ho Chi Minh. The tone was thus set at more than 20 years of tears and protest music. The relevant Danish songs and album releases are recorded in Skjalden sang fredssangen ...

The contemporary American folk music interest was further enhanced by the establishment of the Newport Folk Festival in 1959. First in 1963 comes peace music on the program of the festival.

'The Newport Folk Festival was founded in 1959 by George Wein, founder of the already–well–established Newport Jazz Festival, backed by its original board: Theodore Bikel, Oscar Brand, Pete Seeger and Albert Grossman. The festival is renowned for introducing to a national audience a number of performers who went on to become major stars, most notably Joan Baez by her appearance as an unannounced guest of Bob Gibson in 1959, and Bob Dylan, in turn a guest of Baez at the 1963 festival. Newport was not strictly limited to folk performers. In the 1960s, Johnny Cash, Muddy Waters and Howlin' Wolf were featured. Jose Feliciano debuted in 1964. The festival also included many musicians from the pre–World War II country blues era who served to influence the American folk music revival of the 1950s and 1960s. The festival in its initial guise ran from 1959 to 1970, with no festivals scheduled in 1961 [and] 1962.' WIKI.

From the mid–1960s merges the traditional folk movement which in its day was started by Pete Seeger with rock music and the folk musicians who continued in the traditional genre is run out on a commercial siding. New forms of music arose in this context, including folk jazz, folk rock and folk baroque. During and after 1968 overtakes the sale of LP's the sale of singles.

During the Vietnam War was the TV the dominant mass medium. News reporting from the war under U.S. leadership was as something new in military history, not censored – even though there were several unsuccessful attempts, 7 O'clock News / Silent Night.

When the war apparently dragged into the infinite, the War Drags On, it was because the successive American presidents promised voters one thing and did something else between the elections. The opposite, usually. Certainly, concerning the warfare, Lyndon Johnson Told the Nation, Broken Promises. Why? It was not known at the start of the war. However, the wind gives the answer sounded it optimistic from the young folk musician and songwriter Bob Dylan, Blowing In The Wind.

As dandelion seeds spread across the country blossomed seeds of weeds: the conscientious objectors organizations. And this time the authorities forgot to ban them. The difference between ordinary peace groups and conscientious objector organizations is mainly that the latter advice and give guidance to young to be drafted in how to avoid the uniforms dressing and remain civil, Alice's Restaurant Massacre.

Many young Americans enjoyed deferment from the war because they were in college.

On December 1, 1969, the Selective Service System of the United States conducted two lotteries to determine the order of call to military service in the Vietnam War for men

born from 1944 to 1950. These lotteries occurred during "the draft" — a period of conscription, controlled by the President, from just before World War II to 1973.¹ WIKI.

The Texas garage rock band the Barons offered their view on the draft in 1966.

Don't Burn It

*You sit there contemplating,
Worrying about my generation
Trying to keep us from our occupations
Save us from annihilation
Leave us alone is not your worry
Your leaving our lives in too big of a hurry*

*Well people take us for nothing but fools...
We either fight or go to school,
I go to school and I still can't learn
And then I get a little card that says don't burn,
Go to the draft board one fine day
Sergeant says "boy you're 1-A"*

*So here I sit,
With blood in my eyes,
Bullets flying around like flies
While i am here can't realize
Then I get another surprise,
My folks don't even let me smoke, now they send me cigarettes*

1 91st U.S. Congress. "Selective Service Amendment Act of 1969". Pub.L. 91-124, 83 Stat. 220, enacted November 26, 1969. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Public Law 91-124 November 26, 1969 AN A C T

[H.R. 14001] amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 to authorize modifications of the system of selecting persons for induction into the Armed Forces under this Act.

– <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-83/pdf/STATUTE-83-Pg220.pdf>

United States Selective Service System (1970), "Semi-Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service for the Period July 1 to December 31, 1969 to the Congress of the United States," Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office.

Going to College to Avoid the Draft: The Unintended Legacy of the Vietnam War / : David Card – University of California Berkeley; Thomas Lemieux – University of British Columbia December 2000.

– http://www.economics.ubc.ca/files/2013/05/pdf_paper_thomas-lemieux-draft-avoidance-college.pdf

The Effect of College Education on Health / : Kasey Buckles et al

NBER Working Paper No. 19222. July 2013 – <http://www3.nd.edu/~awaggone/papers/w19222.pdf>

Selective service news, volume: 1963-1976. / : United States. Selective Service System

– Washington, D.C. : Selective Service System; for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O.

– <https://archive.org/details/5selectiveservice7176unit>

– <https://archive.org/details/3selectiveservice111319>

– <https://archive.org/details/4selectiveservice1964>

*So you sit there contemplating,
Worrying about my generation,
Tell your boys better go to school, so they won't wind up being a fool,
Study hard and really learn,
So they don't get a card,
That says Don't Burn!"*

In the same year the comedian Allan Sherman recommended how to be able to

Dodging the Draft

*First you tell your draft board you're hooked on dope.
You don't need the army 'cause you've seen Bob Hope.
Walk around the floor kinda nice and loose.
Tell 'em your fiancée's name is Bruce.*

*When they ask about your schooling, then you say
That you studied under Cassius Clay.
Then put some lipstick on when you're photographed,
And that's what I call dodging the draft!*

*Then you show the captain a note from mom,
Stand there while he reads it and suck your thumb.
When he takes your family history, state with pride,
"Benedict Arnold² was on my father's side."*

*He'll hand you an IQ test, just look at it with gloom,
Then fold it like an airplane and sail it 'cross the room.
If they believe you don't know your fore from your aft,
That's what I call...shirking your military responsibility.*

*Clump around the floor like your feet are flat.
When they ask about your hearing, just say, "How's that?"
If the sergeant wants a cigarette, treat him right,
Set fire to your draft card, and offer him a light.*

*When you see the eyechart, don't worry at all.
Say, "I'll be glad to read it, just point me at the wall."
And if the draft board acts in the usual way,
You'll be what I call 1-A.*

² A general (1741-1801) during the American Revolutionary War who originally fought for the American Continental Army but defected to the British Army.

However, there were problems with many of the new recruits. 'The Marine Corps discharged, for reasons of unsuitability, about 22 percent – over 11,100 – of the male recruits who enlisted in the corps between December 1969 and September 1970"³

Unsuitability discharges are usually given to recruits and others new to the service for chronic inaptitude or repeated short-term AWOL; unfitness releases result from frequent disciplinary problems or drug abuse; and misconduct separations are issued to those facing criminal charges.⁴

This also implies that there are two closely related themes in this period American music: the cause of peace, and the meeting with daft board authorities Draft Dodger Rag and conscientious objection, Draft Resister, but conscription was generally not an issue for the British song writers in this period.

'Those who are old enough to fight are old enough to vote. Young men have been eligible for selective service at 18 during World War II, the Korean, and Vietnamese conflicts.'

There was also considerable action in the States during the nineteen fifties. During the Korean War, the realization that many thousands of young men between the ages of 18 and 21 were serving in combat situations spurred introduction of proposals to lower the voting age. Neale.

The vast majority of the American recruits during the Vietnam War were young, 18–19 years⁵, as opposed to previous wars where the soldiers average age was somewhat higher – in the mid-twenties, I Was Only Nineteen.

From The Director ...

A Year With The Lottery



The Lottery System has completed a full year of its implementation. The objective of the system was to reduce the burden of the draft by providing a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. In the first year of its operation, the system has shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. The system has also shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces.

...and the first year of its operation. The objective of the system was to reduce the burden of the draft by providing a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. In the first year of its operation, the system has shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. The system has also shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES

- November 19, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 20, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 21, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 22, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 23, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 24, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 25, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 26, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 27, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 28, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 29, 1970 - Local Board ...
- November 30, 1970 - Local Board ...

Early 70 Shortfalls End in September, SSS Records Show

...and the first year of its operation. The objective of the system was to reduce the burden of the draft by providing a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. In the first year of its operation, the system has shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. The system has also shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces.

Minorities Increase Role As Members Of Local Boards

...and the first year of its operation. The objective of the system was to reduce the burden of the draft by providing a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. In the first year of its operation, the system has shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. The system has also shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces.

Conscientious Objector Applications Did Not Increase Drastically in 1970

...and the first year of its operation. The objective of the system was to reduce the burden of the draft by providing a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. In the first year of its operation, the system has shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. The system has also shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces.

JET MAGAZINE - January 14, 1971

Young Army Officer Dies In Heavy Attack



A 21-year-old Army officer died in a heavy attack on the night of January 13, 1971. The officer was killed by enemy fire while leading his company in a counter-attack against the enemy's positions. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for his gallantry and heroism.

...and the first year of its operation. The objective of the system was to reduce the burden of the draft by providing a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. In the first year of its operation, the system has shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces. The system has also shown that it is a fair and equitable way to select those who would serve in the armed forces.

Thus right from the classroom through the training camp to the front and often so young that the soldiers did not even have voting rights, and therefore nothing to say in relation to parliamentary politics. Only in the summer of 1971 the U.S. Constitution was amended, so that the voting age was fixed at 18 years.

Quote from the first verse of *Eve Of Destruction*:

***The eastern world, it is exploding
Violence flaring, bullets loading
You're old enough to kill, but not for voting
You don't believe in war, but what's that gun you're toting
And even the Jordan River has bodies floating***

There came at least three musical answers to Barry McGuire's *Eve of Destruction*: *The Centurys So the Prophets Say*, *Jayhawkers' Dawn of Instruction*⁶ and *Billy Carr's What's Come Over This World* all from 1965.

Their protests against participation in the war was seen both as a generation gap (Young vs. Old) and as part of the youth rebellion – especially as articulated in the student movement and in the universities.

Hometown longing also played a big role for the soldiers even though the war was not directly mentioned in the songs, *Green, Green Grass Of Home* and *Homeward Bound*, and, not forgetting *We've Gotta Get Out Of This Place*.⁷ Similar hits are *Bobby Bare Detroit City* and *500 Miles Away From Home* in 1963 and *John Denver's Take Me Home, Country Roads* from 1971.

The Americans used chemical weapons as part of ecological warfare during the war against Vietnam from 1961 to 1971 in an operation known as *Operation Ranch Hand*. The name is due to the color codes. The deciduous agent were produced by the American companies *Dow Chemical Chemical Co.* and *Montanso Co.*, was transported in yellow cans. Two other poison name was *Agent White* and *Agent Blue*. USA used, according to SIPRI 1984, 44.3 million. l *Agent Orange* in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Total was used 72.3 million. liters of poisons containing 55 million kg active toxins, includ-

6 *Music Makers from Mid Michigan and Surrounding Areas, 1940s Thru 1970s: Who Were They? : a Partial Discography and Guide to Some of the Area's Recording Artists.* William R. Holtzapple Lulu.com, 2006.

7 "The song was very popular with United States Armed Forces members stationed in South Vietnam during the Vietnam War. It was frequently requested of, and played by, American Forces Vietnam Network disc jockeys. During 2006 two University of Wisconsin–Madison employees, one a Vietnam veteran, began an in–depth survey of hundreds of Vietnam veterans, and found that "We Gotta Get out of This Place" had resonated the strongest among all the music popular then: "We had absolute unanimity is this song being the touchstone. This was the Vietnam anthem. Every bad band that ever played in an armed forces club had to play this song." Just such a band played the song in an episode ("USO Down", by Vietnam veteran Jim Beaver) of the American television series about the war, *Tour of Duty*, and the song is reprised in the episode's final scene. WIKI'

Brian Mattmiller, "We Gotta Get out of This Place:' Music, memory and the Vietnam War", University of Wisconsin–Madison, February 16, 2006. – <http://www.news.wisc.edu/12188>

ing 170 kg of dioxin; the main element of Agent Orange. It is the largest volume of chemical weapons ever used in war.

Vietnamkrigen

Vietnamkrigen også kaldet den anden Indokinakrig varede fra 1945 til 1975. Det er den længste og en af de blodigste krige i det tyvende århundrede, hvor kamphandlingerne først og fremmest gik ud over civilbefolkningen. Rædselsvækkende kendsgerninger som blev formidlet dagligt af massemedierne i hele perioden krigen varede og som var med til at fremme det indtryk, at dette i modsætning til eksempelvis anden verdenskrig, ikke var en retfærdig krig. Hovedaktørerne i krigen var Frankrig, Syd-vietnam og USA med deres allierede mod Nordvietnam og deres allierede, specielt Kina, Sovjetunionen og Østtyskland

Optakten til Vietnamkrigen er beskrevet i Den kolde krigs sange.

Vietnamkrige historie og udvikling er delvist dokumenteret i Fredsakademiets kronologi for årene 1949–1975, samt i Fredsakademiets leksikon. Den politiske, militære og akademiske litteratur om Vietnamkrigen er enorm, men til trods for dette er der stadigvæk primærkilder rundt omkring i arkiver som er klassificeret eller maskeret⁸ enten af hensyn til national sikkerhed eller på grund af at arkiverne indeholder personfølsomme oplysninger.⁹

Amerikanerne anvendte kemiske våben som et led i økologisk krigsførelse under krigen mod Vietnam fra 1961 til 1971 i en operation, kaldet Operation Ranch Hand. Navnet skyldes farvekoder. Løvfældningsmidlet som produceres af de amerikanske kemikalievirksomheder Dow Chemical Co. og Montanso Co., transporteres i gule dunke. To andre gifte hed Agent White og Agent Blue. USA anvendte, ifølge SIPRI 1984, 44,3 mio. l Agent Orange i Vietnam, Laos og Cambodja. I alt anvendtes 72,3 mio. liter gifte indeholdende 55 millioner kg aktive giftstoffer, herunder 170 kg dioxin; hovedelementet i Agent Orange. Det er den største mængde kemiske våben nogensinde anvendt i krig.¹⁰

8 Eksempler på offentliggjorte hemmelige dokumenter: The Pentagon Papers, officially titled United States – Vietnam Relations, 1945–1967: A Study Prepared by the Department of Defense.

– http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentagon_Papers

– <http://www.archives.gov/research/pentagon-papers/>

Eksempler på ikke offentliggjorte hemmelige dokumenter: Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States: Records of United States Air Force Commands, Activities, and Organizations (Record Group 342) 1900–85, 1991. Security–Classified Records: This record group may include material that is security–classified. 342.2 AIR FORCE UNIT HISTORIES AND SUPPORTING RECORDS 1920–73 1,837 rolls of microfilm

Textual Records: Security–classified and unclassified microfilm copies of records held in the U.S. Air Force Historical Research Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, AL, consisting of air force unit histories with accompanying issuances, correspondence, tables, charts, and reports, 1920–73.

9 Litteratur eksempler

Der er små 2000 publikationer om Vietnamkrigen her,

– <https://archive.org/search.php?query=Vietnam%20War>

Eksempelvis: USAF Southeast Asia Monographs. / :the Airpower Research Institute at Maxwell AFB

– <https://archive.org/details/USAFSoutheastAsiaMonographs>

10 CRS: Veterans Exposed to Agent Orange: Legislative History, Litigation, and Current Issues. / :Sidath Viranga Panangala; Daniel T. Shedd. 2014.

Ifølge den seneste forskning på området refereret i *British Medical Journal*, døde tæt ved fire millioner vietnamesere i perioden fra 1955 og fremefter som en følge af vold, læs krig.¹¹ Tabene var nogenlunde ligeligt delt på begge sider af fronten.

Mere end 58.000 amerikanske soldater døde som følge af Vietnamkrigen.¹² Den britiske arbejderparti regering støttede overraskende nok ikke officielt amerikanerne i årene 1960–1968 ved at sende så meget som eneste sækkepibe til Vietnam af politiske og økonomiske årsager og UK havde efter 1960 ikke militær værnepligt. Uofficielt støttede briterne dog amerikanerne på forskellig vis.¹³

"Dele af Storbritannien hemmelige støtte omfattede hemmelige britiske flyleverancer fra Hong Kong af våben, navnlig napalm og fem hundrede-punds bomber. Efterretningsstøtten omfattede videresending af rapporter til amerikanere fra MI6 stationens chef i Hanoi, mens den britiske overvågningsstation i Hong Kong gav USA efterretninger frem til 1975, i samarbejde med det amerikanske National Security Agency, hvis aflytninger af den nordvietnamesiske militære kommunikation blev brugt af den amerikanske militærkommando til at målrette bombeangreb mod Nordvietnam."

Bortset fra Fortsættelseskrigen mod Sovjetunionen som sluttede i 1922 og Koreakrigen som endte uafgjort havde USA vundet alle de krige, landet havde deltaget i og hæren havde generelt en god goodwill i befolkningen.

Vietnamkrigen starter så vidt vides og ikke overraskende musikalsk i Frankrig i 1952–1953 med pacifistiske sange som straks bliver censureret, herunder en desertørs brev til landets præsident i 1954¹⁴. Samtidig skriver den britiske folkemusiker og sangskriver Ewan MacColl, *The Ballad Of Ho Chi Minh*. Hermed var tonen slået an til mere end 20 års tårer og protestmusik. De relevante danske sange og

11 'From 1955 to 2002, data from the surveys indicated an estimated 5.4 million violent war deaths (95% confidence interval 3.0 to 8.7 million) in 13 countries, ranging from 7000 in the Democratic Republic of Congo to 3.8 million in Vietnam. '

Fifty years of violent war deaths from Vietnam to Bosnia: analysis of data from the world health survey programme. Ziad Obermeyer et al. *BMJ*2008;336:1482

12 Research in Military Records: Vietnam War

– <http://www.archives.gov/research/military/vietnam-war/index.html>

Records of U.S. Military Casualties, Missing in Action, and Prisoners of War from the Era of the Vietnam War. Electronic Records Reference Report

– <http://www.archives.gov/research/military/vietnam-war/electronic-records.html>

13 The Dilemmas of British Foreign Policy towards the Vietnam War, 1960–1968: The Shackles of the Special Relationship? / : Joshua Burge. University of Leeds, Leeds, West Yorkshire,

Britain's Secret Support For Us Aggression: The Vietnam War. / : Mark Curtis

Grenet, Julien; Hart, Robert A.; Roberts, J. Elizabeth (2011) : Above and beyond the call: Long-term real earnings effects of British male military conscription in the postwar years, Discussion paper series // Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit, No. 5563,

– <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:101:1-201104133851>

14 En desertør er en soldat som fjerner sig fra sin krigspligt eller krigstjeneste eksempelvis ved emigration.

pladeudgivelser er registreret i Skjalden sang fredssangen ...

Den samtidige amerikanske folkemusikinteresse blev yderligere fremmet ved etableringen af folkemusikfestivalen i Newport i 1959. Først i 1963 kommer fredsmusikken med på programmet i festivalen.

'Newport Folkemusikfestivalen blev grundlagt i 1959 af George Wein, grundlæggeren af den allerede veletablerede Newport Jazz Festival, bakket op af sin oprindelige bestyrelse bestående af: Theodore Bikel, Oscar Brand, Pete Seeger og Albert Grossman. Festivalen er kendt for at introducere en række kunstnere, der senere blev store stjerner for et nationalt publikum, især Joan Baez ved hendes optræden som en uanmeldt gæst hos Bob Gibson i 1959, og til gengæld Bob Dylan, gæst hos Baez i 1963. Newport var ikke strengt begrænset til folkemusik kunstnere. I 1960erne deltog Johnny Cash, Muddy Waters og Howlin 'Wolf. Jose Feliciano debuterede i 1964. Festivalen omfattede også mange af de musikere fra country blues æraen fra før anden verdenskrig, som medvirkede ved den amerikanske folkemusiks genoplivning i 1950erne og 1960erne. Festivalen løb i sin oprindelige skikkelse fra 1959 til 1970, med ingen planlagte festivaler i 1961 [og i] 1962. "WIKI.

Fra midten af 1960erne fusioneres den traditionelle folkemusikbevægelse som i sin tid var startet af Pete Seeger med rockmusikken og de folkemusikere som fortsætter i den traditionelle genre køres ud på et kommercielt sidespor. Nye musikformer opstår i denne forbindelse, her skal blot nævnes folk jazz, folk rock og folk baroque.

Under Vietnamkrigen var TV det helt dominerende massemedie. Under og efter 1968 overhaler salget af Lp'er salget af singler. Nyhedsrapporteringerne fra krigen under amerikansk ledelse blev, som noget nyt i militærhistorien, ikke censureret – også selv om der var flere forgæves forsøg herpå¹⁵, *7 O'clock News / Silent Night*.

Monoplader udfases i 1968.

15 United States Army in Vietnam : Public Affairs: The Military and the Media, 1962–1968. / : William M. Hammond.– Washington, D.C. : Center of Military History, United States Army, 1990.

Når krigen tilsyneladende trak ud i det uendelige, *the War Drags On*, var det bl.a. fordi de skiftende amerikanske præsidenter lovede vælgerne et, og gjorde noget andet mellem valgene. Det modsatte, som regel. I alt fald hvad krigsførelsen angik, *Lyndon Johnson Told the Nation, Broken Promises*. Hvorfor?

Det vidste man ikke i starten af krigen. Vinden giver dog svaret lød det optimistisk fra den unge folkemusiker og sangskriver Bob Dylan, *Blowing In The Wind*. Efterhånden som mælkebøttens frø spredte sig over hele landet, blomstrede frø af ukrudt: militærnægternes organisationer.



Og denne gang glemte myndighederne, at forbyde dem. Forskellen på almindelige fredsgrupper og militærnægterorganisationer er primært, at de sidstnævnte rådgiver og vejleder unge der skal på session i, hvordan de undgår uniformspåklædningen og forbliver civile, *Alice's Restaurant Massacre*.

Dette indebærer også, at der er to tæt forbundne temaer i denne periodes amerikanske musik: fredssagen, og mødet med sessionsmyndigheder, *Draft Dodger Rag* og militærnægtelse, *Draft Resister*, men værnepligten var generelt ikke et tema for de britiske sangskrivere i denne periode.

”De, der er gamle nok til at kæmpe er gamle nok til at stemme. Unge mænd har været omfattet af værnepligt tjeneste som 18 under Anden Verdenskrig, Korea- og Vietnam konflikterne.

Der var også en betydelige indsats i staterne i 1950erne. Under Koreakrigen, ansporede den erkendelse, at mange tusinde unge mænd i alderen 18 og 21 gjorde tjeneste i kampsituationer medførte forslag om at sænke valgretsalderen.” Citeret fra Niele, 1983.

Langt de fleste værnepligtige amerikanere under Vietnamkrigen var unge, 18–19 år, i modsætning til tidligere krige, hvor soldaternes gennemsnitsalder havde været noget højere – i midten af tyverne, *I Was Only Nineteen*. Altså lige fra klasseværelset via træningslejren til fronten og ofte så unge, at soldaterne ikke engang havde stemmeret og derfor intet at skulle have sagt i forhold til den parlamentariske politik. Først i sommeren 1971 ændres den amerikanske forfatning, således, at stemmeretsalderen fastsættes til 18 år. Citat fra første vers af, *Eve Of Destruction*:

Den østlige verden eksploderer
Volden blusser, kugler lades
Du er gammel nok til at dræbe, men ikke til at stemme
Du tror ikke på krig, men hvad er den pistol, du bærer?
Og selv i Jordanfloden flyder kroppe

Deres protester mod deltagelse i krigen blev set både som en generationskløft (Young vs. Old)¹⁶ og som en del af ungdomsoprøret – specielt som det blev formuleret i studenterbevægelserne og på universiteterne. Også hjemstavnslængslen spillede i denne krig en stor rolle for soldaterne også selv om krigen ikke direkte blev nævnt i sangene, *Green, Green Grass Of Home* og *Homeward Bound*, samt, ikke at forglemme, *We've Gotta Get Out Of This Place*. Tilsvarende hits er Bobby Bares *Detroit City* og *500 Miles Away From Home* fra 1963 og John Denvers *Take Me Home, Country Roads* fra 1971.

16 Navn på Pete Seeger koncert LP fra 1971, Columbia CS 9873.

'Paroles et musique de Francis Lemarque. Dénonciation de la guerre par la génération militante de l'après-guerre. La censure intervient en 1953 à un moment où l'armée française très engagée sur la Guerre d'Indochine est dans une mauvaise passe face à la guérilla livrée par les populations locales contre les forces françaises, qui connaissent des problèmes en hommes et en moyens. Ces faits seront suivis de la défaite de la France en 1954. 2 titres sont particulièrement visés à cette époque : Quand un soldat et Le Déserteur de Boris Vian sorti en 1954. Cependant, le 2 août 1953, [Henri Martin](#) pourtant condamné à 5 ans d'emprisonnement le 20 octobre 1950, pour «pour propagande hostile à la Guerre d'Indochine» sera libéré sous la pression des militants et des intellectuels de gauche.' WIKI.¹⁷

'Words and music by Francis Lemarque. Denunciation of war by the activist generation after the war. Censorship comes in 1953 at a time when the French army was very committed to the Indochina War is in dire straits facing the guerrilla delivered by local people against the French forces who have problems with men and means. These events concluded by the defeat of France in 1954. 2 tracks are specifically targeted at this time. When a soldier and The Deserter, which Boris Vian released in 1954 However, on 2 August 1953, [Henri Martin](#), sentenced to 5 years imprisonment October 20, 1950 for «propaganda hostile to the Indochina War» was released under pressure from activists and leftist intellectuals. 'WIKI.

'Tekst og musik af Francis Lemarque. Fordømmelse af krigen af aktivist generationen efter krigen. Censur kommer i 1953 på et tidspunkt, hvor den franske hær var meget engageret i Indokinakrigen og var i alvorlige vanskeligheder overfor lokales guerilla mod de franske styrker, som havde problemer med mænd og midler. Disse begivenheder kulminerede med Frankrigs nederlag i 1954. Specifikt var 2 grammofonplader i søgelyset på dette tidspunkt. Når en soldat og Desertøren, som Boris Vian udgav i 1954. Dog blev, Henri Martin, idømt 5 års fængsel 20. oktober 1950 for «fjendtlig propaganda mod Indokinakrigen», den 2. august 1953 løsladt efter pres fra aktivister og venstreorienterede intellektuelle .' WIKI.

17 Voir aussi: Exposition La guerre d'Indochine 1946 – 1954. Paris: Maison des associations, 2009. – <http://www.fondationmarechalatlattre.fr/images/phototek/Indochine%201946–1954.pdf>

Quand un soldat

*Fleur au fusil tambour battant il va
Il a vingt ans un coeur d'amant qui bat
Un adjudant pour surveiller ses pas
Et son barda contre son flanc qui bat*

*Quand un soldat s'en va t-en guerre il a
Dans sa musette son baton d'maréchal
Quand un soldat revient de guerre il a
Dans sa musette un peu de linge sale*

*Partir pour mourir un peu
A la guerre à la guerre
C'est un drôle de petit jeu
Qui n'va guère aux amoureux*

*Pourtant c'est presque toujours
Quand revient l'été qu'il faut s'en aller
Le ciel regarde partir ceux qui vont mourir
Au pas cadencé*

*Des hommes il en faut toujours
Car la guerre car la guerre
Se fout des serments d'amour
Elle n'aime que l'son du tambour*

*Quand un soldat s'en va-t-en guerre il a
Des tas d'chansons et des fleurs sous ses pas
Quand un soldat revient de guerre il a
Simplement eu d'la veine et puis voilà
Simplement eu d'la veine et puis voilà
Simplement eu d'la veine et puis voilà*

'Le déserteur (The Deserter) is a famous anti-war song written by French singer Boris Vian and released on May 7, 1954 during the Battle of Dien Bien Phu. It was first sung by Marcel Mouloudji, in 1954. Subsequently, it was forbidden by the French censor to be sold or broadcast until 1962. It was later translated into English, Italian (by Luigi Tenco, Ornella Vanoni and Ivano Fossati), Spanish, Swedish ("Jag står här på ett torg", Lars Forssell), Dutch ("De deserteur" by Peter Blanker), Catalan and Danish and then many other languages. In the United States, it was a major anti-war song by Joan Baez during the Vietnam War. The song is in the form of a letter written to the French President by a man who states that he is going to refuse his call to arms and desert, and explains his reasons for doing so. In the late 1970s, the song was covered by nuclear protesters in Brittany, as a direct apostrophe to the fierce pro-nuclear French president Giscard d'Estaing in the Plogoff struggle.' WIKI

The Danish versions are published in Skjalden sang fredssangen...

Le déserteur

*Monsieur le Président
Je vous fais une lettre
Que vous lirez peut-être
Si vous avez le temps
Je viens de recevoir
Mes papiers militaires
Pour partir à la guerre
Avant mercredi soir
Monsieur le Président
Je ne veux pas la faire
Je ne suis pas sur terre
Pour tuer des pauvres gens
C'est pas pour vous fâcher
Il faut que je vous dise
Ma décision est prise
Je m'en vais déserteur*

*Depuis que je suis né
J'ai vu mourir mon père
J'ai vu partir mes frères
Et pleurer mes enfants
Ma mère a tant souffert
Elle est dedans sa tombe
Et se moque des bombes
Et se moque des vers*

*Quand j'étais prisonnier
On m'a volé ma femme
On m'a volé mon âme
Et tout mon cher passé
Demain de bon matin
Je fermerai ma porte
Au nez des années mortes
J'irai sur les chemins*

*Je mendierai ma vie
Sur les routes de France
De Bretagne en Provence
Et je dirai aux gens:
Refusez d'obéir
Refusez de la faire
N'allez pas à la guerre
Refusez de partir
S'il faut donner son sang
Allez donner le vôtre
Vous êtes bon apôtre
Monsieur le Président
Si vous me poursuivez
Prévenez vos gendarmes
Que je n'aurai pas d'armes
Et qu'ils pourront tirer*

The following is the introduction to *Le Déserteur* as sung by Peter, Paul and Mary in 1966.

The Pacifist

*Men whose names are great, I am writing you a letter
That you will read perhaps If you have the time
Men whose names are great, I don't want to do that
I am not on Earth To kill miserable Mankind...*

Translator Jim Dixon

*Sirs, you who are called "great,"
I am writing you a letter
That you will read, perhaps,
if you have the time.
I have just received
my military papers
To go to war
before Wednesday evening.*

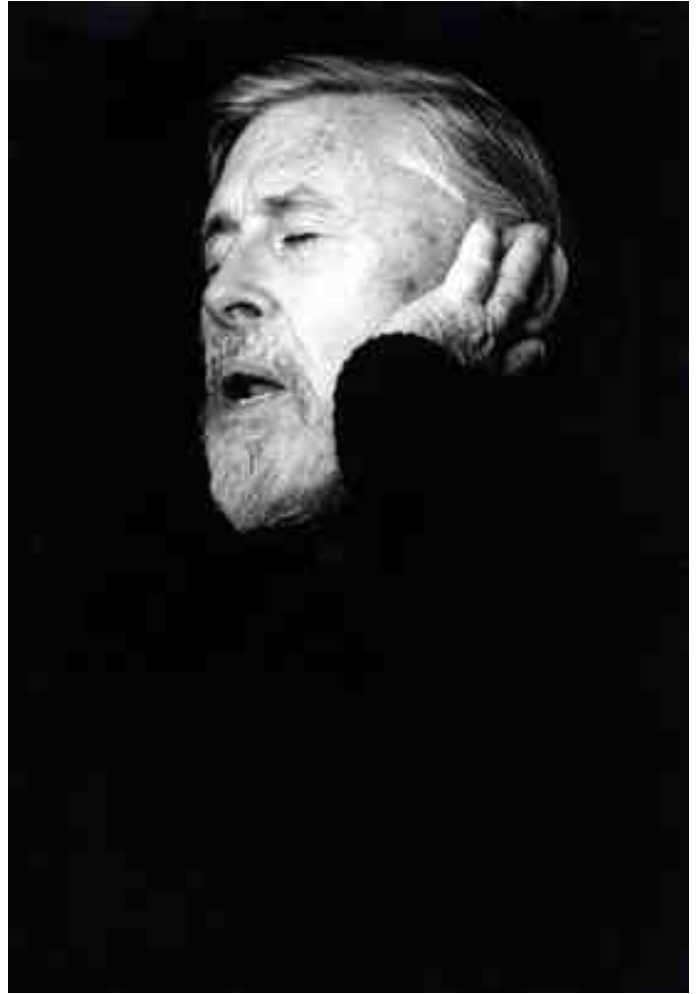
*Sirs, you who are called "great,"
I don't want to do that.
I am not on earth
to kill poor people.
This is not meant to annoy you,
but I must tell you:
Wars are insane.
The world has enough of them.*

*Since I was born,
I have seen brothers die.
I have seen fathers leave,
and children cry.
Mothers have suffered too much
while others prosper
And live at their ease
in spite of mud and blood.
There are prisoners
whose souls have been stolen,
Whose wives have been stolen,
and all their loved ones gone.
Tomorrow, first thing in the morning,
I will close the door
On the past.
I will go on the road.*

*I will beg for my livelihood
on land and sea,
From the old to the new world,
and I will say to people:
Profit from life.
Alleviate misery.
All men are brothers.
People of all countries:
If it is necessary to spill blood,
go spill your own.
Sirs, you good apostles
sirs, you who are called "great":
If you pursue me,
inform your police
That I will be unarmed,
and they can shoot,
And they can shoot.*

Ewan MacColl

'James Henry Miller (25 January 1915 – 22 October 1989), better known by his stage name Ewan MacColl, was an English folk singer, songwriter, communist, labour activist, actor, poet, playwright, and record producer. He was thrice married: to theatre director Joan Littlewood, to Jean Newlove, with whom he had two children including the singer/songwriter Kirsty MacColl, and to American folksinger Peggy Seeger, with whom he had three children, Kitty, Calum and Neill. He collaborated with Littlewood in the theatre, and with Seeger in folk music. During this period MacColl's enthusiasm for folk music grew. Inspired by the example of Alan Lomax, who had arrived in Britain and Ireland in 1950, and had done extensive fieldwork there, MacColl also began to collect and perform traditional ballads. His long involvement with Topic Records started in 1950 with his release of a single, "The Asphalter's Song", on that label. Over the years MacColl recorded and produced upwards of a hundred albums, many with English folk song collector and singer A.L. Lloyd.



In 1956, MacColl caused a scandal when he fell in love with 21-year-old Peggy Seeger, who had come to England to transcribe the music for Alan Lomax's anthology *Folk Songs of North America* (published in 1961). MacColl was one of the main composers of English protest songs during the folk revival of the 1950s/60s. In the early fifties he penned "The Ballad of Ho Chi Minh" (well known even today in Vietnam) MacColl sang and composed numerous protest and topical songs for the nuclear disarmament movement.' WIKI

The Fields Of Vietnam about the history of Vietnam, have been recorded by Ewan MacColl, but he left it unpublished.¹⁸ It has, in turn, the Irish folk musician and folk music researcher Mick Moloney.

18 Ewan, Peggy, Critics Group never issued. Birmingham City Archives
The Charles Parker Archive [MS 4000/5/4]: Recording of Ewan MacColl singing antiwar songs about Vietnam. MS 4000/5/4/2/109 29 January 1967
– http://apps.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=143-ms40005_4&cid=1-1-2-109#1-1-2-109

The Fields Of Vietnam om Vietnams historie er indspillet af Ewan MacColl, men han har ikke selv offentliggjort den. det har til gengæld den irske folkemusiker og folkemusikforsker Mick Moloney.

