I. Movements of National Liberation (Post-WWII)

A. Colonialism: global system (1450s to WWII)

1. dominant: First World countries

2. subordinate: Third World countries

a. Asia: include China and Japan

b. Middle East: Post WWI and Great Britain

c. Africa: Berlin 1885

d. Latin America

3. goals of system

a. cheap resources

b. labor: forced and slave

c. markets

4. means

a. conquer

b. control political system

c. transform economy

d. change cultural practices

e. ideology: “white mans burden”

B. Political opportunity

1. WW II and breakdown of system

2. Cognitive Liberation

a. Atlantic Charter

b. competing ideologies WWII

2. Post WWII: movements of national liberation

a. political independence

b. self-determination

c. examples

i. Vietnam

ii. Algeria (“The Battle of Algiers”)

iii. Indonesia

iv. India, Rhodesia

v. Congo

vi. Rwanda

vii. Iran

viii. Guatemala

3. Social Context

a. cold war

b. “hearts and minds”

c. Grand Area Strategy

d. covert and overt intervention

C. Vietnam

1. French colony (late 18th century)

2. WWII

a. Viet Minh: Ho Chi Minh (Indigenous organization)

b. Fought with allies

3. 1945 Movement of National liberation

a. Declaration of Independence

i. grievances

ii. based on US

b. organized resources for own benefit

i. land reform

ii. education, health care

c. letters to U.S.

d. U.S. ignores

4. French return

a. US. ships take French troops back

b. U.S supports French: politically and economically

5. War of National Liberation I: French-IndoChina War: 1946-1954

a. French and Francophile elite v people

b. U.S. supports: weapons and money

c. U.S. covert support 1953

(Bright Shining Lie, The Quiet American)

d. Geneva Peace Accords 1954

6. War of National Liberation II: “American War”

a. U.S. creates S.V. (Pentagon Papers)

b. Diem

i. political oppression

ii. economic policy

iii. religious persecution

7. early movement resistance

a. indigenous organizations

i. Viet Cong

ii. Buddhist monks

b. tactics insurgency

i. assassinations

ii. guerrilla attacks on government

forces

c. Buddhist monks

D. Pacification (early 60s)

1. US military strategy to defeat the Viet Cong: two part

a. Gen. Greene: kill them

i. attrition

ii. body count

b. deny them support

c. BSL: “Terrorize the peasants out of supporting

the Viet Cong”

2. Tactics

a. rules of engagement

b. 1961-62 US began bombing, napalming, and defoliating with Agent Orange South Vietnam

3. “Unintended consequences”: “Bright Shining Lie”

a. Vann: “the bombing kills many many more civilians than it ever does VC and as a result makes new VC” (111BSl)

b. Porter: “it was not a question of killing somnoncombatants, it was a question of killing mostly noncombatants.”

4. Movement Resistance

a. Buddhist monks: Hue 1963

b. Buddhist monks immolating themselves

c. increased resistance from Viet Cong and aid from

north

G. "Hearts and Minds"

1.Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

2. New strategy: kill more

3. Tactics

a. US increased bombing of SV

b. US began saturation bombing of NV

c. troop build up 1965 200,000, by 1968 there were 550,000

d. massive bombing of SV and NV

i. 7,000,000 tons (90% in South)

ii. 20 million bomb craters

iii. more than 4x the number of bombs dropped in

WWII (Europe and Asia)

iv. one 500lb for every person in south where

v. 90% of the bombs were dropped on SV

vi. reparations $87 per rubber tree and $34 per

civilian

e. napalm

f. Agent Orange and Operation Ranch Hand

g. Free fire zones: Tiger Force

h. Search and destroy

a. "Kill them all and let God sort them out."

b. one area: 167 villages 130 destroyed

c. Bob Kerry

i. My Lai 4, in Quang Nai Province, Operation County Fair

j. Operation Phoenix 25,000 civilians were executed by

E. This doesn't look good, I have a better idea

k. McNaughton: "There may be a limit beyond which many Americans and much of the world will not permit the US to go. The picture of the world's greatest superpower killing or seriously injuring 1000 non-combatants a week, while trying to pound a tiny backward nation into submission , on an issue whose merits are hotly disputed, is not a pretty one. It could conceivably produce a costly distortion in the American national consciousness.

H. Vietnamization

1. 1970 US invaded Cambodia

2. 1971 massive bombing of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam 800,000 tons of bombs

3. Operation Duck Hook

4. 1973 one last attempt at massive bombing of NV c

J. 1975 Vietnamese forces take over country

II. Political Process Theory and the Anti-Vietnam war movement

A. Social Strain

1. racial inequality

2. class relations

B. Political Opportunity

C. Indigenous organizations

1. civil rights groups

a. 1965 in Miss"in memory of the burned children of Vietnam”

b. SNCC US is pursuing a policy of aggression in violation

of international law

c. SNCC invaded an induction center in Atlanta

d. MLK: “Beyond Vietnam”

2. Catholic Church

3. Universities

D. Cognitive Liberation

1. young white college students: “naïve democracy”

2. ideas from universities

3. culture

a. music

b. movies

E. Movement ideology

1. international law and war

2. U.S. and war crimes

3. morality of bombing a country

F. Movement strategy: stop the machinery of war

G. Movement organizations

1. Students for a Democratic Society

2. veterans groups

3. local campus anti-war groups

H. Movement tactics

1. draft card burnings and turn ins evasions

1. evasions 1969 33,960 delinquent
2. mass protest
   1. Vietnam Day 1965

b. Democratic National Convention 1968

c. National anti-war rally in 1969 2 million people

d. Washington after 1970 of hundreds of thousands

e. Washington 1971 fourteen thousand arrested, largest mass arrest

4. Fr. Philip Berrigan and Daniel Berrigan raided draft

offices, destroyed records

5. Universities

a. military research

b. Dow chemical recruiting

c. ROTC

6. GIs

a. search and avoid

b. refusal to fight

c. AWOL

d. fragging

e. black arm bands on moratorium day

f. peace symbols on uniforms

g. base anti-war newspapers

h. off base anti-war coffee shops

i. Winter Soldier investigations

II. Repression

A. COINTELPRO

B. Kent State - killing students - may 4, 1970

1. National Guardsman fired into student demonstrators,

students at 400 colleges went on strike as protest

2. 1969-70 1785 student demonstrations including 313

buildings occupied

3. protests against ROTC caused the ,canceling of many of those programs, supplied half the officers could not

fill quota

C. Jackson State?

D. GIs

E. Exceptions:judges and juries

1. instructions

2. nullification

3. conscience

4. testimony

5. Camden 28

III. Exceptions to Political process theory

A. Political Opportunity

B. Participants

1. people of lower socio-economic status

2. lower education levels

3. higher status, newspaper readers, the young supported

4. polls consistently underestimated resistance