

THE NEW WINTER SOLDIERS REDUX : THE PATRIOTISM OF ANTIWAR

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1: The Rag Blog: Under The Hood : An Anti-War GI Coffeehouse in Texas

TWO The New Winter Soldiers Redux: The Patriotism of Antiwar GIs You don't have to worry about soldiers not wanting to fight, as long as there.

One Side of the Picture: What the activist veterans profiled in this stridently anti-Vietnam War film did back then was refuse in varying degrees to support the war while they were on active duty. They started underground GI newspapers, organized off-base GI coffeehouses, drew up antiwar petitions, flat out refused to do their duty, or went AWOL. All received varying degrees of grief from the military. Those who ran afoul of the Uniform Code of Military Justice were prosecuted. Many went to jail for their beliefs. David Zeiger, who produced, directed, and wrote the script for *Sir!* He also gets the most out of present-day interviews with a group of articulate and passionate men and one woman, former Navy nurse Susan Schmall who served in the military in Vietnam and at home and rebelled against the war machine. Like all documentaries, this one has a point of view. But what is bothersome is that Zeiger presents only material that shows that thousands of military personnel took action against the war and the military in the late sixties and early seventies. He completely ignores the millions of men and women who served and did not break the law while in uniform—many of whom, to be sure, had serious qualms about the war and debated long and hard about what and what not to do about it. Then there is Jane Fonda. The actress is featured in this film, with shots of her performing corny skits for GIs in the early seventies with the FTA antiwar review, and movie-star close-ups of her today speaking passionately about how right she was back then. It comes off as self-congratulatory and more than a bit self-aggrandizing. If you crave more information about *Sir!* The proposed center, which would include a movie theater, an interactive display featuring photographs of those whose names are on The Wall, along with some of the tens of thousands of items that have been left there, met opposition from preservation groups concerned about protecting the open space on the grounds in front of the Lincoln Memorial, as well as from those who believe a visitors center for The Wall would set a precedent for building similar additions to other D. The legislation passed by Congress in authorizing the center stipulated that the funding come from private sources as was the case with the funding for the memorial back in the early s. She was 60 years old. Among her many wartime accomplishments: She was the only accredited journalist who took part in the single combat jump in the Vietnam War, Operation Junction City with the 1st Airborne; she was wounded in action with a company of the 26th Marines near the DMZ; and she was briefly taken prisoner by the NVA in Hue during Tet. Two years ago, Leroy put together *Under Fire*: Many of the photos and accompanying essays appeared in this newspaper over several years. We were fortunate to have her work featured in this paper, and we are very saddened by the news of her death. If it is, Paramount Home Entertainment has heard your plea. Stone surprised many with *World Trade Center*, which hit the multiplexes on August 9. Like his previous film, a bio-epic of Alexander the Great, it is not a conspiracy-laden thriller. Instead, the movie, which opened to huge box office and mostly positive reviews, focuses on the heroic true tale of the rescue of two New York Port Authority Police Officers from the Twin Towers on September 11th. It will feature workshops on getting published, the pitfalls of writing, and how to deal with a literary agent. Awards will be presented as well. For more info, e-mail warriorbooks aol. He paid a visit to the War Remnants Museum in Saigon, which features stark photographs that show only the horrors of war caused by Americans. Fletcher was so inspired by what he saw that he returned with a digital camera and covertly photographed all the exhibits. When Fletcher came home, he printed the museum photos and created a traveling exhibition consisting of about a hundred of them. The exhibit, which contains many images of war at its worst, has been traveling around this country. This continuing project aims to tell the stories of African-American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines through oral history interviews conducted throughout the country with veterans and their families. If you would like to share your story or get involved in helping students do interviews with veterans, call , or e-mail unsnghros yahoo. Two of the noteworthy aspects of the course: To learn more about this innovative program, go to www.

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Many were of the antiwar variety or focused on the war back home.

2: Soldiers and citizens - literatura obcojÄ™zyczna | KsiÄ™garnia BookMaster

The army recruiter "only told me the great things" about the military, Michael Harmon says as he remembers enlisting in the service. Harmon, a veteran of Operation Iraqi Freedom, saw people "literally split open," and no longer trusts the U.S. government because the "whole war was a lie.