Fields Of Vietnam

*Oh brothers though we're strangers and your land and mine are far apart,
And though your name lies awkwardly and strange upon my tongue.
As the needle's drawn towards the pole,
So I am drawn both heart and soul,
To sing of your great struggle in the fields of Vietnam.*

*Your barefoot farmers would not wear the yoke and chains of slavery –
For four long bitter years they fought the armies of Japan;
Your flesh opposed their armoured might
You harried them by day and night –
And you drove them from the jungles and the fields of Vietnam.*

*Before you could draw peaceful breath more death was raining from the skies,
The French came, and for nine more years your land they overran;
But the enemy could not subdue.
They broke at Dien Bien Phu –
And their dead lay all around them in the fields of Vietnam.*

*The French had scarcely left your shores when more invading armies came,
Equipped with all the latest tools men use to kill a man;
"We've come to show you," was their cry,
"All the ways a man can die –
And we'll make a bloody desert of the fields of Vietnam."*

*The skies by day were dark with planes, with hungry flames the nights were red,
The stench of death lay on the air with reek of spent napalm;
Death bloomed in every paddy field,
And still your people would not yield –
To American invaders in the fields of Vietnam.*

*For thirteen years the U.S. Army's sown your soil with blood and tears,
Impartially they deal out death to women, child and man,
And still no victory – instead*

*They count their own dishonoured dead,
And contempt's their only harvest in the fields of Vietnam.*

*O, brothers, where did you find the strength to fight so long for
freedom's cause?*

*A quarter-century has passed since first your fight began;
Long have you fought, and valiantly,
And as long as men love liberty –
They will sing of your great struggle the fields of Vietnam.*

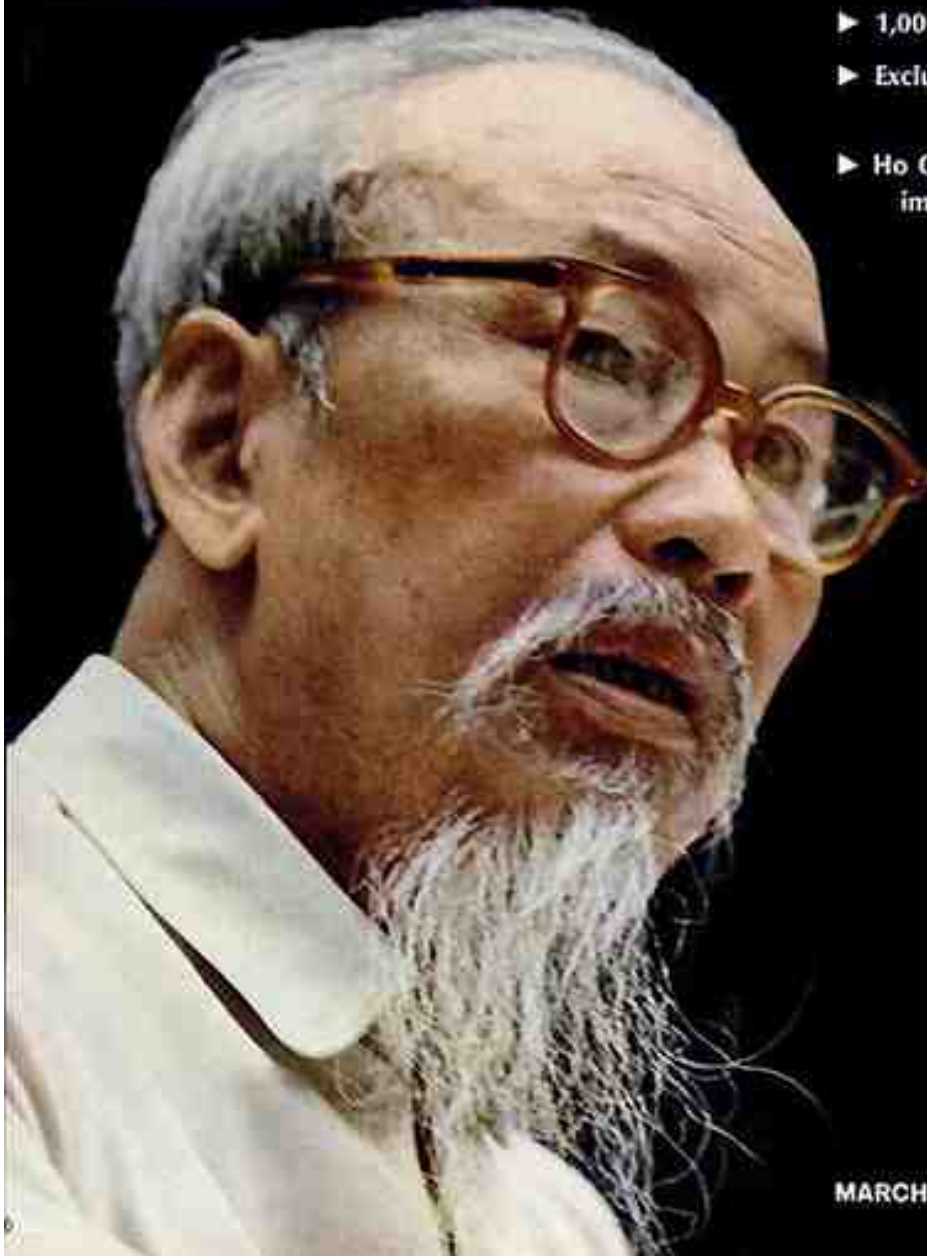
I tretten år har den amerikanske hær tilsået jeres jord med blod og tårer,
Upartisk uddeler de død til kvinder, børn og mænd,
Og stadig ingen sejr – i stedet for
Tæller den sine egne vanæret døde,
Og foragter dens eneste høst i Vietnam.

Åh, brødre, hvor fandt i styrken til at kæmpe så længe for frihedens sag?
Et kvart århundrede er gået siden jeres første kamp begyndte;
Længe har i kæmpet, og tappert,
Og så længe mænd elsker frihed –
Vil de synge om jeres store kamp i Vietnam.

LIFE

BEHIND THE PEACE FEELERS

- ▶ 1,000 leads that failed
- ▶ Exclusive account
of a bizarre hoax
- ▶ Ho Chi Minh
implacable—and why



MARCH 22 • 1968 • 35¢

The Ballad Of Ho Chi Minh¹⁹

*Far away across the ocean,
Far beyond the sea's eastern rim,
Lives a man who is father of the
Indo-Chinese people,
And his name it is Ho Chi Minh.
Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh.
Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh.*

*From VietBac to the SaiGon Delta
From the mountains and plains below
Young and old workers, peasants and the
toiling tenant farmers
Fight for freedom with Uncle Ho.
Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh, etc.*

*Now Ho Chi Minh was a deep sea sailor
He served his time out on the seven seas
Work and hardship were part of his
early education
Exploitation his ABC.*

*Now Ho Chi Minh came home from sailing
And he looked out on his native land
Saw the want and the hunger of the Indo-Chinese people
Foreign soldiers on every hand.*

*Now Ho Chi Minh went to the mountains
And he trained a determined band
Heroes all, sworn to liberate the Indo-Chinese people
Drive invaders from the land.*

*Fourteen men became a hundred
A hundred thousand and Ho Chi Minh
Forged and tempered the army of the Indo-Chinese people
Freedom's Army of Viet Minh.*

19 Ho Chi Minh (1890–1969), founder of the Vietnamese Communist Party in 1922, and was the leader of North Vietnam from 1945 to his death.

Ho Chi Minh: The Legacy Of Ho Chi Minh: Nothing Is More Precious Than Independence And Freedom Paredon Records P-1033 1976

Speeches, writings and poems of the leader of the Vietnamese Revolution, read in English by Vu Thien Dinh; the actual voice of Ho Chi Minh addressing the American people in English; music of the Vietnamese people and songs to the memory of Ho Chi Minh sung by Barbara Dane, Chris Iijima, Pablo Milanes and others"—Program notes.

*Every soldier is a farmer
Comes the evening and he grabs his hoe
Comes the morning he swings his rifle on his shoulder
This the army of Uncle Ho.*

*From the mountains and the jungles
From the ricelands and the Plain of Reeds²⁰
March the men and the women of the Indo-Chinese Army
Planting freedom with vict'ry seeds.*

*From VietBac to the SaiGon Delta
Marched the armies of Viet Minh
And the wind stirs the banners of the Indo-Chinese people
Peace and freedom and Ho Chi Minh*

Visen om Ho Chi Minh²¹

Langt borte over havet,
Langt ud over havets østlige rand,
Bor en mand, der er far til det indokinesiske folk,
Og hans navn er Ho Chi Minh.
Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh.
Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh

Fra Việt Bắc til Saigon Deltaet
Fra bjerge og sletter nedenunder
Kæmper unge og gamle arbejdere, bønder og de arbejdende forpagtere
For frihed med onkel Ho.
Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh, osv.

Nu, Ho Chi Minh sejlede på langfart som sømand
Han tjente sin tid ude på de syv have
Arbejde og trængsler var en del af hans tidlige uddannelse
Udnyttelse hans ABC.

Nu, Ho Chi Minh afmønstrede
Og han så ud over sit fædreland
Oplevede nød, og det indokinesiske folks sult
Udenlandske soldater overalt.

20 The Plain of Reeds is a vast wetland depression of about 13,000 km² encompassing the provinces of Dong Thap, Tien Giang, and Lang Sen in Viet Nam, and parts of Svay Reang in Cambodia. A large part of the Plain in Viet Nam (368,000 ha known as "Dong Thap Muoi") is composed of acid-sulphate soils. – <http://www.mekongwetlands.org/Demonstration/Vietnam/description.htm>

21 Hồ Chí Minh, (1890–1969) stifter det vietnamesiske kommunistparti i 1922 og var leder af Nord-vietnam fra 1945 til sin død.

Nu, Ho Chi Minh gik til bjergene
Og han trænede en beslutsom gruppe
Helte alle, edsvoren at befri det indo–kinesiske folk
Uddrive angribere fra landet.

Fjorten mænd blev et hundrede
En hundrede tusinde og Ho Chi Minh
Smedede og hærdede det indo–kinesiske folks hær
Viet Minhs frihedshær.

Hver soldat er en landmand
Kommer aftenen, og han griber sin hakke
Kommer morgenen, han svinger sin riffel på sin skulder
Dette er Onkel Hos hær.

Fra bjergene og jungler
Fra rismarker og vådlandet
Marcherede mændene og kvinderne i den indo–kinesisk hær
At plante frihed med sejrsfrø.

Fra Việt Bắc til Saigon Deltaet
Marcherede Viet Minhs hære
Og vinden vækker de indokinesiske folks bannere
Fred og frihed og Ho Chi Minh

Masters of War is a song by Bob Dylan, written in the winter of 1962–63 and released on *The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan* in the spring of 1963. Dylan first recorded "Masters of War" in January 1963 for *Broadside* magazine, which published the lyrics and music on the cover of its February issue.²² Masters of War is translated and recorded in Danish.

Masters Of War

Tune: Nottamun Town

*Come you masters of war
You that build all the guns
You that build the death planes
You that build the big bombs
You that hide behind walls
You that hide behind desks*

²² See: Historical and Cultural Meanings of American Music Lyrics from the Vietnam War. /: Erin Ruth McCoy. M.A., Clemson University, 2007.

*I just want you to know
I can see through your masks*

*You that never done nothin'
But build to destroy
You play with my world
Like it's your little toy
You put a gun in my hand
And you hide from my eyes
And you turn and run farther
When the fast bullets fly*

*Like Judas of old
You lie and deceive
A world war can be won
You want me to believe
But I see through your eyes
And I see through your brain
Like I see through the water
That runs down my drain*

*You fasten the triggers
For the others to fire
Then you set back and watch
When the death count gets higher
You hide in your mansion
As young people's blood
Flows out of their bodies
And is buried in the mud*

*You've thrown the worst fear
That can ever be hurled
Fear to bring children
Into the world
For threatening my baby
Unborn and unnamed
You ain't worth the blood
That runs in your veins*

*How much do I know
To talk out of turn
You might say that I'm young
You might say I'm unlearned
But there's one thing I know
Though I'm younger than you
Even Jesus would never*

Forgive what you do

*Let me ask you one question
Is your money that good
Will it buy you forgiveness
Do you think that it could
I think you will find
When your death takes its toll
All the money you made
Will never buy back your soul*

*And I hope that you die
And your death'll come soon
I will follow your casket
In the pale afternoon
And I'll watch while you're lowered
Down to your deathbed
And I'll stand o'er your grave
'Til I'm sure that you're dead*

The next song's somewhat abbreviated theme – arranged by the trio Peter Paul & Mary, about the girlfriend who wants to be with her soldier in the war, has its roots in medieval Britain's wars with Germany, the Thirty Years War, the American Revolutionary War, the Napoleonic Wars, the American Civil War and the first World War.

Early recordings of the Cruel War include,

Charles Ingenthron 1941 Anglo–American Songs and Ballads From the Archive of Folk Song AFS L20:

Martha Schlamme Martha Schlamme in Concert
MGM Records 1961

Mike Settle & The Settlers Folk Sing Hallelujah
Folk Sing Records, FLP 10001 1961

Peggy Seeger Troubled Love Topic TOP 72 1962

Hear also: Jackie's gone a–sailing sung by Mrs. Maud (Gentry) Long 1944 and sung by Virgil L. Sturgill, playing dulcimer 1951

Quote:

Jackie's gone a sailing

*Jackie's gone a sailing, with trouble on his mind
He's left his native country and his darling girl behind
Oh his darling girl behind*

*She went down to a tailor shop and dressed in man's array
She climbed on board a vessel to convey herself away
Oh convey herself away*

Moreover, in this context I mention a Danish broadside about the girl seamen who was called to the draft board in Copenhagen, where the virtuous draft board men saw her in her Eve's costume, and how she thus escaped the king's military service. With a report printed in 1883.



PETER, PAUL & MARY
The Cruel War
Mon Vrai Destin



The Cruel War

*The Cruel War is raging, Johnny has to fight
I want to be with him from morning to night.
I want to be with him, it grieves my heart so,
Won't you let me go with you?
No, my love, no.*

*Tomorrow is Sunday, Monday is the day
That your captain will call you and you must obey.
Your captain will call you it grieves my heart so,
Won't you let me go with you?
No, my love, no.*

*I'll tie back my hair, men's clothing I'll put on,
I'll pass as your comrade, as we march along.
I'll pass as your comrade, no one will ever know.
Won't you let me go with you?
No, my love, no.*

*Oh Johnny, oh Johnny, I fear you are unkind
I love you far better than all of mankind.
I love you far better than words can e're express
Won't you let me go with you?
Yes, my love, yes.
Yes, My Love, Yes.*

Alternative conclusion from 1947²³:

*"Your fingers are too slender, your figure is too small,
Your cheeks are too rosy to face the cannon ball,
Your cheeks are too rosy, it grieves my heart so."
"Won't you let me go with you?" "Oh, no, my love, no."*

Alternativ afslutning fra 1947:

*"Dine fingre er for spinkle, din figur er for lille,
Dine kinder er for rosenrøde til at møde kanonkuglen,
Dine kinder er for rosenrøde, det bedrøver mit hjerte så. "
"Vil du ikke lade mig gå med dig?" "Åh, nej, min elskede, nej."*

23 Published in Anglo–American Songs and Ballads From the Archive of Folk Song. / : Edited by Ducan Emrich. Library of Congress Music Division, Recorded Sound Section., 1947; Recording Laboratory AFS L20).– http://www.loc.gov/folklife/LP/AFS_L20_opt.pdf

BI–The Cruel War Is Raging. Sung by Charles Ingenthron at Walnut Shade, Mo., 1941. Recorded by Vance Randolph..

Den næste sangs noget forkortede tema – formidlet af trioen Peter Paul & Mary, om kæresten der vil med sin soldat i krig, har rødder tilbage til middelalderens Storbritanniens krige med Tyskland, tredveårskrigen, den amerikanske uafhængighedskrig, Napoleonskrigene, den amerikanske borgerkrig samt første verdenskrig. Lyrikken er baseret på *The Warfare is Raging* eller *the Cruel war is raging and Johnny has to fight*. Denne kendes i en optegnelse fra 1914, *The Wars of Germany* eller *High Germany, True Lovers: The Kings Command Must Be Obeyed* samt, *The Girl Volunteer*²⁴. *High Germany* er indspillet af Pentangle på *Solomon's Seal* fra 1972. Visen har også rødder i middelaldervisen, *Sweet William – The Famous Flower of Serving Men*, Child 106²⁵. Desuden skal i denne sammenhæng nævnes den danske skillingsvise om, *Pigen som Sømand paa Sessionen i Kjøbenhavn, hvor de dydige Sessionsherrer fik hende at se i Evakostume, og hvordan hun slap for Kongens Tjeneste. Med Beretning* 1883.

Den grusomme krig

Den grusomme krig raser, Johnny må kæmpe
Jeg ønsker at være sammen med ham fra morgen til aften.
Jeg ønsker at være sammen med ham, det bedrøver mit hjerte så,
Vil du ikke lade mig gå med dig?
Nej, min elskede nej.

I morgen er det søndag, mandag er dagen
Hvor din kaptajn vil kalde på dig, og du skal adlyde.
Din kaptajn vil kalde dig, det bedrøver mit hjerte så,
Vil du ikke lade mig gå med dig?
Nej, min elskede nej.

Jeg vil frisere mit hår tilbage, herretøj tager jeg på,
Jeg vil udgive mig som din kammerat, når vi marchere sammen.
Jeg vil udgive mig som din kammerat, ingen vil nogensinde vide.
Vil du ikke lade mig gå med dig?
Nej, min elskede nej.

Oh Johnny, åh Johnny, jeg frygter du er uvenlig
Jeg elsker dig langt mere end hele menneskeheden.
Jeg elsker dig langt mere end ord nogensinde kan udtrykke
Vil du ikke lade mig gå med dig?

24 Se eksempelvis: *The Frank C. Brown Collection of North Carolina Folklore; the folklore of North Carolina, collected by Dr. Frank C. Brown during the years 1912 to 1943, in collaboration with the North Carolina Folklore Society. – Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1952.*

25 Den skønne Elise har mistet sin far, derefter myrdes hendes ægtemand af moderen. Hun forklæder sig som en mand og søger tjeneste ved kongens hof, blive kammerherre. Da der kun en gammel mand til stede, afslører hun sig selv i sang. Den gamle mand fortæller kongen, at hun er kvinde, han gifter sig med hende. Denne vise er sunget af Ewan MacColl i 1961 på, *The English and Scottish Popular Ballads Vol. 3 – The Child Ballads.*

Ja, min elskede, ja.
Ja, min kærlighed, Ja.

I den næste version af sangen fra den amerikanske borgerkrig, vil kæresten også iklæde sig mandetøj for at følge med ham. efter et forgæves forsøg på at få ham fritaget for krigspligt.

The warfare Is Raging

*The warfare is raging,
And Johnny must go fight
I want to be with you
From morning to night
I want to be with you
That grieves my heart so
Won't you let me go with you
O No, My love, no.*

*O Johnny, O Johnny,
I think it's you're unkind,
When I love you much better
Than all other mankind.*

*I'll roach back my hair,
And men's clothing I'll put on,
And I'll act as your servant
As they march along.*

*I'll go to your general,
Get down upon my knees,
Five hundred bright guineas
I'll give for your release.*

*She has rings on her fingers
And bells on her toes
And she carries music
Wherever she goes.*

*When you're standing on the picket
Some cold winter day
Them red rosy cheeks
They will all fade away*

Them red rosy cheeks

*That grieves my heart so,
Won't you let me go with you
Yes, my love yes.*

Krigsførelsen raser

Krigsførelsen raser,
Og Johnny skal i kamp.
Jeg ønsker at være sammen med dig
Fra morgen til aften.

Jeg vil gå til din generel,
knæle ned på mine knæ,
Fem hundrede blanke dalere
Vil jeg give for din frigivelse.

Hun har ringe på fingrene
Og klokker på hendes tæer
Og hun bærer musikken
Hvor hun går.

Når du står som strejkevagt
En kold vinterdag
De røde, røde kinder
De vil alle forsvinde

De røde, røde kinder
Der bedrøver mit hjerte så,
Vil du ikke lade mig gå med dig
Ja, min elskede ja.

Second very popular edition – on both sides of the fronts in the civil war.

*I remember the hour when sadly we parted,
The tears on your pale cheeks glist'ning like dew;
When clasped in your arms, almost broken hearted,
I swore by the bright sky I'd ever be true.
True to the love that nothing could sever,
And true to the flag of my country forever.*

Then weep not, love, oh! weep not,

*Think not hopes are vain,
For when this fatal war is over,
We will surely meet again.*

*Oh, let not my own love, the summer winds winging
Their sweet laden zephyrs o'er land and sea,
Bring aught to your heart with the Autumn birds singing,
But hopes for the future, and bright dreams of me:
For while in your pure heart my mem'ry you're keeping,
I ne'er can be lonely while waking or sleeping.*

*But if, while the loud shouts of victory are ringing
Over the land that foul traitors have sought to betray,
You hear over the voices so joyfully singing,
That he who so loved you has fallen in the fray,
Oh, think that he's gone where there's dark treason never,
Where tears and sad partings are banished forever.*

Anden meget populære udgave – på begge sider af fronterne i borgerkrigen.

Jeg kan huske den stund, da vi desværre skiltes,
Tårerne på din blege kinder skinnede som dug;
Knuget i dine arme, næsten sønderknust,
Jeg svor ved den lyse himmel jeg altid ville være tro.
Tro mod den kærlighed, intet kunne bryde,
Og for evig tro mod mit lands flag.

Så græd ikke, elskede, åh! græd ikke,
Tænk ikke, håb er forgæves,
For når denne fatale krig er forbi,
Vil vi helt sikkert mødes igen

Åh, lad ikke min egen elskede, sommerens vinde flagre
Deres sødt lastede Zefyrer²⁶ over land og hav,
Bringe noget som helst til dit hjerte med efterårets syngende fugle
Kun håb for fremtiden, og lyse drømme om mig:
For mens i dit rene hjerte mit minde, du holder,
Kan jeg aldrig være ensom, om jeg vågner eller sover.

Men dersom mens de højlydte sejresråb ringer
Over den jord, modbydelige forrædere har forsøgt forrådt,
Hører du igen stemmer, af så frydefuld sang
At han, som så elskede dig er faldet i kampen,

26 Zefyr er vestenvinden i den græske mytologi; også forårsbebuder og den der modner kornet.

Åh, tro, at han er gået, hvortil mørkt forræderi aldrig sker,
Hvor tårer og trist farvel for evigt er forvist.

In the version from the First World War it is the lover and not the soldier who is shot and dies.

The Warfare Is Raging

*The cruel war is raging, Johnny has to fight
I long to be with him from morning 'till night
I want to be with him, it grieves my heart so
Won't you let me come with you? No, my love, no.*

*Tomorrow is Sunday, Monday is the day
That your captain will call you and you must obey
Your captain will call you, it grieves my heart so
Won't you let me come with you? No, my love, no.*

*I'll tie back my hair, men's clothing I'll put on
I'll pass for your comrade as we march along
I'll pass for your comrade, no one will ever know
Won't you let me come with you? No, my love, no.*

*Oh Johnny, oh Johnny, I feel you are unkind
I love you far better than all of mankind
I love you far better than words can ever express
Won't you let me come with you? Yes, my love, yes.*

*They marched into battle, she never left his side
'Til a bullet shell struck her and love was denied
A bullet shell struck her, tears came to Johnny's eyes
As he knelt down beside her, she silently died.*

I udgaven fra første verdenskrig er det kæresten og ikke soldaten, der bliver skudt og dør.

Den grusomme krig raser, Johnny må kæmpe
Jeg ønsker at være sammen med ham fra morgen til aften.
Jeg ønsker at være sammen med ham, det bedrøver mit hjerte så,
Vil du ikke lade mig gå med dig? Nej, min elskede, nej.

I morgen er det søndag, mandag er dagen
Hvor din kaptajn vil kalde dig, og du skal adlyde
Din kaptajn vil kalde dig, det bedrøver mit hjerte, så

Vil du ikke lade mig komme med dig? Nej, min elskede, nej.

Jeg vil frisere mit hår tilbage, herretøj tager jeg på,
Jeg vil udgive mig som din kammerat, når vi marcherer sammen
Jeg vil udgive mig som din kammerat, ingen vil nogensinde vide
Vil du ikke lade mig komme med dig? Nej, min elskede, nej.

Oh Johnny, åh Johnny, jeg føler du er uvenlig
Jeg elsker dig langt mere end hele menneskeheden
Jeg elsker dig langt mere end ord nogensinde kan udtrykke
Vil du ikke lade mig komme med dig? Ja, min elskede, ja.

De marcherede i kamp, hun forlod aldrig hans side
Indtil en kugle ramte hende og kærlighed blev nægtet
En kugle ramte hende, tårer kom i Johnnys øjne
Da han knælede ned ved hendes side, døde hun lydløst.



In the following variant the warfare takes place on the banks of the Nile in early Au-

gust 1798. One of the crucial Franco–British naval battles during the Napoleonic Wars. A battle which is known in several English ballads.²⁷ With the Irish folk musician, Liam Murphy. is the enemy at the Nile, the German!²⁸

Song of the Battle of the Nile

*"Hark th' drums are beatin', no longer can I stay,
I hear th' trumpet soundin', my love, I must away;
We are ordered from Fortsmouth for many long miles,
To j'ine th' British army on th' banks of th' Nile."*

*"Oh William, dearest William, don't leave me here to mourn,
It makes me cuss an' rue the day that ever I was born;
The partin' of our love will be the partin' of my life,
So stay at home, dear William, an' I will be your wife."*

*"Or I'll cut off these yaller locks, men's clothes I will put on,
I'll wear the white cockade, my love, in Eygpt while we stand;
We'll fight them mainfully, my love, while fortune on us smile,
An' we'll comfort one another on the banks of the Nile."*

*"O Molly, dearest Molly, I fear it won't be so,
Our colonel he gives orders that no woman there should go;
We must forget old sweethearts, likewise our native isles,
An' go fight them blacks an' heatherns on the banks of the Nile."*

*"Your waist it is too slender, love, your waist are too small,
I fear you would not answer me when on you I would call;
Your delicate constitution would not bear the unholy clime,
It's all cold an' sandy deserts on the banks of the Nile."*

*"But when this war is over, it's homeward we'll return,
Unto our wives an' sweethearts what we left behind to mourn;
Then we'll embrace 'em in our arms with many a charmin' smile,
An' no more go to battle on the banks of the Nile."*

27 A Garland of Songs – Battle of the Nile

– Newcastle upon Tyne: J. Marshall, 1798.

Song of the Battle of the Nile, Coombe–Ellen; and Saint Michael's Mount; with other poems; and a Monody on the death of the Rev. Dr. Warton / William Lisle Bowles, 1801.

– <https://archive.org/details/songofbattleofni00bowl>

Song of the Battle of the Nile published for the benefit of the widows and children of the brave men who fell on that memorable day and humbly inscribed to the gentlemen of the committee / William Lisle Bowles. Printed for T. Caddell and W. Davies, 1799.

– <https://archive.org/details/songbattlenilep00unkngoog>

28 Banks of the Nile - Liam Murphy The Full Circle Hickory House Records HHR 001 2003.

I den følgende variant foregår krigshandlingerne ved Nilen i begyndelsen af august 1798. Et af de afgørende fransk–britiske søslag under Napoleonskrigene. Et slag, hvorom der kendes flere engelske viser. Hos den irske folkemusiker, Liam Murphy, er fjenden ved Nilen, den tyske!

Sangen om slaget ved Nilen

Hør trommehvirvlernes torden, jeg kan ikke blive længere,
Elskede, jeg hører klingende trompeter, jeg må ad sted;
Vi er beordret meget langt væk fra Fortsmouth,
For at for at slutte os til den britiske hær ved Nilens bred.

Åh William, kæreste William, forlad mig ikke, her at sørge,
Det får mig til at bande og beklage den dag, jeg blev født;
Vores kærligheds adskillelse, vil være mit livs afsked,
Så bliv hjemme, kære William, og jeg vil være din kone.

Eller jeg vil skære disse gule lokker af, herretøj vil jeg vil tage på,
Min elskede, jeg vil bære det hvide kokarde²⁹ i Egypten, mens vi står;
Min elskede, vi vil heftigt bekæmpe dem, mens lykken står os bi,
Og vi vil støtte hinanden ved Nilens bred

Åh Molly, kæreste Molly, jeg frygter det vil ikke være så,
Vores oberst har givet ordre til, at ingen kvinde der skal gå;
Vi må glemme gamle kærester ligeledes vores hjemmelige øer
Og gå i kamp med de sorte og hedningene ved Nilens bred.

Elskede, din talje er for spinkel, din talje er for lille,
Jeg er bange for, du ville ikke svare mig, når jeg vil kalde på dig;
Dit sarte helbred vil ikke tåle det uhellige himmelstrøg,
Der er kun kolde og sandede ørkener ved Nilens bred.

Men når denne krig er ovre, er det tilbage hjemad, vi vil vende;
Til vore koner og kærester, vi efterlod i sorg;
Så vil vi tage dem i favnen med mange charmerende smil;
Og ikke mere gå i kamp ved Nilens bred .

In the last Scottish text variant which takes place in Germany the girlfriend is pregnant.

29 En kokarde er et rundt eller ovalt mærke, der som regel bæres på en hat eller kasket.

High Germany

*Oh Polly love, oh Polly, the rout has now begun
And we must march away at the beating of the drum
Go dress yourself in all your best and come along with me
I'll take you to the cruel wars in High Germany³⁰*

*I fear the treacherous journey bitter cold and burning heat
Rough roads and stony mountains they will wound my tender feet
To your kinsmen I might prove untrue if from them I do go
For maids must bide at their parents' side while the men do face the foe.*

*I'll buy for you a horse, my love, and on it you will ride
Then all of my contentment shall be riding at my side
We'll stop at every ale-house and drink when we are dry
So quickly on the road, my love, and marry by and by*

*Oh Billy love, oh Billy, now mind what I do say
My feet they are so tired I cannot go away
Besides, my dearest Billy, I am with child by thee
Not fitting for the cruel wars in High Germany*

*Oh Polly love, oh Polly, I love you very well
There are few in any place my Polly can excel
And when your babe is born and sits smiling on your knee
You will think on your Billy that's in High Germany*

*Oh cursed be the cruel wars that ever they began
For they have pressed my Billy and many a clever man
For they have pressed my Billy likewise my brothers three
And sent them to the cruel wars in High Germany*

I den sidste skotske tekstvariant som foregår i Tyskland er kæresten gravid.

³⁰ Det høje Tyskland er en geografisk betegnelse for den bjergrige sydlige del af Tyskland. Udtrykket er først fundet i middelalderens latin som Germania Superior, for eksempel i kapitel 23 i Imago Mundi af Honorius Augustodunensis: Ab Danubio usque ad Alpes est Germania Superior, "Fra Donau til Alperne er Det høje Tyskland". På engelsk er udtrykket Det høje Tyskland snarere en geografisk betegnelse, men det er stadig kendes fra den traditionelle vise "High Germany", som henviser til Den spanske arvefølgekrig eller "krigen om den spanske arvefølge" 1701–1714.

Det høje Tyskland

Åh elskede Polly, åh Polly, ødelæggelsen er begyndt
Og vi skal marchere væk ved trommens slag
Gå klæd dig i alle dit aller fineste og kom sammen med mig
Jeg tager dig til de grusomme krige i Det høje Tyskland

Jeg frygter den forræderiske rejses bitre kulde og brændende varme
Ujævne veje og stenede bjerge, de vil såre mine ømme fødder
For dine frænder er jeg måske utro, hvis jeg går fra dem
For pigerne skal lurepasse hos deres forældre, mens mændene står over
fjenden

Jeg vil købe dig en hest, min elskede og på den du vil ride
Så al min tilfredsstillelse skal ride ved min side
Vi vil stoppe ved hver en kro og drikke, når vi er tørstige
Så kom hurtigt på vejen, min elskede, og med tiden giftes vi.

Åh elskede Billy, åh Billy tænk på, hvad jeg vil sige
Mine fødder de er så trætte, jeg kan ikke gå ad sted
Desuden min kæreste Billy, jeg er med barn ved dig
Ikke passende for de grusomme krige i Det høje Tyskland

Åh elskede Polly, åh Polly, udmærket jeg elsker dig
Der er kun få nogetsteds, min Polly kan overgå
Og når dit barn er født og sidder smilende på dit knæ
Vil du tænke på din Billy, der er i Det høje Tyskland

Åh, forbandet være de grusomme krige, der nogensinde er startet
For de har tvunget min Billy og mange en klog mand
For de har tvunget min Billy, ligeledes mine brødre tre
Og sendte dem til de grusomme krige i Det høje Tyskland

In 1985 published the Irish songwriter and composer Pete St. John the ballad Tunes Of Glory, also called Margaret and me and or When Margaret was eleven. The author let a person who was a child during World War One explain how the war propaganda, the soldiers songs and the inhumanity of war affected individual families.

Tunes Of Glory

*My father said farewell [var. sailed away], and the band played tunes of glory
A giant man with ribbons and bedeviled dignity.
A regimental sergeant the backbone of the Empire*

*For God and righteous glory, bound for High Germany.
Sweet Lord I was just seven, when Margaret was eleven,
They served us war for breakfast and soldiers' songs for tea
Your father's gone campaignin' was a way of not explainin'
That soldiers are the living proof of our inhumanity*

*My childhood passed away midst tales and lurid stories
Of manufactured glories and inhuman gallantry
I asked "when is war over?" But no one deemed to answer me
And Margaret played the dreaded tune called High Germany.*

*Sweet Lord I was just seven, when Margaret was eleven,
They served us war for breakfast and soldiers' songs for tea
Your father's gone campaignin' was a way of not explainin'
That soldiers are the living proof of our inhumanity*

*My father made it home but he came without his reason
Two eyes of molten madness a senseless fool of war
He's just a child - my mother cried to be dressed in full regalia
And paraded as a hero home from High Germany.*

*Sweet Lord I was just seven, when Margaret was eleven,
They served us war for breakfast and soldiers' songs for tea
Your father's gone campaignin' was a way of not explainin'
That soldiers are the living proof of our inhumanity*

There were tunes glory for Margaret and me

I 1985 publicerede den irske sangskriver og komponist Pete St. John visen *Tunes Of Glory*, der også betitles *Margaret and me* og eller *When Margaret was eleven*. Forfatteren lader en person der var barn under første verdenskrig berette om, hvordan krigspropagandaen, soldatersangene og selve krigens umenneskelighed påvirkede de enkelte familier.

De var helte

Min far sagde farvel [var. sejlede væk], og
orkesteret spillede melodier om helte
En kæmpe mand med bånd og plaget værdighed
En regimentets sergent, rygraden i imperiet
For Gud og retfærdig ære i High Germany.

Søde Herre. Jeg var bare syv, da Margaret var elleve,
De serverede os krig til morgenmad og soldaternes sange til te
Din far er i aktion var en måde ikke at forklare
At soldaterne er det levende bevis på vores umenneskelighed

Min barndom forsvandt med eventyr og skumle historier
Om opdigtede helte og umenneskelig tapperhed
Jeg spurgte "hvornår er krigen ovre?" Men ingen ville svare mig
Og Margaret spillede den skrækkelige melodi kaldet High Germany.

Min far kom endelig hjem, men han kom uden sin fornuft
To øjne af smeltet galskab, meningsløst latterliggjort af krig
Han er bare et barn - råbte min mor at være klædt i fuld regalier
Og paraderede som en helt hjemme fra High Germany.

De var helte for Margaret og mig

Another song with a similar theme about an already married soldier who seduces the young maid Polly, is the Scottish *The Gentleman Soldier* recorded by Martin Carthy & Dave Swarbrick on Byker Hill Fontana STL 5434 1967. Quote:

The Gentleman Soldier

*It's of a gentleman soldier
As sentry he did stand
He saluted a fair maiden
By a waiving of his hand
So then he boldly kissed her
And he passed it off as a joke
He drilled her up in the sentry box
Wrapped up in a soldier's cloak*

*And the drums are going a rap a tap tap
And the fifes they loudly play
Fare you well Polly my dear
I must be going away*

*All night they tossed and tumbled
'Till the daylight did appear
The soldier rose, put on his clothes,
Saying, fare you well my dear
For the drums they are a beating
And the fifes they so sweetly play
If it weren't for that Polly my dear
With you I'd gladly stay*

En anden sang med et tilsvarende tema om en i forvejen gift soldat som forfører den unge mø Polly er den skotske *The Gentleman Soldier* indspillet af Martin Carthy & Dave Swarbrick på Byker Hill Fontana STL 5434 1967. Citat:

The next ballad was sung by Scottish singer John Strachan (1875–1958) in The 1951 People's Festival Ceilidh. The song was recorded on reel tapes and later became part of the American folk music researcher Alan Lomax Collection: Songs From Aberdeenshire. Alan Lomax took the song with him to the U.S., where Bob Dylan recorded it on his first LP in 1961. Other well-known folk musicians such as Judy Collins, Joan Baez, Chad Mitchell Trio, Burl Ives, Simon & Garfunkel and Ewan MacColl recorded the American version of the ballad in the beginning and in the mid-1960s.

This song is a good example of changing place and girl names in folk, soldiers songs and love songs to get the rhythm and poetry to fit, and the fact that there may be several sources for Bob Dylan's version. Because according to, *Early American Secular Music and Its European Sources, 1589–1839: An Index*, the origin of Pretty Peggy-o might be Pretty Peggy Of Derby, a song which is known both in Britain and America from the 1780s onwards. In the introduction to *Pretty Peggy Of Derby* thank a chambermaid no to a foreign recruiting officers courtship.

*THERE was a regiment of Irish dragoons,
They were all marching to Derby O,
The captain fell in love with a young chambermaid
And her name was pretty Peggy O;
Oh! come down stairs, pretty Peggy O,
Oh come down stairs, and comb back your hair,
And take the last farewell of your darling O.*

Bothy Ballads are songs sung by farm laborers, specifically in the northeast region of Scotland. During the wars of the three kingdoms: England, Scotland and Ireland 1639–1651, according to the Association for Cultural Equity,

'In 1645, James Graham, fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose, allied himself with an Irish chief, MacColla, to put down a Covenanter (Presbyterian) rebellion, which they did with unparalleled ferocity. During this period an Irish captain marched into Fyvie and fell in love with a local maiden. She refused him and the captain later died (whether for love or in battle). Whatever the case, it was lucky that she did, for six months later Montrose's army was defeated at the battle of Philip-haugh, and over 100 captives, mostly women and camp followers, were taken to nearby Newark Castle and shot.'

