Antiwar Movement

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The People Make the Peace
Karin Aguilar-San Juan
2015-09-14 "Nine U.S. activists discuss the parts they played in opposing the war at home and their risky travels to Vietnam in the midst of the conflict to engage in people-to-people diplomacy. In 2013, the 'Hanoi 9' activists revisited Vietnam together; this book presents their thoughtful reflections on those experiences, as well as the stories of five U.S. veterans who returned to make reparations. Their successes in antiwar organizing will challenge the myths that still linger from that era, and inspire a new generation seeking peaceful solutions to war and conflict today"--

The Vietnam Antiwar Movement in American History
Anita Louise McCormick
2000-01-01 Traces the history of the many protests staged by those in opposition to the war in Vietnam and examines the legacy of this antiwar movement.

Telltale Hearts
Adam Garfinkle 1997-01-15
Garfinkle convincingly demonstrates that the antiwar movement, even at its radical height, was of marginal value and at times actually proved counterproductive to stopping the Vietnam War. "Garfinkle (Israel and Jordan in the Shadow of War), director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute's Middle East Council, convincingly challenges the commonly held view that the Vietnam antiwar movement played a major role in winding down the conflict in Southeast Asia." - Publishers Weekly

Campus Wars Kenneth J. Heineman 1994-05-01 In many parts of the African Muslim world, slavery still blights the landscape. What are the origins of this terrible institution? Why is it still practiced? How widespread is it and how does it differ from Western chattel slavery? This book tells the story of how the enslavement of Africans by Berbers, Arabs, and other Africans became institutionalized and legitimized throughout Muslim Africa. A classic, pioneering study, first published in 1971 and extensively updated in this revised edition, Slavery in the History of Black Muslim Africa provides an expansive portrait of domestic slavery from the tenth to the nineteenth century in the context of the religious, social, and economic conditions of the African Islamic world. Drawing on a host of accounts from contemporary observers such as Leo Africanus and Ibn Battuta, Fisher and Fisher describe the status and rights of slaves in Africa, and their various roles as currency, goods, eunuchs, soldiers, and statesmen, as well as the jarring historical interruption brought on by slave raiders and traders in West and North Africa.

Antiwarriors Melvin Small 2002-09-01 The antiDVietnam War movement marked the first time in American history that record numbers marched and protested to an antiwar tune on college campuses, in neighborhoods, and in Washington. Although it did not create enough pressure on decision-makers to end U.S. involvement in the war, the
movement's impact was monumental. It served as a major constraint on the government's ability to escalate, played a significant role in President Lyndon B. Johnson's decision in 1968 not to seek another term, and was a factor in the Watergate affair that brought down President Richard Nixon. At last, the story of the entire antiwar movement from its advent to its dissolution is available in Antiwarriors: The Vietnam War and the Battle for America's Hearts and Minds. Author Melvin Small describes not only the origins and trajectory of the anti-Vietnam War movement in America, but also focuses on the way it affected policy and public opinion and the way it in turn was affected by the government and the media, and, consequently, events in Southeast Asia. Leading this crusade were outspoken cultural rebels including Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, as passionate about the cause as the music that epitomizes the period. But in addition to radical protestors whose actions fueled intense media coverage, Small reveals that the anti-war movement included a diverse cast of ordinary citizens turned war dissenter: housewives, politicians, suburbanites, clergy members, and the elderly. The antiwar movement comes to life in this compelling new book that is sure to fascinate all those interested in the Vietnam War and the turbulent, tumultuous 1960s.

Protest II: Civil Rights and Black Liberation Miriam Butwin 1972 Traces the main events in the civil rights and antiwar movements and briefly discusses new areas of protest such as school busing and prison reform.

The Fight for Peace Ted Gottfried 2006-01-01 Chronicles the efforts of anti-war activists throughout history from the Revolutionary War to the recent conflict in Iraq.

An American Ordeal Charles DeBenedetti 1990-01-01

The Pennsylvania antiwar movement, 1861-1965 Arnold Michael Shankman
1980

**What Next for the Antiwar Movement?** 1972

**Give Peace a Chance** Melvin Small 1992-07-01 This collection of 14 essays, generated by a 1990 conference on the Vietnam antiwar movement, analyzes movement strategies, the role of the military and women in resistance, and the movement in the schools. [Publishers Weekly].

**Waging Peace** Scott Ritter 2007-04-25 A renowned anti-war activist and former Marine presents a case for drawing inspiration from the seminal work of Sun Tzu as a model for conflict resolution, explaining that in order to end the war in Iraq, anti-war activists must study their adversaries in order to learn key skills about campaigning, minimizing military uprisings, and multitasking. Original.