The Under the Hood cafe offers an oasis for members of the military to gather and talk of issues of importance. I welcome the opportunity to meet fellow military in an atmosphere of peace and justice. Army colonel retired ; Official of the U. State Department retired Coming to Killeen: As one of the original staff of The Oleo Strut, I was quite happy this Spring to be able to bring 40 years of additional experience to bear on helping the GIs to organize the project, getting them an Austin law firm to do the work they needed to set up the Fort Hood Support Network pro bono, and to work with Jane Fonda to come up with the initial funding to get the site, equip it and operate it for the first several months. We have a website that I invite you to visit. We are in the process of becoming a c 3 organization, so your contribution will be completely tax deductible. GIs stopped the war in Vietnam and they can stop the war in Iraq. The guys need your support and we need it on a continuing basis. The troops support Senator Obama, so Progressives for Obama should support the troops. Thank you in advance for your help. Soldiers hanging out at the Oleo Strut, from - Photo c Alan Pogue. Used with permission from Sir! Below is a vivid history of The Oleo Strut, written by someone who was there. Word of the death of officers will bring cheers at troop movies or in bivouacs of certain units. In one such division, the morale-plagued Americal, fraggings during have been running about one a week As early as mid an entire company of the th Light Infantry Brigade publicly sat down on the battlefield. In , desertion rates were soaring, re-enlistment rates plummeting, and the United States Army was not considered reliable enough to enter major combat. Antiwar movement that accomplished this is little-known, but it was the threat of soldiers not being willing to fight and die that stopped that war. Soldiers refusing to fight is the most upsetting image to all of those who claim to rule, since the monopoly of armed force is their ultimate weapon to retain their power. The war against the war within the American military began almost as soon as America became directly involved in Vietnam, which can be dated to the so-called "Tonkin Gulf Incident," the excuse for direct American combat. By , veterans like my old friend, former Army intelligence specialist the late Jeff Sharlet - who would later found "Vietnam GI," the major GI antiwar newspaper - had returned from their tour of duty and were trying to tell those back in America who they met at college what the real truth was about the war they had served in. Many in the campus antiwar movement did not respond to we veterans, with some purists telling us we were part of the crime for our participation. Somehow we were neither fish nor fowl to many. The result was that veterans began searching each other out. Eventually, in early , Vietnam Veterans Against the War was founded in New York City and took part as an organization in the spring mobilization against the war. No one was more surprised than the veterans at the positive response they got from bystanders as they marched together as opponents of the war they had fought. By , Fred Gardner, a former editor of the Harvard Crimson who had served as an officer in Southeast Asia, had returned to civilian life. By September, Fred had raised enough money to start the organization he had been thinking about for two years: Jokingly known as the "UFO," a play on the military support organization USO, the coffeehouse quickly became the only integrated place in the city this was the old South of the s. The regulars soon consisted not just of black and white GIs, but also students from the local university. A few months later, Gardner returned to San Francisco where he established Summer Of Support later called "Support Our Soldiers" which was to coordinate the spread of similar coffeehouses to other Army bases. The Missouri coffeehouse managed to open, while the organizers sent to Louisiana were run out of town before they could even obtain a site for a coffeehouse. Fort Hood was chosen to replace the Fort Polk operation. At the time, no one knew what a momentous decision this would be. In August, , riots broke out in Detroit, and the st Airborne Division was sent to stop it. This was the first time active Army troops had been used to quell a civil disturbance in the United States since the Civil War. In April