The Bonnie Lass o' Fyvie, Pretty Peggy–O

*There once was a troop o' Irish dragoons
Cam marching doon through Fyvie–o
And the captain's fa'en in love wi' a very bonnie lass
And her name it was ca'd pretty Peggy–o*

*There's many a bonnie lass in the Howe o Auchterless
There's many a bonnie lass in the Garioch
There's many a bonnie Jean in the streets of Aiberdeen
But the floower o' them aw lies in Fyvie–o*

*O come doon the stairs, Pretty Peggy, my dear
Come doon the stairs, Pretty Peggy–o
Come doon the stairs, comb back your yellow hair
Bid a last farewell to your mammy–o*

*It's braw, aye it's braw, a captain's lady for to be
And it's braw to be a captain's lady–o
It's braw to ride around and to follow the camp
And to ride when your captain he is ready–o*

O I'll give you ribbons, love, and I'll give you rings

*I'll give you a necklace of amber—o
I'll give you a silken petticoat with flounces to the knee
If you'll convey me doon to your chamber—o*

*What would your mother think if she heard the guineas clink
And saw the haut-boys marching all before you o
O little would she think gin she heard the guineas clink
If I followed a soldier laddie—o*

*I never did intend a soldier's lady for to be
A soldier shall never enjoy me—o
I never did intend to gae tae a foreign land
And I never will marry a soldier—o*

*I'll drink nae more o your claret wine
I'll drink nae more o your glasses—o
Tomorrow is the day when we maun ride away
So farewell tae your Fyvie lasses—o*

*The colonel he cried, mount, boys, mount, boys, mount
The captain, he cried, tarry—o
O tarry yet a while, just another day or twa
Til I see if the bonnie lass will marry—o*

*Twas in the early morning, when we marched awa
And O but the captain he was sorry—o
The drums they did beat o'er the bonnie braes o' Gight
And the band played the bonnie lass of Fyvie—o*

*Long ere we came to Oldmeldrum toon
We had our captain to carry—o
And long ere we won into the streets of Aberdeen
We had our captain to bury—o*

*Green grow the birks on bonnie Ythanside
And low lie the lowlands of Fyvie—o
The captain's name was Ned and he died for a maid
He died for the bonnie lass of Fyvie—o*

One of the American versions

*As we marched down to Faneri—o
As we marched down to Faneri—o
Our captain fell n love with a lady like a dove
And they called her name, pretty Peggy—o*

*Come a runnin' down the stairs, pretty Peggy-o
Come a runnin' down the stairs, pretty Peggy-o
Come a runnin' down the stairs, combin' back
Your yellow hair
You're the prettiest little girl i've ever seen-o*

*In a carriage you will ride, pretty Peggy-o
In a carriage you will ride, pretty Peggy-o
In a carriage you will ride, with your true love by
Your side*

*As far as any maiden in the ar-e-o
What will your mother say, pretty Peggy-o?
What will your mother say, pretty Peggy-o?
What will your mother say, when she finds you've
Gone away
To places far and strange to faneri-o?*

*If ever i return, pretty Peggy-o
If ever i return, pretty Peggy-o
If ever i return, all your cities i will burn
Destroying all the ladies in the ar-e-o
Destroying all the ladies in the ar-e-*

Bob Dylan's version

*I've been around this whole country
But I never yet found Fennerio*

*Well, as we marched down, as we marched down
Well, as we marched down to Fennerio'
Well, our captain fell in love with a lady like a dove
Her name that she had was Pretty Peggy-O*

*Well, what will your mother say, what will your mother say
What will your mother say, Pretty Peggy-O
What will your mother say to know you're going away
You're never, never, never coming back-io ?*

*Come a-running down your stairs
Come a-running down your stairs
Come a-running down your stairs, Pretty Peggy-O
Come a-running down your stairs
Combing back your yellow hair
You're the prettiest darned girl I ever seen-io.*

The lieutenant he has gone
The lieutenant he has gone
The lieutenant he has gone, Pretty Peggy-O
The lieutenant he has gone, long gone
He's a-riding down in Texas with the rodeo.

Well, our captain he is dead, our captain he is dead
Our captain he is dead, Pretty Peggy-O
Well, our captain he is dead, died for a maid
He's buried somewhere in Louisiana-O.

Den næste ballade blev sunget af den skotske sanger John Strachan (1875–1958) ved, The 1951 People's Festival Ceilidh. Sangen blev indspillet på spolebånd og blev senere en del af den amerikanske folkemusikforsker Alan Lomax samling: *Songs From Aberdeenshire*. Alan Lomax tog sangen med sig til USA, hvor Bob Dylan indspillede den på sin første LP i 1961. Også andre kendte folkemusikere så som Judy Collins, Joan Baez, Chad Mitchell Trio, Burl Ives, Simon & Garfunkel og Ewan MacColl indspillede den amerikanske version af balladen i begyndelsen og i midten af 1960'erne.

Denne sang er et godt eksempel på ændrede sted- og pigenavne i folkemusik, soldater-sange og i kærlighedssange for at få rytme og poesi til at passe, samt det forhold, at der udmærket kan være flere forskellige kilder til Bob Dylans udgave. Fordi ifølge, *Early American Secular Music and Its European Sources, 1589–1839: An Index*, kan oprindelsen til *Pretty Peggy-o* være *Pretty Peggy Of Derby*, en vise, som kendes både i Storbritannien og USA fra 1780erne og fremefter. I indledningen til *Pretty Peggy Of Derby* takker kammerpigen nej til en udenlandsk hverveofficers frieri.

Der var et regiment af irske dragoner,
Som var marcheret til Derby, Åh,
Kaptajnen blev forelsket i en ung kammerpige
Og hendes navn var kønne Peggy, Åh;
Åh! kom ned ad trappen, kønne Peggy, Åh,
Åh kom ned ad trappen, og red dit hår tilbage,
Og sig det sidste farvel til din elskede, Åh.

Hytte eller stue ballader er sange sunget af landbrugsmedhjælpere, specielt i den nordøstlige region i Skotland. Under de tre rigers krige: England, Skotland og Irland 1639 –1651, ifølge Foreningen for Kulturel Lighed,

'I 1645, allierede James Graham, den femte jarl og første Marquis af Montrose, sig med en irsk høvding, MacColla, om at bekæmpe et presbyteriansk oprør³¹, hvilket de gjorde med uhørt vildskab. I denne periode marcherede en irsk kaptajn i Fyvie og forelskede sig i en lokal kvinde. Hun afviste ham og kaptajnen døde senere (uanset af kærlighed eller i kamp). Hvorom alting er, var det var heldig, at hun gjorde det, for seks måneder senere blev Montroses hær besejret i slaget ved Philiphaugh, og over 100 fanger, hovedsageligt kvinder og medløbere, blev taget til det nærliggende Newark slot og skudt.'

Elskede, jeg vil give dig strømper, og jeg vil give dig ringe
Jeg vil give dig en halskæde af rav, ak
Jeg vil give dig et silkeunderskørt med flæser ned til knæene
Hvis du vil lukke mig ind i dit kammer.

Jeg har aldrig ønsket at blive en soldats kone
En soldat skal aldrig nyde mig, ak
Jeg har aldrig ønsket at tage til et fremmed land
Og jeg vil aldrig gifte mig med en soldat—åh

Jeg vil ikke drikke mere af din røde vin
Jeg vil ikke drikke mere af dine glas, ak
I morgen er det dagen, hvor vi må ride væk
Så farvel til Fyvies piger, ak

Obersten han råbte: til hest, drenge, til hest, drenge, til hest
Kaptajnen, han råbte: bie, ak
Åh, bie endnu et stykke tid, bare en dag mere eller to
Til jeg ser, om den kønne tøs vil gifte sig, ak

31 Ved National Covenant (1638) forpligtede de skotske presbyterianere sig til at forsvare deres tro og modstå kongens forsøg på at indføre en anglikansk liturgi. Kort efter indførtes presbyteriansk kirkestyre i Skotland. Under den engelske borgerkrig forpligtede skotterne sig ved Solemn League and Covenant (1643) til at støtte Parlamentet, der til gengæld gav løfte om reform af den engelske kirke. Efter bispekirkens indførelse 1661 blev pagternes tilhængere, the Covenanters, udsat for brutal forfølgelse, indtil presbyterianismen i 1690 blev genindført. Den store danske, Gyldendals åbne encyklopædi.

Bob Dylans udgave

Jeg har været omkring i hele landet
Men jeg endnu ikke fundet Fenneario

Tja, da vi marcherede ned, da vi marcherede ned
Tja, da vi marcherede ned til Fennerio
Tja, vores kaptajn blev forelsket i en kvinde der var som en due
Det navn, som hun havde var Kønne Peggy, ak.

Tja, hvad vil din mor sige, hvad vil din mor sige
Hvad vil din mor sige, kønne Peggy, ak
Hvad vil din mor sige, når hun ved du drager bort
At du aldrig, aldrig, aldrig kommer tilbage, ak?

Il ned ad trapperne
Il ned ad trapperne
Il ned ad trapperne, kønne Peggy, ak
Il ned ad trapperne
Red tilbage dit gule hår
Du er den smukkeste søde tøs jeg nogensinde har set, ak.

Løjtnanten han er gået
Løjtnanten han er gået
Løjtnanten han er gået, kønne Peggy, ak
Løjtnanten han er gået, gået for lang tid siden
Han rider nede i Texas med et rodeo.

Tja, vores kaptajn, han er død, vores kaptajn, han er død
Vores kaptajn, han er død, kønne Peggy, ak
Tja, vores kaptajn, han er død, døde for en tjenestepige
Han er begravet et sted i Louisiana, ak.

In the ballad about the dragoons from Enniskillen in Northern Ireland there is a similar theme, Fare Ye Well, Enniskillen (The Inniskillen Dragoon). In the ballad – there are several different text versions of³², with roots in the War of the Spanish Succession and the Napoleonic Wars, bids the soldier goodbye for now and see you soon again to his girlfriend – even if it here was her parents who were opposed to their relationship, because her boyfriend was soldier. Quote:

*You bright son of Mars who stand on the right,
Whose armor doth shine like the bright star of night,
Saying Willie, dearest Willie, you've listed full soon,
For to serve as a royal Enniskillen dragoon.*

*O! Flora, dearest Flora, your pardon I crave,
It's now and forever I must be a slave,
Your parents they insulted me, both morning and noon,
For fear that you'd wed an Enniskillen dragoon.*

*O! mind, dearest Willie, O! mind what you say,
For children are bound their parents to obey;
For when we're leaving Ireland they will all change their tune,
Saying the Lord may be with you, Enniskillen dragoon.*

All these lyrics variations was recorded in connection with the war in Vietnam.

I balladen om dragonerne fra Enniskillen i Nordirland er der et tilsvarende tema, *Fare Ye Well, Enniskillen (The Inniskillen Dragoon)*. I visen – som der er adskillige tekstvarianter af, med rødder i den spanske arvefølgekrig og Napoleonskrigene byder soldaten pigen farvel og på snarlig gensyn – også selv om det her var hendes forældre der var imod forholdet, netop fordi kæresten var soldat. Citat:

Du lyse søn af Mars, der står til højre side
Hvis panser skinne som den klare stjerne i natten,
Sig Willie, kæreste Willie, du snart indrulleret,
For at tjene som en kongelig Enniskillen dragon

Åh! Flora, kæreste Flora, jeg tørster efter forladelse,
Det er nu og for evigt jeg skal være en slave,
Dine forældre, de fornærmede mig, både morgen og aften,
Af frygt for at du ville ægte en Enniskillen dragon

32 Fare Ye Well, Enniskillen (The Inniskillen Dragoon) or Enniskillen Dragoon, The Enniskillen Dragoon, Enniskillen Dragoons, Enniskillin Dragoon, The Enniskillin Dragoon, Enniskillin Dragoons, The Enniskillin Dragoons, Fare Thee Well Enniskillin, Inniskilling Dragoon, The Inniskilling Dragoon, Inniskilling Dragoons, The Inniskilling Dragoons, The March Of The Enniskillen Dragoons.

Åh! tænk på, kæreste Willie, Å! agt på, hvad du siger,
For børn er tvunget til at adlyde deres forældre;
For når vi forlader Irland vil de alle skifte retorik,
Sigende, Herren være med jer, Enniskillen dragoner.

The next song is a rare example of a song which with the passage of time changed from being an ordinary romantic heroic poem to the contrary, that is a song about a coward where the male protagonists switch roles. The original English medieval broadside ballad has two geographical landmarks: the northern English city of Carlisle³³ near the border with Scotland and London, as well as, a den of lions, which there were then in London. In the original text which is about two brothers who vie for the same maid, pulls the lieutenant his sword goes down in the lions' den where the lions are found to be "tame and happy and laid at his feet." In the presumably later text were the lions both "wild and fierce" and now it's the lieutenant who is a coward.

Lions were kept at the Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress, the Tower of London from the time of Henry III [reigned 1216–1272] until 1834. The massive White Tower is a typical example of Norman military architecture, whose influence was felt throughout the kingdom. It was built on the Thames by William the Conqueror to protect London and assert his power. The Tower of London, was used as a prison from 1100 until 1952. The Tower has also served variously as an armory, a treasury, a menagerie, the home of the Royal Mint, a public records office, and the home of the Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom.

Prints:

[The bold lieutenant in the lions' den](#) ("In London city there lived a lady ...")

Tune: Good morning to your nightcap

The Poet's box (Glasgow) between 1849 and 1880

[The lions' den](#) ("In Reading Isles there lived a lady ...")

The distressed lady; or, A trial of true love

– [London?, 1760?]

Recordings:

The Lady of Carlisle – Basil May 1937 *The Music Of Kentucky, Vol. 2 Early American Rural Classics 1927–37* Yazoo 2014

The Lady of Carlisle – Pentangle *Solomon's Seal Reprise K44197* 1972

The Lady of Carlisle – Peggy Seeger *Eleven American Ballads and Songs. Topic Records 10T9* 1957. Quote from

33 'More than 900 years old, Carlisle Castle is located in Cumbria, England, near the border with Scotland. Due to its location between neighboring counties, it has a long and violent history with ownership by the English and Scottish changing numerous times throughout the years. The castle was used as a prison and barracks for the military. Its most famous prisoner, Mary, Queen of Scots was incarcerated within the castle in 1568.'

The Scottish Lady of Carlisle Castle

– <http://great-castles.com/carlisleghost.php>

The Bold Lieutenant in the Lions' Den

*Then well bespoke the faint-hearted captain,
who was distracted all in his mind
To hostile danger I am no stranger, to face my foe I'm still inclined
But to hear lions and the wild beasts roaring,
for to approach them I do not approve
So therefore madam forbear of danger
some other champion must gain your love*

*And well bespoke the bold lieutenant with voice like thunder so loud and high
To hostile danger I am no stranger, I will bring you back, love, your fan or die
He drew his sword and went in amongst them,
the lions fawned and fell at his feet
It was then he stopped for the fan and brought it and left the lions all asleep*

*This gallant action now being over, unto the lady he took his way
While she sat in the coach a trembling, thinking he might become lions prey
But when she saw her bold hero coming, unto him there was no harm done
With open arms she did embrace him, saying take the prize, love you have won*

The Lady of Carlisle

*Down in Carlisle there lived a lady
Being most beautiful and gay,
She was determined to stay a lady,
No man on earth could her betray.*

*Unless it was a man of honour
A man of honour and high degree,
And there approached two loving soldiers,
This fair lady for to see.*

*One being a brave lieutenant
A brave lieutenant and a man of war
The other being a bold sea captain,
Captain of the ship that had come from afar.*

*And then up spoke that brave young lady,
Saying "I can be but one man's bride,
But if you'll come back tomorrow morning,
On this case we will decide."*

She ordered her a span of horses

*A span of horses at her command;
And down the road these three together
They rode 'til they come to the lions' den.*

*And there they stopped and there they halted
These two soldiers stood gazing round;
And for the space of half an hour
That young lady lay speechless on the ground.*

*And when she did recover,
Threw her fan in the lions' den
Saying, "Which of you to gain a lady
Will return my fan again?"*

*And then up spoke that brave lieutenant,
He raised his voice both loud and clear,
He said "You know I am a dear lover of women,
I will not risk my life for love."*

*And then up spoke that bold sea captain.
He raised his voice both loud and high,
He said "You know I am a dear lover of women
I will return your fan or die."*

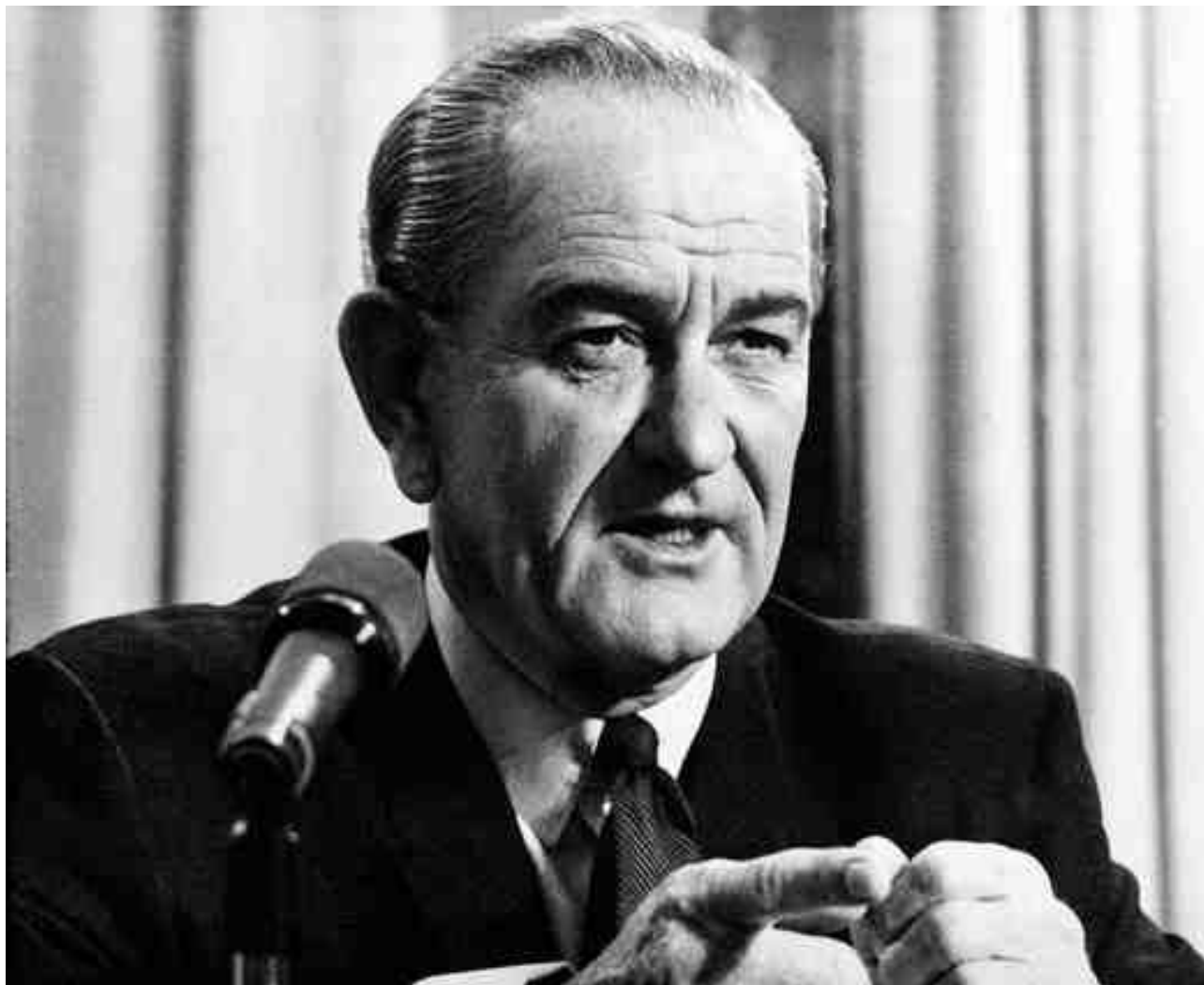
*In the lions' den, he boldly entered,
The lions being both wild and fierce,
He walked on high and in among them,
He did return her fan again.*

*And when she saw her lover coming
Seeing no harm to him was done,
She laid her head against his bosom,
Saying, "Here is the prize that you have won."*

Den næste sang er et sjældent eksempel på en sang som med tidens gang ændres fra at være et almindeligt romantisk heltekvad til det modsatte, altså til en sang om en kujon, hvor de mandlige hovedpersoner skifter roller. Den oprindelige engelske middelalder skillingsviser har to geografiske pejlemærker: Den nordengelske by Carlisle tæt ved grænsen til Skotland og London, samt, en hule med løver, hvilket der dengang var i London. I den oprindelige tekst som handler om to brødre der bejler til den samme mø, trækker løjtnanten sit sværd, går ned i løvehulen, hvor løverne viser sig at være "tamme og glade og lagde sig for hans fødder". I den formodentligt senere tekst var løverne både "vilde og voldsomme" og nu det er løjtnanten som er en bangebuks.

Og da hun ser hendes elsker komme
Og opdager, at han er uskadt,
Lægger hun sit hoved mod hans bryst,
Og siger: "Her er den præmie, du har vundet."

Alle disse lyrikvarianter blev indspillet i forbindelse med krigen i Vietnam.



Den amerikanske præsident Lyndon B. Johnson taler til nationen i et radio-og tv-udsendelse fra sit skrivebord i Det Hvide Hus i Washington, DC, den 31. marts 1968. I sin tale præsidenten talte om planer om at de-eskalere krigen i Nordvietnam og hans planer om ikke at søge genvalg.

U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson addresses the nation in a radio and television broadcast from his desk at the White House in Washington, D.C., on March 31, 1968. In his speech the president talked about plans to de-escalate the war in North Vietnam and his plans not to run for re-election.

The next song is an example of the linkage of the American civil rights movement and the protests against the Vietnam War. The song is from 1970.

'Matt Jones aka Matthew Jones (September 17, 1936 – March 30, 2011) was an African American Folk Singer who was also a former Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) organizer and Freedom Singers Director during the 1960s Civil Rights Movement³⁴. Nashville Student Movement in 1960. Jones was an outspoken participant in the movement in Danville, Virginia, where he organized another vocal group, the Danville Freedom Voices, in 1963, and in 1964 he participated in SNCC's Mississippi Freedom Summer Project.

Matthew Jones faced down the Ku Klux Klan on many occasions and endured 29 arrests during the Civil Rights Movement. His experiences developed him into a “freedom singer” in the most literal manner. Jones released one album of his protest songs titled 'Matt Jones Then And Now' on his own Relevant Records label. During the Anti-Vietnam War movement he recorded a 45 record, “Hell No, We Ain't Gonna Go” backed on the other side with “Super Sam” and over the years he also generously donated his time to sing at many human rights and peace benefits.



"My record is called Matt Jones: Then And Now. People may contact me and I'll be able to get it to them. Also, some of my music can be found in Peter Seeger and Rob Reiser's book *Everybody Says Freedom*³⁵, and in the prize-winning documentaries: *Eyes On The Prize*³⁶, BBC's *Murder*

34 See also: *Remembering Medgar Evers: Writing the Long Civil Rights Movement*. / : Minrose Gwin. University of Georgia Press, 2013

35 *Everybody Says Freedom*/ Pete Seeger. Norton, 1989.

36 'Eyes on the Prize is an American television series and 14-hour documentary about the Civil Rights Movement in the United States. The documentary originally aired on the PBS network and also aired in the United Kingdom on BBC2. Created and executive-produced by Henry Hampton at Blackside, Inc., the series uses archival footage and interviews with participants of the movement. 'WIKI – <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesontheprize/>

In Mississippi and a prize-winning student video: Road To Mississippi. And in the recent film: Freedom On My Mind. Also two of my songs can be found on a new [in 1994] CD, Freedom Is A Constant Struggle, along with some of the greatest singers of the 1960s such as Bob Dylan, Phil Ochs, Judy Collins, Peter, Paul and Mary, Tom Paxton, the Freedom Singers."³⁷

Hell No, I Ain't Gonna Go!

*Up tight! That's right!
I ain't gonna go!
Hell no!*

*I ain't goin' to Vietnam
I ain't dyin' for Uncle Sam.*

*Up tight! That's right!
I ain't gonna go!
Hell no!*

*I ain't goin' to Vietnam
I ain't burnin' my brothers
to save the man.*

*Up tight! That's right!
I ain't gonna go!
Hell no!*

*I ain't goin' to Vietnam
The Vietcong's just like I am
Up tight! Up tight! Up tight!*

*Let's run it down, Brother Brown
Tell every Cat just where it's at
I've had enough of Charlie' stuff
If he messes with me I'm gonna get rough.*

*Up tight! That's right!
I ain't gonna go!
Hell no!*

*I ain't goin' to Vietnam
That Free World jazz is all a sham.*

37 (From a 1994 interview in the now-defunct Lower East Side (NYC) alternative newspaper Downtown with Bob Feldman).

*Up tight! That's right!
I ain't gonna go!
Hell no!*

*I ain't goin' to Vietnam
Cause the U.S. Army is the Ku Klux Klan.*

*Up tight! That's right!
I ain't gonna go!
Hell no!*

*I ain't goin' to Vietnam
I got business in Harlem, Watts³⁸ and Birmingham*

*Up tight! That's right!
I ain't gonna go!
Hell no!*

Den næste sang er et eksempel på sammenkædningen af den amerikanske borgerrettighedsbevægelse og protesterne mod Vietnamkrigen. Selve sangen er fra 1970.

'Matt Jones også kendt som Matthew Jones (17 September, 1936 – 30 marts 2011) var en afroamerikansk folkesanger, der var også medlem af Studenternes ikkevoldelig koordinationsudvalg (SNCC) og leder af Freedom Singers i 1960ernes borgerrettighedsbevægelse – Nashville studenterbevægelsen fra 1960. Jones var en fremtrædende deltager i borgerrettighedsbevægelse i Danville, Virginia, hvor han organiserede en anden vokal gruppe, Danville Freedom Voices i 1963 og i 1964 deltog han i SNCC's Mississippi Freedom Summer Project.

Matthew Jones stod over for ned Ku Klux Klan ved mange lejligheder og blev anholdt 29 gange i forbindelse med borgerrettighedsbevægelsen. Hans erfaringer gjorde ham til en "frihedssanger" i den mest bogstavelige betydning. Jones udgivet et album med hans protestsange med titlen 'Matt Jones Dengang Og Nu' på sit pladeselskab, Relevant Records. Under bevægelsen mod Vietnamkrigen indspillede han en singleplade, "Nej for helvede, jeg bliver!" med "Super Sam" på B-siden, og i årenes løb han også generøst brugt sin tid til at synge til mange menneskerettigheds- og fredarrangementer.

"Min grammofonplade hedder Matt Jones:. Dengang Og Nu Folk kan kontakte mig, og jeg vil være i stand til at sende den til dem Noget af min musik kan også findes i Peter Seeger og Rob Reiser bog Everybody Says Freedom, og i. de præmierede dokumentarfilm: Eyes On The Prize, BBC's Murder In Mississippi og en prisbelønnet studenter video:.

38 The Watts Riots (or Watts Rebellion)[1] was a race riot that took place in the Watts neighborhood of Los Angeles from August 11 to 17, 1965. The six-day unrest resulted in 34 deaths, 1,032 injuries, 3,438 arrests, and over \$40 million in property damage. WIKI

Road To Mississippi og i den seneste film: Freedom On My Mind Også to af mine sange kan findes på en ny [i 1994] CD, Frihed er en konstant kamp, sammen med nogle af de største sangere i 1960'erne såsom Bob Dylan, Phil Ochs, Judy Collins, Peter, Paul og Mary, Tom Paxton og, Freedom Singers". '

Nej for helvede, jeg bliver!

Stram op! Det er rigtigt!
Jeg bliver!
Nej, for helvede!

Jeg vil ikke til Vietnam
Jeg vil ikke brænder mine brødre
For at redde manden.

Jeg vil ikke til Vietnam
Vietcong er ligesom jeg
Stram op! Stram op! Stram op!

Lad os komme til sagen, Broder Brun
Fortæl hver kat bare hvad der sker
Jeg har fået nok af rædsler
Hvis han provokere mig, bliver jeg rå.

Jeg vil ikke til Vietnam
Denne sang om den frie verden er humbug

Jeg vil ikke til Vietnam
Fordi den amerikanske hær er Ku Klux Klan.

Jeg vil ikke til Vietnam
For jeg har gøremål i Harlem, Watts og Birmingham

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States, was assassinated on Friday, November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. Lee Harvey Oswald (1939 – November 24, 1963) was, according to five government investigations, the sniper who assassinated John F. Kennedy³⁹. *The Ballad of Lee Harvey Oswald* – Josh McRae Josh MacRae Transatlantic TRA 150 1966 republished on the Transatlantic Folk Box Set Sanctuary SMETD 137 2005.

The following song from 1965 by Tom Paxton is reused later in a slightly modernized

39 Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy
Appendix 13: Biography of Lee Harvey Oswald
– <http://www.archives.gov/research/jfk/warren-commission-report/appendix-13.html>

version during the Iraq war In November 1968 wins Republican Richard Nixon the Presidential elections in the United States with just over 43 percent of the popular votes and 55% of the electoral votes, Kathy's Letter.

Lyndon Johnson Told The Nation

*I got a letter from L. B. J.⁴⁰
It said this is your lucky day.
It's time to put your khaki trousers on.
Though it may seem very queer
We've got no jobs to give you here
So we are sending you to Vietnam*

*Lyndon Johnson told the nation,
"Have no fear of escalation.
I am trying everyone to please.
Though it isn't really war,
We're sending fifty thousand more,
To help save Vietnam from Vietnamese."*

*I jumped off the old troop ship,
And sank in mud up to my hips.
I cursed until the captain called me down.
Never mind how hard it's raining,
Think of all the ground we're gaining,
Just don't take one step outside of town.*

*Every night the local gentry,
Sneak out past the sleeping sentry.
They go to join the old VC.
In their nightly little dramas,
They put on their black pajamas,
And come lobbing mortar shells at me.*

*We go round in helicopters,
Like a bunch of big grasshoppers,
Searching for the Viet Cong in vain.
They left a note that they had gone.
They had to get down to Saigon,
Their government positions to maintain.*

*Well here I sit in this rice paddy,
Wondering about Big Daddy,
And I know that Lyndon loves me so.
Yet how sadly I remember,
Way back yonder in November,
When he said I'd never have to go.*

40 Amerikansk præsident 1963–1969.

Alternative verses unknown author:

Alternative vers, ukendt ophav:

*I got a letter from L. B. J.
It said this is your lucky day.
Time to put your khaki trousers on.
We've got a job for you to do:
Dean Rusk has caught the Asian flu,
And we are sending you to Viet Nam.*

*We landed in some swampy hole,
We went out on a night patrol.
Just who was who was very hard to tell.
With Martha Raye and thirteen mayors,
Half of Congress and six ball players,
And Ronald Reagan yelling, "Give 'em hell!"*

Den følgende sang fra 1965 af Tom Paxton genbruges senere i en lettere moderniseret udgave under Irakkrigen. I november 1968 vinder republikaneren Richard Nixon præsidentvalget i USA med lidt over 43 procent af stemmerne og med 55 % af valgmændene, *Kathy's Letter*.

Lyndon Johnson fortalte nationen

Jeg fik et brev fra L. B. J.
Det sagde, dette er din heldige dag.
Det er tid til at ta' dine khaki bukser på.
Selvom det kan synes meget underligt,
Har vi intet job at give dig her,
Så sender vi dig til Vietnam.

Lyndon Johnson fortalte nationen,
”Hav ingen frygt for eskalering.
Jeg forsøger, at behage alle.
Selv om det ikke er rigtig krig,
Sender vi 50 tusind mere.
At hjælpe med at redde Vietnam fra vietnameserne”.

Jeg sprang ud af det gamle troppetransportskib
Og sank i mudder op til mine hofter.
Jeg bandede, indtil kaptajnen dyssede mig ned.
Pyt med, hvor meget det regner,
Tænk på al den jord, vi vinder,
Tag bare ikke et skridt uden for byen.

Hver aften, de lokale herrer,
Sniger sig ud forbi den sovende skildvagt.
Går for at slutte sig til gode gamle VC.
I deres små natlige dramaer,
Tager de deres sorte pyjamas på,
Og smider mortargranater mod mig.

Vi tager rundt i helikoptere
Som en flok store græshopper,
Søger forgæves efter Viet Cong.
De efterlod en note, de var gået.
De skulle ned til Saigon,
For at varetage deres regeringsposter.

Nå, her sidder jeg i denne rismark,
Forundret over den store karl,
Og jeg ved, at Lyndon elsker mig således.
Men, hvor jeg desværre husker,
Helt tilbage, dengang i november,
Da han sagde, at jeg aldrig skulle gå.

Also Australia participated with conscripted soldiers in the Vietnam War 1962–1973, I Was Only 19. The military cooperation between The Australia, New Zealand and the United States during the Vietnam War took place within the framework of The Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty (ANZUS or ANZUS Treaty), which was established in 1951. Approximately 60,000 Australians served in the war; 521 were killed and more than 3,000 were wounded. And the band played Waltzing Matilda is about Australia during World War I, but it was written in 1972.

LBJ's War Wasn't Just in Vietnam

*In the 1960's Australia got hit with purple rain⁴¹
Australians were told to say "All the way with LBJ"
LBJ invited himself to this southern land
He caused our government to send our troops to Vietnam.*

*I was just a little boy – when a letter came in the mail
My dad said his conscription meant – the war could never fail
LBJ would care for him – and for this southern land
So he sailed from Sydney harbour to fight the battle of Long Tan...*

*In the main street of Sydney town the crowd protested loud
LBJ divided a land so young, so strong and proud
For Aussies were divided –for the first time in this land
Can you see LBJ's war wasn't just in Vietnam?*

*This summer of love was anything but – in the place they call down under
Our innocence and families LBJ did plunder
Every year on remembrance day I salute and shed a tear
For the orphans who cry out «No war», the president will hear.*

Us orphans who cry out «No war», –we know– the president will hear

Også Australien deltog med værnepligtige soldater i Vietnamkrigen, I Was Only 19. 1962–1973. Ca. 60.000 australiere tjente i krigen; 521 blev dræbt og mere end 3.000 blev såret. Det militære samarbejde mellem Australien, New Zealand og USA under Vietnamkrigen foregik inden for rammerne af ANZUS–pagten, den gensidige forsvarspagt mellem Australien, New Zealand og USA også kaldet Stillehavspagten eller ANZUS traktaten, som var etableret i 1951. *And the band played Waltzing Matilda* handler om Australien under Første Verdenskrig, men det blev skrevet i 1972..

41 The Purple Rain Protest, Purple Rain Revolt or Purple Rain Riot was an anti-apartheid protest held in Cape Town on 2 September 1989, four days before South Africa's racially segregated parliament held its elections.

Du ved, LBJs krig var ikke kun i Vietnam?

I 1960'erne Australien blev ramt af protester
Australierne blev bedt om at sige "følg med LBJ"
LBJ inviterede sig selv til dette sydlige land
Han fik vores regering til at sende vores tropper til Vietnam.

Jeg var bare en lille dreng – da et brev med posten kom
Min far sagde hans værnepligt betød – at krig var uundgåelig
LBJ ville passe på ham – og på dette sydlige land
Så han sejlede fra Sydneys havn for at kæmpe i slaget ved Long Tan ...

I Sydneys hovedgade protesterede mængden højlydt
LBJ splittede et land så ungt, så stærkt og stolt
For australierne blev splittet – for første gang i dette land
Du ved, LBJs krig var ikke kun i Vietnam?

Denne kærlighdens sommer var alt andet end – i det sted, de kalder
nedenunder
LBJ plyndrede vores uskyld og familier
Hvert år på mindedagen hilser jeg og fælder en tåre
På de forældreløse, der råber »Ingen krig«, – ved vi – præsidenten vil høre

Os forældreløse, der råber »Ingen krig«, – ved vi – præsidenten vil høre

Because of the direct and structural violence, with consequent lack of civil rights many African Americans were puzzled, why exactly they should participate in the Vietnam War.

Vietnam

*Vietnam, Vietnam, Everybody cryin' about Vietnam
Vietnam, Vietnam, everybody cryin' about Vietnam
The law all the days killing me down in Mississippi,
Nobody seems to give a damn*

*Oh God if you can hear my prayer now,
Please help my brothers over in Vietnam
Oh God if you can hear my prayer now,
Please help my brothers over in Vietnam
The poor boys fightin', killin' and hidin' all in holes,
Maybe killin' their own brother, they do not know*

Mister President you always cry about peace,

*But you must clean up your house before you leave
Oh how you cry about peace,
But you must clean up your house before you leave
How can you tell the world how we need peace,
And you still mistreat and killin' poor me.*

På grund af den direkte og strukturelle vold med deraf følgende manglende borgerrettigheder undrede mange afroamerikanere sig over, hvorfor netop de skulle deltage i Vietnamkrigen.

Vietnam, Vietnam, alle hyler om Vietnam
Vietnam, Vietnam, alle hyler om Vietnam
Loven dræber mig hele tiden nede i Mississippi,
Alle er ligeglade.

Åh Gud, hvis du kan høre min bøn nu
Hjælp venligst mine brødre ovre i Vietnam
Åh Gud, hvis du kan høre min bøn nu
Hjælp venligst mine brødre ovre i Vietnam
De stakkels drenge kæmper, dræber og gemmer sig alle i huller,
Måske dræber deres egen bror, de ikke kender.