**The Bad Sixties** Kristen Hoerl 2018-06-14 Ongoing interest in the turmoil of the 1960s clearly demonstrates how these social conflicts continue to affect contemporary politics. In The Bad Sixties: Hollywood Memories of the Counterculture, Antiwar, and Black Power Movements, Kristen Hoerl focuses on fictionalized portrayals of 1960s activism in popular television and film. Hoerl shows how Hollywood has perpetuated politics deploring the detrimental consequences of the 1960s on traditional American values. During the decade, people collectively raised fundamental questions about the limits of democracy under capitalism. But Hollywood has proved dismissive, if not adversarial, to the role of dissent in fostering progressive social change. Film and television are salient resources of shared understanding for audiences born after the 1960s because movies and television programs are the most accessible visual medium for observing the decade's social movements. Hoerl indicates that a variety of television programs, such as Family Ties, The Wonder Years, and Law and Order, along with Hollywood films, including...
Forrest Gump, have reinforced images of the "bad sixties." These stories portray a period in which urban riots, antiwar protests, sexual experimentation, drug abuse, and feminism led to national division and moral decay. According to Hoerl, these messages supply distorted civics lessons about what we should value and how we might legitimately participate in our democracy. These warped messages contribute to "selective amnesia," a term that stresses how popular media renders radical ideas and political projects null or nonexistent. Selective amnesia removes the spectacular events and figures that define the late-1960s from their motives and context, flattening their meaning into reductive stereotypes. Despite popular television and film, Hoerl explains, memory of 1960s activism still offers a potent resource for imagining how we can strive collectively to achieve social justice and equality.

Rethinking the American Anti-War Movement Simon Hall 2012-04-23 Between 1965 and 1973, hundreds of thousands of ordinary Americans participated in one of the most remarkable and significant people's movements in American history. Through marches, rallies, draft resistance, teach-ins, civil disobedience, and non-violent demonstrations at both the national and local levels, Americans vehemently protested the country's involvement in the Vietnam War. Rethinking the American Anti-War Movement provides a short, accessible overview of this important social and political movement, highlighting key events and key figures, the movement's strengths and weaknesses, how it intersected with other social and political movements of the time, and its lasting effect on the country. The book is perfect for anyone wanting to obtain an introduction to the Anti-War movement of the twentieth century.

The War in the Desert Brandon M. Ward 2010 The Vietnam War Movement
antiwar movement developed in the American Southwest out of a coalition of Chicanos, GI's, and students who agreed that the Vietnam War was racist, imperialist, costly, and negatively affected them and their communities. The antiwar movement in the Southwest formed in 1967, made possible by the emergence of the Chicano and GI movements. Chicanos criticized the military for a disproportionate number of Mexican American combat deaths in Vietnam. The military sent activist youth from across the country to bases in the Southwest, where they protested the war alongside Chicanos and college students. Connections between Chicanos, GI's, and students developed into a strong antiwar movement in 1968-1969. Beginning in 1970, the coalition fell apart as Chicanos increasingly pursued a strategy of separatism from mainstream American society as the key to self-determination. Frustration over perceived lack of progress in ending the war led the antiwar movement into an escalation in protest tactics and radicalization of its message, pushing out moderate voices and further weakening the movement. This thesis offers an original contribution because historians have failed to pay attention to the vibrant antiwar movement in the Southwest, instead, mostly focusing on the East Coast and San Francisco Bay Area. Historians of the Chicano movement have not adequately shown how it allied with other movements in the 1960s to achieve its goals. The use of underground newspapers allows a window into the writings and ideas of the protestors.

The Pennsylvania Antiwar Movement, 1861-1865
Arnold M. Shankman 1980 The first book-length treatment of peace sentiment in Civil War Pennsylvania. It uses contemporary newspapers and pamphlets, legislative documents, prison records, manuscript collections, and provost marshal records to demonstrate that the copperhead movement was as
active in Pennsylvania as in Ohio, Illinois, or New York. **Vietnam and the Antiwar Movement** John Dumbrell 1989

**Assault on the Left** James Kirkpatrick Davis 1997 A glimpse into the endlessly fascinating world that was the Sixties, this book reveals in new and disturbing detail the nature and extent of the FBI's war on the antiwar movement. **War Is Not a Game** Nan Levinson 2014-11-10 On July 23, 2004, five marines, two soldiers, and one airman became the most unlikely of antiwar activists. Young and gung-ho when they first signed up to defend their country, they were sent to fight a war that left them confused, enraged, and haunted. Once they returned home, they became determined to put their disillusionment to use. So that sultry summer evening, they mounted the stage of Boston’s historic Faneuil Hall and announced the launch of Iraq Veterans Against the War. **War Is Not a Game** tells the story of this new soldiers’ antiwar movement, showing why it was born, how it quickly grew, where it has struggled, what it accomplished, and how it continues to resonate in the national conversation about our military and our wars. Nan Levinson reveals the individuals behind the movement, painting an unforgotten portrait of these working-class veterans who refused to be seen as simply tragic victims or battlefront heroes and instead banded together to become leaders of a national organization. Written with sensitivity and humor, **War Is Not a Game** gives readers an uncensored, grunt’s-eye view of the occupations in Iraq and Afghanistan, while conveying the equally dramatic struggles that soldiers face upon returning home. Demanding to be seen neither simply as tragic victims nor as battlefront heroes, the Iraq Veterans Against the War have worked to shape the national conversation. This book celebrates their bravery, showing that sometimes the
most vital battles take place on the home front.