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, Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated, and riots spread across the country. In response, the Army was called on to establish an organization for suppression of riots that were feared that summer as the time got closer and closer to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Chicago that August. Fort Hood in was the main base where Vietnam veterans who had six months or less left on their enlistments were sent upon completion of their tour of duty in the war. Somehow, the Army thought that these combat veterans would be perfect for use in suppressing the war at home. These were men who had experienced the Tet Offensive, men who had known the truth before Tet - that America was not winning the Vietnam War. They were turned off from their experience and unwilling to participate in a new war, a war against their fellow citizens. Killeen at the time was a typical "old South" garrison town. The town lived off the soldiers, but hated them at the same time. Soldiers at Fort Hood were seen by the businessmen in town as being there strictly for the picking. Local toughs - known by the derogatory Texan term "goat ropers" - carried on their own war against the GIs, who they would try and catch alone at night and with assault and robbery on their minds. The local police generally sided with the "good old boys" against the "outsider" GIs. The town was as segregated as any in the South; there was an active Klavern of the KKK to enforce segregation. It was not a place that was going to welcome "outside agitators" from California and Massachusetts, as we were. I remember an organizer for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee who visited that September and told me he considered Killeen more dangerous than Sunflower County, Mississippi. The Oleo Strut opened on July 4, , with a public picnic in the local park. GIs had been checking the place out over the previous month as the staff worked to set it up, and there was a large enough crowd that a reporter from the New York Times thought the event important enough to write a story about, that received national play. The coffeehouse was given the name "The Oleo Strut. We had no idea what a shock we were about to absorb. Within a week of opening, soldiers were coming in at night to tell us of riot control training they were taking part in during the day. They were terribly upset at the thought of having to possibly open fire on Americans who they agreed with about the war and the need for change here in America. Soldiers were talking about deserting, about running away to Mexico, about "doing something. On it was a white hand flashing the "peace sign," backed by a black fist. We printed up 1, of them and passed them out. GIs said they would put these on their helmets if they were called into the streets, to identify themselves to the protestors. At this point, the Army got very upset with us. The Monday of the convention, 5, troops were ordered to board the transports. As the soldiers were preparing to board the airplanes, the bravest act of antiwar protest I ever knew of happened. Due to the self-separation of the races on the base, we had no idea this was going to happen. The Black troops had organized themselves. They knew what they were going to get for this. As this was happening on the base, we were on the way from our house to the Oleo Strut, when we were stopped by the Killeen Police. A search of the car found drugs - we knew immediately we were set up, since we were completely drug-free. In the end, only Josh Gould was held, since he had been identified as our "leader. The world knows what happened in Chicago. A government cannot put soldiers on the street without the prior knowledge that if they are ordered to crack heads, they all will. No one knew how many of the GIs would carry out their threat of resistance if put in the streets, so all were held back. Deprived of their military backup, the Chicago Police Department staged their historic "police riot. In the months following, the antiwar movement took hold at the Oleo Strut. Soldiers started publication of "The Fatigue Press," an underground newspaper we ran off down in Austin on a mimeograph the local SDS chapter found for us on the UT campus. In November, , GIs from Fort Hood staged an antiwar teach-in at UT, despite the best efforts of the Army to close the base and prevent their participation. We also endured the daily reports of the court-martials of the 43 Black GIs, each of whom received several years in Leavenworth and a Dishonorable Discharge for their courageous act. Wounded in action with the 25th Infantry Division the year before, Dave was only now out of an extended tour of Army hospitals to deal with his wounds. He was completely dedicated to the cause of opposition to the war, and became the center of the GIs who were involved in anti-war activities on-base. He became the editor of Fatigue Press. In later years, the rest of the country and the world would come to know Dave Cline, who spent all his life until his death on September 15,

, from the wounds he received in Vietnam, fighting for peace and justice as the President of Veterans for Peace. Then as now, Austin had an active music scene and I was able to find bands willing to make the trek up I to entertain the GIs. The most popular of these bands that fall of was a new blues band fronted by a great young singer who was only The place would be packed whenever they appeared. Over the years between and , when the Oleo Strut finally closed, many name musicians came and entertained the troops. By , there were some 20 coffeehouses - not all part of Support Our Soldiers - to be found in the vicinity of Army, Air Force, Marine and Navy bases across the country. Their most important role was giving soldiers who had come to understand how wrong the Vietnam war was the knowledge they were not alone. Eventually, this dissent within the military spread to the front lines in Vietnam, as reported by Colonel Heinl. The Oleo Strut stayed open till the war ended in Today, the site of the coffeehouse on the corner of 4th and Avenue D Avenue D is an office complex. One can still, however, find the red paint in the cracks of the sidewalk that was thrown on the door and windows weekly, back 40 years ago. Of course, he is correct that the Oleo Strut was an inspiration for the idea to open a coffeehouse in Killeen. Alice Embree and I agreed to help. It was the vision of these young GIs which motivated us. Though much has been done, including incorporating, launching a website, and initial fundraising, clearly, there is much, much more work ahead of us. We are still finalizing the c3 filing.