Hr. præsident, du hyler altid om fred,
men du skal rydde op i dit hus, inden du forlader det
Åh, hvor du hyler om fred,
Men du skal rydde op i dit hus, inden du forlader det
Hvordan kan du fortælle verden, at vi har brug for fred,
Når du stadig mishandler og dræber stakkels lille mig–

In the next song there are small text variations, depending on who is singing it. The text is by Ewan MacColl published in Sing Magazine in 1954 and the song was recorded by. Ewan MacColl, Judy Collins, Hamish Imlach and by Pete Seeger. The latter on The Rainbow Quest Smithsonian Folkways Recordings FA-2454 to the tune of Will Ye Go Lassie Go? The ballad emerges probably first with Margaret McKeown with Leon Rosselson on the British LP Songs Against the Bomb. Topic 12001 1959.

The Dove

Tune: The cuckoo.

*The dove she is a pretty bird, she sings as she flies
She brings us glad tidings and tells us no lies
She drinks the spring waters to make her voice clear
When her nest she is building and summer is near*

*Come all you young fellows take warning by me
Don't go for a soldier, don't join no army
For the dove she will leave you, the raven will come
And death will come marching at the beat of a drum*

*Come all you pretty fair maids, come walk in the sun
And don't let your young man ever carry a gun
For the gun, it will scare her, and she'll fly away
And then there'll be weeping by night and by day.*

*The dove she is a pretty bird, she sings as she flies
She brings us glad tidings and tells us no lies
She drinks the spring waters to make her voice clear
When her nest she is building and summer is near*

Alternative first verse

*Well the dove she's a pretty bird, and she sings as she flies
She brings us glad tidings and she tells us no lies
Well she flies in the mountains and the valley so low
And if you live peaceful then she never will go*

I den næste sang er der små tekstvariationer, alt efter, hvem det er der synger den. Teksten er af Ewan MacColl publiceret i Sing Magazine 1954 og sangen er bl.a. indspillet af Ewan MacColl, Judy Collins, Hamish Imlach og af Pete Seeger. Sidstnævnte på The Rainbow Quest Smithsonian Folkways Recordings FA-2454 til melodien af Will Ye Go Lassie Go? Balladen dukker vistnok først op med Margaret McKeown with Leon Rosselson på den engelske LP Songs Against the Bomb. Topic 12001 1959.

Duen

Duen hun er en smuk fugl, hun synger når hun flyver
Hun bringer os glædelige tidender og fortæller os ingen løgne
Hun drikker kildevand for at gøre hendes stemme klar
Når hun er ved at bygge hendes rede og sommeren er nær.

Kom alle jer unge mænd, lyt til min advarsel
Bliv ikke soldat, gå ikke ind i nogen hær
For duen hun vil forlade dig, raven kommer
Og Døden kommer marcherende i takt til en tromme.

Kom alle jer kønne gode piger, kom gå i solen
Og lad ikke jeres unge mand nogensinde bære et våben
For våbnet, det vil skræmme hende, og hun vil flyve væk
Og så vil der være gråd ved nat og ved dag.

Duen hun er en smuk fugl, hun synger når hun flyver
Hun bringer os glædelige tidender og fortæller os ingen løgne
Hun drikker kildevand for at gøre hendes stemme klar
Når hun er ved at bygge hendes rede og sommeren er nær.

Alternativt første vers

Godt, duen hun er en smuk fugl, og hun synger når hun flyver
Hun bringer os glædelige tidender, og hun fortæller os ingen løgne
Når hun flyver i bjergene og dalene så lave
Og hvis du bor fredeligt så vil hun aldrig flyve bort

The Falcon

Tune: The cuckoo.

*Oh, the falcon was a pretty bird, wandered as she flew.
She danced around and pranced around wherever the warm winds blew.
And the falcon was a pretty bird. Her voice was always still,
But men with drums and men with guns they taught her how to kill.*

*Her eye was on the sparrow. Her mind was on the dove,
But no one cared and no one dared to speak to her of love.
Her eyes are always hooded. Her claws are sharp as steel.
We teach her not to see too much. We teach her not to feel.*

*Go build you a log cabin on a mountain so high,
And hear the feathered war-birds yell as she goes screaming by.
She'll tease you. She'll please you. She'll satisfy your needs,
But someday she might turn around and maul the hand that feeds.⁴²*

*Your hours might be numbered. Your end might come someday.
Go break her chain and free her brain and send her on her way.
And the falcon is a pretty bird, wonders as she flies.
She asks us easy questions. We tell her easy lies.*

⁴² A maul may refer to any number of large hammers, including: War hammer, a medieval weapon, particularly, but not exclusively, associated with longbowmen.

Falken

Åh, falcken var en køn fugl, vandrede hun fløj.
Hun dansede rundt og stejlede rundt, hvor de varme vinde blæste.
Og falcken var en køn fugl. Hendes stemme var altid stille,
Men mænd med trommer og mænd med våben, de lærte hende at dræbe.

Hendes øjne var på spurven. Hendes sind var på duen,
Men ingen bekymrer sig og ingen vovede at tale til hende af kærlighed.
Hendes øjne er altid hættekledte. Hendes kløer er skarpe som stål.
Vi underviser hende til ikke til at se alt for meget.
Vi underviser hende til ikke at føle.

Gå byg dig en bjælkehytte på et højt bjerg,
Og hør fjervildt krigs-fuglen råbe, når hun kommer skrigende forbi.
Hun vil drille dig. Hun vil behage dig. Hun vil opfylde dine behov,
Men en dag kunne hun vende rundt og nappe den hånd, der fodrer

Dine dage kan være udmålte. Din egen ende kan komme en dag.
Gå, bryd hendes kæde og befri hendes hjerne og send hende ad sted.
Og falcken er en smuk fugl, undrer sig når hun flyver.
Hun stiller os nemme spørgsmål. Vi fortæller hendes nemme løgne

According to Ian Campbell 'Harvey Andrews, who wrote this song and many others, first sang them at our club in Birmingham, The Jug o' Punch. He soon became a local celebrity, and is now becoming well known nationally through his concert performances and recordings. His songs are not much influenced by the folk tradition, but they present a very personal picture of life seen through the eyes of an urban Midlander.' Death come easy is written by Harvey Andrews and recorded by him on The Best Of British Folk Music Volume Two The New Songs XTRA 1044 1966. Also recorded by The Ian Campbell Folk Group on The Rights Of Man Elektra Records EKS 7309 1966.

Death Come Easy

*Death come easy, if you come before your time
Death come easy to a young man in his prime
They put a gun in my hand
Said, Fight for the freedom of your land
Death come easy to a young man in his prime*

*Life was easy, I could want for nothing more
Life was easy, then there came a call for war
I left my family, left my home
With the army I was forced to roam
Life was easy, then there came a call for war*

*Love was easy, with my lady I would stay
Love was easy, then the war took me away
Forget your love, war is right
So they taught me how to kill and fight
Love was easy, then the war took me away*

*Killing's easy, with a weapon in your hand
Killing's easy and they say that war is grand
With their music and their drums
They can't see the slaughter of their guns
Killing's easy and they say that war is grand*

Ifølge Ian Campbell 'Harvey Andrews, der skrev denne sang, og mange andre, sang dem først på vores klub i Birmingham, The Jug o' Punch. Han blev hurtigt en lokal berømt, og er nu ved at blive kendt på nationalt plan gennem hans koncerter og indspilninger. Hans sange er ikke meget påvirket af den folkelige tradition, men de giver et meget personligt billede af livet set gennem øjnene på et forstads englænder. Døden kommer let skrives af Harvey Andrews og indspillet af ham på Best Of British Folk Music Volume Two The New Songs XTRA 1044 1966. Også indspillet af The Ian Campbell Folk Group på The Rights Of Man / menneskets rettigheder Elektra Records EKS 7309 1966.

Døden kommer let

Døden kommer let, hvis du dør før din tid
Døden kommer let til en ung mand i sin bedste alder
De satte en pistol i min hånd
Sagde, Kæmp for frihed i dit land
Døden kommer let til en ung mand i sin bedste alder

Livet var let, jeg kunne ønske for intet mere
Livet var let, så kom der en opfordring til krig
Jeg forlod min familie, forlod mit hjem
Med hæren blev jeg tvunget at vandre
Livet var let, så kom der en opfordring til krig

Kærlighed var let, med min kvinde ville jeg bo
Kærlighed var let, da krigen tog mig væk
Glem din kærlighed, krig er ret
Så de lærte mig at dræbe og kæmpe
Kærlighed var let, da krigen tog mig væk

Drab er let, med et våben i hånden
Drab er let, og de siger, at krig er storslået
Med deres musik og deres trommer
De kan ikke se slagtning af deres våben
Drab er let, og de siger, at krig er storslået

And now, to the news:

Og nu, til nyhederne:

7 O'Clock News / Silent Night

7 O'Clock News / Silent Night is the twelfth and final track on Simon and Garfunkel's Parsley, Sage, Rosemary and Thyme, from 1966. The song consists of an overdubbing of two contrasting recordings: a simple arrangement of the Christmas song "Silent Night" and a simulated 19 news with actual events from 3 august 1966.

Silent night

Holy night

All is calm

All is bright

Round yon virgin mother and child

Holy infant so tender and mild

Sleep in heavenly peace,

sleep in heavenly peace.

Original German text:

Tysk originaltekst:

Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht,

Alles schläft; einsam wacht

Nur das traute hochheilige Paar.

Holder Knabe im lockigen Haar,

Schlaf in himmlischer Ruh!

Schlaf in himmlischer Ruh!

Translation from English:

Oversættelse fra engelsk:

Stille nat

Hellige aften

Alt er roligt

Alt er lyst

Rundt [om] hin jomfru, mor og barn

Hellige spædbarn så sød og mild

Sov i himmelsk fred,

sov i himmelsk fred.

Der er problemer med den anden tyske linje: Oversættelse: Alle sover, vågner ensom.

...This is the early evening edition of the news.

The recent fight in the House of Representatives was over the open housing section of the Civil Rights Bill.

Brought traditional enemies together but it left the defenders of the measure without the votes of their strongest supporters.

President Johnson originally proposed an outright ban covering discrimination

by everyone for every type of housing but it had no chance from the start and everyone in Congress knew it.

A compromise was painfully worked out in the House Judiciary Committee.

In Los Angeles today comedian Lenny Bruce died of what was believed to be an overdose of narcotics.

Bruce was 42 years old.

Dr. Martin Luther King says he does not intend to cancel plans for an open housing march Sunday into the Chicago suburb of Cicero.⁴³

Cook County Sheriff Richard Ogleby asked King to call off the march and the police in Cicero said they would ask the National Guard to be called out if it is held.

King, now in Atlanta, Georgia, plans to return to Chicago Tuesday.

In Chicago Richard Speck, accused murderer of nine student nurses, was brought before a grand jury today for indictment.

The nurses were found stabbed and strangled in their Chicago apartment.

In Washington the atmosphere was tense today as a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American activities continued its probe into anti-

Viet nam war protests.⁴⁴

43 The Chicago Freedom Movement, also known as the Chicago Open Housing Movement, was led by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. and Al Raby. The movement included a large rally, marches, and demands to the City of Chicago. These specific demands covered a wide range of areas, including housing, education, transportation and job access, income and employment, health, wealth generation, crime and the criminal justice system, community development and quality of life. The Chicago Freedom Movement was the most ambitious civil rights campaign in the North of the United States, and lasted from mid-1965 to early 1967. WIKI.

44 Denne arkivfortegnelse giver de vigtigste stikord og primærkilder til Det hvide hus holdning til Vietnamkrigen, herunder informationer om fredsbevægelserne og militærnægterne.

The Johnson Administration's response to anti-Vietnam war activities [microform] / project editor, Robert E. Lester.

microfilm reels—(Research collections in American politics)

"Microfilmed from the holdings of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, Austin, Texas."

Summary: Reproduces record groups containing internal memoranda, reports, and working papers circulated between the President and his advisers, and also correspondence between the administration and key individuals and groups outside the White House. Accompanied by a printed guide compiled by Joanna Claire Dubus. Contents: pt. 1. White House Aides' Files.— ISBN 1-55655-952-6

– http://www.lexisnexis.com/documents/academic/upa_cis/16501_LBJAdminAnti-VietnamActsPt1.pdf

The Johnson Administration's Response to Anti-Vietnam War Activities

Part 2: White House Central Files

Demonstrators were forcibly evicted from the hearings when they began chanting anti-war slogans.

Former Vice-President Richard Nixon says that unless there is a substantial increase in the present war effort in Viet nam, the U.S. should look forward to five more years of war.

In a speech before the Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in New York⁴⁵,

Nixon also said opposition to the war in this country is the greatest single weapon working against the U.S.

*That's the 7 o'clock edition of the news,
Goodnight.*

Silent night

Holy night

All is calm

All is bright

Round yon virgin mother and child

Holy infant so tender and mild

Sleep in heavenly peace,

sleep in heavenly peace.

19. Nyhederne / Glade jul, dejlige jul, er det tolvte og sidste spor på Simon og Garfunkels Parsley, Sage, Rosemary and Thyme, fra 1966. Sangen består af en overdubbing af to modsatrettede optagelser: et simpelt arrangement af julesangen "Glade jul, dejlige jul", og en simuleret 19. nyheder med faktiske begivenheder fra 3. august 1966.

19. Nyhederne / Glade jul, dejlige jul

... Dette er den tidlige aften udgave af nyhederne

Den seneste slagsmål i Repræsentanternes Hus var over det boligpolitiske afsnit i borgerrettighedslovforslaget.

Det bragte traditionelle fjender sammen, men efterlod forsvarerne af midlerne uden deres stærkeste støtters stemmer.

Præsident Johnson foreslog oprindeligt et direkte forbud, der dækker al diskrimination på boligområdet, men det havde fra starten ingen chancer og alle i kongressen vidste det.

– http://www.lexisnexis.com/documents/academic/upa_cis/101121_JohnsonAdminAnti-VietWarActPt2.pdf

Eksempelvis: 0288 ND 19/CO 312, March 4–7, 1966.

Major Topics: Media influence on public opinion; Communist propaganda.

Principal Correspondent: Lyndon Baines Johnson.

⁴⁵ Amerikansk interesseorganisation for forhenværende soldater grundlagt i 1914 ved en sammenlægning af the American Veterans of Foreign Service og the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, begge grundlagt i 1899.

Et kompromis blev plagsomt udarbejdet i kongressens retsudvalg.
I Los Angeles i dag døde komikeren Lenny Bruce af det der mentes,
at være en overdosis af narkotika.

Bruce var 42 år.

Dr. Martin Luther King siger, at han ikke har til hensigt at annullere planerne om en borgerrettighedsdemonstration søndag i Chicago-forstaden Cicero.

Cook County sheriffen, Richard Ogleby, bad King at aflyse marchen og politiet i Cicero sagde, at det ville udkommandere nationalgarden, hvis den afholdes.

King er nu i Atlanta, Georgia, har planer om at vende tilbage til Chicago tirsdag

I Chicago fik den mordsigtede Richard Speck, anklaget for drab på ni sygeplejestuderende, læst anklageskriftet, stillet for et nævningeting.

Sygeplejerskerne blev fundet stukket ned og kvalt i deres Chicago lejlighed.

I Washington var stemningen anspændt i dag, da et særligt underudvalg under Kongresudvalget om ikke-amerikanske aktiviteter fortsatte sine undersøgelser af Vietnam anti-krigsprotesterne.

Demonstranterne blev med magt fordrevet fra høringerne, da de begyndte at messe anti-krigs slogans.

Tidligere vicepræsident Richard Nixon siger, at medmindre der sker en væsentlig øgning af den nuværende krigsindsats i Vietnam, vil USA se frem til fem år mere med krig.

I en tale, til konventet af Veteraner fra krige i udlandet i New York, sagde Nixon også, at modstand mod krigen i dette land er det største enkelte våben som arbejder mod USA.

Det var 19. udgaven af nyhederne,
Godnat.

The next song from 1972, is a monologue by the American writer, songwriter, musician and cartoonist Shel Silverstein (1930–1999).

Peace Proposal

*Said General Clay to General Gore
"Really must we fight this sill war
To kill and die is such a bore"
"I quite agree," said General Gore*

*Said General Gore to General Clay,
"We could go to the beach today
And have some ice cream on the way".
"A grand idea", said General Clay*

*Said General Clay to General Gore,
"We'll build sand castles on the shore".
Said General Gore, "We'll splash and play".
"Let's leave right now", said General Clay*

*Said General Gore to General Clay,
"But what if the sea is closed today
And what if the sand's been blown away?"
"A dreadful thought", said General Clay.*

*Said General Gore to General Clay,
I've always feared the ocean's spray.
And we may drown." "It's true we may.
It chills my blood", said General Clay.*

*Said General Clay to General Gore,
"My bathing suit is slightly tore.
We better go on with our war."
"I quite agree", said General Gore*

*Then General Clay charged General Gore
As bullets flew and cannons roared.
And now, alas, there is no more
Of General Clay or General Gore.*

Den næste sang fra 1972 er en monolog af den amerikanske forfatter, sangskriver, musiker og tegneserietegner Shel Silverstein (1930–1999).

Så angreb General Ler General Slagter
Mens kugler fløj og kanoner brølede.
Og nu, ak, er der ikke mere
Af General Ler eller General Slagter.

We Hate To See Them Go

*Last night I had a lovely dream.
I saw a big parade with ticker tape galore,
And men were marching there
The like I'd never seen before.*

*Oh the bankers and the diplomats are going in the army.
Oh happy day! I'd give my pay to see them on parade,
Their paunches at attention and their striped pants at ease.*

*They've gotten patriotic and they're going overseas.
We'll have to do the best we can and bravely carry on,
So we'll just keep the laddies here to manage while they're gone.*

*Oh, oh, we hate to see them go,
The gentlemen of distinction in the army.*

*The bankers and the diplomats are going in the army,
It seemed too bad to keep them from the wars they love to plan.
We're all of us contented that they'll fight a dandy war,
They don't need propaganda, they know what they're fighting for.
They'll march away with dignity and in the best of form,
And we'll just keep the laddies here to keep the lassies warm.*

*The bankers and the diplomats are going in the army,
We're going to make things easy cause it's all so new and strange;
We'll give them silver shovels when they have to dig a hole,
And they can sing in harmony when answering the roll,
They'll eat their old K-rations from a hand-embroidered box,
And when they die, we'll bring them home, and bury them in Fort Knox⁴⁶.*

46 Fort Knox i Kentucky er et opbevaringssted for USAs guldreserver.

Vi hader at se dem drage af sted

I aftes havde jeg en dejlig drøm.
Jeg så en stor parade med konfetti i massevis,
Og mænd marcherede der,
Det har jeg aldrig set før.

De bankfolk og diplomater går i hæren,
Åh, lykkelige dag! Jeg ville give min løn til at se dem på parade,
Med flade maver, og godt tilpasse i deres stribede bukser.
De er blevet patriotiske og de kommer til udlandet.
Vi bliver nødt til at gøre det bedste, vi formår og fortsætte modigt.
Så vi beholder her her som bestyrere, mens de er væk.

De bankfolk og diplomater går i hæren,
Det syntes bare for dårligt, at holde dem fra de krige, de elsker at
planlægge.
Vi er alle godt tilfredse med, at de vil kæmpe en vaks krig,
De behøver ikke propaganda, de ved, hvad de kæmper for.
De vil marchere bort med værdighed og i den bedste form,
Og vi vil bare beholde unge mænd her for at holde pigerne varme.

Åh, åh, vi hader at se dem gå,
De betydningsfulde herrer i hæren

De bankfolk og diplomater går i hæren,
Vi kommer til at gøre tingene enkelt, fordi det er så nyt og mærkeligt;
Vi vil give dem sølv skovle, når de nødt til at grave et hul,
Og de kan synge i harmoni, når de besvarer navneopråbet,
De spiser deres gamle madrationer fra en håndbroderet boks,
Og når de dør, bringer vi dem hjem og begraver dem i Fort Knox

We Didn't Know

*We didn't know said the Burgmeister,
About the camps on the edge of town.
It was Hitler and his crew,
That tore the German nation down.
We saw the cattle cars it's true,
And maybe they carried a Jew or two.
They woke us up as they rattled through,
But what did you expect me to do?*

*We didn't know at all,
We didn't see a thing.
You can't hold us to blame,
What could we do?
It was a terrible shame,
But we can't bear the blame.
Oh no, not us, we didn't know.*

*We didn't know said the congregation,
Singing a hymn in a church of white.
The Press was full of lies about us,
Preacher told us we were right.
The outside agitators came.
They burned some churches and put the blame,
On decent southern people's names,
To set our colored people aflame.
And maybe some of our boys got hot,
And a couple of niggers and reds got shot,
They should have stayed where they belong,
And preacher would've told us if we'd done wrong.*

*We didn't know said the puzzled voter,
Watching the President on TV.
I guess we've got to drop those bombs,
If we're gonna keep South Asia free.
The President's such a peaceful man,
I guess he's got some kind of plan.
They say we're torturing prisoners of war,
But I don't believe that stuff no more.
Torturing prisoners is a communist game,
And You can bet they're doing the same.
I wish this war was over and through,
But what do you expect me to do?*

Vi viste ikke

Vi vidste ikke, sagde borgmesteren,
Om lejrene i udkanten af byen.
Det var Hitler og hans folk,
Der rev den tyske nation ned.
Vi så kreaturvognene. Det er sandt,
Og måske de var der en jøde eller to.
De vækkede os op når de raslede igennem,
Men hvad forventede du jeg skulle gøre?

Vi vidste overhovedet ikke noget
Vi kunne ikke se noget.
Du kan ikke holde os skylden,
Hvad kan vi gøre?
Det var en frygtelig skam,
Men vi kan ikke bære skylden.
Åh nej, ikke os, vi viste ikke

Vi vidste ikke, sagde menigheden,
Som sang en salme i en kirke af hvide.
Pressen var fuld af løgne om os,
Præsten fortalte os, at vi havde ret.
De fremmede agitatorer kom.
De brændte nogle kirker og lægger skylden,
På anstændige sydlige folks navne,
At sætte vores farvede mennesker i brand.
Og måske blev nogle af vores drenge vilde i varmen,
Og et par niggere og røde blev skudt,
De burde have opholdt sig, hvor de hører hjemme,
Og præsten ville have fortalt os, om vi havde gjort noget forkert.

Vi vidste ikke, sagde vælgeren forundret,
Som ser præsidenten på TV.
Jeg tror vi er nødt til at kaste de bomber,
Hvis vi skal holde Sydasien frit.
Præsidenten er sådan en fredelig mand,
Jeg tror, at han har fået en eller anden form for plan.
De siger, vi torturerer krigsfanger,
Men jeg tror ikke, på det mere.
Torturere fanger er et kommunistisk spil,
Og du kan satse på de gør det samme.
Jeg ønsker denne krig var forbi og ovre,
Men hvad forventer du jeg skal gøre?

In the next song by Phil Ochs, 1965, the theme is the U.S. military history, from a soldier's point of view.

I Ain't Marching Anymore

***Oh I marched to the battle of New Orleans
At the end of the early British war⁴⁷
The young land started growing
The young blood started flowing
But I ain't marchin' anymore***

***For I've killed my share of Indians
In a thousand different fights
I was there at the Little Big Horn
I heard many men lying
I saw many more dying
But I ain't marchin' anymore***

***It's always the old to lead us to the war
It's always the young to fall
Now look at all we've won with the sabre and the gun
Tell me is it worth it all***

***For I stole California from the Mexican land
Fought in the bloody Civil War
Yes I even killed my brother
And so many others
And I ain't marchin' anymore***

***For I marched to the battles of the German trench
In a war that was bound to end all wars
Oh I must have killed a million men
And now they want me back again
But I ain't marchin' anymore***

***For I flew the final mission in the Japanese sky
Set off the mighty mushroom roar***

47 Slaget ved New Orleans blev udkæmpet den 8. januar 1815 og var det sidste store slag i den britisk-amerikanske krig (1812). Amerikanske styrker under generalmajor Andrew Jackson, besejrede en invaderende britisk hær, som ville besætte New Orleans og det enorme område, som USA havde fået kontrol over ved Louisiana-købet. WIKI. Hør også Johnny Horton: The Battle New Orleans
A narrative of the campaigns of the British army at Washington and New Orleans, under Generals Ross, Pakenham, and Lambert, in the years 1814 and 1815; with some account of the countries visited . / George Robert Gleig. – London : J. Murray, 1821.
– <http://archive.org/details/narrativeofcampa00gleiuoft>

*When I saw the cities burning
I knew that I was learning
That I ain't marchin' anymore*

*Now the labor leader's screamin' when they close the missile plants,
United Fruit screams at the Cuban shore,⁴⁸
Call it "Peace" or call it "Treason,"
Call it "Love" or call it "Reason,"
But I ain't marchin' any more.*

I den næste vise af Phil Ochs fra 1965 er temaet USAs militære historie set fra en soldats synsvinkel.

Jeg marcherer ikke mere

Åh, jeg marcherede til slaget ved New Orleans
Ved afslutningen af den tidlige britiske krig
Det unge land begyndte at vokse
Det unge blod begyndte at flyde
Men jeg marcherer ikke mere.

For jeg har dræbt min andel af indianerne
I tusind forskellige kampe
Jeg var der på Little Big Horn
Jeg hørte mange mænd ligge
Jeg så mange flere dø
Men jeg marcherer ikke mere.

Det er altid de gamle, der fører os til krigen
Det er altid de unge, der falder
Nu, se på alt, hvad vi har vundet med sablen og pistolen
Sig mig, er det det hele værd.

For jeg stjal Californien fra det mexicanske land

48 The United Fruit Company was an American corporation that traded in tropical fruit (primarily bananas) grown on Central and South American plantations and sold in the United States and Europe. The company was formed in 1899.

Company holdings in Cuba, which included sugar mills in the Oriente region of the island, were expropriated by the 1959 revolutionary government led by Fidel Castro. By April 1960 Castro was accusing the company of aiding Cuban exiles and supporters of former leader Fulgencio Batista in initiating a seaborne invasion of Cuba directed from the United States.[citation needed] Castro warned the U.S. that "Cuba is not another Guatemala" in one of many combative diplomatic exchanges before the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961. WIKI.

Good dictator, bad dictator: United Fruit Company and Economic Nationalism in Central America in the Twentieth Century. / : Marcelo Bucheli, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, College of Business 2006. – http://www.business.illinois.edu/Working_Papers/papers/06-0115.pdf

Kæmpede i den blodige borgerkrig
Ja, jeg endda dræbte min bror
Og så mange andre
Men jeg marcherer ikke mere.

For jeg marcherede til kampene om de tyske skyttegrave
I en krig, der skulle ende alle krige
Åh jeg må have dræbt en million mand
Og nu vil de have mig tilbage igen
Men jeg marcherer ikke mere.

For jeg fløj den sidste mission i det japanske luftrum
Satte gang i den mægtige paddehats brøl
Da jeg så de brændende byer,
Viste jeg, at jeg lærte
At jeg marcherer ikke mere.

Nu, arbejdernes ledere skriger, når de lukker missilfabrikkerne
United Fruit skriger på den cubanske kyst,
Kald det "fred" eller kald det "forræderi"
Kald det "kærlighed" eller kald det "årsag"
Men jeg marcherer ikke mere.

"Universal Soldier" is a song written and recorded by Canadian singer–songwriter Buffy Sainte–Marie. The song was originally released on Sainte–Marie's debut album *It's My Way!* in 1964. "Universal Soldier" was not a popular hit at the time of its release, but it did garner attention within the contemporary folk music community. Sainte–Marie said of the song: "I wrote 'Universal Soldier' in the basement of The Purple Onion coffee house in Toronto in the early sixties. It's about individual responsibility for war and how the old feudal thinking kills us all." WIKI.

Universal soldier

*He's five feet two and he's six feet four
He fights with missiles and with spears
He's all of thirty–one and he's only seventeen
He's been a soldier for a thousand years*

*He's a catholic, a Hindu, an Atheist, a Jane
A Buddhist and a Baptist and Jew
And he knows he shouldn't kill and he knows he always will kill
You'll for me my friend and me for you*

*And he's fighting for Canada, he's fighting for France
He's fighting for the USA*

*And he's fighting for the Russians and he's fighting for Japan
And he thinks we'll put an end to war this way*

*And he's fighting for democracy he's fighting for the reds
He says it's for the peace of all
He's the one who must decide who's to live and who's to die
And he never sees the writing on the wall*

*But without him how would Hitler have condemned him at Le Val
Without him Caesar would have stood alone
He's the one who gives his body as the weapon of the war
And without him all this killing can't go on*

*He's the universal soldier and he really is to blame
But his orders come from far away no more
They come from him and you and me and brothers can't you see
This is not the way we put an end to war?*

"Universal Soldier" er en sang skrevet og indspillet af canadiske singer-songwriter Buffy Sainte-Marie. Sangen blev oprindeligt udgivet på Sainte-Marie debutalbum *It's My Way!* i 1964. "Universal Soldier" blev ikke en populær hit ved dens udgivelse, men skabte opmærksomhed i moderne folkemusik kredse. Sainte-Marie sagde om sangen: "Jeg skrev" Universal Soldier "i kælderen i The Purple Onion kaffehuset i Toronto i begyndelsen af tresserne Det handler om den enkeltes ansvar for krig, og hvordan den gamle feudale tænkning dræber os alle.". WIKI.

Den ukendte soldat

Hans øjne er blå–eller brune – eller grå
han slås det bedste han formår.
Han er tredive godt og vel – han er bare 17 år
men har været soldat i tusind år

Han kan være en katolik, en hindu, en baptist,
en jøde, en buddhist, en ateist,
og når andre siger, han skal,
dræbes folk i hobetal.

Han slås og dræber– og bliver dræbt til sidst.
og slås for Canada, han slås for Pakistan, for Rusland og for USA.
Han kæmper alle vegne for det land han fødtes i
og tror hver gang, det bliver den sidste krig

Og han slås for kommunisme og for demokrati
Han tror, at krigen vil bringe fred
Der man gir ham ordre til gør han – skønt han ikke vil,
og han slås på trods af det, han tror og ved.

Uden ham havde Hitler aldrig fået så stor en magt,
uden ham var der ingen Djengis Khan.
Han er den, der bruger sit liv som et våben i en krig,
uden ham var krig en tom og dødsdømt plan.

Han er navnløs, kun et nummer
kun den ukendte soldat,
der modtager ordrer som en automat.

Og han er dig og mig og mig,
ja dig og mig,
og først når vi sir nej
er den sidste krig, den sidste krig forbi.

According to the Vietnam War Song Project,

Born Jacqueline Steiner (1924), an American folk singer and social activist, she played an active part in the 1950s and 1960s folk scene, collaborating with Pete Seeger on the 1954 album "Hootenanny Tonight!" (under her married name Jackie Berman). In 1966 she released the anti-Vietnam War album "No More War" (Cutty Wren Records CWR 101). The title track, "No More War" was centred around a speech given by Pope Paul VI to the United Nations General Assembly on 4 October 1965, captured on several LPs, including "Mission to America, October 4, 1965". The Pope diplomatically did not mention any specific conflict, but sent out a general message of peace: "the blood of millions of men...useless massacres and fearful ruins have sealed the pact united you with a vow which must change the future of the world: Never again war, war never again! Peace. This criticism was in contrast to some American Church leaders who backed President Johnson in Vietnam – most notable Cardinal Francis Spellman (as dealt with in the "Dean Rusk Song" by Bill Frederick on the 1967 album "Hey, Hey...LBJ!" and in the unrecorded Tom Paxton song "The Cardinal" published in *Broadside* # 80, May 1967). *Broadside* published the lyrics to "No More War" in # 75 in October 1966, accompanied by a lengthy explanation of the song – it was written the day after the Pope's speech. Barbara Dane and Irwin Silber aired an early demo recording on 6 October 1965, two days after the speech, on the WBAI radio station. The lyrics also re-phrased another section of the Pope's speech: "We can't be brothers 'till the weapons fall from our hands".

No more War

*No more war, war never again
When Pope Paul came across the sea
He came with his message for you and me...
United Nations, best hope of mankind
What you build must never fall
It must be big enough for all*

*You great powers put away your pride
Each new nation at its birth
Must share the riches of this earth
We can't be brothers 'till the weapons fall from our hands
Let man be man's best friend
Let the world worst nightmare end*

Ifølge Vietnamkrigens sang projektet,

Født Jacqueline Steiner (1924) , en amerikansk folkemusik sanger og social aktivist , hun spillede en aktiv rolle i 1950erne og 1960erne folkemusik scene, samarbejdede med Pete Seeger på 1954 albummet "Hootenanny Tonight!" (under hendes giftenavn Jackie Berman) . I 1966 udgav hun den anti- Vietnamkrigen albummet " No More War" (Cutty Wren Records CWR 101). Titelnummeret, "Aldrig mere krig" var centreret omkring en tale, som pave Paul VI holdt til FNs Generalforsamling den 4. oktober 1965 udgivet på flere lp'er, bl.a. "Mission til Amerika, 4 oktober 1965 ." Paven nævnte diplomatisk ikke nogen specifik konflikt, men sendte et generel budskab om fred: "millioner af mænds blod ... unødvendige massakrer og frygtsomme ruiner har beseglet pagten forenet dig med et løfte, som skal ændre fremtiden for verden: Aldrig mere, krig aldrig igen. Fred. Denne kritik var i modsætning til nogle amerikanske kirkeledere, der bakkes præsident Johnson i Vietnam – mest bemærkelsesværdigt kardinal Francis Spellman (som behandles i "Dean Rusk Song" af Bill Frederick på 1967 albummet "Hey, Hey ... LBJ!", og i den ikke indspillede Tom Paxton sang "Kardinalen" udgivet i Broadside nr. 80, maj 1967). Broadside offentliggjorde teksten til "Aldrig mere Krig" i nr. 75 i oktober 1966, ledsaget af en lang forklaring om sangen – det var skrevet dagen efter pavens tale. Barbara Dane og Irwin Silber udsendte en tidlig demo optagelse den 6. oktober 1965 to dage efter talen, på WBAI radiostationen. Teksten omformulerede også en anden del af pavens tale: "Vi kan ikke være brødre, før våbnene falder fra vores hænder."

Aldrig mere krig

Aldrig mere krig, aldrig krig igen
Da Pave Paul rejste over havet
Kom han med sit budskab til dig og mig ...
FN, bedste håb for menneskeheden
Hvad du bygger må aldrig falde
Det skal være stort nok til alle

I store magter lægge væk jeres stolthed
Hver ny nation ved sin fødsel
Skal dele denne jords rigdom
Vi kan ikke være brødre, før våbnene falder fra vores hænder
Lad mennesket være menneskets bedste ven
Lad verden værste mareridt ende

War

War

What is it good for

Absolutely nothing

War

What is it good for

Absolutely nothing

War is something that I despise

For it means destruction of innocent lives

For it means tears in thousands of mothers' eyes

When their sons go out to fight to give their lives

War

What is it good for

Absolutely nothing

Say it again

War

What is it good for

Absolutely nothing

War

It's nothing but a heartbreaker

War

Friend only to the undertaker

War is the enemy of all mankind

The thought of war blows my mind

Handed down from generation to generation

Induction destruction

Who wants to die

War

What is it good for

Absolutely nothing

Say it again

War

What is it good for

Absolutely nothing

War has shattered many young men's dreams

Made them disabled bitter and mean

*Life is too precious to be fighting wars
each day*

War can't give life it can only take it away

War
It's nothing but a heartbreaker
War
Friend only to the undertaker
Peace love and understanding
There must be some place for these things today
They say we must fight to keep our freedom
But Lord there's gotta be a better way
That's better than
War

War
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing
Say it again
War
What is it good for
Absolutely nothing

Krig
Hvad skal det nytte?
Absolut intet.
Krig
Hvad skal det nytte?
Absolut intet
Krig er noget, som jeg foragter
For det betyder ødelæggelse af uskyldige liv
For det betyder tårer i tusindvis af mødres øjne
Når deres sønner drager i kamp for at give deres liv

Krig
Hvad skal det nytte?
Absolut intet.
Sig det igen
Krig
Hvad skal det nytte?
Absolut intet

The Vietnam War was extended up through the 1960s and the escalation policy was disastrous for the soldiers in the mess at the front, which they did not really know where was, Roll Call and Waist Down In The Big Muddy.

Roll Call

*To Annabel in Memphis
It was just another day
But her sweetheart and his buddies
Died ten thousand miles away*

*A Captain sadly walked the muddy bloody battlefield.
The smoke had cleared away and it was terrible and still.
In his pocket was a roster of the falling fighting men.
And the Captain had his orders, so the roll call begin.*

*Atkins Baker, Carter, Calahan, Clement, Jones, Johnson, Moran, McCoy,
Perkins, Rivers and Revere, Shepherd, Thomas, Wilson. Why can any of you
hear?*

The roll call was completed but no sign of life was there. Not one man had answered not one accounted for. He turned around and he walked away and looked up to the sky. When he heard his own voice echo and the answer from on high.