_Peace Not Terror_ Mary Susannah Robbins 2008 This book contains essays by Noam Chomsky, Howard Zinn, Dave Dellinger, Staughton Lynd, and other antiwar activists, including veterans. It is in the vanguard of the new peace movement and deals with the United States government's militaristic response to the events of 9/11, proposing alternative paths that will lead to peace instead of perpetual war—including the use of the World Court, the Geneva Convention laws, and alternatives to oil for energy.

_Peace and Freedom_ Simon Hall 2011-06-07 Two great social causes held center stage in American politics in the 1960s: the civil rights movement and the antiwar groundswell in the face of a deepening American military commitment in Vietnam. In Peace and Freedom, Simon Hall explores two linked themes: the civil rights movement's response to the war in Vietnam on the one hand and, on the other, the relationship between the black groups that opposed the war and the mainstream peace movement. Based on comprehensive archival research, the book weaves together local and national stories to offer an illuminating and judicious chronicle of these movements, demonstrating how their increasingly radicalized components both found common cause and provoked mutual antipathies. Peace and Freedom shows how and why the civil rights movement responded to the war in differing ways—explaining black militants' hostility toward the war while also providing a sympathetic treatment of those organizations and leaders reluctant to take a stand. And, while Black Power, counterculturalism, and left-wing factionalism all made interracial coalition-building more difficult, the book argues that it was the peace movement's reluctance to link the struggle to end the war with the fight against racism at...
home that ultimately prevented the two movements from cooperating more fully. Considering the historical relationship between the civil rights movement and foreign policy, Hall also offers an in-depth look at the history of black America's links with the American left and with pacifism. With its keen insights into one of the most controversial decades in American history, Peace and Freedom recaptures the immediacy and importance of the time.

Hardhats, Hippies, and Hawks
Penny W. Lewis 2013-04-12 In the popular imagination, opposition to the Vietnam War was driven largely by college students and elite intellectuals, while supposedly reactionary blue-collar workers largely supported the war effort. In Hardhats, Hippies, and Hawks, Penny Lewis challenges this collective memory of class polarization. Through close readings of archival documents, popular culture, and media accounts at the time, she offers a more accurate "counter-memory" of a diverse, cross-class opposition to the war in Southeast Asia that included the labor movement, working-class students, soldiers and veterans, and Black Power, civil rights, and Chicano activists. Lewis investigates why the image of antiwar class division gained such traction at the time and has maintained such a hold on popular memory since. Identifying the primarily middle-class culture of the early antiwar movement, she traces how the class interests of its first organizers were reflected in its subsequent forms. The founding narratives of class-based political behavior, Lewis shows, were amplified in the late 1960s and early 1970s because the working class, in particular, lacked a voice in the public sphere, a problem that only increased in the subsequent period, even as working-class opposition to the war grew. By exposing as false the popular image of conservative workers and liberal elites separated by an unbridgeable gulf, Lewis

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suggests that shared political attitudes and actions are, in fact, possible between these two groups.

**Party in the Street**  
Michael T. Heaney  
2015-02-02  
Party in the Street explores the interaction between political parties and social movements in the United States. Examining the collapse of the post-9/11 antiwar movement against the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, this book focuses on activism and protest in the United States. It argues that the electoral success of the Democratic Party and President Barack Obama, as well as antipathy toward President George W. Bush, played a greater role in this collapse than did changes in foreign policy. It shows that how people identify with social movements and political parties matters a great deal, and it considers the Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street as comparison cases.

**Media Relations of the Anti-War Movement**  
Ian Taylor  
2017-01-06  
In this book, Ian Taylor examines how a social movement, the anti-Iraq War movement in the UK, engaged with the media as a part of their campaigning against the invasion and occupation of Iraq. Moving beyond content analysis to draw upon interviews with locally based journalists and activists, Taylor examines how locally based anti-war groups engaged with their local press, as well as how those groups were reported on by the local press in their respective areas. In the process of exploring these ideas, the book takes on questions like: How did local journalists assess the legitimacy of the anti-war movement? How, why, and to what extent did opponents of the war pursue local press coverage? What bearing did the social composition of the movement have on the way they set about engaging with the media? How did the local press handle the controversy surrounding opposition to military action against Iraq? Media Relations of the Anti-War Movement makes a unique contribution to research on the
interactions between social movements and the media and plugs a major gap in the literature on the Iraq War and the media.