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3: Scapegoating War Crimes in Af-Pak on Drugs | History News Network

The New Winter Soldiers Redux: The Patriotism of Antiwar GIs. January Carl Mirra; *The army recruiter "only told me the great things" about the military,* Michael Harmon says as he.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Rare and Manuscript Collections, Carl A. The Movement and the Sixties. Oxford University Press, And a Voice to Sing With: Peace Is Our Profession: Poems and Passages of War Protest. East River Anthology, Barry, Jan, Basil T. Paquet, and Larry Rottmann, eds. War Poems by Vietnam Veterans. The Draft, the War and the Vietnam Generation. America Is Hard to Find. The Breakdown of the U. United Front Press, It Did Happen Here. University of California Press, Harvard University Press, Churchill, Ward and Jim Vander Wall. South End Press, The American Military Today. Exploring the Vietnam Antiwar Movement, ed. Melvin Small and William D. Syracuse University Press, Our Prison Camp Next Door. The White House Years. DeBenedetti, Charles, with Charles Chatfield. The Antiwar Movement of the Vietnam Era. More Power Than We Know. From Covert Action to Invasion to Reconstruction. The Age of Surveillance: Against the Crime of Silence: Healing from the War: Trauma and Transformation After Vietnam. University of Massachusetts Press, An Ex-Marine Returns to Vietnam. In the Shadow of Vietnam: Memoir of a Vietnam Veteran Against the War. A Combat Marine Memoir. American Labor and the Indochina War. Foot, Michael, and Isaac Kramnick, eds. The Thomas Paine Reader. An Account of the Presidio Mutiny Case. Profile of a Protest. Broken Rifle Press, Years of Hope, Days of Rage. The Whole World Is Watching: Mass Media in the Making and Unmaking of the You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

4: Welcome To Vietnam Veterans of America

Iraq and the United States: A Brief Sketch The New Winter Soldiers Redux: The Patriotism of Antiwar GIs From Bunker Hill to Baghdad: 'We Will Continue the Mission' The Sacrifice of Military Families War Mangers: Pundits and Policy Officials.

Much of the primary source material for the posts came from the Wisconsin Historical Society , who awarded Lauren with a grant to work in their archives. With thanks to The Friends of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries for their financial assistance and support of this research. Soldiers returning from the battlefields of World War II were treated as heroes and their sacrifice was celebrated long after their homecoming. By contrast, Vietnam veterans were not similarly welcomed home as champions of democracy. Indeed, some veterans felt there was not any honour in their participation in Vietnam. In , a small group of likeminded veterans “ simultaneously upset about the treatment of Vietnam veterans when they returned home and the particularly violent nature of the war “ founded Vietnam Veterans Against the War VVAW. Like GIs who considered their protest to be a patriotic service, many activist veterans viewed their activism as a second tour of duty. One of their first mass actions was Operation Rapid American Withdrawal in . On the way, the vets conducted search and destroy missions as they might have in Vietnam; local actors played the role of Vietnamese citizens and left fliers behind, suggesting what might have happened. In these performances, veterans did not shy away from depicting the violence as they experienced in the warzone “ overt and indiscriminate. Indeed, many veterans recounted experiencing episodes of PTSD during this march. They argued that this violence was an every day occurrence during Vietnam War and a result of war policy, rather than the depraved actions of a few individuals. The patriotic course, then, was not to blindly support Cold War policy, but to stand up for American ideals. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now deserves the love of thanks of man and woman. What threatens our country is not Redcoats or even Reds; it is our crimes that are destroying our national security unity. We are here to bear witness not against America, but against those policy makers who are perverting America. In the coming days, soldiers testified to the indiscriminate violence they committed in Vietnam. While the event was met with minimal public coverage, veterans recall it being a cathartic and healing experience, allowing them to interact with others who understood what they had been ordered to do. It also motivated veterans to continue to make the realities of the war public. Others marched to the Pentagon and attempted to surrender as war criminals based on their testimony during the Winter Soldier Investigation. However, the most enduring memory of the event was one that was unplanned. Hundreds of veterans threw their medals and other military commendations over the fence and in doing so rejected any characterisation of their service as valorous or patriotic. As one veteran declared before throwing his medals: As General David M. As the only war that the US lost, there were concerted efforts in the s to revive a useable memory of the conflict. Films like Rambo sought to use the narrative of the valorous fighting man to reinvigorate the image of the patriotic soldier. Indeed, by the conflicts of the s, it had become popular gospel that one could support the troops and not the war. Thus, while the recent NFL protests were intended to highlight persistent racial inequities of American society, they also highlight the inflexible nature of American popular patriotism. With these moments of soldier and veteran protests absent from recent popular memory, pundits, politicians and laypeople are able to argue that any protest against the flag is a protest against the troops and their sacrifice. However, the s and 70s demonstrate that some soldiers and veterans themselves took issue with the equation of their service with patriotism. Instead, they argued that true patriotism meant defending American ideals irrespective of current foreign policy efforts. Their activism encouraged many Americans to reconsider this inflexible, monolithic American patriotism, and indeed should encourage historians and the American public to reconceptualise the potential breadth and meaning of American patriotism today. New York University Press, , p.