<i>Atkins</i>	<i>(Here)</i>
<i>(Here)</i>	<i>McCoy</i>
<i>Baker</i>	<i>(Here)</i>
<i>(Here)</i>	
<i>Carter</i>	<i>Perkins</i>
<i>(Here)</i>	<i>(Here)</i>
	<i>Rivers</i>
<i>Calahan</i>	<i>(Here)</i>
<i>(Here)</i>	<i>And Revere</i>
<i>Clement</i>	<i>(Here)</i>
<i>(Here)</i>	
<i>Jones</i>	<i>Stepherd</i>
<i>(Here)</i>	<i>(Here)</i>
	<i>Thomas</i>
<i>Johnson</i>	<i>(Here)</i>
<i>(Here)</i>	<i>Wilson</i>
<i>Moran</i>	<i>(Yes sir, we're all here)</i>

We are present, sir and all accounted for.

Waist Deep In The Big Muddy

*It was back in 1941.⁴⁹
I was a member of a good platoon.
We were on maneuvers in Louisiana one night
By the light of the moon.
The Captain told us to ford a river.
That's how it all begun.
We were knee deep in the Big Muddy,
And the big fool said to push on.*

*The Sergeant said, "Sir, are you sure
This is the best way back to the base?"
"Sergeant, go on, I've forded this river
About a mile above this place.
It'll be a little soggy, but just keep sloggin'.
We'll soon be on dry ground."
We were waist deep in the Big Muddy,
And the big fool said to push on.*

*The Sergeant said, "Sir, with all this equipment,
No man will be able to swim."
"Sergeant, don't be a Nervous Nelly,"*

*The Captain said to him.
"All we need is a little determination.
Men, follow me. I'll lead on."
We were neck deep in the Big Muddy,
And the big fool said to push on.*

*All at once, the moon clouded over,
We heard a gurgling cry.
A few seconds later, the Captain's helmet
Was all that floated by.
The Sergeant said, "Turn around men!
I'm in charge from now on."
And we just made it out of the Big Muddy
With the Captain dead and gone.*

49 Pete Seeger kommenterer den private censur af Waist Deep in the Big Muddy på, Sings Anti-War Songs From Ford Hall, Boston, 1967 udgivet på dobbelt Lp'en, Pete Seeger Sings and Answers Questions, (Broadside Records # 502). "On November 12, 1967, Pete Seeger was the speaker at Ford Hall Forum, Boston Mass... Track number B1: "Anti-Vietnam Songs / Waist Deep in the Big Muddy / Arts in a Changing Society / Violence and Protest".

Seeger, Pete: How Waist Deep in the Big Muddy Finally Got on Network Television in 1968. GIVE PEACE A CHANCE, An 1983 Exhibit at the Peace Museum in Chicago.

*We stripped and dived and found his body
Stuck in the old quicksand.
I guess he didn't know that the water was deeper
Than the place he'd once before been.
Another stream had joined the Big Muddy
'Bout a half mile from where we'd gone.
We were lucky to escape from the Big Muddy
When the big fool said to push on.*

*Well, I'm not going to point any moral;
I'll leave that for yourself
Maybe you're still walking, you're still talking
You'd like to keep your health.
But every time I read the papers
Them old feelin's comes on;
We're – waist deep in the Big Muddy
The big fool says to push on.*

Vietnamkrigen blev udvidet op igennem 1960erne og eskalationspolitikken var katastrofal for soldaterne i suppedasen ved fronten som man ikke rigtigt vidste, hvor var, Roll Call og *Nedsunket til taljen i dyb mudder*.

Nedsunket til taljen i dyb mudder

Det var tilbage i 1941,
Jeg var medlem af en god deling.
Vi var på manøvrer i Louisiana én nat
I lyset fra månen.
Kaptajnen beordrede os at forcere en flod.
Det er, hvordan det hele begyndte.
Vi gik i det dybe mudder til knæene,
Og det store fjols sagde, fortsæt.

Sergenten sagde, Sir, er du sikker på,
Dette er den bedste vej tilbage til basen?
Sergent, gå på, jeg har vadet over denne flod
et stykke fra dette sted.
Det vil være lidt klægt, men bare hold kursen.
Vi vil snart være på tør jord.
Vi gik i det dybe mudder til taljen,
Og det store fjols sagde, fortsæt.

Sergenten sagde, Sir, med alt dette udstyr,
Vil intet menneske være i stand til at svømme.

Kaptajnen sagde til ham,
 Sergent, du skal ikke være en nervøs tante,
 Alt hvad vi behøver er lidt beslutsomhed.
 Mænd, følg mig. Jeg vil lede videre.
 Vi gik i det dybe mudder til halsen,
 Og det store fjols sagde, fortsæt.

Og det gik galt for kaptajnen. Han druknede i flodens mudder.

In a belligerent society one may well ask the question whether it are soldiers who go to the front or conscientious objectors who is the bravest. In the mid-1960s came the first of a handful of albums which argued in favor of participation in the war, The Ballad of the Green Berets by Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler and Robin Moore. The Ballad of the Green Berets were used by John Wayne as the title song in the movie with the same name in 1968. Riots at the Saga movies theater in Copenhagen, 1968, in connection with the film's premiere in Denmark.

Berets are used in virtually all armies as part of uniforms dress code since the medieval Scotland – and currently since World War II. In the Swedish version of the ballad, Ballad of the blue Berets, with Anita Lindblom & Marcus Österdahls orchestra, the soldier's headgear is blue. The UN soldiers color. Both on berets and helmets. And the song thus honored the Swedish UN soldiers who were then stationed in Congo 1960–1966 and Gaza. The German hit with singer Freddy Quinn is called, Hundert Mann und ein Befehl. The unknown South African title is: The Ballad of the Maroon Berets. The song has also been translated into Italian, Dutch and are also recorded by Barry Sadler in Spanish.

Ballad Of The Green Berets

Tune: Jan Soldat, 1963.

*Fighting soldiers from the sky
 Fearless men who jump and die
 Men who mean just what they say
 The brave men of the Green Beret*

*Silver wings upon their chest
 These are men, America's best
 One hundred men will test today
 But only three win the Green Beret*

*Trained to live off nature's land
 Trained in combat, hand-to-hand
 Men who fight by night and day*



Courage peak from the Green Berets

*Back at home a young wife waits
Her Green Beret has met his fate
He has died for those oppressed
Leaving her his last request*

*Put silver wings on my son's chest
Make him one of America's best
He'll be a man they'll test one day
Have him win the Green Beret.*

I et krigsførende samfund kan man godt stille sig det spørgsmål, om de er soldaten der drager til fronten eller militærnægteren som er den modigste. I midten af 1960erne kom den første af en håndfuld plader som argumenterede til fordel for deltagelsen i krigen, *The Ballad of the Green Berets* af stabssergent Barry Sadler og Robin Moore. *The Ballad of the Green Berets* blev anvendt af John Wayne som titelmelodi i filmen med det samme navn i 1968. Urolighederne ved Saga biografen, 1968 i forbindelse med filmens premiere i Danmark.

Baretter anvendes i stort set alle hære som en del af uniformspåklædningen siden middelalderens Skotland – og aktuelt siden anden verdenskrig. I den svenske udgave af visen, *Balladen om den blå baskern*, med Anita Lindblom & Marcus Österdahls orkester, er soldatens hovedbeklædning blå. FN soldaternes farve. Både på baretter og hjelme. Og visen er altså en hylst til de svenske FN soldater som dengang var udstationeret i Congo 1960–1966 og i Gaza. Det tyske hit med popsangeren Freddy Quinn hed, *Hundert Mann und ein Befehl*. Den sydafrikanske udgave var: *The Ballad of the Maroon Berets*. Sangen er desuden oversat til italiensk, hollandsk og også indspillet af Barry Sadler på spansk.

Visen om De grønne baretter

Kæmpende soldater fra himlen
Frygtløse mænd, der springer og dør
Mænd, der mener, hvad de siger
De grønne baretters tapre mænd

Vinger af sølv på deres bryst
Disse er mænd, USAs bedste
Et hundrede mænd vil prøves i dag
Men kun tre vinder Den grønne baret

Uddannet til at leve af naturens skød
Uddannet i kamp hånd-til-hånd
Mænd, der kæmper ved nat og dag

Højdepunktet af mod fra de grønne baretter

Tilbage derhjemme en ung kone venter
Hendes Grønne Baret har mødt sin skæbne
Han er død for de undertrykte
Og efterlod hende, hans sidste anmodning

Sæt vinger af sølv på min søns bryst
Gør ham til en af Amerikas bedste
Han vil være en mand, de vil prøve en dag
Lad ham vinde Den grønne baret.

Despite Barry Sadler's praise of the green berets, he recommended in 1966 women not to marry paratroopers, because their risks in the performance of their work was too large. This is one of the few songs where the soldier apparently express a death wish Thanatos, an instinctive operational directed toward death and dissolution which, according to Freud is the one of the two primary instincts in man. The other instinctive operational of the man is still according to Freud, eros.

The Trooper's Lament

*Come all ye young maidens
And hear my sad tale
'Bout a brave young trooper,
who's chute had failed*

*As he went up into the cloudy sky
He sang a sad song on his way to die
He sang, "My love, is far-far from me.
Far beyond the South China Sea,"
"I left her there, with a tear in her eye,
for I must go where brave men die."
Whoa-whoa-oh,
yes I must go where brave men die*

*As he went out of the plane into the stormy night
I saw the young trooper in a burst of fiery light
As he fell through the night,
his chute all in flame
A smile on his lips, he cried out his girl's name*

*We found the young trooper
No longer will he be sore
From the great iron bird, he'll jump no more
His face was pale, as pure as milk*

*And we wrapped him 'round in parachute silk
Whoa-whoa-oh,
yes we wrapped him 'round in parachute silk*

*So all ye young maidens,
come listen to me, never love a paratrooper
You'll never be free
For some dark night when he falls through the sky
His chute will not open; your love will die
Whoa-whoa-oh, his chute will not open; your love will die*

Quote from the Ballad of the 173rd written and recorded by Ed Raney, Songs Of The Sky Soldier, Storm LSP-2702

*Have you heard, of the one-seventy-third, Air-borne-Brigade
How they won a gallant victory on hill eight seven five
How they learned the price of freedom for 280 died
Have you heard, of the one-seventy-third, Air-borne-Brigade
Now you heard, of the one-seventy-third, Air-borne-Brigade*

Til trods for Barry Sadler ros af de grønne baretter, anbefalede han i 1966 dog ikke kvinder at gifte sig med faldskærmssoldater, fordi soldaternes risici under udførelsen af deres arbejde var for store. Det er en af de få sange, hvor soldaten efter sigende udtrykker dødsdrift, Thanatos, en instinktiv drift rettet mod død og opløsning som ifølge Freud er den ene af de to primære drifter hos mennesket. Den anden primære drift hos menneskene er, stadig ifølge Freud, eros.

Soldatens klagesang

Kom alle I unge piger
Og hør min sørgelige historie
om en modig ung soldat,
hvis faldskærm havde svigtet

Da han fløj op i den overskyede himmel
Sang han en trist sang på vej til at dø
Han sang: "Min kærlighed er langt, langt væk fra mig.
Langt borte fra Det Sydkinesiske Hav, "

Da han sprang ud af flyet ind i den stormfulde nat
Så jeg den unge soldat i en byge af brændende lys
Da han faldt gennem natten,
hans faldskærm helt i flammer
Et smil på læben, han råbte sin pige navn

Citat fra the Ballad of the 173rd skrevet og indspillet af Ed Raney, Songs Of The Sky Soldier, Storm LSP-2702

Har du hørt, om den 173:e, Luft-bårne-Brigade
Hvordan de vandt en tapper sejr på bakken otte syv fem
Hvordan de har lært frihedens pris for 280 døde
Har du hørt, om den 173:e, Luft-bårne-Brigade
Har du hørt, om den 173:e, Luft-bårne-Brigade

The answer to the Green Berets, The Ballad of the Yellow Beret, was sung by the rock group The Beach Bums, on their first gramophone record which was released a few years later and was lucky enough to be met with a lawsuit ...

The Ballad Of The Yellow Beret

*This is a protest against protesters:
Fearless cowards of the U.S.A.
Bravely here at home they stay
They watch their friends get shipped away
The draft dodgers of the Yellow Beret*

*Yellow streaks up and down their spines
Men who gladly stay behind
They won't fight for the U.S.A.
They fought hard for the yellow beret*

*Men who faint at the sight of blood
Their high heeled boots weren't meant for mud
The draft board will hear their sob stories today*

*Back at home a young wife waits
Her yellow beret has met his fate
He's been drafted for marching in a protest
Leaving her his last request*

*Put a yellow streak down my sons back
Make sure that he never ever fights back
At his physical have him say he's gay
Have him win the yellow beret*

*The yellow beret
Yeah the yellow beret*

Svaret til De grønne Baretter, *The Ballad of the Yellow Beret*, blev sunget af rockgrup-

pen The Beach Bums, på deres første grammofonplade som udkom et par år senere og var så heldig at blive mødt med et sagsanlæg...

Visen om den gule baret

Dette er en protest mod protesterne:
Frygtløse kujoner i U.S.A.
Modigt bliver de herhjemme
De ser deres venner blive sendt væk
Den gule barets militærnægtere

Gul striber op og ned af deres rygsøjle
Mænd, der gerne bliver tilbage
De vil ikke kæmpe for U.S.A.
De kæmpede hårdt for den gule baret

Mænd, der besvimer ved synet af blod
Deres højhælede støvler var ikke beregnet til mudder
Sessionskontoret vil i dag høre deres hulkende historier

Tilbage derhjemme en ung kone venter
Hendes gule baret har mødt sin skæbne
Han er blevet indkaldt for at marchere i en protest
Og efterlod hende, hans sidste anmodning

Sæt en gul stribe ned ad mine søns ryg
Sørg for, at han aldrig nogensinde slår igen
Få ham sige ved lægeundersøgelsen, at han er bøsse
Lad ham vinde den gule baret

Den gule baret
Ja, gule baret

Songs against conscription appeared throughout the Vietnam War. Here are the Scottish troubadour Donovan's hit from 1969.

To Susan On The West Coast Waiting

*Dear Susan,
I know you love me so
But I want to hear it in my ear you know
I'd be there working at my craft
Had it not been for the draft
Dry up your tear and feel no fear*

You're here with me like I'm there with you

*To Susan on the West Coast waiting
From Andy in Vietnam fighting
To Susan on the West Coast waiting
From Andy in Vietnam fighting*

*I'm writing a note beneath a tree
The smell of the rain on the greener
Our fathers have painfully lost their way
That's why, my love, I'm here today
Hear me when I say there will come a day
When kings will know and love can grow*

Sange imod værnepligten udkom under hele Vietnamkrigen. Her er den skotske trubadur Donovans hit fra 1969.

Til Susan ventende på Vestkysten

Kære Susan,
Jeg ved, du elsker mig meget
Men jeg ønsker at høre det i mit øre, ved du
Jeg ville være der arbejdende med mit håndværk
Havde det ikke været for værnepligten
Tør din tåre og føl ingen frygt
Du er her med mig som jeg er der hos dig

Til Susan ventende på Vestkysten
Fra Andy kæmpende i Vietnam

Jeg skriver en note under et træ
Duften af regn over grønningen
Vore fædre er smerteligt faret vild
Det er derfor, min elskede, jeg er her i dag
Hør mig, når jeg siger, at der vil komme en dag
Når konger vil vide og kærlighed kan vokse

The Dear John letter turns up in 1970 in the Country musician Tom T. Halls Girls In Saigon City

Girls In Saigon City

*There's a place called Da Nang Village cross the ocean far away
In deep concern for one young woman that's where I abide today
Today, I got a dear-John-letter from that young woman in the USA*

*When I was called I knew I'd lose her it don't matter anyway
There are girls in Saigon City waiting there with open arms
On my leave I may go see them in this other world called Vietnam*

*Stateside girls should take this warning be faithful cause you can't tell
On the streets of Saigon City they have many things to sell
There are girls in Saigon City*

Kære John brevet fra Koreakrigen dukker op i 1970 i Country musikeren Tom T. Halls Pigerne i Saigon.

Pigerne i Saigon

På gaderne i Saigon har de mange ting at sælge
Der er piger i Saigon

There is in the music history very few direct calls to murder. Here is an example from the American garage rock band the Fugs from 1966.

Kill For Peace

*Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, kill for peace
Near or middle or very far east
Far or near or very middle east*

*Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, kill for peace
If you don't like the people
Or the way that they talk
If you don't like their manners
Or the way that they walk,*

*Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, kill for peace
If you don't kill them
Then the Chinese will
If you don't want America
To play second fiddle,*

*Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, kill for peace
If you let them live
They may subvert the Prussians
If you let them live
They might love the Russians*

*Kill, kill, kill
Kill 'em, kill 'em,
Strafe those gook⁵⁰ creeps!
The only gook an
American can trust
Is a gook that's got
His yellow head bust.*

*Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, it'll
Feel so good,
Like my captain
Said it should*

*Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill it will give
You a mental ease
Kill it will give
You a big release*

*Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, kill for peace
Kill, kill, kill, kill...*

Der er i musikhistorien meget få direkte opfordringer til drab. Her er et eksempel fra det amerikanske garage rockband the Fugs fra 1966.

⁵⁰ Korean: soup. A term used to describe Koreans. Gook is still a controversial slur. Some Koreans may take it as a joke but some may take as a serious racial slur. The history behind it is that during the Korean war, an American approached a Korean.

The Korean did not understand the American, instead he pointed at him and called out "Mi Gook" which means "America" in Korean. The American then mistakened the Korean and thought the Korean was referring to himself as a "gook." After the Korean War, American started to refer to Koreans as Gooks for short term thinking it was a short name for Korean.

Dræbe for fred

Dræbe, dræbe, dræbe for fred
Dræbe, dræbe, dræbe for fred
Nær på eller tæt på eller meget langt mod øst
Langt væk, i nærheden eller meget i Mellemøsten

Hvis du ikke kan lide de mennesker
Eller den måde, som de taler på
Hvis du ikke kan lide deres manerer
Eller den måde, som de går på,

Hvis du ikke dræber dem
Så vil kineserne det
Hvis du ikke ønsker, Amerika
Skal spille andenviolin

Hvis du lader dem leve
Kan de undergrave preusserne
Hvis du lader dem leve
Kan de elske russerne

Fyr maskingeværild mod de asiatiske kryb!
Det eneste asiat en
Amerikaner kan stole på
Er en asiat der har fået
Hans gule hoved blæst af.

Føles så godt,
Ligesom min kaptajn
Sagde, det burde

Dræbe, det vil give
Dig en behagelig følelse
Dræbe, det vil give
Dig en stor frigørelse
Dræbe, dræbe, dræbe, dræbe ...

Kæmpehittet, *the Fish cheer & I-feel-like-I'm-fixin'-to-die rag* blev anvendt i filmen *Revolution 1968* som er en dokumentarfilm af Jack O'Connell lavet i San Francisco i 1967. Country Joe and the Fish spiller i filmen sig selv. Hittet blev udsendt i hele Skandinavien med et dansk omslag af pladeselskabet Tono.



Krigen var den sidste i USA med militær værnepligt, og musikerne bød op til dans med politikerne, giv dog freden en chance. Overalt jublede tilhørerne til tonerne fra toppen af poppen, sang med og protesterede mod krigen, bl.a. i, the Woodstock Music & Art Fair, 1969.⁵¹

Efter offentliggørelsen af oplysningerne om Mai Lai massakren i 1969 kom der ikke flere musikalske anprisninger af USAs deltagelse i Vietnamkrigen, *My Lai*.

Et par andre vigtige begivenheder som var med til at ændre folks opfattelse af krigen, var dokumentationen af anvendelsen af napalm på børn i Vietnamesiske landsbyer, *Lisa Kalvelage*, drabet på borgerrettighedsforkæmperen Martin Luther King Jr. – efter at han havde erklæret sig som modstander af Vietnamkrigen, A Time to Break Silence også kaldet Beyond Vietnam : Address delivered to the Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, 4. april 1967, Big Joe Williams: *The Death Of Dr. Martin*

⁵¹ Woodstock: Three Days of Peace and Music is a 4-CD live box-set album of the 1969 Woodstock Festival in Bethel, New York. Its release marked the 25th Anniversary of the festival. WIKI: Woodstock Diary ; Woodstock Diaries DVD, Warner 1994 ; 2002.
Woodstock – 40 Years On: Back To Yasgur's Farm is a 6-CD live box-set album of the 1969 Woodstock Festival in Bethel, New York. Its release marked the 40th Anniversary of the festival.
Woodstock – An Encyclopedia of the Music and Art Fair. / : James E. Perone, Greenwood Press, 2005.

Luther King, samt, offentliggørelsen af de hidtil hemmeligholdte amerikanske bombninger i Cambodja, Kent State University massakren i maj 1970 og Watergate-skandalen, *Watergate Blues*.

Murder at Kent State University. / : Pete Hamill, narrated by Rosko, Flying Dutchman FDS-127, 1970 'Presents Pete Hamill's interpretation of the events that led to the May 4, 1970 killing of four Kent State University students by National Guard soldiers.'

Nye hvervesange udkommer først flere år efter vietnamkrigen. "In the Navy" er en sang indspillet af den amerikanske disco gruppe Village People udgivet i 1979.

En række amerikanere besøgte Nordvietnam fra 1965 og fremefter, lidt på samme måde som eksempelvis kvindeorganisationer havde besøgt Nordkorea under Koreakrigen⁵². Pete Seeger var i Nordvietnam i foråret 1971 og skuespilleren Jane Fonda besøgte landet i sommeren 1972 og medvirkede i en række meget omdiskuterede nordvietnamesiske radioudsendelser⁵³.



Jane Fonda

Hun blev efterfølgende omtalt og kritiseret som en landsforræder der kolporterede fjendtlig propaganda til de amerikanske soldater i Sydvietnam.

En af pionererne indenfor country-musikkens honky tonk stil, Ernest Tubb (1914–1984), forstod ikke ungdommens kultur og protester mod Vietnamkrigen.

⁵² International delegation af kvinder ankommer til Nordkorea. Rejsen er arrangeret af Kvindernes Demokratiske Verdensforbund

/ International delegation of women arrives in North Korea. Report of the Committee of the Woman's International Federation in Korea, May 16–27, 1951.

– <http://www.fredsakademiet.dk/tid/1900/1951/maj/maj0717.htm>

⁵³ Hearings on Restraints on Travel to Hostile Areas H.R. 1594 (clean Bill H.R. 8023), H.R. 278, H.R. 297, H.R. 2691, H.R. 3999, H.R. 6047: Hearings, Ninety-third Congress, First Session. May 9 and 10, 1973 / United States. Congress. House. Committee on Internal Security. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

Following the publication of the Mai Lai massacre in 1969 no more musical praises of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War was made, My Lai.

A few other important events that helped to change people's perception of the war, was the documentation of the use of napalm on children in Vietnamese villages, the Lisa Kalvelage case, the assassination of the civil rights campaigner Martin Luther King Jr. – after he had declared himself as an opponent of the Vietnam War: A Time to Break Silence also called Beyond Vietnam: Address delivered til Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam, April 4th. 1967, Big Joe Williams: The Death Of Dr. Martin Luther King, as well as, the publication of the previously secret U.S. bombing of Cambodia, the Kent State University massacre in May 1970 and the Watergate scandal, Watergate Blues.

Murder at Kent State University. / : Pete Hamill, narrated by Rosko, Flying Dutchman FDS-127, 1970

'Presents Pete Hamill's interpretation of the events that led to the May 4, 1970 killing of four Kent State University students by National Guard soldiers.'

New recruiting songs are released only some years after the Vietnam War. "In the Navy" is a song recorded by American disco group Village People released in 1979.

A number of Americans visited North Vietnam from 1965 onwards, in much the same way as for example woman's organizations had visited North Korea during the Korean War. Pete Seeger was in North Vietnam in the spring of 1971, and actress Jane Fonda visited the country in the summer of 1972 and starred in a number of very controversial North Vietnamese radio broadcasts. She was subsequently discussed and criticized as a traitor who peddled hostile propaganda to the U.S. soldiers in South Vietnam.

The smash hit, the Fish cheer & I-feel-like-I'm-fixin'-to-die rag was used in the movie Revolution in 1968 which is a documentary by Jack O'Connell made in San Francisco in 1967. Country Joe and the Fish played in the movie itself. The hit was released in all of Scandinavia with a Danish cover by the record company Tono.

One of the pioneers of the country-music honky tonk style, Ernest Tubb (1914-1984), did not understand the youth culture and the protests against the Vietnam War.

America Love It Or Leave It

*Well I'm getting mighty tired of seeing hippies running wild
And burning down the schools⁵⁴ and stepping on the flag
Things are getting out of hand when you read about man
Who'll burn his draft card⁵⁵ then hang around the pool room and brag
Some folks think it's okay, but I wasn't raised that way
And I won't be satisfied 'til I've had my say*

*It's America, you got no right to deceive it
It's the best there is, you'd better believe it
Good men gave their lives, so we could live to see it
It's America, love it or leave it*

*Things are going mighty wrong when respect for law is gone
And it seems everybody hates a uniform
It is kinda hard to understand when you read about a man
That is talking about love and knocking the place he was born
If things don't go their way, they could always move away
That is what democracy means anyway*

Amerika, elsk det eller forlad det

Tja, jeg er godt træt af at se hippier fare omkring.
Og nedbrændte skoler og træde på flaget.
Begivenhederne er ved at komme ud af kontrol, når du læser om mænd,
Som brænder deres indkaldelsespapirer og derefter praler ved billardbordet.
Nogle folk synes det er okay, men jeg er ikke opdraget på den måde.
Og jeg vil ikke være tilfreds, før jeg har sagt, hvad jeg ville.

54 Pacifistiske skoler blev bombet og brændt ned i Canada i 1962. I USA var det var hvide som nedbrændte de farvede skoler i Sydstaterne. Jeg har ikke fundet dokumentation af afbrændinger af skoler i forbindelse med Vietnamkrigen. Oral History Interview with Willa V. Robinson, January 14, 2004. Interview U-0014. Southern Oral History Program Collection (#4007).

– http://docsouth.unc.edu/sohp/U-0014/excerpts/excerpt_648.html

55 Afbrænding af indkaldelsespapirer var en protest udført af tusindvis af unge amerikanske mænd som en del af oppositionen mod USAs inddragelse i Vietnamkrigen. Begyndende i maj 1964, brændte nogle aktivister deres indkaldelsespapirer på antikrigsdemonstrationer og ved andre demonstrationer. Fra maj 1965 skete det med større hyppighed. For at begrænse denne form for protest, vedtog den amerikanske kongres i august 1965 en lov om at udvide indkaldelsespapirkrænkelser til at straffe enhver, der "bevidst ødelægger eller bevidst lemlæster" sine indkaldelsespapirer. Efterfølgende blev 46 tiltalt for at brænde deres indkaldelsespapirer på forskellige stævner, og fire store retssager blev ført. En af dem, United States v. O'Brien, blev fremført for Højesteret. Det handler om at indkaldelsespapirer afbrændingerne blev forsvaret som en symbolsk form for ytringsfrihed, en forfatningsmæssig sikret ret ved den første forfatningsændring. Højesteret besluttede sig imod indkaldelsespapirafbrænderne, idet man fastslog, at den føderale lovgivning var berettiget. Dommen blev senere kritiseret af juridiske eksperter.

Det er Amerika, du har ikke ret til at bedrage det.
Det er det bedste der er, du må hellere tro det.
Gode mænd gav deres liv, så vi kunne opleve det.
Det er Amerika, elsk det eller forlad det.

Det er meget forkerkt, når respekten for loven er væk.
Og det synes som om alle hader en uniform.
Det er sådan set svært at forstå, når man læser om en mand,
Der taler om kærlighed og tæver det sted, han er født.
Hvis de ikke får deres vilje, kan de altid flytte væk.
Det er alligevel, hvad demokrati betyder.

Det er Amerika, elsk det eller forlad det.

However, confusion and disgust with the politicians spread. Quote

America (Communicate with Me)

*Reporter: 'Excuse me mam, what do you think about all the
Protests in America today?'*

*Lady: 'Well, my advice to all the demonstrators would be
Either love it or leave it.'*

*Reporter: 'Pardon me sir, what do you think of America
And all the protest that's going on?'*

*Man: 'Protest huh, well, I think they may have a valid
Point. I mean, like, something's got to be done in America,
Either we change it or lose it.'*

*I'm tired of all your protests
They're getting out of hand
And all you politicians
You're too vague to understand
And somewhere in the middle of
Two extremes without a plan
I'm just the average man
Just trying to do the best I can.*

Reporter: "Undskyld frue, hvad synes De om alle de
Protester i Amerika i dag? "

Damen: "Nå, mit råd til alle de demonstranter ville være
Enten elsk det eller forlad det."

Reporter: "Undskyld Hr, hvad synes De om Amerika
Og alle protesterne, der foregår?"

Battle Hymn Of Lt. Calley

Melody: Battle Hymn of the Republic

*Once upon a time there was a little boy who wanted to grow up
And be a soldier and serve his country in whatever way he could
He would parade around the house with a sauce pan on his head
For a helmet, a wooden sword in one hand and the American flag in the
other
As he grew up, he put away the things of a child but he never let go
of the flag*

*My name is William Calley, I'm a soldier of this land
I've tried to do my duty and to gain the upper hand
But they've made me out a villain they have stamped me with a brand
As we go marching on*

*I'm just another soldier from the shores of U.S.A.
Forgotten on a battle field then thousand miles away
While life goes on as usual from New York to Santa Fe
As we go marching on*

*I've seen my buddies ambushed on the left and on the right
And their youthful bodies riddled by the bullets of the night
Where all the rules are broken and the only law is might
As we go marching on*

*While we're fighting in the jungles they were marching in the street
While we're dying in the rice fields they were helping our defeat
While we're facing V.C. bullets they were sounding a retreat
As we go marching on*

*With our sweat we took the bunkers, with our tears we took the plain
With our blood we took the mountains and they gave it back again
Still all of us are soldiers, we're too busy to complain
As we go marching on*

*When I reach my final campground in that land beyond the sun
And the great commander asks me, "Did you fight or did you run?"
I'll stand both straight and tall stripped of medals, rank and gun
And this is what I'll say:*

*Sir, I followed all my orders and I did the best I could
It's hard to judge the enemy and hard to tell the good
Yet there's not a man among us would not have understood*

*We took the jungle village exactly like they said
We responded to their rifle fire with everything we had
And when the smoke had cleared away a hundred souls lay dead*

*Sir, the soldier that's alive is the only one can fight
There's no other way to wage a war when the only one in sight
That you're sure is not a VC is your buddy on your right*

*When all the wars are over and the battle's finally won
Count me only as a soldier who never left his gun
With the right to serve my country as the only prize I've won
As we go marching on
Glory, glory hallelujah glory, glory hallelujah*

Engang var der en lille dreng, der ønskede at vokse op
Og blive soldat og tjene sit land på den måde, han kunne
Han gik parade rundt i huset med en kasserolle på hans hoved
Som en hjelm, en træsværd i den ene hånd og det amerikanske flag i den anden
Da han voksede op, lagde han barnlige ting væk, men han beholdt flaget

Mit navn er William Calley, jeg er en soldat i dette land
Jeg har prøvet at gøre min pligt, og at vinde overhånd
Men de har gjort mig til en skurk, de har stemplet mig med et mærke
Når vi går marcherende frem

Imidlertid bredte forvirringen og politikerleden sig.



Ohio

During a demonstration against the U.S. invasion and bombing of Cambodia at the Kent State University in Ohio, May, 1th 1970, the Constitution is burned as a symbol of the government's murder. During the evening are crushed some windows in the city at the demonstrations. The mayor declares a state of emergency in the city and calls in the National Guard. The police forces attack with tear gas hundreds of people and drive them back to campus. A new demonstration is called for on May, 4th.⁵⁶

At noon May 4th there are about 2000 protesters at Kent State University. The local residents have not been told that the meeting has been prohibited. Despite strong winds tear gas is fired, which does not have much effect. Protesters are hounded subsequently by soldiers with fixed bayonets on their rifles into a nearby athletics station. Some of the soldiers turn to face the rest of the demonstrators. 28 soldiers fire between 61 and

⁵⁶ Chestnut Burr, 1971.

The Chestnut Burr was the Kent State University student-produced yearbook, published from 1914 through 1985. The Kent State shootings of May 1970 are covered extensively in the 1971 yearbook.

– <http://archive.org/details/chestnutburr1971kent>

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH OF OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 14, 2010

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, this prose by Laurel Krause is entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the request of Laurel Krause, whose sister Allison Krause was shot and killed as she protested the Vietnam War at Kent State University on May 4, 1970. Laurel is the co-founder and director of the Kent State Truth Tribunal. Truth Emerging in the Kent State Cold Case Homicide.

– <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?r111%3AE14DE0-0019%3A>

Yale University Library Manuscripts and Archives: Guide to the ACLU of Ohio Kent State Project Records MS 1800. / : compiled by Ann Rowlett and William Landis. Revised: December 2007.

– <http://drs.library.yale.edu:8083/fedora/get/mssa:ms.1800/PDF>

67 shots in 13 seconds against the demonstrators. Four are killed and nine wounded. All 13 students at the Kent State University. The four killed student is Jeffrey Miller, Allison Krause, William Schroeder and Sandra Scheuer. Subsequently is closed the University during the summer. The dreams from Woodstock for peaceful progress in the U.S. are thus obscured in early May 1970. Tin soldiers are National Guards, a somewhat special U.S. military unit.

CROSBY, STILLS, NASH & YOUNG

Ohio

Atlantic 27-00

**Tin Soldiers and Nixon Coming
We're Finally On Our Own
This Summer I Hear the Drumming
Four Dead in Ohio
Gotta Get Down To It
Soldiers Are Cutting Us Down
Should Have Been Done Long Ago
What if You Knew Her and Found Her Dead
on the Ground
How Can You Run When You Know?**

Neil Young—©1970 Corillion/Broken Arrow

Find the Cost of Freedom

**Find the Cost of Freedom
Buried in the Ground
Mother Earth Will Swallow You
Lay Your Body Down**

Stephen Stills—©1970 Goldhill Music

*Tin soldiers and Nixon coming,
We're finally on our own.
This summer I hear the drumming,
Four dead in Ohio.*

*Gotta get down to it
Soldiers are gunning us down
Should have been done long ago.
What if you knew her
And found her dead on the ground
How can you run when you know?*

*Gotta get down to it
Soldiers are gunning us down
Should have been done long ago.
What if you knew her
And found her dead on the ground
How can you run when you know?*

*Tin soldiers and Nixon coming,
We're finally on our own.
This summer I hear the drumming,
Four dead in Ohio.*

Under en demonstration mod USAs invasion og bombing af Cambodja på Kent State University i Ohio, afbrændes forfatningen, som et symbol på regeringen mord. I løbet af aftenen knuses nogle vinduer i byen under demonstrationer. Borgmesteren erklærer undtagelsestilstand i byen og tilkalder nationalgarden. Politiet tvinger med tåregas hundredvis af mennesker tilbage til universitetsområdet. En ny demonstration indkaldes 4. maj.

Om middagen 4. maj er der omkring 2000 demonstranter på Kent State University. De lokale indbyggere har ikke fået af vide, at mødet er blevet forbudt. Til trods for kraftig vind affyres tåregas, som ikke har den store virkning. Demonstranter jagtes efterfølgende af soldater med påsatte bajonetter på geværene ind på et nærliggende atletikstation. Nogle soldater vender sig om mod resten af demonstranterne. 28 soldater affyrer mellem 61 og 67 skud i 13 sekunder mod demonstranter. Fire dræbes og ni såres. Alle 13 studerede ved Kent State University. De fire dræbte studenter er Jeffrey Miller, Allison Krause, William Schroeder og Sandra Scheuer. Efterfølgende lukkes universitetet sommeren over. Drømmene fra Woodstock om fredelige fremskridt i USA sløres i begyndelsen af maj 1970. Tinsoldaterne er nationalgarden, en noget specielt amerikansk militær enhed.

Tinsoldater og Nixon kommer,
Vi er helt på egen hånd.
Denne sommer hører jeg trommer,

Fire døde i Ohio.

Skal komme ind på det
Soldater mejer os ned
Burde have været gjort for længe siden.
Hvad hvis du kendte hende
Og fandt hende død på jorden
Hvordan kan du stikke af, når du ved?



La Tragedia Del 29 De Agosto

The Chicano Moratorium, formally known as the National Chicano Moratorium Committee, was a movement of Chicano anti-war activists that built a broad-based coalition of Mexican-American groups to organize opposition to the Vietnam War. Led by activists from local colleges and members of the "Brown Berets", a group with roots in the high school student movement that staged walkouts in 1968, the coalition peaked with an August 29, 1970 march in East Los Angeles that drew 30,000 demonstrators.

An estimated 20,000 to 30,000 participants, drawn from around the nation, Mexico and Puerto Rico, marched through East Los Angeles on August 29, 1970. The rally was broken up by local police, who said that they had gotten reports that a nearby liquor store was being robbed. They chased the "suspects" into the park, and declared the gathering of thousands to be an illegal assembly.

