GI and Veterans' Movement Against the War, 1965-1975: A Selected Bibliography

Skip Delano

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.lasalle.edu/vietnamgeneration

Part of the American Studies Commons

Recommended Citation

Available at: http://digitalcommons.lasalle.edu/vietnamgeneration/vol2/iss1/9

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by La Salle University Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Vietnam Generation by an authorized editor of La Salle University Digital Commons. For more information, please contact careyc@lasalle.edu.
How To Use This Bibliography

This bibliography includes articles from newspapers, magazines, journals, and books. Many were published during the Vietnam war and are sources a historian might consult if he or she were writing about the antiwar movement of the 1960s.

If you want to read more on a particular subject, begin your search under the topic heading you think most appropriate. Also skim through other topic headings for works which might relate to your subject. Some entries overlap these topic headings but are listed here only once. Take a few minutes to skim over the complete list.

This bibliography emphasizes materials you will most likely have available in your local library. Almost every library has back issues of the New York Times available on microfilm. You can locate any article in minutes. Therefore, I have included more citations from this source than any other single source. Many of the other newspapers, magazines, and journals should be available on microfilm at most college and university libraries.

An often overlooked resource is the Vietnam veteran himself or herself. There are tens of thousands of Vietnam and Vietnam-era veterans who were active in and know about the antiwar movement.

Any corrections or additions to this bibliography should be sent to the GI Movement Oral History Research Office, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

Black and Third World GIs

Of all the soldiers, the most rebellious were black and Latino GIs. They were often in the forefront of combat refusals and antiwar protests in Vietnam while throughout the Armed Forces they launched protests against racism and national oppression.


GI MUTINY IN VIETNAM

Throughout the war there were soldiers in Vietnam who resisted, but after 1968 GI resistance became more common and took on a mass character. Opposition to the war took many forms—ranging from individual acts of insubordination like smoking dope or desertion to whole units of GIs refusing to fight.

Duncan, Donald, "I Quit," Ramparts 7 (25 Jan 1969) 41-46.
GI MOVEMENT OUTSIDE OF VIETNAM

What started as individual acts of antiwar resistance in the military grew into a mass movement and spread to every major U.S. military base in the world. The mass movement was at its peak during 1969 to 1972. The GI movement involved literally tens of thousands of GIs. They created GI organizations such as Baltimore GIs United (Fort Holabird, MD), GIs United Against the War (Fort Bragg, NC), GI Co-ordinating Committee (Fort Sam Houston, TX), Movement for a Democratic Military (San Diego, CA), GI-Civilian Alliance for Peace (Fort Lewis, WA), American Servicemen's Union (New York), and Unsatisfied Black Soldiers (Mannheim, Germany).

Antiwar advertisement signed by 1,365 active-duty servicemen, New York Times (9 Nov 1969): 9


Halsted, Fred, GIs Speak Out Against the War: The Case of the Fort Jackson 8 (New York: Pathfinder Press) 1970.

**GI Drug Culture**

Throughout the war, marijuana usage was high and widespread in Vietnam. Heroin became widely available after 1968. Opium, amphetamines, barbiturates, and psychedelic drugs were also available. The use of drugs reflected in part cultural rebellion among youth in and out of the military, but it also became a symptom of the all-around demoralization and lack of fighting will of GIs in Vietnam.


**GI Underground Press**

Most often, GI organization was locally based and centered around the publication of an underground GI antiwar newspaper. There were nearly 300 GI antiwar newspapers published during the Vietnam war. They had names like Bragg Briefs (Fort Bragg, NC), Left Face (Fort McClellan, AL), Fatigue Press (Fort
Repression Against Antiwar GIs and Vets

The archaic and repressive military justice system was used by commanders to silence GIs who spoke out against the Vietnam war or otherwise challenge military authority. Commanders court-martialed 100,000 GIs annually. Ninety-five percent of the GIs were convicted. A major focus of the GI movement was the struggle to win constitutional rights inside the military.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

West, Luther C., They Call It Justice: Command Influence and the Court-Martial System (New York: Viking) 1977.

OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF GI MOVEMENT

Some articles examined the GI antiwar movement with a broader perspective in mind.

Vietnam veterans were one of the most active groups opposing the war by 1970. They played a leading role in building the GI antiwar movement inside the Armed Forces. In 1971, 2,000 members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War came to Washington to protest the war and captured the attention of the nation. Vietnam veterans were a prominent part of the antiwar movement during the final stages of the war.


**War Crimes**

Many GIs returned from the war to charge the U.S. with genocide. Through their testimony, Vietnam veterans denounced and exposed official U.S. Armed Forces policy which encouraged and condoned war crimes against the people of Indochina.

"Veterans' Testimony on Vietnam, Need for Investigation," [complete text of Winter Soldier Investigation Testimony], *Congressional Record* (6 Apr 1971): E2825-E2936.

**Oral History Collections**

Fisk University, TN: Interviews with many black veterans.

**GI Underground Newspaper Collections**

Boxed Periodical Collection (Boxes 81-85), Archives of the Tamiment Library, Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, New York University, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012; (212) 598-3709.
Contemporary Issues Collection, University of Nevada Library, Reno, NV 89507.
"GI Antiwar Newspapers," Contemporary Culture Collection, Samuel Paley Library, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.
Kent State University Library, Kent, OH 44242.
Labadie Collection, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.
GI Newspapers, Social Action Collection, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706.
Special Collections Division, Library of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, Canada.