5: Archived www.enganchecubano.com Home Page from October 15,

Military sexual trauma (MST) is an experience unique to veterans, and it is essential that social workers receive military-specific education in preparing for work with this population.

Many of us were drafted into the Army against our will “ nearly all of us are kept in its grasp against our will “ all in order to carry out this illegal, immoral, and unjust war. United we will win. There was no official beginning, no glorious ending or celebrations in the streets, and there were no heroes. Instead there was guilt, confusion and shock. The frostiness that the Veterans received on returning highlights the bewilderment of the public. The America collective ego, inflated after the success of World War II, was shattered by the seemingly impossible defeat at the hands of an insurgent army with little or no major hardware. For those that fought, it was a revolutionary experience, and when they came home, it scarred their remaining lives. Only rarely did open warfare breakout, and when skirmishes erupted, they were mostly defensive actions by the American military. As for the South Vietnamese troops, the AVRN, they were unwillingly to engage in combat with their guerrilla counterparts and were more interested in surviving than winning. For those that were fighting, the war “ particularly from “ seemed pointless. Douglas McCormac wrote to his friend in August concerning his pessimism towards events: It may not have been a terribly wrong theoretical idea at one time. The only Vietnamese who seemed to want us there wanted greenbacks in return for damages, booze or women, or all three. At home, the anti-war movement was huge, but amongst the GIs who fought in the jungles of Vietnam and who were stationed at bases around the rest of the world, there was resistance too. There was passive resistance in Vietnam in the form of drug abuse. That was originally just cannabis usage, but later widespread heroin abuse; and there was active resistance in the form of the murder of unpopular officers, the publication of anti-war journals, the formation of anti-war groups, and various spontaneous outbursts and confrontations with superior officers. These different forms of rebellion need to be examined in detail. The background to resistance needs to be established by using the personal accounts of the Veterans themselves, and then the strength of the link between passive and active resistance needs to be investigated. Sociologist John Helmer and psychoanalyst Dr. Zinberg see a correlation between drug usage and political activity, and their claims will be dealt with in the conclusion. It would involve the admission of 40, "new standards" men for the American military and , every year thereafter. McNamara himself had an advanced degree, and those involved in the planning of the war were in the top tenth of the national income pyramid. The polarity between those who fought in the Vietnam war and those who planned it is stark. Davis and Kenneth M. Dolbeare carried out research into the operations of the draft in Wisconsin in Their conclusions on the bias of the selection service against the poor are damning: There I was each day squeezing off a shot and watching the guy drop, then going back to the village. I really got along well with a girl there. This was not new information for the US Army: Within a week there had been a 1, arrests and the military issued press releases that the drug problem was under control. But as the availability of marijuana declined, the use of heroin increased. The military had merely help replace one drug for another harder substitute. The United States Department of Defence, although aware of the problems, were forced to act under the pressure of public scrutiny, and they sent Dr. Zinberg on a fact-finding mission. His conclusions echoed that of the New York Times correspondent: Obviously, those in one environment were less likely to pursue heroin than then those that found themselves in another. They come from small towns in the midwest or south; their personalities are not unusual; they have had slight previous experiences with drugs; they are in good physical condition; they represent all ethnic and educational groups equally. The letters home portray this growing disillusionment over the years. Philip Caputo, author of A Rumour of War, describes his pre-war attitude: If he was the King of Camelot, then we were his knights and Vietnam our crusade. There was nothing we could do because we were Americans, and for the same reason, whatever we did was right. Swender wrote to his aunt in The battle, known as the Tet offensive, raged throughout the city where they also attacked the presidential