The Moratorium became notable for the death of Salazar, known for his reporting on civil rights and police brutality. The official story is that Salazar was killed by a tear gas canister fired by a member of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department into the Silver Dollar Café at the conclusion of the August 29 rally. Some critics said that the police had targeted him. An inquest concluded that his death was a homicide, but

the deputy sheriff who fired the shell was not prosecuted.' WIKI.

– http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicano_Moratorium

This record was made as a response to the tragic death of the award-winning journalist Ruben Salazar. He died under questionable circumstances while covering the events at the Chicano Moratorium protest march on August 29, 1970.

La Tragedia Del 29 De Agosto / Homenaje A Ruben Salazar. Lalo Guerrero Colonial 596 1970.

According to Barbara Danes comments on the Ballad of Richard Campos: 'This is one of two existing versions of this idea, both written by brothers. Luis Valdez is the director of the Teatro Campesino, a marvelous people's theatre which came out of the California grape strike. His brother Danny was a young musician trying to make it in the big city, who quit and joined the Teatro when he saw how important this cultural extension of the strike could be to his people. Danny wrote this song and then Luis wrote another of the same theme in Spanish, to show how empty the idea of "making it" in the Army or in any phase of present-day American life today could be. They wanted to address the "machismo" concepts in Latin culture too, and put to rest the idea that the only way you could be a man, please your woman, or honor your mother, was to do as "the man" says. Apart from the obvious things in the song, they wanted to say that it is far more manly to fight for your own people, your own dignity, than to be duped into fighting against your own best interests. Both Danny and Luis, and hundreds of other Latin brothers and sisters, are working every day to help educate and organize Chicano (Mexican-American) people in the Southwest and all along the Central Valley of California to fight for their own, just as Latin brothers in the Army are beginning to find each other.'

Ballad of Richard Campos

*In a terminal in Oakland,
Lies the brown body of a man,
Dead at 27, dead and gone to heaven,
Killed far away in Vietnam.*

*So they shipped you back to where you came from,
Like a dummy you were tossed around in an air-o-plane,
Back to the hell from which you tried to escape.
Back to the so-called free United States.*

(chorus)

*But should a man, should he have to kill,
In order to live like a human being,
In this country? (2x)*

*You never had an old man,
And your mother died just tryin' to keep you alive.
Year after year, she worked so hard and long,
But the money she made was somehow never enough.
What was her reward?*

*Welcome home, Richard Campos, welcome home.
Welcome home to a hero's grave.
You have done your duty, you have killed and destroyed,
Now let there be no grieving for this Mexican boy,
Let America honor his name!
(chorus)*

*They will come, Richard Campos, they will come.
They will come for your body soon.
Your military fathers will pay their respects,
They will all come around, be looking their best,
They will bury you this afternoon.
(chorus)*

*You are dead, Richard Campos, you are gone.
You are dead, and I bid goodbye.
But now that you're gone, there's a doubt in my mind:
What would have happened if you never would have died?
Would they treat you the same?
Or send you on your way, with a medal stuck in your hand,
Saying "Thank you boy, thank you very much,
You have paid your debt to Uncle Sam"?
(chorus)*

Visen om Richard Campos

I en terminal i Oakland,
Ligger det brune lig af en mand,
Død som 27 årig, død og kommet i himlen,
Dræbt langt væk i Vietnam.

Så de sendes du tilbage til hvorfra du kom,
Ligesom en statist blev du kastet rundt i en flyvemaskine,
Tilbage til helvede, hvorfra du forsøgte at flygte.
Tilbage til den såkaldte frie USA.

(omkvæd)

Men bør en mand, bør han nødes til at dræbe,
For at leve som et menneske,
I dette land? (2x)

Du har aldrig haft en far,
Og din mor døde mens hun forsøgte at holde dig i live.
År efter år, arbejdede hun så hårdt og længe,
Men de penge, hun tjente underligt aldrig nok.
Hvad var hendes belønning?

Velkommen hjem, Richard Campos, velkommen hjem.
Velkommen hjem til en helst grav.
Du har gjort din pligt, du har dræbt og ødelagt,
Nu sørg ikke for denne mexicanske dreng,
Lad Amerika ære hans navn!
(omkvæd)

De vil komme, Richard Campos, de vil komme.
De vil snart hente din krop.
Dine militære overordnede vil vise deres respekt,
De vil alle komme forbi, i gallauniform,
De vil begrave dig i eftermiddag.

Du er død, Richard Campos, du er væk.
Du er død, og jeg byder farvel.
Men nu, da du er væk, er der en tvivl i mit sind:
Hvad ville der være sket, hvis du aldrig var død?
Ville de behandle dig ligedan?
Eller sende dig på din vej, med en medalje stukket i hånden,
Og sige "Tak dreng, mange tak,
Du har betalt din gæld til Onkel Sam "?

Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes

*Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians
Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians*

*Come and take my eldest son, show him how to shoot a gun
Wipe his eyes if he starts to cry when the bullets fly.
Give him a rifle, take his hoe, show him a field where he can go
To lay his body down and die without asking why*

*Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians
Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians*

*Sticks and stones can break your bones; even names can hurt you
But the thing that hurts the most is when a man deserts you
Don't you think its time to weed the leaders that no longer lead
From the people of the land who'd like to see their sons again?*

*Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians
Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians*

*God if men could only see the lessons taught by history
That all the singers of this song cannot right a single wrong
Let all men of good will stay in the fields they have to till
Feed the mouths they have to fill and cast away their arms*

*Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians
Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians
Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians
Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians
Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes number practically zero
But there are millions who want to be civilians*

Soldater der ønsker at være helte

Soldater der ønsker at være helte er næsten nul
Men der er millioner, der ønsker at være civile

Kom og tage min ældste søn, vis ham, hvordan man skyder med en pistol
Tør øjnene, hvis han begynder at græde, når kuglerne flyver.
Giv ham en riffel, tag hans hakke, vise ham en mark, hvor han kan gå
At lægge sin krop ned og dø uden at spørge hvorfor

Stokke og sten kan bryde dine knogler, selv navne kan skade dig
Men det, der gør mest ondt, er, når en mand svigter dig
Tror du ikke det tid til at luge de ledere, der ikke længere fører
Fra Folket fra Landet, der gerne vil se deres sønner igen?

Gud, hvis mænd kunne kun lære historiens lektie
At alle de sangere af denne sang kan ikke rette et eneste fejlslag
Lad alle mennesker af god vilje bo i de områder, de har til at dyrke
Fodre de munde, de skal mætte og kaste deres våben

Soldater der ønsker at være helte er næsten nul
Men der er millioner, der ønsker at være civile

A single South Vietnamese protest singer must be emphasized, namely the pacifist, Trinh Cong Son, 1939–2001. His songs were censored in both North and South Vietnam. Here a few tastings in English translation.

En enkelt sydvietnamesisk protestsanger skal fremhæves, nemlig pacifisten, Trinh Cong Son, 1939–2001. Hans sange blev censureret både i Nord- og i Sydvietnam.

Her et par smagsprøver i engelsk oversættelse.

Lullaby Of The Artillery

Translated by Rich Fuller

*Night after night fall shells t'wards town;
A sweeper stops her broom to hear.
As shells do fly, a mother wakes,
As shells do fly, a child's soft cry.
Bright flares burst open above the mountains.*

*Night after night fall shells t'wards town;
A sweeper stops her broom to hear.
Each round's dark trip, a child in fright.
A shelter hit—O! Horrid sight!
Each night keeps flashing the face of our land.*

*REFRAIN: O! Tons of bombs fall on the gate.
The bombs like rain fall on our fields.
A house burns red at the end of the lane.
Grenades, claymores the trucks haul down.
Such endless stores they bring through town.
Our mother's bones lie everywhere.*

*Night after night fall shells t'wards town;
A sweeper stops her broom to hear.
Night after night, the future quakes,
As shells like empty prayers repeat.
A child half-living each night waits listening.*

*Night after night fall shells t'wards town;
A sweeper stops her broom to hear.
Each night, the rounds, they sing for us,
Familiar sounds, like sad refrains.
What child will ever see home again? (3 times, fading)*

A Mother's Heritage

Translated by Rich Fuller

*A thousand years of Chinese reign.
A hundred years of French domain.
Twenty years fighting brothers each day,
A mother's fate, left for her child,
A mother's fate, a land defiled.*

*A thousand years of Chinese reign.
A hundred years of French domain.
Twenty years fighting brothers each day,
A mother's fate, bones left to dry,
And graves that fill a mountain high.*

Refrain:

*Teach your children to speak their minds.
Don't let them forget their kind—
Never forget their kind, from old Viet land.
Mother wait for your kids to come home,
Kids who now so far away roam.
Children of one father, be reconciled.*

*A thousand years of Chinese reign.
A hundred years of French domain.
Twenty years fighting brothers each day.
A mother's fate, our fields so dead,
And rows of homes in flames so red.*

*A thousand years of Chinese reign.
A hundred years of French domain.
Twenty years fighting brothers each day.
A mother's fate, her kids' misdeeds,
Her kids filled with disloyalty.*

(Refrain)



Reggae is a music genre first developed in Jamaica in the late 1960s. While sometimes used in a broad sense to refer to most types of popular Jamaican dance music, the term reggae more properly denotes a particular music style that evolved out of the earlier genres ska and rocksteady.

Stop the War in Vietnam

Stop the War in Vietnam
Stop the War in Vietnam
Stop the War in Vietnam

Reggae er en rytmisk musikgenre udviklet i Jamaica gennem 1960'erne primært fra ska og rocksteady

Stop krigen i Vietnam

Stop krigen i Vietnam
Stop krigen i Vietnam
Stop krigen i Vietnam

Kritikken rettede sig som noget nyt mod de siddende præsidenter og politikerne i kongressen. Befolkningen krævede, at soldaterne kom hjem, *Bring 'em Home*. Dette skete dog først i april–juli 1975, *Miss Saigon*.

I *Bring 'em Home*, erklærer Pete Seeger, at han ikke er pacifist.

Bring Them Home

*If you love your Uncle Sam,
Bring them home, bring them home.
Support our boys in Vietnam,
Bring them home, bring them home.*

*It'll make our generals sad, I know,
Bring them home, bring them home.
They want to tangle with the foe,
Bring them home, bring them home.*

*They want to test their weaponry,
But here is their big fallacy,*

*I may be right, I may be wrong,
But I got a right to sing this song,*

*There's one thing I must confess,
I'm not really a pacifist.*

*If an army invaded this land of mine,
You'd find me out on the firing line.*

*Even if they brought their planes to bomb,
Even if they brought helicopters and napalm.*

*Show those generals their fallacy:
They don't have the right weaponry.*

*For defense you need common sense,
They don't have the right armaments.*

*The world needs teachers, books and schools,
And learning a few universal rules.*

*So if you love your Uncle Same,
Support our boys in Vietnam.
Bring them home, bring them home.*

Send dem hjem

Så hvis du elsker din onkel Sam,
Send dem hjem, send dem hjem
Støt vores drenge i Vietnam.
Send dem hjem, send dem hjem.

Jeg ved, det vil gøre vores generaler triste,
Send dem hjem, send dem hjem.
De ønsker at komme i karambolage med fjenden,
Send dem hjem, send dem hjem.

De ønsker at teste deres våben,
Men her er deres store fejlslutning.

Jeg kan have ret, jeg kan være forkert,
Men jeg fik en ret til at synge denne sang.

Der er én ting, jeg må tilstå,
Jeg er ikke helt en pacifist.

Hvis en hær invaderer dette mit land,
Vil du finde mig ude på skudlinien.

Selv, hvis de brugte deres fly til bombe,
Selv, hvis de brugte helikoptere og napalm.

Vis disse generaler deres vildfarelse:
De har ikke de rigtige våben,

Til forsvar har du brug for sund fornuft,
De har ikke det rigtige forsvarsmateriel.

Verden har brug for lærere, bøger og skoler,
Og lære et par universelle regler.

Så hvis du elsker din onkel Sam,
Send dem hjem, send dem hjem
Støt vores drenge i Vietnam.
Send dem hjem, send dem hjem.

Sangen er skrevet i foråret 1966. I de tidlige koncertudgaver synger Pete Seeger Sam i sætningen, So if you love your Uncle Same, helt oppe i det høje C. Seeger beretter på sin hjemmeside: En kvinde fortalte mig, jeg beder hver aften, send venligst min søn

sikkert hjem. Jeg svarede hende, 'Har du ikke lært lektien af sangen WE Shall Overcome? Der er ingen løsning for dig eller din søn eller mig og min søn, medmindre det er en løsning for os alle. Det er nødt til at være "vi", eller der er ingen løsning på problemet'.

I forbindelse med Irakkrigen skrev Pete Seeger et nyt vers:

*Now we don't want to fight for oil
Bring them home, bring them home
Underneath some foreign soil
Bring them home, bring them home.*

Nu, vi ønsker ikke at kæmpe for olie
Send dem hjem, send dem hjem
Under noget fremmed jord
Send dem hjem, send dem hjem.

Dette er en af de få fredssange jeg kender, der er flere tekstudgaver af. Her sunget af Barbara Dane med soldater i aktiv tjeneste. Indspillet i Fort Hood, Texas, Fort Benning, Georgia og i Fort Bragg, North Carolina

*If you love your Uncle Sam,
Bring 'em home, bring 'em home
Stop the war in Vietnam!
Bring 'em home, bring 'em home.*

*45 thousand dead and gone
And Uncle Sam is in the wrong!*

*We wanta end this war right now.
Don't take a genius to figure out how.*

*Let 'em fly, or let 'em float,
Peck 'em up in a bi-ass boat!*

*They said it was a freedom fight,
Well now that's just about half right!*

*There's just one big fallacy,
It's our own GIs that wanta be free.*

*GIs fight, and GIs die,
Some get rich while Nixon lies.*

In Chicago or Vietnam,

*They're tryin' to get us to be "the man".
Well buddy, I've got news for you.
I got better things to do.*

*We're goin' down to Houston town,
Turn this murderin' system 'round.*

*The gen'ral's would like us all to pray,
But it looks like marchin's the only way.*

*If they say that's not the way,
We'll give 'em one big "FTA"⁵⁷*

Yderligere vers ikke indspillet på grammofonpladen.

*They call us a bunch of hippie kids,
But wait'll they find out what we did!*

*They say we blow our minds with dope,
But you know, our youth is our only hope!*

*I'm gonna let Vietnam alone,
Fight for my own rights here at home!*

*If you big brass don't know what to do,
We won't kiss your ass and fight for you!*

*Home of the brave, land of the free,
Let the Vietnam people be.*

*Wash the blood off of our hands,
Bring our men back to our land.*

*Well I may be short and I may be tall,
But I sure ain't shaped like a cannonball!*

*We been marching a long, long time,
But today we're marching with our minds!*

⁵⁷ Free The Army or Fuck The Army. Also a 1972 American documentary film starring Jane Fonda and Donald Sutherland. Jane Fonda, Donald Sutherland and a collection of performers and musicians put together a touring satirical revue to perform at coffeehouses and parks near American army bases for G.I.'s opposed to the war in Vietnam. The tour was called F.T.A. WIKI.

De kalder os en flok hippie unger,
Men bare vent indtil de finder ud af, hvad vi gjorde!

De sagde, det var en frihedskamp,
Godt, nu er det bare omkring halvt rigtigt!

Vask blodet af vores hænder,
Bring vores mænd tilbage til vores land

Jamen jeg kan være kort, og jeg kan være høj,
Men jeg helt sikkert ikke formet som en kanonkugle!

Miss Saigon is a musical by Claude–Michel Schönberg and Alain Boublil, with lyrics by Boublil and Richard Maltby, Jr. It is based on Giacomo Puccini's opera *Madame Butterfly*, and similarly tells the tragic tale of a doomed romance involving an Asian woman abandoned by her American lover. The setting of the plot is relocated to the 1970s Saigon during the Vietnam War, and *Madame Butterfly*'s story of marriage between an American lieutenant and Japanese girl is replaced by a romance between an American GI and a Vietnamese bar girl. WIKI.

Miss Saigon : (Original 1989 London Cast). Cameron Mackintosh. 1989.

Miss Saigon is translated and recorded into Danish.

Miss Saigon er en musikal af Claude–Michel Schönberg og Alain Boublil, med tekst af Boublil og Richard Maltby, Jr. Den er baseret på Giacomo Puccinis opera *Madame Butterfly*, og fortæller tilsvarende den tragiske historie om en dødsdømt romance der involverer en asiatisk kvinde forladt af hendes amerikanske kæreste. Plottets scene er flyttet til 1970ernes Saigon under Vietnamkrigen, og *Madame Butterfly* historie om ægteskab mellem en amerikansk løjtnant og japansk pige er erstattet af en romance mellem en amerikansk soldat og et vietnamesisk bar pige.

Miss Saigon er oversat til og indspillet på dansk:

Miss Saigon (uddrag) / Claude–Michel Schönberg, Alain Boublil, Zita de Fries, Morten Grunwald, Østre Gasværk Teater. Østre Gasværk Teater, 1996.

Ifølge den amerikanske rockguitarist Thurston Moore, kom veteranerne hjem fra Vietnam til en noget trist velkomst.

Fourth Day Of July

*And it came to pass on the first day of July
The last man home from Vietnam was going to arrive
The ship came in so silently, its bow a ghostly white
And when they looked upon the decks, there was not a soul inside*

*Then the sea began to roll and from the ship a moaning
A line of broken children, all from the ship a-coming
The light of death was in their eyes
The broken children of Vietnam
On the first day of July*

*Like a war beyond control, to Washington at dawn
A line of ghostly children upon the White House lawn
Grown men did turn away, not to see it anymore
To see the burning child running to the White House door
No one found a place to hide
The burning children of Vietnam
On the second of July*

*All across America a line ten miles long
The dead children all coming home
From the land of Vietnam
To men who got too far away
From what was done in their name
Someday must all have to pay
Who never saw a child die
The dead children are coming home
Four days in July*

*On every door and window across this sad gray land
A mark that would never go away of a thousand, thousand hands
A voice like voices in a dream
A voice like somebody else's scream
Or not somebody else's scream
A voice within a fire
The burning children of Vietnam
On the third day of July*

*Then they came upon the sea, it did open up before them
A line of children all with wounds, upon the ocean walking*

*Then the sky began to rain
And beat the land with tears of rage
And every year upon that day if a hundred years go by
It rains upon America
On the fourth day of July*

Fjerde juli

Og det skete på den første dag i juli
Den sidste mand hjem fra Vietnam skulle ankomme
Skibet lagde til så lydløst, dens bow spøgelsesagtig hvid
Og når de så på dækkene, var der ikke en sjæl indeni

Derefter begyndte havet at rulle, og fra skibet kom en stønnen
En række af knuste børn, kom alle fra skibet
Dødens lys var i deres øjne
De knuste børn fra Vietnam
På den første dag i juli

Ligesom en krig uden for kontrol, til Washington ved daggry
En kæde af spøgelsesagtige børn på Det Hvide Hus græsplæne
Voksne mænd vende sig væk, for ikke at se den mere
At se det brændende barn løbe til det hvide hus dør
Ingen fandt et sted at skjule
Vietnams brændende børn
På den anden juli

Over hele Amerika, en 16 kilometer lang kæde
De døde børn kommer alle hjem
Fra landet Vietnam
Til mænd, der kom alt for langt væk
Fra, hvad der blev gjort i deres navn
En dag, skal alle betale
Som har aldrig set et barn dø
De døde børn kommer hjem
Fire dage i juli

På hver dør og vindue, på tværs af dette triste grå land
Et mærke, der aldrig ville gå væk af tusind, tusind hænder
En stemme, som stemmer i en drøm
En stemme som nogen andens skrig
Eller ikke nogen andens skrig
En stemme i en brand
Vietnams brændende børn
På den tredje dag i juli

Så kom de over havet, der var åbnet op for dem
En kæde af børn alle med sår, vandrende over havet
Så begyndte himlen at regne
Og slå landet med tårer af raseri
Og hvert år på denne dag, hvis hundrede år går
Regner det atter i Amerika
På den fjerde juli

What Are You Fighting For?

*Oh you tell me that there's danger to the land you call your own
And you watch them build the war machine right beside your home
And you tell me that you're ready to go marchin' to the war
I know you're set for fighting, but what are you fighting for?*

*Before you pack your rifle and sail across the sea
Just think upon the Southern part of the land that you call free
Oh, there's many kinds of slavery and we've found many more
I know you're set for fightin', but what are you fighting for?*

*And before you walk out on your job in answer to the call
Just think about the millions who have no job at all
And the men who wait for handouts with their eyes upon the floor
Oh I know you're set for fighting, but what are you fighting for?*

*[This verse is not in the sheet music]
Turn on your TV, turn it on so loud
And watch the fool a smiling there and tell me that you're proud
And listen to your radio, the noise it starts to pour
Oh I know you're set for fighting, but what are you fighting for?*

*Read your morning papers, read every single line
And tell me if you can believe that simple world you find
Read every slanted word till your eyes are getting sore,
I know you're set for fighting, but what are you fighting for?*

*And listen to your leaders, the ones who won the race
As they stand right there before you and lie into your face
If you ever try to buy them, you know what they stand for
I know you're set for fighting, but what are you fighting for?*

*Put ragged clothes upon your back and sleep upon the ground,
And tell police about your rights as they drag you down,
And ask them as they lead you to some deserted door,
Yes, I know you're set for fightin', but what are you fightin' for?*

*But the hardest thing I'll ask you, if you will only try
Is take your children by their hands and look into their eyes
And there you'll see the answer you should have seen before
If you'll win the wars at home, there'll be no fighting anymore*

Før du pakker din riffel og sejle over havet
Tænk bare på den sydlige del af landet, som du kalder fri
Åh, der er mange former for slaveri, og vi har fundet mange flere
Ja, jeg ved, du er indstillet på kamp, men hvad er det du kæmper for?

Og før du går ud på dit job som svar på indkaldelsen
Bare tænk på de millioner, der ikke har noget job overhovedet
Og de mænd, der venter på almisser mens deres øjne ser mod gulvet
Ja, jeg ved, du er indstillet på kamp, men hvad er det du kæmper for?

Læs din morgenaviser, læs hver enkelt linje
Og fortæl mig, om du kan tro, den simple verden du finder
Læs hver skrå ord indtil dine øjne bliver ømme,
Ja, jeg ved, du er indstillet på kamp, men hvad er det du kæmper for?

Tag laset tøj på ryggen og sov på jorden,
Og fortæl politiet om dine rettigheder, når de trækker dig ned,
Og spørge dem, når de fører dig til en øde dør
Ja, jeg ved, du er indstillet på kamp, men hvad er det du kæmper for?

Men den vanskeligste ting, jeg vil spørge dig, hvis du kun vil forsøge
Er at tage dine børns hænder og se ind i deres øjne
Og der vil du se det svar, du skulle have set før
Hvis du vil vinde krigen hjemme, vil der ikke længere være nogen kampe

Epilogue to the Vietnam War

The American singer, musician, composer and actor John Denver (1943–1997) will have peace after great family sacrifice in four generations of wars. During the economic crisis in agriculture in the mid-1980s, the bank would take over the family farm. On September 22, 1985 was the first Farm Aid concert, organized principally by Willie Nelson, held with more than 50 musicians raising \$9 million for debt-ridden U.S. farmers.

Let Us Begin (What Are We Making Weapons For?)

*I am the son of a grassland farmer
Western Oklahoma nineteen forty three
I always felt grateful to live in the land of the free
I gave up my father to South Korea*

*The mind of my brother to Vietnam
Now there's a banker who says I must give up my land
There are four generations of blood in this topsoil
Four generations of love on this farm
Before I give up I would gladly give up my right arm*

*What are we making weapons for
Why keep on feeding the war machine
We take it right out of the mouths of our babies
Take it away from the hands of the poor
Tell me, what are we making weapons for
I had a son and my son was a soldier
He was so like my father, he was so much like me
To be a good comrade was the best that he dreamed he could be
He gave up his future to revolution
His life to a battle that just can't be won
For this is not living, to live at the point of a gun*

*I remember the nine hundred days of Leningrad⁵⁸
The sound of the dying, the cut of the cold
I remember the moments I prayed I would never grow old*

*What are we making weapons for
Why keep on feeding the war machine
We take it right out of the mouths of our babies
Take it away from the hands of the poor
Tell me, what are we making weapons for*

*For the first time in my life I feel like a prisoner
A slave to the ways of the powers that be
And I fear for my children, as I fear for the future I see
Tell me how can it be we're still fighting each other
What does it take for a people to learn
If our song is not sung as a chorus, we surely will burn*

*Have we forgotten
All the lives that were given
All the vows that were taken
Saying never again, never again
Now for the first time*

58 Belejringen af Leningrad i Sovjetunionen under anden verdenskrig, var et mislykket forsøg fra Aksemagternes side på at byen skulle efter Hitlers ordre »fjernes fra jordens overflade«, sammen med hele sin befolkning. Byen blev derfor ikke stormet. Den tyske hær blokerede/omringede i stedet byen, for at sulte den ihjel, samtidig med at bombefly og artilleri sendte en regn af bomber og granater over byen. Belejringen varede fra den 9. september 1941 til den 18. januar 1943, hvor en smal landkorridor blev etableret af de sovjetiske styrker. Belejringen blev helt afsluttet den 27. januar 1944.

*This could be the last time
If peace is our vision
Let us begin, let us begin*

Epilog til Vietnamkrigen

Den amerikanske sanger, musiker, komponist og skuespiller John Denver (1943–1997) vil have fred efter store familiemæssige ofre i fire generationers krige. Under den økonomiske krise i landbruget i midten af 1980'erne ville banken overtage slægtsgården. Den 22. september 1985 blev den første Farm Aid koncert, arrangeret hovedsagelig af Willie Nelson, afholdt med mere end 50 musikere der rejser ni millioner dollars i støtte til gældsplagede amerikanske landmænd.

Lad os begynde (Hvad producerer vi våben til?)

Jeg er søn af en landmand på prærien
Vestlige Oklahoma 1943
Jeg har altid følt taknemmelighed for at leve i de fries land
Jeg gav min far til Sydkorea
Min brors sind til Vietnam
Nu er der en bankmand, der siger, jeg må opgive min jord
Der er fire generationers blod i dette muldrag
Fire generationers kærlighed på denne gård
Før jeg giver op, vil jeg hellere end gerne give mit højre arm.

Hvad producerer vi våben til
Hvorfor blive ved med at fodre krigsmaskinen
Vi tager det lige ud af munden på vores babyer
Tager det væk fra hænderne på den fattige
Sig mig, hvad er det vi producerer våben til.

Jeg havde en søn og min søn var en soldat
Han var ligesom min far, han var ligesom mig
At være en god kammerat var det bedste, han drømte, han kunne være
Han opgav sin fremtid for revolution
Sit liv til en kamp, der bare ikke kunne vindes
Dette er ikke livet, at leve på munden af en pistol
Jeg husker de 900 dage i Leningrad
Lyden af den døende, kuldens snit
Jeg husker de øjeblikke, jeg bad, jeg aldrig ville ældes.

For første gang i mit liv føler jeg mig som en fange
En slave af herskabernes vilje
Og jeg frygter for mine børn, da jeg frygter for den fremtid, jeg ser
Fortæl mig, hvordan kan det være at vi stadig bekæmper hinanden
Hvad skal der til for et folk til at lære

Hvis vores sang ikke synges som et kor, vil vi helt sikkert brænde.

Har vi glemt
Alle de liv, der blev givet
Alle de løfter, der blev givet
Som lød, aldrig igen
Nu, for første gang
Kunne dette være sidste gang
Hvis fred er vores vision
Lad os begynde. Lad os begynde

Film:

Cooperativa de Cinema Alternatiu: Can Serra: la Objeción de Conciencia en España (1976)

'Sobre las razones de la Objeción de Conciencia contra el servicio militar en España en los 70. El grupo de objetores de conciencia que montaron uno de los primeros servicios civiles autogestionados en el barrio de Can Serra, en L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (Barcelona). Las primeras etapas de un movimiento de desobediencia civil que eclosionaría con la insumisión al servicio militar y a su prestación sustitutoria en los años 90, y que terminaría por hacer que se derrumbara esta arraigada (por entonces) institución militar. – <https://archive.org/details/objetoescanserra> '

Swedish distractions: The Swedish songwriter Anders Fuglestad: *Someting Common*, LP 1969. Lp's issues are not specifically the Vietnam War, but in general, it is about war, peace, and then current problems such as pollution and life in the big cities.

Svensk sidespring: Den svenske sangskriver Anders Fuglestad: *Någonting gemensamt*, LP 1969. Lp'ens emner er ikke specifikt Vietnamkrigen, men generelt handler den om krig, fred og dengang aktuelle problemer som forurening og livet i storbyerne.

slags amerikansk pop før fra slutningen af 1950erne og 1960erne.

Play list to the Vietnam War / Spilleliste til Vietnamkrigen



Bull Durham's Songs of the SAC Sargent Major SM 1001 1964

A1 Introduction & Liberty
A2 18 Hours
A3 Sad Sac

A4 Happy SAC Warrior
A5 Hang Down Your Boom Ross Cooley
B1 Wreck Of The Old 97

B2 SAC Lament
 B3 No SAC Crew Members Down In Hell

B4 Home On The Pad
 B5 The Crew That Never Returned



Chants des maquis du Viet-Nam /: Madeleine Riffaud [notes] Chant du monde LDX-S-4316 1965?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 01 Avance dans la jungle ; Malgré la nuit noire | 12 Le mouchoir |
| 02 Marche de la Libération | 13 Les oiseaux ; Bombardements américains |
| 03 Le pal en bambou | 14 Indicatif et annonce de Radio -Libération |
| 04 L'armée au chignon | 15 Musique traditionnelle |
| 05 Fille du Vietnam | 16 Les convoyeurs de riz de l'Armée |
| 06 Confidences d'un jeune soldat | 17 Nous cousons des vêtements chauds pour vous |
| 07 Gongs des Hauts-Plateaux | 18 Louons la victoire de Ap Bac |
| 08 Le printemps est revenu sur le Front | 19 Hymne du Front National de Libération du Sud-Vietnam |
| 09 Air de xylophone des Hauts-Plateaux | |
| 10 Le printemps dans les zones de guerilla | |
| 11 L'arc de Y-On | |

Hello Vietnam /: Johnny Wright Decca DL 4698 1965

– <https://archive.org/details/JohnnyWright-albumHelloVietnam>

– <http://www.discogs.com/Johnny-Wright-Hello-Vietnam/release/4449298>

Hello Vietnam – Country & Western War Songs /: The Lonesome Valley Singers Diplomat Records DS 2376 1965

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A1 Hello Vietnam | A2 Jungle War |
|------------------|---------------|

A3 Tell The Folks I Miss 'Em
A4 I'm Just A Lonesome Soldier
A5 It's All Worth Fighting For
B1 Don't Worry Just Pray

B2 It's Got To Be Done
B3 What We're Fighting For
B4 Why Doesn't Someone Write To Me
B4 Goodbye Curly Head

**There's a Star-Spangled Banner Waving Somewhere /: Dave Dudley
Mercury LP SR 61057 1965**

01 What We're Fighting For
02 Geisha Girl
03 Soldier's Last Letter
04 Each Night At Nine
05 Hello Viet Nam
06 Lili Marline

07 Fraulein
08 At Mail Call Today
09 Viet Nam Blues
10 Then I'll Come Home Again
11 Filipino Baby

**Ballad of the green beret /: Johnny Mac Ballad of the Green Beret
Crown CLP 5510 1966**

01 Ballad of the green beret
02 Let the cannons roar loudly
03 Spirit of the fighting man
04 The army life ain't no life
05 Wishes

06 Chosen to wear the green beret
07 The lonely soldier
08 Downhearted forsaken and alone
09 Letters have no arms
10 The little soldier

The Ballad Of Ihe Green Berets /: Deputies Wyncote W 9139 1966

A1 Green Beret
A2 Hello Viet Nam
A3 What Are We Fighting For
A4 When Johnny Comes Marching Home
A5 Big Bad John

B1 Shenandoah
B2 Lorena
B3 Letter Edged In Black
B4 College Life
B5 Drummer And The Cook

**Ballad Of The Green Berets & Songs Of America's Fighting Men /: Roger
Dewey Design Records DLP-250 1966**

A1 Balled Of The Green Berets
A2 When This Cruel War Is Over
A3 The U.S.A.
A4 When Johnny Comes Marching Home
A5 LBJ And Liberty

B1 The Truth Is Marching On
B2 Fight No More
B3 Over In Vietnam
B4 Ain't Gonna Study War No More

Country music goes to Vietnam /: Charlie Moore; Bill Napier King 982 1966

01 God please protect America
02 Is this a useless war
03 Banjo bugle
04 A soldier's prayer
05 Next Sunday darling is my birthday
06 A soldier's grave
07 I'll be home

08 Filipino baby
09 Have I come home to die
10 Five string special
11 Down where the river bends
12 When the roses bloom again.
13 God please protect America

Country Music Goes To War. Starday Records SLP 374 1966

- A1 Private Lee From Tennessee – The Willis Brothers
- A2 Fraulein – Jimmy Blakely
- A3 I Found My Girl In The U.S.A. – Jimmie Skinner
- A4 A Letter From Home – Johnny Bond
- A5 Heartbreak U.S.A.– Cathy Copas
- A6 Deck Of Cards – T. Texas Tyler
- A7 There's A Star Spangled Banner Somewhere – Bill Clifton
- B1 The Lonely Sentry – Rusty Diamond
- B2 Sergeant York – Archie Campbell
- B3 Geisha Girl – Country Johnny Mathis
- B4 Dear John Letter – Red Sovine
- B5 Lonesome Viet Nam – George Riddle
- B6 Filipino Baby – Cowboy Copas
- B7 The Last Foxhol – Red Sovine

Day For Decision /: Johnny Sea. Warner Bros. Records W 1659 1966

- A1 Day For Decision
- A2 God Bless America
- A3 This Land
- A4 I Believe
- A5 When Johnny Comes Marching Home
- B1 The Turning Point
- B2 America
- B3 What Is So Rare?
- B4 Generation
- B5 The Star Spangled Banner

**From the altar to Vietnam /: Carl Story & his Rambling Mountaineers
Scripture 120 1966**

- A1 Pray for our service boys in Vietnam
- A2 Alone
- A3 I'm going home
- A4 Hallelujah
- A5 Thank the Lord for everything
- A6 The greatest gift
- B1 Mother's old
- B2 My Lord keeps a record
- B3 Will you pray for him
- B4 He will walk through the shadows
- B5 Rock of my soul
- B6 Stop, look and listen

Men in the Green Berets /: Lonesome Valley Singers Diplomat DS 2618 1966

- A1 The Ballad of the Green Berets
- A2 Special Forces
- A3 Whirlybird Crew
- A4 The Men in the Green Fatigues
- A5 Major Todd (Of the Green Berets)
- B1 The U.S. Rangers
- B2 The Young Soldiers
- B3 I'll Say Goodbye to Vietnam
- B4 The Fighting 101st
- B5 Sam From Vietnam

No More War! /: Bob Dylan; Pete Seeger CBS Nippon YS-608-C 1966

- 01 Blowin' In The Wind
- 02 A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall
- 03 Talkin World War III Blues
- 04 Masters Of War
- 05 The Times They Are A-Changin;
- 06 With God On Our Side.
- 07 Where Have All The Flowers Gone
- 08 I Come And Stand At Every Door
- 09 What Did You Learn In School Today
- 10 If I Had A Hammer
- 11 Talking Atom Blues
- 12 We Shall Overcome

Salute to our fighting men in Vietnam /: Paul Lavalley & Band of America. RCA
Victor LPM-3600 1966

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 01 The ballad of the Green Berets | 07 The Green Beret |
| 02 Badge of courage | 08 Salute to the nurses |
| 03 The Army goes rolling along | 09 Anchors aweigh |
| 04 Bamiba | 10 Saigon |
| 05 The U.S. Air Force (The wild blue
yonder) | 11 The swingin' Marines |
| 06 I am an American | 12 People to people. |

Warum? Deutsche Protestsongs Lieder Gegen Den Krieg.

/: Die City Preachers Philips 843 798 PY 1966

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A1 Die Straßen Sind So Weit | B1 Was Hast Du In Der Schule Gelernt? |
| A2 Der Unbekannte Soldat | B2 Straße Der Verzweiflung |
| A3 Wiegenlied "66" | B3 Keiner Weiß Warum |
| A4 Vor Sonnenuntergang | B4 Die Hand |
| A5 Wo Ist Das Land? | B5 Die Felder Von Verdun |
| | B6 Uns're Welt |

**Tell Me Lies: Original Soundtrack /: Royal Shakespeare Company. Music by
Richard Peaslee, lyrics by Adrian Mitchell Gre-Gar GG 5000 1967**

The Restoration of Tell Me Lies by Peter Brook´

- <http://www.technicolorfilmfoundation.org/>

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 01 Tell me lies | 07 The Leeches |
| 02 Road number one | 08 When dreams collide |
| 03 Make and break | 09 Rose of Saigon |
| 04 Barry Bondhus | 10 Zapping the Cong |
| 05 God is flame | 11 Any complaints |
| 06 Escalation | 12 Icarus |

Kämpfendes Vietnam Amiga 850 098 1967

- 01 Gisela May - Saigoner Kinder
- 02 Horst Schulze - Partisanen
- 03 Angelica Domröse - Vietnamesisches Liebeslied
- 04 Gerry Wolff - Dschungellied
- 05 Gisela May - Mekong-Ballade
- 06 Gerry Wolff - So wie der Regen vom Himmel fällt
- 07 Horst Schulze - Song vom Bambus
- 08 Gisela May - Vielleicht wird die Bombe schon scharf gemacht
- 09 Horst Schulze - Schrei
- 10 Gisela May - Willst du, daß wir weinen
- 11 Gerry Wolff - Hätte ich ein Netz
- 12 Horst Schulze - Pauls Traum
- 13 Gisela May - Reisbauern, Kämpfer, Genossen

Viet Nam Diskurs / Peter Weiss. Musik: Günter Kochan 1967

Diskurs über die Vorgeschichte und den Verlauf des lang andauernden Befreiungskrieges in Viet Nam als Beispiel für die Notwendigkeit des bewaffneten Kampfes der Unterdrückten gegen ihre Unterdrücker sowie über die Versuche der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika die Grundlagen der Revolution zu vernichten / Discourse on the Progress of the Prolonged War of Liberation in Vietnam and the Events Leading up to it as Illustration of the Necessity for Armed Resistance against Oppression and on the Attempts of the United States of America to Destroy the Foundations of Revolution. – Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 1967. LP Litera 8 65 169 1967.

Hey, Hey. LBJ! Songs Of The U.S. Anti-War Movement /: Bill Frederick. Crisis LP-001 1967 CD 2013

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 Ship Ahoy! | 07 Hands Off |
| 02 Empty | 08 Quiet Sound |
| 03 The Dean Rusk Song | 09 And Freedom, Too |
| 04 Hitler Ain't Dead | 10 Exploitation Blues |
| 05 Just Another Day | 11 Hey, Hey L.B.J. |
| 06 R & R | 12 How Far We Have Come |

Mission to Vietnam 1968 On the Scenes Report of Vietnam Tour. /: Bob & Becky Vernon. Christell Incorporated 918 C 2828

An Open Letter to My Teenage Son: Music of Our American Heritage /: Griffen's Paraders. Diplomat LP 2438 1969

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A1 An Open Letter to My Teenage Son | B1 Stars and Stripes Forever |
| A2 You're a Grand Old Flag | B2 Yellow Rose of Texas |
| A3 Spirit of Liberty | B3 El Captain |
| A4 A Boy in Buckskin | B4 Service Medley |
| A5 Victory March | B5 Semper Fidelis |

FTA! Songs Of The GI Resistance /: Barbara Dane Paredon Records 1003 1970

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 01 Join the GI Movement | 06 We Shall Not Be Moved |
| 02 Hallelujah I'm A Bum | 07 Resistance Hymn |
| 03 Ballad of Richard Campus | 08 Insubordination |
| 04 Go Tell It On The Mountain | 09 Last Drink With Don |
| 05 Just Another Day | 10 Bring 'em Home |

Cry of Vietnam: three Vietnamese voices that cannot be silenced /: Trinh Cong Son; Cao Ngoc Phuong; Nhất Hạnh, Thi ð ch.; Robert Ryan.

[Nyack, N.Y.] : The Compassionate Arts of the Fellowship of Reconciliation 1970
Songs and poetry in Vietnamese and English.

- | |
|---|
| 01 The old man and the child / by Trinh Cong Son (sung by Cao Ngoc Phuong) |
| 02 Lullaby / by Chinh Ba and Nhat Hanh (sung by Cao Ngoc Phuong) |
| 03 Madrigal of a girl who lost her mind / by Trinh Cong Son (sung by Cao Ngoc Phuong) |
| 04 The Cio Linh mother / by Pham Duy (sung by Cao Ngoc Phuong) |
| 05 Nomads / by Trinh Cong Son (sung by Cao Phuong) |

- 06 A long day of sorrow (read by Robert Ryan and sung by Trinh Cong Son)
- 07 I'll go to see (read by Robert Ryan and sung by Trinh Cong Son)
- 08 A mother's fate (read by Robert Ryan and sung by Trinh Cong Son)
- 09 Vietnamese instrumental music
- 10 The witness remains (read by Thich Nhat Hanh)
- 11 Message (read by Thich Nhat Hanh)
- 12 Vietnamese instrumental music
- 13 Condemnation (read by Thich Nhat Hanh)
- 14 Peace (read by Thich Nhat Hanh)
- 15 Going to see the country (sung by Trinh Cong Son).

Country Shots – God Bless America, Decca LP 32744 1970

God Bless America Again	Bobby Bare
Vietnam Blues	Dave Dudley
It's America (Love It or Leave It)	Ernest Tubb
God Must Have Blessed America	Glen Campbell
The Minute Men (Are Turning in Their Graves)	Stonewall Jackson
Ballad of Two Brothers	Autry Inman
The (A Canadian's Opinion)	Tex Ritter
Where Have All Our Heroes Gone?	Bill Anderson
Don't Give Us a Reason	Hank Williams Jr.
God Bless the U.S.A.	Lee Greenwood

Time Is Running Out Broadside Ballads Vol. 5 Folkways Records FW05312 / BR S312 1970

- 101 Time is Running Out - Wendy Smith
- 102 Good Mornin' Brother Hudson - Frederick Douglass Kirkpatrick
- 103 Not Enough To Live On - Mike Millius
- 104 Hey, Mr. Rockefeller - Mike Millius
- 105 Farewell, Mr. Charlie - Frederick Douglass Kirkpatrick
- 106 Ballad of Martin Luther King - Mike Millius
- 107 Backstreets of Downtown Augusta - Anne Romaine
- 108 Nothin' But His Blood - Frederick Douglass Kirkpatrick
- 201 We Shall Be Free Together - Roland Mousaa
- 202 To Be a Killer - Wesley Houston
- 203 Elijah Good - Wesley Houston
- 204 Pinkville Helicopter - Tom Parrott
- 205 Hell No, I Aint Gonna Go! - Matthew Jones and Elaine Laron
- 206 A Pickaxe and a Stone - Jimmy Collier

Big War Movie Themes – Geoff Love & His Orchestra Music For Pleasure MFP 5171 1971

- 01 Colonel Bogey Introducing Excerpts From River Kwai March
- 02 Theme From "Lawrence Of Arabia"

- 03 The Guns Of Navarone
- 04 Theme From "Battle Of Britain"
- 05 The Longest Day
- 06 Theme From "Where Eagles Dare"
- 07 633 Squadron
- 08 The Dam Busters
- 09 The Great Escape March
- 10 The Green Berets Theme
- 11 Theme From "Is Paris Burning"
- 12 Theme From "Reach For The Sky"

Cry For Vietnam UK Sound News Productions SNP 185 1971

- A1 Cao Ngoc Phuong / David Harding - Cry for Vietnam
- A2 Reflection - Across the Hills
- A3 Reflection - 2,000 Years
- A4 Nadia Cattouse - Let Me Give Back to Our Motherland
- A5 P.J. Hoffman - I Was There
- A6 P.J. Hoffman - Peace Is the Way
- A7 New Malden Methodist Junior Choir - When I Needed a Neighbour
- A8 New Malden Methodist Junior Choir - Trotting Through Jerusalem
- A9 Cao Ngoc Phuong - The Fiance
- B1 Donald Swann - The Message
- B2 Maria Illo ; Prue Page - The Golden Key
- B3 Nadia Cattouse ; George Adie - Spring + Cao Ngoc Phuong - Lullaby
- B4 Donald Soper - Appeal
- B5 Sydney Carter - Lord of the Dance
- B6 Thich Nhat Hanh - Condemnation / Prayer

Pentagon Papers /: Bernie Travis & The Pentagon Players Audio Fidelity 1971

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 01 Ho Chi Minh Calling | 10 Paint Beards On 'Em! |
| 02 Rickshaw Report | 11 My Fella Americans: I've Had It |
| 03 Thieu For Tea | 12 Table Talk |
| 04 You Have My Number | 13 File It Under Ho! |
| 05 Dear Jennifer | 14 Champagne For Cyrus |
| 06 That Was Some Minute! | 15 It's Not How You Play The Game |
| 07 One Two-Button Shoe | 16 Under & Over - Above & Below |
| 08 We Need The Duke! | 17 Secrets Fit To Print |
| 09 Honolulu Hoedown | 18 You Can't Fool The People |

Alles Für Den Sieg Des Kämpfenden Vietnamesischen Volkes ! Nationales Vietnamkomitee Stemra 0001 VK 1972

- 01 Lied des Gefangenen / Trân Kiêt Tu'òn'g
- 02 Lied des Armeeboten / Vũ Trong Hôi,
- 03 Frontlied / Nguyễn Đức Toàn
- 04 Lied Vom Siege / Huy Do

- 05 Kanzler-Willy-Tango / Willem Breuker „Moskauer Nächte / Konrad Boehmer
- 06 Mein Traum / Dienh Kanh/Boehmer
- 07 Hymne der Befreiungsfront / Huynh Minh Siêng
- 08 Testament des Präsidenten Ho Chi Minh
- 09 Vietnamlied / Gilius van Bergeijk
- 10 Wir Werden das Land Aufbauen / K. Boehmer
- 11 Lied von der Einheit / K. Boehmer
- 12 Marsch der Befreiungsfront / Huynh Minh Siêng

We Say No to Your War! /: Covered Wagon Musicians 1972 Paredon Records
PAR01015 1972

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 01 Mathematics (spoken) | 08 The People's Thank You |
| 02 Silver Bird | 09 My Pledge, My Vow |
| 03 Phantom Jets are Coming | 10 Rattlesnake Junction |
| 04 The Rodeway Nine | 11 Bring Our Brothers Home |
| 05 Spring Conscience | 12 Napalm Sticks to Kids |
| 06 Mathematics (sung) | 13 Children of the Delta |
| 07 We Say No to Your War | |

Poèmes vietnamiens - Francesca Solleville Combat pour la paix 1001 1972

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 01 Être mère au Vietnam | 07 Ho Ho Ho Chi Minh |
| 02 Le kaki | 08 Oh mère, tu élève ton fils ... |
| 03 Les balles de la civilisation | 09 Le peuple ne cesse pas de grandir |
| 04 Serment | 10 Lettre à mon amie |
| 05 Chant pour Nguyen Van Troi | 11 Les pleurs d'un petit enfant, la nuit ... |
| 06 Le sud | 12 Les hors-la-loi internationaux |

Sulle strade del Vietnam / On the roads of Vietnam. I Dischi Dello Zodiaco VPA
8147 1973.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01 La canzone della sampaniera | combattimento |
| 02 Canto dei bambini orfani di An Thuy | 10 Tre arie del "Cheo" |
| 03 Le Thuy eroica | 11 La canzone della foresta di Pac Bo |
| 04 Cinque arie tradizionali di Le Thuy | 12 Quando guardiamo gli alberi pensiamo a Lui |
| 05 Il trapianto del riso | 13 Hai Tinh, il mio villaggio |
| 06 Canto della artigliere di Ngo Thuy | 14 Hai Tinh solleva ondate d'odio |
| 07 La danza dei dodici tamburi | 15 Bella ciao. |
| 08 Noi abbiamo Lenin e lo Zio Ho | |
| 09 La popolazione del Sud prepara il | |

Kaddish-requiem: a secular service for the victims of Indochina /: Contemporary Chamber Ensemble. Spectrum: New American Music, Volume V Nonesuch H-71303 1974

Disco is a genre of music containing elements of funk, pop, and psychedelic that was most popular in the 1970s. Disco versions of traditional American tunes and soldier songs were made in 1976 by the Private Stock Records from New York on: The DCA

Experience Bicentennial Gold (200 Years Of Hits) Private Stock Records PS 2009. Samples of titles on the LP record are The Caissons Go Rolling Along (The Artillery Song), The Marines' Hymn and The U.S. Air Force (The Wild Blue Yonder).

Interviews with Phil Ochs Broadside Ballads Vol. 11 Folkways, FW05321 / FH 5321 / FB 5321 1976

"It is dangerous to be a protest singer" writes Broadside Magazine publisher Gordon Friesen in the liner notes to this album. This 1968 series of interviews with folk singer Phil Ochs was released following Ochs' suicide in 1976. Ochs discourses at length on the state of American folk and pop music, the impact of the migration of folk musicians from New York to Los Angeles and the West Coast, his reflections on Bob Dylan, his bitterness about being excluded from performing at the Woody Guthrie tribute in 1968, and a dim awareness of the beginnings of his depression. The liner notes contain a transcript of one of the interviews with Israel "Izzy" Young, also conducted in 1968 following the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

1. Introduction and Background with Phil Ochs. He Comments on the music industry in the early 1960s.
2. Woody Guthrie memorial concert, Vietnam, the movies.
3. Gordon Friesen with Ochs in 1968, the West Coast, the Music Business, the American scene.

Apocalypse Now is a 1979 American epic war film set during the Vietnam War, directed and produced by Francis Ford Coppola and starring Marlon Brando, Martin Sheen, and Robert Duvall. The film follows the central character, U.S. Army special operations officer Captain Benjamin L. Willard (Sheen), of MACV-SOG, on a mission to kill the renegade and presumed insane U.S. Army Special Forces Colonel Walter E. Kurtz (Brando). WIKI.

Dommedag nu (originaltitel Apocalypse Now) er en amerikansk film fra 1979 instrueret af Francis Ford Coppola. Filmen handler om Vietnamkrigens gru og bliver generelt anset som en af de bedste (anti-)krigsfilm der nogensinde er lavet. I filmen følges kaptajnen Benjamin L. Willards (Martin Sheen) rejse igennem Vietnam. Hans mission i filmen er at finde og eliminere en psykopatisk amerikansk officer (Marlon Brando). WIKI.

Apocalypse Now Original Motion Picture Soundtrack Elektra K 62025 1979

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 01 The End - The Doors | 10 The Ride Of The Valkyries - The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra |
| 02 Saigon | 11 Napalm In The Morning |
| 03 The End Part 2 | 12 Pre-Tiger |
| 04 Terminate | 13 Dossier #II |
| 05 The Delta | 14 Susie Q |
| 06 PBR | 15 Dossier #III |
| 07 Dossier | 16 75 Klicks |
| 08 Colonel Kilgore | 17 The Nung River |
| 09 Orange Light | |

Disc: 2

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 01 Do Lung Bridge | 08 Errand Boy |
| 02 Letters From Home | 09 Chef's Head |
| 03 Clean's Death | 10 The Hollow Men |
| 04 Chief's Death/Strange Voyage | 11 Horror |
| 05 Strange Voyage | 12 Even The Jungle Wanted Him Dead |
| 06 Kurtz' Compound | 13 The End - The Doors |
| 07 Willard's Capture | |

Apocalypse Now Redux / Dommedag nu 2000

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|--|----------------------|
| 01 The End – The Doors | 09 Letters From Home |
| 02 The Delta | 10 Clean's Death |
| 03 Dossier | 11 Clean's Funeral |
| 04 Orange Light | 12 Love Theme |
| 05 Ride Of The Valkyries – The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra | 13 Chief's Death |
| 06 Suzie Q – Flash Cadillac | 14 Voyage |
| 07 Nung River | 15 Chef's Head |
| 08 Do Lung | 16 Kurtz Chorale |
| | 17 Finale |

Kent State /: Ken Lauber & Orchestra RCA ABL1 3928 1981

Based on the true story of the student protests at Kent State University in Ohio. This TV film by James Goldstone focuses on the four students who were killed when the National Guard attempted to quell the riots that began on May 4, 1970, after President Nixon announced that American troops would begin bombing the heretofore neutral country of Cambodia.

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 01 Lay Ye Down (Lay Down Your Guns) | 06 Confrontation |
| 02 Dance Around the Sun | 07 Water Street |
| 03 Don't Hide Your Light | 08 Anarchy |
| 04 They All Look the Same | 09 Lay Ye Down Waltz |
| 05 Main Title Montage | |

Corpses Of Foreign War /: Eugene Chadbourne Fundamental SAVE 10 1986

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 01 Der Fuehrer's Face | 10 Fables Of Faubus |
| 02 The Mayor's New Law | 11 KKKremlin |
| 03 Why Kids Go To School | 12 They'll Never Lock Him Up |
| 04 Feel Like I'm Fixin' To Die | 13 Sex With The Sheriff |
| 05 Cops Of The World / Nicaragua | 14 Corpses / Pol Pot / Creator Medley |
| 06 10 Most Wanted List | 15 Phil Medley: Outside A Small Circle Of Friends / White Boots Marching In A Yellow Land / I'm Gonna Say It Now |
| 07 I'm Your Neighbor | |
| 08 Better Comin' Out Than Goin' In | |
| 09 The Bully Song | |

Vietnam experience /: Joe McDonald Rag Baby Records RAG 1024/25 1986

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 01 I feel like I'm fixin' to die rag | 03 Agent Orange |
| 02 Foreign policy blues | 04 The girl next door |

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 05 Kiss my ass | 09 Mourning blues |
| 06 Secret agent | 10 Welcome home |
| 07 Vietnam veteran still alive | 11 Requiem for Vietnam, pt. 1. |
| 08 Vietnam never again | 12 Requiem for Vietnam, pt. 2. The end. |

**Platoon (Original Motion Picture Soundtrack And Songs From The Era)
Atlantic 81742-2 1987**

Born On The Fourth Of July: Motion Picture Soundtrack Album /: John Williams MCA 6340 1989

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 01 A Hard Rain's A Gonna Fall | 08 Moon River |
| 02 Born On The Bayou | 09 Prologue |
| 03 Brown Eyed Girl | 10 The Early Days, Massapequa 1957 |
| 04 American Pie | 11 The Shooting Of Wilson |
| 05 My Girl | 12 Cua Viet River, Vietnam, 1968 |
| 06 Soldier Boy | 13 Homecoming |
| 07 Venus | 14 Born On The Fourth Of July |

China Beach : music and memories SBK Records K1-93744 1990

- 01 Reflections - Diana Ross and The Supremes
- 02 Theme from China Beach - The China Beach Orchestra ; Tommy Morgan
- 03 Dialogue - spoken by Diane Carlson Evans, nurse 71st EVAC, Pleiku
- 04 We gotta get out of this place - Katrina & The Waves; with Eric Burdon
- 05 Piece of my heart - Big Brother ? the Holding Company; featuring Janis Joplin
- 06 Time of the season - Wendy Wall
- 07 Lonely too long - The Rascals
- 08 Dialogue - spoken by Dr. John Whitley, 95th EVAC, DaNang
- 09 Stand by me - John Lennon A reason to believe (Wilson Phillips)
- 10 Wheelchair ballet - Greg Goggins & Scott Emmerman
- 11 Dialogue - spoken by Bill "Ziggy" Siegesmund, China Beach bar manager
- 12 You're all I need to get by - Marvin Gaye & Tammi Terrell
- 13 Dialogue - spoken by Kathy Ruhl-Usó
- 14 Hang on Sloopy - The McCoys
- 15 Far from home - Dana Delany
- 16 With a little help from my friends - The China Beach Orchestra
- 17 Dialogue - spoken by Betsy Jackson, nurse NSA Hospital, Pleiku.

**Vietnam Blues Combat Tested Blues For Peace /: Sarge Lintecum CD Baby
ASIN: B00005LP6I 1991**

- <https://archive.org/details/iuma-sarge>

- <http://vietnamblues.com/>

Poetry - <http://vietnamblues.com/poetry-main.html>

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 The Vietnam Blues (Poem) | 05 Oh Shit! |
| 02 This Shirt of Mine | 06 Sister Soldier |
| 03 Into the Fire From the Fryin' Pan | 07 Veterans Wife (Poem) |
| 04 Time Bomb in My Mind | 08 Blue Monsoon |

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|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 09 Combat Fatigue | 12 Saturday Morning Cartoons |
| 10 It Don't Mean Nothin' | 13 Reunion At the Wall |
| 11 Five Down | 14 Welcome Home (Poem) |

Welcome Home Vietnam /: Chuck Price

[Eldorado, IL]: Lost Canyon Music Group 1996.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 01 Unsung heroes | 06 Still in Saigon |
| 02 Leroy's song | 07 At the wal |
| 03 Johnny (3:12) -- | 08 You are the heroes |
| 04 Welcome home | 09 A soldier's last letter |
| 05 Smitty's blues | 10 Unsung heroes (reprise) |

Cold Warriors /: Dick Jonas & Irv LeVine Erosonic 7 2002

- 01 Cold Warriors - Dick Jonas
- 02 O-1E - Irv LeVine
- 03 F-4 Back Seater - Dick Jonas
- 04 Rollin' In My F-105 - Irv LeVine
- 05 Bobby Watson - Dick Jonas
- 06 My Husband's a Colonel - Dick Jonas
- 07 Cold Black D. C. Wall - Irv LeVine
- 08 Early Abort - Dick Jonas
- 09 Get Me Out of Vietnam - Irv LeVine
- 10 Robin Olds - Irv LeVine
- 11 The Chief - Dick Jonas
- 12 Warrior Bards - Irv LeVine
- 13 Kansas Flash - Dick Jonas
- 14 Yodel-de-O - Irv LeVine
- 15 Rollin' In My F-105, Instrumental Reprise - Erosonic Band

Back From Nam /: Jerry Hayes Toro 501 Undated

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|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A1 Thoughts of Home | B1 Thanks to Them |
| A2 I Can Still Remember | B2 Wanted Man |
| A3 One Last Memory | B3 Johnny's Going Home |
| A4 I Praise the Vet | B4 Seven Lonely Years |
| A5 Diary of Private Jones | B5 Ballad of Barney |

Ted Studebaker in Vietnam: Life Is Good, Yea! /: Ted Studebaker GS 1000

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A1 Come, Go With Me | B1 Study War No More |
| A2 Howard Royer And Ted | B2 Howard And Ted |
| A3 I Love The Mountains | B3 Vietnamese Song No. 3 |
| A4 Howard And Ted | B4 Te |
| A5 Koho Congregational Singing | B5 Vietnamese Song No. 4 |
| A6 Vietnamese Song (With A. Nam) | B6 Ted |
| A7 Howard And Ted | B7 Silent Night |
| A8 Vienamese Song No. 2 | B8 Ted |
| A9 Wedding Music | B9 Kum Ba Yah |

Det tyske pladeselskab, Bear Family Records, udsendte i 2010 en kostbar antologi bestående af 13 CDer samt medfølgende dokumentation, **Next Stop Is Vietnam – The War On Record, 1961–2008**. Bear Family Records BCD 16070 MS
 – ISBN: 978–3–89916–527–2

Et eksempel fra antologien:

Mister, Where Is Vietnam, CD 2010

Kingston Trio: Where Have All The Flowers Gone	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Shirelles: Soldier Boy	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Marvin Gaye: Soldier's Plea	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Joe Medwick: Letter To A Buddie	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Rod McKuen: Soldiers Who Want To Be Heroes	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Peter, Paul & Mary: The Cruel War	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Dolf Droge: Infiltration	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Eisenhower Warns Of A Military/Industrial Complex	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Bob Dylan: Masters Of War	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Jim Reeves: Distant Drums (demo)	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Senator Wayne Morse: We're At War In Violation Of The Constitution	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Morty Gunty: There's A War	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
President Johnson: Attacks In The Gulf Of Tonkin/Resolution	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Tom Paxton: What Did You Learn In School Today	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Bob Necaise & 'Lil' Gary D: Mr. Where Is Viet–Nam	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Phil Ochs: Talking Vietnam Blues	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Sandy & Sue: Our Daddy's In Vietnam	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Pete Seeger: The Willing Conscript	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Tommy Dee: Goodbye High School (Hello Viet Nam)	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Janie Hemphill: Teenage Soldier Boy	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Buffy Sainte Marie: Universal Soldier	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Jan Berry: Universal Coward	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Barry McGuire: Eve Of Destruction	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
The Spokesmen: The Dawn Of Correction	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
The Teachers: We Ain't At War	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Tom Paxton: Lyndon Johnson Told The Nation	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Simon & Garfunkel: 7 O'clock News/Silent Night	Mister, Where Is Vietnam
Private Charles Bowens: Christmas In Vietnam	Mister, Where Is Vietnam

Best of Broadside 1962–1988 Disc 2 2000

John Brown	Bob Dylan
Links on the Chain	Phil Ochs/The Broadside Singers
Blowin' in the Wind	The New World Singers
Take Me for a Walk (Morning Dew)	Bonnie Dobson
Paths of Victory	The Broadside Singers
The Willing Conscript	Pete Seeger
Kill for Peace	The Fugs
The Ballad of Ira Hayes	Peter La Farge
Ain't That News?	The Broadside Singers/Tom Paxton
The Times I've Had	The Broadside Singers
Go Limp	Matt McGinn
Ding Dong Dollar, 1962	The Glasgow Song Guild
Mack the Bomb	Pete Seeger
The Civil Defense Sign	Mark Spoelstra
Let Me Die in My Footsteps	Happy Traum
Hiroshima Nagasaki Russian Roulette	Jim Page
What Have They Done to the Rain?	Malvina Reynolds
Ballad of William Worth	Phil Ochs
Train for Auschwitz	Tom Paxton
Do as the Doukhobors Do	Pete Seeger
Christine	The Broadside Singers/Tom Paxton
As Long as the Grass Shall Grow	Peter La Farge

Vietnam: A Musical Retrospective Universal Records UD-53181 1998

– <http://www.discogs.com/Various-Vietnam-A-Musical-Retrospective/release/3797447>

The walking wounded /: Sam Pollock & Randy Porter Hy-Country

Productions 1998

01 What have you done to me?	07 Arlington
02 Walking in his shoes	08 Dear John
03 Legacy	09 All the king's men
04 Once upon a time	10 Expendable
05 Angel of Jericho	11 Point man
06 More than names on the Wall	

Strange Land Vietnam. /: Bill Kernoczy & Terry Nolan. [Australia] : B. Kernoczy & T. Nolan 1999.- <http://strange-land.com/mp3-and-words/>

Vietnam Generation 2000

Vietnam The Aftermath /: Billy Bang Justin Time Records 2001

- 01 Yo! Ho Chi Minh Is in the House
- 02 Moments for the Kiamia
- 03 Tunnel Rat (Flashlight and a 45)
- 04 Tet Offensive
- 05 Bien Hoa Blues
- 06 Mystery of the Mekong
- 07 Fire in the Hole
- 08 Saigon Phunk

Vietnam: Song From the Divided House Q Records 2 CD 2001

We Were Soldiers, Music from and Inspired by the Film Columbia COL 507886 2
2002 –<http://www.discogs.com/>

We Were Soldiers: Original Motion Picture Score 2002

We Were Soldiers is a 2002 war film that dramatizes the Battle of Ia Drang on November 14, 1965. The film was directed by Randall Wallace and stars Mel Gibson. It is based on the book We Were Soldiers Once... And Young by Lieutenant General (Ret.) Hal Moore and reporter Joseph L. Galloway, both of whom were at the battle. WIKI.

01 For You - Johnny Cash & Dave Matthews

02 Some Mother's Son - Carolyn Dawn Johnson

03 Fall Out - Train

04 Soldier - Steven Curtis Chapman

05 Good Man - India.Arie

06 The Beautiful - Five For Nothing

07 My Dear Old Friend - Mary Chapin Carpenter

08 I Believe - Tammy Cochran

09 The Widowing Field - Jars Of Clay

10 Not So Distant Day - Jamie O'Neal & Michael McDonald

11 Didn't I - Montgomery Gentry

12 The Glory Of Life - Rascal Flatts

13 Sgt. MacKenzie - Joseph Kilna MacKenzie

14 The Mansions Of The Lord (suite) - United States Military Academy Cadet Glee Club & Metro Voices

Vietnam Remembered: Songs From The Heart. /: Phil Ferrazano Cd Baby 2006

A Soldier's Sad Story: Vietnam Through The Eyes Of Black America 1966–73.

Kent Records CDKEND 226 2003

01 Greetings (This Is Uncle Sam) (Stereo LP Version) – The Monitors

02 He'll Be Back – The Players

03 Marching Off To War – William Bell

04 While I'm Away (Baby, Keep The Faith) – Eddy G Giles & the Jive Five

05 Going To Viet Nam – Big Amos

06 Lonely Soldier – Mike Williams

07 I Believe I'm Gonna Make It – Joe Tex

08 Christmas In Vietnam – Johnny & Jon

09 I'm Gonna Help Hurry My Brothers Home – Jimmy Holiday

10 Let's Face Facts – James Carr

11 Lights Out – Zerben R Hicks & The Dynamics

12 When Johnny Comes Marching Home – Richard Barbary

13 A Soldier's Sad Story – Tiny Watkins

14 A Letter From Vietnam – Emanuel Laskey

15 Something You Couldn't Write About – Gloria Edwards

16 Mail Call Time – Mel & Tim

17 There's Someone (Waiting Back Home) – The O'Jays

18 Bring The Boys Home – Freda Payne

19 Stop The War Now – Edwin Starr

20 P.O.W. – M.I.A. – The Whispers

- 21 War – Carla Whitney
- 22 I Can't Write Left Handed – Bill Withers
- 23 Back To The World – Curtis Mayfield
- 24 Sam Stone – Swamp Dogg

The Victors /: Jim Cook & Taylor McKinnon Holly Records 2003

- 01 Shina No Yoru (China Night)
- 02 Okinawa Sweet Potato Girl
- 03 Okinawa Women
- 04 Saigon Revisited
- 05 The Captain
- 06 Stars at Tan Son Nhut
- 07 Veterans Lament
- 08 Air Commandoes Anthum
- 09 Don't Shove Us Aside
- 10 The Vet
- 11 Soba Song

A Soldier's Plea FTR Records 10010 2004

- 01 (Greetings) This Is Uncle Sam – Monitors
- 02 Your Heart Belongs To Me – Supremes
- 03 He'll Be Back – Players
- 04 I'll Be True – Orlons
- 05 A Soldier's Prayer 1967 – Archie Bell & the Drells
- 06 Please Wait For Me – Masters of Soul
- 07 Lights Out – Zerben R Hicks & Dynamics
- 08 Dear Uncle Sam – Charmels
- 09 Wish You Were Here With Me – Fawns
- 10 Wait For Me – Brohers of Soul
- 11 Does Anybody Know I'm Here – Dells
- 12 Bring My Buddies Back – Change of Pace
- 13 Weep No More – Nathan McKinney & the Valleyites
- 14 Lonely Soldier – Mike Williams
- 15 Don't Cry My Love – Impressions
- 16 My Soldier Boy Over There – La'Shell & the Shellettes
- 17 Mail Call Time – Mel & Tim
- 18 I'm So Glad You're Home – Superbs
- 19 My Baby's Gone Away – Chymes
- 20 Returning Home From Viet Nam – Auditions
- 21 Back to the World – Curtis Mayfield

**The Green Berets: Original Motion Picture Soundtrack /: Miklos Rozsa
Film Score Monthly 2005**

- 01 Main Title (Ballad of the Green Berets)
- 02 Petersen Caught / Sergeant Petersen
- 03 South Vietnam
- 04 Danang
- 05 Departure
- 06 Dodge City
- 07 Hamchunk Appears
- 08 Requisition
- 09 Casualties
- 10 All the Way
- 11 Bedfellows
- 12 Killing Zone / The Spy
- 13 Brutality / The Children
- 14 The Amulet / Confidence
- 15 Devastation
- 16 After the Raid / Alarm

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 17 La Seine (The River Seine) | 24 Street Cafe |
| 18 La Java de Saigon | 25 Paratroopers / Frustration |
| 19 Starlight, Starbright / Ready to Fire | 26 Chateau Costeau |
| 20 Crash Landing | 27 Seduction / Abduction |
| 21 Hamchunk's Dog / Hamchunk's Tragedy | 28 The Bridge / Escape |
| 22 Temporary Victory / Aftermath | 29 Operation Skyhawk |
| 23 Provo's Death | 30 Forgiveness / Petersen's End |

Does Anybody Know I'm Here? Vietnam Through The Eyes Of Black America 62-72. Kent Records CDKEND 245 2005

- 01 Soldier's Plea – Marvin Gaye
- 02 Wait For Me – Brothers Of Soul
- 03 Your Heart Belongs To Me – The Velvelettes
- 04 Soldier's Goodbye – William Bell
- 05 Please Mr President – King Solomon
- 06 Please Uncle Sam (Send Back My Man) – The Charmels
- 07 A Soldier's Prayer 1967 – Archie Bell & the Drells
- 08 Take Good Care – Tony Mason
- 09 Keep A Light In The Window Until I Come Home – J W Alexander
- 10 Don't Cry My Love – The Impressions
- 11 Please Wait For Me (My Darling) – The Masters Of Soul
- 12 Don't Cry My Soldier Boy – Thelma Houston
- 13 War – The Temptations
- 14 Am I Ever Gonna See My Baby Again? – The Sweet Inspirations
- 15 Standing On The Corner – Watson & the Sherlocks
- 16 Does Anybody Know I'm Here? – The Dells
- 17 A Letter From My Son – Melferine Thomas
- 18 I Can't See You No More (When Johnny Comes Marching Home) – Joe Tex
- 19 Vaya Con Dios/Fellows In Vietnam – Inez & Charlie Foxx
- 20 Open Letter To The President – Roy C
- 21 I Should Be Proud – Martha Reeves & the Vandellas
- 22 Welcome The Boys Back Home – Bill Moss & the Celestials
- 23 March To The Witch's Castle – Funkadelic

Fast and Low: Songs of the Air War Down South (Vietnam Remembered). /: Toby Hughes Erosonic 14 2005

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 01 Armed Recce | 10 Bernie Fisher |
| 02 Tchepone | 11 Tally Ho Tonight |
| 03 Cobra Seven | 12 GIB |
| 04 Tree Buster | 13 Troops In Contact |
| 05 Ho Chi Minh Trail | 14 The Lakes of Tally Ho |
| 06 160 VC in the Open | 15 Sher-Babes |
| 07 Delta Dawn | 16 Song of the In-Country War |
| 08 The One-Level Gunner | 17 Reunion |
| 09 Rolling Thunder | 18 Armed Recce: Instrumental Reprise |

Vietnam Remembered, Songs From The Heart. /: Phil Ferrazano Phil Ferrazano 2006

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 01 Facing the Wall | 04 Bobby's Saigon Boogie |
| 02 Touching Your Name | 05 Mekong River |
| 03 Angels on a Wall | 06 Sons and Daughters |

Missing In Action /: Normie Rowe Normie Rowe Records 2007

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 01 Living Underneath the Southern Cross | 08 Wanna Go Home |
| 02 Smiley | 09 Sent Here To Die |
| 03 Missing In Action | 10 I Remember the Spirit |
| 04 Twenty Years Ago | 11 It Ain't Changed None |
| 05 Still In Saigon | 12 What've You Done For Australia |
| 06 Scots of the Riverina | 13 Rock 'n' Roll Travellin' Man |
| 07 Old Soldiers Die Hard | |

Skytroopers Songs of War and Peace /: Richard Morris; Richard Morris 2007

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01 Skytroopers | 10 You Ain't Alone |
| 02 Charlie | 11 The Smoking Hamlet |
| 03 Bong Son Bridge | 12 It's A Long Row To Hoe |
| 04 Chanh Giao Cave | 13 Counting Bodies In The Nam |
| 05 The Ballad of John Wesley | 14 Mirage |
| 06 Diggin' A Hole | 15 Barbara |
| 07 The Chaplain | 16 I Needed A Girl Like Barbara |
| 08 When's The Sun Gonna Shine On Camp | 17 I Got A Lonesome Me |
| Evans? | 18 Go To Sleep |
| 09 Charlie's Gone From Khe Sanh | 19 Dandelion |

Bill The Undeclared War Opera /: Larry and the Souljers Larry and the Souljers 2010

- http://www.billtheundeclaredwaropera.com/store/bill_the_undeclared_war_opera/

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 10 Silver Caskets |
| 01 My Generation | 11 Taps Over Bill |
| 02 1 – A | 12 Bullet Through The Heart |
| 03 Cadence | 13 I Never Really Loved Her |
| 04 Orders | 14 Contemplation |
| 05 I'm On My Way | 15 War Is Hell |
| 06 Everything Is Rocking | 16 Amnesty |
| 07 Away From Home | 17 Hanging In My Mind |
| 08 I Hate This War | 18 Here's Hope |
| 09 Firefight – No Angels | |

Vietnam: There & Back /: Jim Purtell, [v. Jon Statham]. Stoney Beach Music 2012

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 01 Reflections | 04 Why Us |
| 02 Jody | 05 Livin' in Fear |
| 03 Incoming | 06 Pissin' 'n' Moanin' |

07 Hill 352
08 Monsoon Rain
09 Shammers

10 Night Patrol
11 Ambush
12 Nobody Cared

Cassette tapes

Much of the music from the Vietnam War, was released in parallel on multiple media: audio cassettes, vinyl records and CD. The following is a very incomplete list of American cassette releases. Cassette tapes, invented in 1962, had a number of advantages over records. If you do not have access to a reel tape recorder, then the records in practice are copy-protected and because of the physical size of LP they are troublesome to circulate by post. The tape made it relatively easy both to replicate and produce home-made music, and tapes were easy to communicate with the postal service. This new technology also led in the late 1960s to the production of so-called Bootlegs which is unofficial releases of movies or music, in other words, pirate recordings of concerts, for example, or demo tapes.