palace and temporarily took the major radio station. This daring attack at the heart of the South Vietnamese capital shocked American TV viewers, and when the chief of the South Vietnamese police proudly shot a Vietcong captive as a display to the waiting media, the American public became aware of the vicious nature of the southern regime. John Riggan was assigned to the 1st Infantry Division: This tragedy is the price that I see reclaimed daily, and my only hope is that someday it can be justified. I probably have seen the majority of it. Children being slaughtered like cattle. Women being mutilated and raped. This statement was written in reference to drug abuse amongst GIs, but it seems a flamboyant assertion. Drug abuse, although often done in groups, was a personal issue. The step between drug usage and political mobilisation is a large one. As will be shown below, organised active resistance was more common outside of Vietnam and away from the drug scene. The correlation between passive resistance and active resistance is far from clear. That I died for my country? The demand for equal rights in a hostile racist society had brought near hysterical reaction through the Fifties and Sixties, and whereas once the demands were non-violent, by the Sixties the older generation of Black activists were being surpassed by new militant leaders who openly called for revolutionary action in order to gain equality. The NLF were aware of this racial tension, and the leaflets that they distributed told Black GIs to fight for democracy in their own country rather than in suppressing it in Southeast Asia. Although the calls for defection went unheeded at least officially, they did reinforce the disillusionment that haunted Black GIs. The NLF held a cautious policy towards engaging in combat with black soldiers. They fraternised with German radical groups and could pull out large numbers for demonstrations, such as the rally at the University of Heidelberg on July 4, , which attracted GIs. Even more alarming to the military hierarchy was the petition signed by several hundred Black soldiers addressed to the East German authorities asking for assistance in combating racism in West Berlin. Racism in the military, as in American society, was widespread. Blacks were not only more likely to be disproportionately enlisted than whites 30 percent to 18 percent, they were also more likely to be placed in army combat units which meant that by, although blacks made up 11 percent of the troops in Vietnam, they took 22 percent of the casualties.

6: - A Retrospect - Tonkin Gulf & Vietnam

Soldiers and Citizens: an oral history of Operation Iraqi Freedom from the battlefield to the Pentagon / Carl Mirra. p. cm. (Palgrave studies in oral history).

Movie running time 85 minutes The SIR! It flourished in army stockades, navy brigs and in the dingy towns that surround military bases. It penetrated elite military colleges like West Point. And it spread throughout the battlefields of Vietnam. It was a movement no one expected, least of all those in it. Hundreds went to prison and thousands into exile. And by it had, in the words of one colonel, infested the entire armed services. Yet today few people know about the GI movement against the war in Vietnam. The Vietnam War has been the subject of hundreds of films, both fiction and non-fiction, but this story—the story of the rebellion of thousands of American soldiers against the war—has never been told in film. This is certainly not for lack of evidence. In the course of a few short years, over underground newspapers were published by soldiers around the world; local and national antiwar GI organizations were joined by thousands; thousands more demonstrated against the war at every major base in the world in and , including in Vietnam itself; stockades and federal prisons were filling up with soldiers jailed for their opposition to the war and the military. Yet few today know of these history-changing events. The film does four things: For two years I worked as a civilian at the Oleo Strut in Killeen, Texas—one of dozens of coffeehouses that were opened near military bases to support the efforts of antiwar soldiers. I helped organize demonstrations of over 1, soldiers against the war and the military; I worked with guys from small towns and urban ghettos who had joined the military and gone to Vietnam out of a deep sense of duty and now risked their lives and futures to end the war; and I helped defend them when they were jailed for their antiwar activities. My deep connection with the GI movement has given me unprecedented access to those involved, along with a tremendous amount of archival material including photographs, underground papers, local news coverage and personal 8mm footage. General, man is very useful. He can fly and he can kill. But he has one defect: Treatment Like the Vietnam War itself, the GI Antiwar Movement started small and within a few years had exploded into a force that altered history. And like the times from which it grew, the movement involved organized actions and spontaneous resistance, political groups and cultural upheaval. The movement was never characterized by one organization or leader. Rather, between and , groups of soldiers—some small and some numbering in the thousands—emerged to challenge the war and racism in the military. Loosely divides the war and movement into four chapters, each reflecting the mood, politics and culture of the years it depicts as American society became increasingly polarized. Here is a brief outline: Henry Howe is sentenced to two years hard labor for attending an antiwar demonstration; the Ft. Hood 3 are sentenced to three years hard labor for refusing duty in Vietnam; Howard Levy, a military doctor, refuses to train Special Forces troops and is court-martialed as Donald Duncan, a celebrated member of the Green Berets, resigns after a year in Vietnam; and Corporal William Harvey and Private George Daniels are sentenced to up to 10 years in for meeting with other marines on Camp Pendleton to discuss whether Blacks should fight in Vietnam. In Vietnam, small combat-refusals occur and are quickly suppressed, but on Christmas Eve, , 50 GIs participate in an illegal antiwar demonstration in Saigon. Thousands are jailed for refusing to fight or simply defying military authority, and nearly every U. VVAW holds the Winter Soldier Investigation, exposing American war crimes through the testimony of veterans, and stages the most dramatic demonstration of the Vietnam era as hundreds of veterans hurl their medals onto the Capitol steps. The story is told with the rising intensity characterized by each chapter—the vivid, heart-wrenching stories of participants in the movement are, fitting the times, surrounded by and infused with the growing swirl of events of which they became a part. One thing that is startling about the GI Movement, given how thoroughly it has been erased from memory, is how widely it was covered by the media at the time it happened. There are literally thousands of news reports, both from local and national television and newspaper and magazine articles about the movement—several of which appear in the film. We have