Kassettebånd

Store dele af musikken fra Vietnamkrigen blev udgivet parallelt på flere medier: kassettebånd, vinyl plader og CD. Det følgende er en meget ufuldstændig liste over amerikanske kassettebåndudgivelser. Kassettebånd, opfundet i 1962, havde en række fordele i forhold til grammofonplader. Hvis man ikke har adgang til en spolebåndoptager, så er grammofonpladerne i praksis kopibeskyttede og på grund af Lp'ernes fysiske størrelse er de besværlige at rundsende med post. Kassettebånd gjorde det forholdsvis nemt både at kopiere og producere hjemmelavet musik, ligesom båndene var nemme at formidle med postvæsenet. Denne nye teknologiske udvikling medførte også i slutningen af 1960erne til produktion af såkaldte Bootlegs som er uofficielle udgivelser af film eller musik, med andre ord piratoptagelser af eksempelvis koncerter eller demobånd.

Apocalypse Now Original Motion Picture Soundtrack 2 CD Elektra 90001-2 1979
The End, Saigon-Narration and Dialogue, The End-Part 2, Terminate-Narration and Dialogue, The Delta, PBR-Narration and Dialogue, Dossier #1, Colonel Kilgore-Narration and Dialogue, Orange Light, The Ride of the Valkyries, Napalm in the Morning-Dialogue, Pre-Tiger, Dossier #II Susie Q, Dossier #III 75 Klicks-Dialogue, The Nung River
Original Motion Picture Soundtrack Apocalypse Now, 1979, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.
<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1482>>.

"The American Dream...Interrupted", 1988/01/01, J. Thomas Burch Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.
<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=034AU0384>>.

Ballads of the Green Berets
01 I'm a Lucky One
02 Letter from Vietnam
03 Badge of Courage

- 04 Saigon
- 05 Salute to the Nurse
- 06 I'm Watching the Raindrops Fall
- 07 Garet Trooper
- 08 The Soldier has Come Home
- 09 Lullaby
- 10 Trooper's Lament
- 11 Bamiba

Ballads of the Green Berets, Undated, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1485>>.

Bat 21: Original Motion Picture Soundtrack CD :Varèse Sarabande VSD-5202 1988

- 01 Bat-21
- 02 Bonding
- 03 Big Sky
- 04 Lesson
- 05 North Passage
- 06 Bird Dog
- 07 I Killed a Man Today
- 08 Zulu Zulu 5, Lima Hotel 7
- 09 Nobody's Home
- 10 Cobra Leader
- 11 Fly Boy Ross
- 12 First Light

Bat 21: Original Motion Picture Soundtrack, 1988, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1486>>.

Born on the Fourth of July: Motion Picture Soundtrack Universal City Studios & MCA Records CD MCAXD-6340 1989

- 01 Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall – Edie Brickell & New Bohemians
- 02 Born on the Bayou – Broken Homes
- 03 Brown Eyed Girl – Van Morrison
- 04 American Pie – Don McLean
- 05 My Girl – The Temptations
- 06 Soldier Boy – The Shirelles
- 07 Venus – Frankie Avalon
- 08 Moon River – Henry Mancini
- 09 Prologue – John Williams
- 10 Early Days, Massapequa, 1957 – John Williams
- 11 Shooting of Wilson – John Williams
- 12 Cua Viet River, Vietnam, 1968 – John Williams
- 13 Homecoming – John Williams
- 14 Born on the Fourth of July – John Williams

Born on the Fourth of July: Motion Picture Soundtrack, 1989, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1488>>.

Britt Small and Festival, "America Called" Max Stout Records

See: – <http://www.brittsmall.com/id17.html>

Songs: Combat Themes, Come On In, He Ain't Heavy, He's My Brother, Captured

Eagles, Waiting for an Army to Die, Angel Flying Too Close to the Ground, Old Hippie, MIA Didn't Go To 'Nam Bur I Do Give A Damn, America Called, Goodnight Saigon– Brothers In The Night

Britt Small and Festival, "America Called", 1987/01/01, Jimmy Dale Miller Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1770AU2101>>.

Brit Small and Festival "Colors"

Songs: Side 1: Colors / Wind Beneath My Wings / America Remeber Me / Trilogy Side 2: Walkin' On A Thin Line / Somewhere Out There / The Ballad of The Green Beret / More Than A Name On The Wall / God Bless America

Brit Small and Festival "Colors, 1990/01/01, J. Thomas Burch Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=034AU0379>>.

Britt Small and Festival – "Dakota Woman" Max Stout Records 1988

Side 1: Dakota Woman; The Only One; Fat City Blues; Amazing Grace Side 2: Dream On; Tennessee With Me; Tumbling After We Touch; Grandma's Got A Moustache

Britt Small and Festival – "Dakota Woman", Undated, Jimmy Dale Miller Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1770AU2105>>.

Songs of the wall /: Friends of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

- Arlington, VA : Friends of the Vietnam Memorial, [1992].

Facing the wall / Susan Graham White

Reflections on the wall / Cleve Francis

Touch a name on the wall / Joel Marius

Heal over Vietnam / Barbara Jarrell

Sons and daughters / Pat Garvey & Sons and Daughters in Touch

Soldiers of the clouds / Richard Gill & The Legion of Honor

Still waiting at the wall / Pat Garvey

Brother of mine / Paula Jones

I touched his name upon the wall / Marie Zerby

The wall / Olin Murrell

The wall: between the lines / The New Arkadelphians

Welcome home / Brenda Simpson

Britt Small and Festival – "Cross Country" Max Stout Records 1993

Side 1: Cross Country; Tennessee With Me; Boot Scootin' Boogie; Lady Of The Prairie; Some Gave All Side 2: Alone on Sunday; Friends in Low Places; Achy, Breaky, Heart; Forever; Winding Down My Life

Britt Small and Festival – "Cross Country", Undated, Jimmy Dale Miller Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1770AU2104>>.

Britt Small and Festival, "Tattered Flags – Broken Promises" Max Stout Records

Songs: Still In Saigon, Wounded Soldier, Missing, Sammy Davis' Speech, The Wall, God Bless the U.S.A., Service Songs, We Gotta Get Out of This Place, Leaving On a Jet Plane, Tattered Flags, The Star Spangled Banner, Find The Cost of Freedom, Ohio, Talking Old Soldiers, America The Beautiful

Britt Small and Festival, "Tattered Flags – Broken Promises", 1985/01/01, Jimmy Dale Miller Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1770AU2102>>.

Dead Presidents: Music from the Motion Picture Capital Records CD CDP 7243 8 32438 2 2 1995

- 01 If You Want Me To Stay – Sly & The Family Stone
- 02 Walk On By – Isaac Hayes
- 03 The Payback – James Brown
- 04 I'll Be Around – The Spinners
- 05 Never Never Gonna Give You Up – Barry White
- 06 I Miss You – Harold Melvin & The Blue Notes
- 07 Get Up & Get Down – The Dramatics
- 08 If There's Hell Below – Curtis Mayfield
- 09 Do Right Woman, Do Right Man – Aretha Franklin
- 10 Where Is The Love – Jesse & Trina
- 11 Tired Of Being Alone – Al Green
- 12 Love Train – The O'Jays
- 13 Look Of Love – Isaac Hayes
- 14 Dead Presidents Theme – Danny Elfman

Dead Presidents: Music from the Motion Picture, 1995, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1492>>.

Festival – "On The Road 1983" Max Stout Records 1983

Side 1: In America; Mountain Music; Davey Crockett; American Made; Skidmore Shuffle; In the Mood; Bump Bounce Boogie; Find the Cost; Still in Saigon; The Wall; America Side 2: Woodchoppers Ball; King Tut; Swingin'; Come Dance With Me; Dakota Woman; Feels So Right; Even Now; Rock This Town; Celebration

Festival – "On The Road 1983", Undated, Jimmy Dale Miller Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1770AU2107>>.

Full Metal Jacket: Original Soundtrack Warner Brothers Records LP 925 613–1 1987

- 01 Full Metal Jacket – Nigel Goulding
- 02 Hello Vietnam – Johnny Wright
- 03 Chapel of Love – The Dixie Cups
- 04 Wooly Bully – Sam the Sham & the Pharaohs
- 05 I Like It Like That – Chris Kenner
- 06 These Boots Are Made for Walking – Nancy Sinatra

- 07 Surfin' Bird – The Trashmen
- 08 Marines' Hymn – Goldman Band
- 09 Transition – Abigail Mead
- 10 Parris Island – Abigail Mead
- 11 Ruins – Abigail Mead
- 12 Leonard – Abigail Mead
- 13 Attack – Abigail Mead
- 14 Time Suspended – Abigail Mead
- 15 Sniper – Abigail Mead

Full Metal Jacket: Original Soundtrack Music, 1987, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1496>>.

Michael J. Martin and Tim Holiday "Johnny Comes Marchin' Home" Omega Audio & Production, Inc.

Songs: A Side When Johnny comes Marchin' Home The Last Firebase The Three of Us Who are the Names on the Wall? Suitcase full of Secrets Could've Been Me I Ain't Here Alone Comin' Home Hooker With A Purple Heart B Side Fat Get Fatter and the Poor Get Lean Livin' On The Razor's Edge Bleary Eyed and Blown Away Bug Border Affair People Are Talkin' Another Day In Hell Walkin' Man Lookin' For the Light, Trying to Find the Fire Will the Circle Be Unbroken? America The Beautiful

Michael J. Martin and Tim Holiday "Johnny Comes Marchin Home", 1986/12/13, J. Thomas Burch Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=034AU0378>>.

Michael J. Martin and Tim Holiday "Who Are the Names on the Wall?", "I aint Here Alone the 3 of Us", and "The Last Firebase", Undated, J. Thomas Burch Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=034AU0383>>.

Chris Noel Chris Noel Guitar House Records

See: – <http://www.chrisnoel.com/>

Side One: 1. There's A Heart In Country Music 2. My Butterfly 3. Forgotten Man 4. Stop The Presses 5. I Don't Know Where You Go 6. Visions Side Two: 7. I Need You 8. Love Plus Desire 9. Hungry Eyes 10. Matter of Survival 11. Another Son Goes Down
Chris Noel, Undated, J. Thomas Burch Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=034AU0388>>.

Demo Tape "You Are The Heros" and "Bring Them Home," Saigon By Night Orchestra, No Date Given, J. Thomas Burch Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=034AU0385>>.

John Steer "Wounded Soldier"

Songs: Side One: Finishing Touch; Good As Old; The Deal's On; He Wrote the Book; Forever On My Knees Side Two: Play Amazing Grace (One More Time); Wounded Soldier; I Gambled In Reno; It Beats Anything I've Ever Seen; Jimmy and Jesus John Steer "Wounded Soldier", 1996/01/01, J. Thomas Burch Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=034AU0382>>.

John Steer "Circuit Rider" Living World Records

Side 1: Circuit Rider; Why is Johnny Crazy; The Wall; God Bless the USA; Amazing Grace Side 2: Letting Go of Me; You've Never Given Up; Step Into The Water; Wounded Soldier. John Steer "Circuit Rider", 1986/01/01, J. Thomas Burch Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=034AU0387>>.

The Merrymen, sometimes written as The MerryMen, are a popular calypso band from Barbados.

The Merrymen

01 Army Aviation

02 Hi-Jolly

03 Land of Oden

04 Sky King

05 Frankie & Johnny

06 Long Tall Texan

07 I Do Adore Her

08 Blow the Candle Out

09 Freight Train

10 Seven Daffodils

11 Not Alone Am I

12 Greenback Dollar

13 Green Flight Pay

14 Chilly Winds

15 You Are My Sunshine

16 Saigon Girls

17 Talkin Candy Bar Blues

18 Merry Medley

19 Iron Brigade

20 All My Trails

21 You've Heard My Voice

22 Roving Gambler

23 Early Morning Rain

24 Kansas City

The Merrymen, Undated, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep.

2014. <<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1504>>.

Platoon: Original Motion Picture Soundtrack and Songs from the Era Atlantic Recording Corp. 1987

"Songs of the Wall" Friends of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial

Side 1: Susan Graham White – "Facing the Wall"; Cleve Francis – "Reflections on the Wall"; Joel Mabus – "Touch a Name on the Wall"; Barara Jarrell – "Heal Over Vietnam"; Pat Garvey – "Sons and Daughters"; Richard Gill – "Soldiers of the Clouds" Side 2:

Pat Garvey – "Still Waiting at the Wall"; Paula Jones – "Brother of Mine"; Marie Zerby – "I Touched His Name Upon the Wall"; Olin Murrell – "The Wall"; The New Arkadelphians – "The Wall: Between the Lines"; Brenda Simpson – "Welcome Home" Various Artists "Songs of the Wall", Undated, Jimmy Dale Miller Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1770AU2113>>.

Vietnam: Rockin' the Delta

People Gotta be Free – The Rascals Nowhere to Run – Martha Reeves & The Vandellas Reach Out I'll be There – 4 Tops War – Edwin Starr Keep on Truckin' – Eddie Kendricks These Boots ar Made for Walkin' – Nancy Sinatra When a Man Loves a Woman – Percy Sledge Let's Get It On – Marvin Gaye Incense & Peppermints – Strawberry Alarm Clock Ride of the valkyries – The South German Philharmonic Orchestra Wooly Bully – Sam the Sham & The Pharoahs Hanky Panky – Tommy Hames & the Shondells I Got You (I Feel Good) – James Brown Baby Please Don't Go – Them

Vietnam: Rockin' the Delta, 1989, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1523>>.

The Walking Dead: Music from the Film Soundtrack Motown Record Company 1995

How I Wish – Queen Latifah Smiling Faces Sometimes – The Undisputed Truth What's Going On – Marvin Gaye Ooo Baby Baby – The Miracles The Tracks Of My Tears – The Miracles Cloud Nine – The Temptations Get Ready – Rare Earth I Heard It Through The Grapevine – Marvin Gaye War – Edwin Starr Among The Walking Dead – Scarface Conflict – Featuring Queen Latifah, Whitehead Bros. And Big..

The Walking Dead: Music from the Film Soundtrack, 1995, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

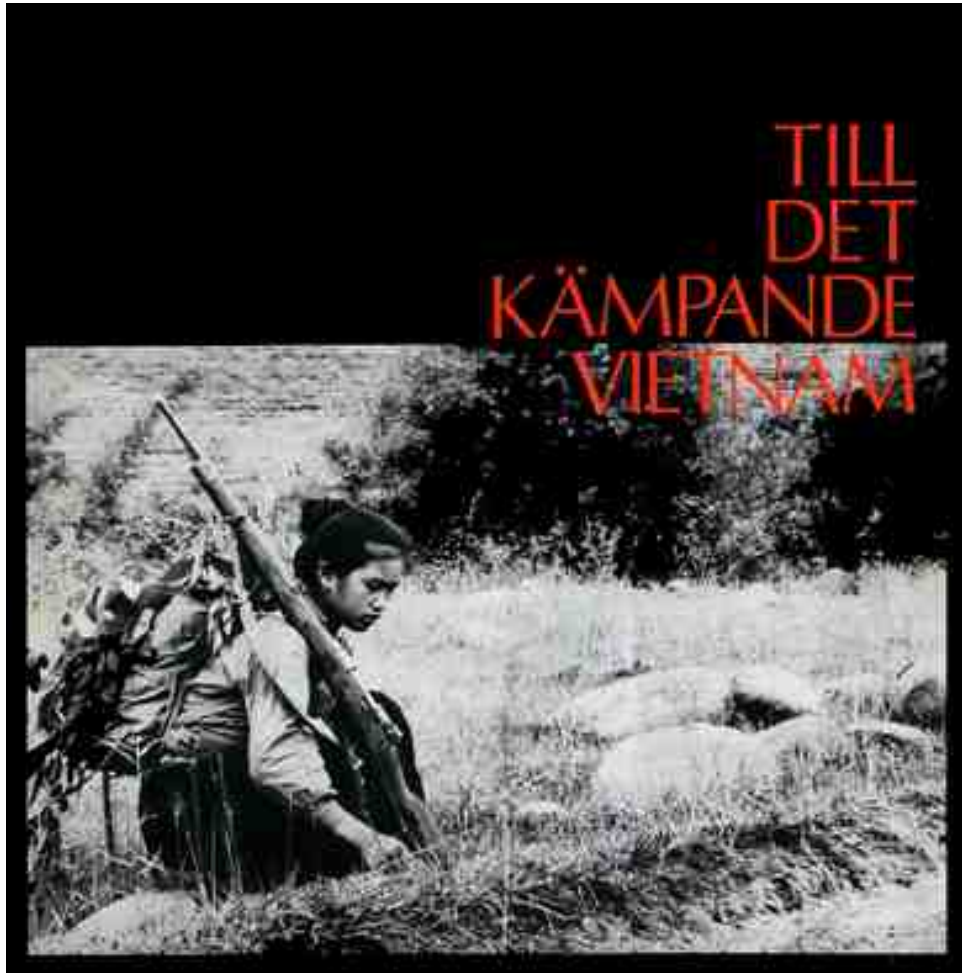
<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1527>>.

The War: Music from the Motion Picture 1995

Peace Train – Cat Stevens Think – Aretha Franklin Summertime – Janis Joplin Daydream – The Lovin' Spoonful Sunny – Bobby Hebb Spirit In The Sky – Norman Greenbaum Follow – Richie Havens Up On Cripple Creek – The Band Someday, We'll Be Together – Diana Ross and The Supremes Juliette Trolley Main Title From 'The War' Hornets Resuscitation Gone Again Life Be A Bowlful 2nd Vietnam Junkyard Billy Dare Hospital

The War: Music from the Motion Picture, 1994, Michael Cook Collection, The Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University. Accessed 17 Sep. 2014.

<<http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtualarchive/items.php?item=1179AU1528>>.



Selected Swedish Vietnam War Records

Freedom Singers 68 – Freedom Singers Befria Södern BS 1 1968

1. Vi visste ingenting
2. Brevet från Lyndon
3. McNamara-visan
4. Leve det vietnamesiska folkets befrielsekamp
5. Sången om reaktionen
6. Balladen om LBJ
7. Lilla fröken An
8. Befria Södern!

Till Det Kämpande Vietnam FNL-Grupperna Befria Södern BS 3 1971

– http://www.lars-daniel.se/knutna_navar/sidor/fnl/fnl_tdkv.htm

1. Till det kämpande Vietnam
2. Sång om de indokinesiska folken
3. Vietnams folk står enat
4. Vilken president!

5. Herr ambassadör
6. Vart än vattnet leds, följer fisken med
7. Befrielsearméns sång
8. Sången om freden
9. Demonstrantvisa
10. Till fronten
11. Tango i Saigon
12. Glanshammarvisa
13. Rädda dollarn
14. Sången om svalorna
15. Befria södern

Vietnam är nära – De förenade FNL-grupperna Befria Södern BS 4 1972

1. Vietnam är nära
2. Sång om dammarna
3. En vietnamesisk bonde
4. Rag om den nordvietnamesiska invasionen
5. Vid läsningen av Ett tusen poeters antologi
6. Internationella brigadens sång
7. Haiphong
8. Befrielsemarsch
9. En kamp på tusen slagfält
10. Militära mål
11. Vapenhandlarens sång
12. Roten till det onda
13. Avskedet
14. Maktens män
15. Befria södern

Befria Södern and Till det kämpande Vietnam has been recorded in Swedish during a concert in Copenhagen October 1973.

'This LP is recorded at the Free Protest Theater's two concerts in the Odd-Fellow Mansion in Copenhagen on 11 and 12 October 1973. The concert was the first in a series Demos events with the idea is to present different sides of the Swedish political music'. 'Fria Proteatern (NJA group). Concert in Copenhagen in October 1973 Demos 19 1974.

Befria Södern og Till det kämpande Vietnam er indspillet på svensk under en koncert i København oktober 1973.

'Denne plade er en optagelse fra Fria Proteaterns to koncerter i Odd-Fellow palæet i København den 11. og 12. Oktober 1973. Koncerten var den første i en række Demos-arrangementer, hvor det er tanken at præsentere forskellige sider af svensk politisk musik.' Fria Proteatern (NJA gruppen). Koncert i København okt. 1973 Demos 19 1974

**If a revolution comes to my country.../ Om revolutionen kommer till mitt land
/: Pete Seeger Oktober OSLP-508 1975**

Pete Seeger Concert in Uppsala University, November, 25th 1974

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 01. East Virginia | 08. I ain't got no home |
| 02. Living in the country | 09. Ballad of Clearwater |
| 03. Abiyoyo | 10. Teacher Uncle Ho |
| 04. Pastures of plenty | 11. Estadio Chile |
| 05. Twelve gates to the city | 12. Guantanamo |
| 06. Three rules of discipline | 13. If a revolution comes to my country |
| 07. In the evening | |

Vietnam War music videos & videocassettes, samples

Eksempler på Vietnamkrigens musikvideoer og videokassetter

There are over 100 American videos with the Vietnam War as a theme, recorded here.
Der findes over 100 amerikanske videoer med Vietnamkrigen som tema, registreret
her. The Decilles Collection: the Vietnam Conflict Videos
- http://www.deanza.edu/faculty/swensson/decillis_videos.html

GI Songs And Stories From Vietnam, Vol 1. Video Treasures: SV 9201.1990

Jody calls / as recollected by Chuck Rosenberg [from Ft. Gordon, Ga., summer 1965]
Six clicks / by Hershel Gober [after a tour in 1966, Capt. Gober performed songs with
the group the Black Patches all over
Vietnam] Green Beret and friendly FAC / [words attributed to Capt. John Myer of 21st
Tactical Air Support Squadron]
Tchepone / by William F. Hughes [557th Tactical Fighter Squadron]
Sitting in the cab of my truck / by Chip Dockery
Christmas medley / by C.R. Rosenberg
Boonie rat song / by John Del Vecchio
Dai-uy Joe

**G.I. Songs and Stories From Vietnam, Volume 2, No Sweat Blues... /: Marty
Cutler; Leo De Gar Kulka; David Fields; Lydia M Fish; Barry Hirschberg. Video
Treasures SV 9202 1990.**

I've been everywhere / Charles R. Rosenberg
Firefight / by Bill Ellis
Beer La Rue / [words attributed to Dick Larson]
Chu Yen / [author unknown]
Who cares about a Marine / Charles R. Rosenberg ; [lyrics attributed to Thomas A.
Morton]
Blue Four / words and music LTC Dick Jonas
No sweat blues / [author unknown]
Rain on the leaves / Pham Duy
Done laid around, gone stayed around Vietnam too long / [author unknown].

Vietnam War Filmography, for example / eksempelvis Mickey Mouse in Vietnam, 1969.

- <https://blogs.library.american.edu/filmographies/vietnam.html>

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War_in_film

Catalog of Copyright Entries Cumulative Series Motion Pictures 1960-1969, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. 1971.

- <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/44621/44621-h/44621-h.htm>

The Lucy (Lucille Ball) Show: Season 5, Episode 9 Lucy Gets Caught In The Draft 1966. Originally aired 14 November 1966. Lucy in the Army.

- https://archive.org/details/TLS_Lucy_Gets_Caught_In_The_Draft

'When a letter arrives from the US Government, Lucy finds that she's mistakenly been drafted. Instead of "Lucy," the letter is addressed to "Lou C." She sets off to the draft office to correct the mistake, but due to stupid "rules and regulations," Lucy finds that she has to become a Marine until the paperwork gets straightened out. She proceeds to make life miserable for her sergeant. '

Vietnamkrigen

Ballad Of Ho Chi Minh	1954	Ewan MacColl with The London Critics Group
Le déserteur		Boris Vian
Big Brother (Home for Christmas)	1961	Roger Jones
Christmas In Viet Nam	1962	Joyce Brown
Soldier Boy		The Shirelles
I'm a Soldier Boy	1963	Dee Clark & The Cool Gents
My Boyfriend's Coming Home for Christmas		Toni Wine
A Foggy Day In Vietnam	1964	John Paul Jones
Christmas In Vietnam		The Bob Hope Show
There But For Fortune		Phil Ochs
Talking Vietnam Blues		Phil Ochs
Ballad Of a Crystal Man	1965	Donovan Philips Leitch
Do You Hear Me Now		Bert Jansch, Donovan
Hello Vietnam		Johnny Wright
Hey Little Julie		Chuck & Ray
I Ain't Marching Anymore		Phil Ochs
It's for God, And Country, And You Mom (That's Why I'm Fighting In Viet Nam)		Ernest Tubb & His Texas Troubadours
Lullaby Of The Artillery		Trinh Cong Son
Lyndon Johnson Told The Nation		Tom Paxton
The Men Behind The Guns		Phil Ochs
Nowhere To Run		Martha Reeves & The Vandellas
Searching For A Soldier's Grave		Hank Williams
A Soldier's Christmas		Johnny Slate
There Won't Be Any Snow (Christmas In The Jungle)		Derrik Roberts
We Didn't Know		Tom Paxton
The War Drags On		Donovan Philips Leitch
Weve Gotta Get Out Of This Place		Animals
The Willing Conscript		Tom Paxton
7 O'Clock News/Silent Night	1966	Simon & Garfunkel
Ain't I Right		Marty Robbins
Ballad Of The Green Berets		Barry Sadler
Christmas In Viet Nam		Johnny & Jon
Christmas In Vietnam		Private Charles Bowens & The Gentlemen From Tigerland

A Christmas Prayer
Draft Dodger Rag
Draft Time Blues
Hundert Mann und ein Befehl
I Don't Stand Alone
I Won't Be Home This Christmas
[Last Train To Clarksville](#)
A Letter From Vietnam To Mother
My Son John
King Henry
The Saigon Children
V. C. Blues
Vietnam Blues

Alice's Restaurant Massacree
Christmas In Viet Nam
Darling Be Home Soon
Draft Morning
The End
[For What It's Worth](#)
[I Feel Like Fixin' To Die Rag](#)
I'm Gone
Joey's Prayer
Little Becky's Christmas Wish
Merry Christmas From Vietnam
Lisa Kalvelage
No Christmas Tree In Vietnam
One More Parade
Please Uncle Sam (Send Back My Man)
Saigon Bride
[Somebody To Love](#)
Thương Binh (The Wounded Soldier)

2 + 2 = ?
All I Want for Christmas Is My Baby
Ballad Of Two Brothers
The Ballad Of The Yellow Beret
Bring Them Home
Draft Morning
Grey October
Handsome Johnny
I Don't Wanna Go To Vietnam
The Iron Man
Merry Christmas Baby (I'm Coming Home)
Sky Pilot

Susan Wheeler
Phil Ochs
Midnight Sons
[Freddy Quinn](#)
Perry Friedmann
Barry Sadler
[Monkees](#)
Hank Snow
Tom Paxton
Pete Seeger
Malvina Reynolds
Allen Orange
Kris Kristofferson, Dave Dudley

1967

Arlo Guthrie
Soul Searchers
The Lovin' Spoonful
[The Byrds](#)
The Doors
Buffalo Springfield
Country Joe McDonald
Big Amos
Joey Martin
Becky Lamb ; Bill Lamb
Sullivan Family
Pete Seeger
Rusty Wellington
Phil Ochs
Charmels
Joan Baez
Jefferson Airplane
Steve Addiss & Phạm Duy

1968

The Bob Seger System
Johnny Selph
[Autry Inman](#)
Bob Seger & The Beach Bums
Pete Seeger
[Byrds](#)
Charles Parker, The Critics Group, Peggy Seeger
Richie Havens
John Lee Hooker
Tom Paxton
Floyd Dakil
Eric Burdon & The Animals

Talking Vietnam Potluck Blues
[To Susan On The West Coast Waiting](#)
Unknown Soldier
The War Is Over
White Boots Marching In A Yellow Land

Bài ca dành cho những xác người (Hue 1968)
Ballad Of The Unknown Soldier
Draft Resister
Fortunate Son
[Galveston](#)
A Letter To Santa Clause
The Real Silent Majority
Santa, Bring My Daddy Home For Christmas
Someday, We'll Be Together
A Summer Prayer For Peace
Volunteers

America Love It Or Leave It
American Woman
Another Christmas Without My Son
Ballad Of Ho Chi Minh
Bill, When Are You Coming Home
Paranoid
Machine Gun (Live, Isle Of Wight)
Peace Frog
Run Through The Jungle
Vietnam
[War](#)

Ballad Of The Fort Hood Three
The Battle Hymn Of Lt. Calley
Bayonet Rap
Bring Them Home (If You Love Your Uncle Sam)
The Grave
I Don't Want To Be A Soldier
Moratorium
Rosa De Vietnam
Simple Song Of Freedom / I'll Be Your Baby Tonight,
Motown 1193
Singing In Vietnam Talking Blues
Uncle Ho
Vietnam Love Song
Wild World

Armistice Day

Tom Paxton
Donovan Philips Leitch
The Doors
Phil Ochs
Phil Ochs

1969

Trinh Cong Son
Barbara Dane
Steppenwolf
Creedence Clearwater Revival
Glen Campbell
Mike Tuttle
George Jay
Marc Copage
Diana Ross & The Supremes
Archies
[Jefferson Airplane](#)

1970

Ernest Tubb
Guess Who
Rev. Oris Mays
Ewan MacColl & Peggy Seeger
[Supremes](#)
Black Sabbath
Jimi Hendrix
The Doors
Creedence Clearwater Revival
Jimmy Cliff
Edwin Starr

1971

Pete Seeger
Terry Nelson
Tom Paxton
Pete Seeger
[Don McLean](#)
John Lennon
Buffy Sainte-Marie
Whichwhat
Bobby Darin
Johnny Cash
Pete Seeger
Judy Collins
Cat Stevens

1972

Paul Simon

Befria Södern	Fria Proteatern
Vietnam	1973
Vietnam (You Son Of A Gun)	New Cuorey
Where Are You Now, My Son?	Sammy Brown & The Sammy Brown Band
Bad Company	Joan Baez
Billy Don't Be A Hero	1974
Bungle In The Jungle	Bad Company
Ballad Of The Unknown Soldier	Bo Donaldson & The Heywoods
I Don't Wanna Get Drafted	Jethro Tull
The War Correspondent	1975
Agent Orange Song	Barbara Dane
I Was Only Nineteen	1980
19	Frank Zappa
Vietnam War Again	Eric Bogle
Bring Him Home	1982
The Bell	Maurel Hogan. Peggy Seeger
Draft Board Blues	1983
Fourth Day Of July	Redgum
Hell No, I Ain't Gonna Go	1985
Vigilante Man	Paul Hardcastle
Waist Deep In The Big Muddy	1986
Ikke færdigregistreret	Country Joe McDonald
Nana a una niña de Vietnam	1987
The Fields Of Vietnam, 1967	Normie Rowe
A Letter To My Mother From Vietnam	2003
Vietnam	Stephan Smith
	Watermelon Slim
	Thurston Moore
	Matt Jones
	Watermelon Slim
	Curtis Eller
	Sonia Silvestre
	Ewan MacColl
	Pompeo Stillo & The Companions
	Buddy Starr & The Starliners Featuring
	George C. Partin

There a few dozen Israeli songs about war and peace in Hebrew. Apparently there is not much published in English. An example:

Der et par dusin israelske sange om krig og fred på hebraisk. Der er tilsyneladende ikke meget udgivet på engelsk. Et enkelt eksempel:

Ilka Raveh: The Walls Came Tumbling Down (The Six-Day War) Certron Corporation CIS-4002 1970

The military coup in Chile

Shortly after the military coup in Chile in September 1973, the Chilean folk singer *Victor Jara*, was tortured and executed by the military junta's soldiers. The dreadful deed is documented in the Danish Peace Academy. Victor Jara was artistic director of the still existing Chilean folk group Quilapayun who released the LP X–Vietnam or Por Vietnam in 1968.⁵⁹

Militærkuppet i Chile

Kort tid efter militærkuppet i Chile i september 1973, blev den chilenske folkesanger Victor Jara tortureret og henrettet af militærjuntaens soldater⁶⁰. [Udåden](#) er dokumenteret i Fredsakademiet. Victor Jara var kunstnerisk direktør for den stadig eksisterende chilenske folkemusikgruppe Quilapayun som udgav



59 Chile and the United States: Declassified Documents Relating to the Military Coup, September 11, 1973./: Peter Kornbluh.

National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 8

- <http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB8/nsaebb8i.htm>

Washington, D.C. – September 11, 1998 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet. The violent overthrow of the democratically-elected Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende changed the course of the country that Chilean poet Pablo Neruda described as "a long petal of sea, wine and snow"; because of CIA covert intervention in Chile, and the repressive character of General Pinochet's rule, the coup became the most notorious military takeover in the annals of Latin American history.

Revelations that President Richard Nixon had ordered the CIA to "make the economy scream" in Chile to "prevent Allende from coming to power or to unseat him," prompted a major scandal in the mid-1970s, and a major investigation by the U.S. Senate. Since the coup, however, few U.S. documents relating to Chile have been actually declassified- -until recently. Through Freedom of Information Act requests, and other avenues of declassification, the National Security Archive has been able to compile a collection of declassified records that shed light on events in Chile between 1970 and 1976....CIA memoranda and reports on "Project FUBELT"--the codename for covert operations to promote a military coup and undermine Allende's government. The documents, including minutes of meetings between Henry Kissinger and CIA officials, CIA cables to its Santiago station, and summaries of covert action in 1970, provide a clear paper trail to the decisions and operations against Allende's governmentU.S. Covert Intervention in Chile: Planning to Block Allende Began Long before September 1970 Election. National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 470. Posted May 23, 2014

Covert U.S. planning to block the democratic election of Salvador Allende in Chile began weeks before his September 4, 1970, victory, according to just declassified minutes of an August 19, 1970, meeting of the high-level interagency committee known as the Special Review Group, chaired by National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger. "Kissinger asked that the plan be as precise as possible and include what orders would be given September 5, to whom, and in what way," as the summary recorded Kissinger's instructions to CIA Director Richard Helms. "Kissinger said we should present to the President an action plan to prevent [the Chilean Congress from ratifying] an Allende victory" and noted that the President may decide to move even if we do not recommend it."

The document is one of a compendium of some 366 records released by the State Department as part of its Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) series. The much-delayed collection, titled "Chile:

LPen X–Vietnam eller Por Vietnam i 1968.

1969–1973," addresses Richard Nixon's and Kissinger's efforts to destabilize the democratically elected Socialist government of Salvador Allende, and the U.S.–supported coup that brought General Augusto Pinochet to power in 1973. The controversial volume was edited by two former officials of the State Department's Office of the Historian, James Siekmeier and James McElveen.

60 Democracy Now! Monday, September 9, 2013.

– http://archive.org/details/dn2013-0909_vid

– http://www.democracynow.org/2013/9/9/40_years_after_chile_coup_family

Concierto Completo Victor Jara En Peru 17 De Julio De 1973.

– <http://archive.org/details/VictorJaraEnPeru17DeJulioDe1973>

Por Vietnam

*Yankee, yankee, yankee,
cuidado, cuidado.*

*Las águilas negras se alimentan
de los despojos de las batallas.
Águila negra ya caerás,
águila negra ya caerás.*

*Las águilas negras vienen volando
con sus cañones por sobre el mar.
Águila negra ya caerás,
águila negra ya caerás.*

*Yankee, yankee, yankee,
cuidado, cuidado.*

*La sangre que viertes va por la tierra
sangre que nunca te olvidará.
Águila negra ya caerás,
águila negra ya caerás.*

*Las águilas negras rompen sus garras
contra el heroico pueblo en Vietnam.
Águila negra ya caerás,
águila negra ya caerás.*

*Yankee, yankee, yankee,
cuidado, cuidado,
águila negra, ya caerás
el guerrillero te vencerá.*

For Vietnam

Yankee, yankee, yankee,
Forsigtig, forsigtig

Sorte ørne fodres
af byttet fra kamp.
Sorte ørne vil falde,

Dette er den første danske systematiske, dokumenterede og kronologiske fremstilling af mere end 100 års soldatersange og fredsmusik startende med første verdenskrig og sluttende med Syrien krigen. Nyskabende er fundet af og registreringen af sangene og viserne om værnepligt fra både første og anden verdenskrig, altså generationer før dette tema dukkede op og blev populært i forbindelse med Vietnamkrigen.



Bogen er et tværfagligt bidrag og en primærkilde til fordybelse i og forståelse af periodens kulturhistorie. Den er samlet og oversat af Fredsakademiets redaktør Holger Terp i anledning af 100 året for første verdenskrigs begyndelse og 100 året for udgivelse af den første af mange danske grammofonplader med fredsmusik.

Holger Terp har bl.a. udgivet følgende værker i Fredsakademiet:

Nuclear Weapons Production in the US, 1941–2011, 2011. – 426 s.

Jesper Jensen værkfortegnelse [elektronisk publikation].

Fredsakademiets vejledning til USAs historie, kultur og politik. 2012. – 286 s.

Greenham Common kvindefredslejrenes historie og sangbøger [elektronisk publikation].

Skjalden sang fredssangen – og slaget på marken stoppede: Bemærkninger til dansk fredsmusiks historie. 2010. – 380 s.

www.fredsakademiet.dk

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