obtained thousands of editions of GI Underground papers from archives around the country. With this material, we have created a vivid picture of the development of the movement. In addition, we have obtained exclusive rights to the handful of documentary films that dealt with the GI Movement at the time, along with: The heart and soul of Sir! Greg Payton, an African-American, imprisoned at Long Binh Jail for refusing to fight, who was part of the uprising there. Dave Cline, wounded three times in Vietnam and antiwar activist at Ft. Hood, the site of some of the staunchest resistance to the war and racism. Keith Mather, jailed in the Presidio for publicly refusing orders to go to Vietnam and a leader of the Presidio 27 mutiny. Howard Levy, jailed three years for refusing to train Special Forces troops. Navy nurse Susan Schnall, jailed for dropping leaflets from an airplane onto the Presidio army base. Terry Whitmore, a highly-decorated combat veteran who deserted to Sweden. And many more of the thousands of GIs who, during what was the worst time in their lives, created something new, dynamic and groundbreaking.

7: This war is not our war!

This book presents wide-ranging oral history of the Iraq War, capturing the diverse viewpoints of the soldiers, policymakers, family members, and others whose lives it changed.

8: Project MUSE - The Turning

As new justifications for the war poured from the White House to replace those found unconvincing, perhaps even many adults soon forgot the boldness with which the war was initially promotedâ€”.

Marty makes a date Tales of the White Mountains Heroes of might and magic 6 strategy guide Research for improved diagnosis 31. Encyclical Laborem exercens Teaching about scientific origins Gigabit Ethernet for metro area networks A survey analysis of dance wellness-related curricula in American higher education Bon Appetite Beef, Veal, Lamb Presidency and the challenge of democracy Discrete mathematics with applications answers Agents power and authority Mcgraw hill mathematics grade 5 Mental maths worksheets for grade 6 Nonlinear optics of free atoms and molecules World health report 2016 7 Analysing the Moving Image: Genre Limits to scientific knowledge Tales of travels west of the Mississippi Metadata for information management and retrieval Biology unity and diversity of life 14th edition A brief view of the missionary proceedings in the western country The wake-up call: the new dawn and local radios place in the new duopoly (1973-1983) Lincom Studies in Indo-European Linguistics, vol. 32: Modality in Hindi Pandas at the zoo The South Horizon Man Fortran learn for dummies The problem of internal consulting in research and development organizations St. Aelred, Abbot of Rievaulx [no. 18.] The global impact of the lease. Lamentation, deportation, and integration for / Neland Avenue : wearing two hats Ch. 13 On the Subject of Estimating How to get happily published Study smarter, think smarter Anglo-Japanese relations during the First World War Non Slavic Languages of the USSR Linguistic Studies Process and Portfolios in Writing Instruction (Classroom Practices in Teaching English) 2016 florida law enforcement handbook Worlds of star trek, deep space nine.