**The Turning** Andrew E. Hunt 2001-05 The anti-Vietnam War movement in the United States is perhaps best remembered for its young, counterculture student protesters. However, the Vietnam War was the first conflict in American history in which a substantial number of military personnel actively protested the war while it was in progress. In The Turning, Andrew Hunt reclaims the history of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), an organization that transformed the antiwar movement by placing Vietnam veterans in the forefront of the nationwide struggle to end the war.

Misunderstood by both authorities and radicals alike, VVAW members were mostly young men who had served in Vietnam and returned profoundly disillusioned with the rationale for the war and with American conduct in Southeast Asia. Angry, impassioned, and uncompromisingly militant, the VVAW that Hunt chronicles in this first history of the organization posed a formidable threat to America's Vietnam policy and further contributed to the sense that the nation was under siege from within. Based on extensive interviews and in-depth primary research, including recently declassified government files, The Turning is a vivid history of the men who risked censures, stigma, even imprisonment for a cause they believed to be "an extended tour of duty."

**Opposition to War: An Encyclopedia of U.S. Peace and Antiwar Movements [2 volumes]** Mitchell K. Hall 2018-01-04 How have Americans sought peaceful, rather than destructive, solutions to domestic and world conflict? This two-volume set documents peace and antiwar movements in the United States from the colonial era to the present. • Provides an unrivaled complete description of peacemaking
efforts in the United States that leads readers to consider how future wars might be prevented • Draws on the expertise of more than 130 scholarly experts to examine the entirety of American history, from the colonial era to modern times • Reveals the multiple religious and secular motivations of peace seekers in the United States • Examines how war and those who oppose war have been portrayed in popular media over the centuries

David Dellinger Andrew E. Hunt 2006-05 "His instrumental role in the creation of Liberation magazine in 1956 launched him onto the national stage. Writing regular essays for the influential radical monthly on the arms race and the Civil Rights movement, he became, in Abbie Hoffman's words, the father of the antiwar movement and the architect of the 1968 demonstrations in Chicago. He remained active in anti-war causes until his death on May 25, 2004 at age 88.

Dangerous Grounds David L. Parsons 2017-03-13 As the Vietnam War divided the nation, a network of antiwar coffeehouses appeared in the towns and cities outside American military bases. Owned and operated by civilian activists, GI coffeehouses served as off-base refuges for the growing number of active-duty soldiers resisting the war. In the first history of this network, David L. Parsons shows how antiwar GIs and civilians united to battle local authorities, vigilante groups, and the military establishment itself by building a dynamic peace movement within the armed forces. Peopled with lively characters and set in the tense environs of base towns around the country, this book complicates the often misunderstood relationship between the civilian antiwar movement, U.S. soldiers, and military officials during the Vietnam era. Using a broad set of primary and secondary sources, Parsons shows us a critical moment in the history of the Vietnam-era antiwar movement, when a chain of
counterculture coffeehouses brought the war's turbulent politics directly to the American military's doorstep. *Art and the Anti-Vietnam War Movement* Jane G. Gonzales 2013 The purpose of this thesis is to take control of the past by presenting an alternative history on the war in Vietnam and the antiwar movement. This thesis demystifies the study of the war in Vietnam by looking at historical evidence. The evidence includes the study of the French colonization of Vietnam, French Indochina War, Geneva Peace Accords, Pentagon Papers, and tactics used by the U.S. in waging the war on the Vietnamese people and their country. In addition, this thesis examines the largest anti-war movement experienced in U.S. history by presenting the tactics used by various antiwar groups. Last, the thesis will present how art and art collectives played a crucial role during the movement. This thesis presents antiwar artwork produced during the movement and demonstrates how political posters became the most effective means of protest. Taken as a whole, this thesis lies at the intersection of three themes. First, in order to understand the truth about the present, the war on terror, we need to reveal the truth about past wars. Second, in order to assert our collective power, we need to understand that in the past, collectively, we have changed things for the better. Finally, we need to understand how the power of art and its images can be a tool for the struggle for social change, truth, and a just society. *Telltale Hearts* Adam M. Garfinkle 1997 More than two decades after the end of the Vietnam war, America's wounds have yet to heal. Still there is one conviction that most hawks and doves, then and now, share: that for better or worse, the Vietnam antiwar movement played an important role in turning American opinion against the war, limiting and ultimately ending US military activity in Southeast Asia. In reality however, this article of faith is
quite wrong, as Telltale Hearts convincingly demonstrates. The antiwar movement, even at its radical height, was of marginal value and at times actually proved counterproductive to stopping or limiting the war. The movement unwittingly helped prolong the carnage, and more people on both sides were killed as a result.

"Fighting the Wrong War"
Steven Thomas Elich 2016 The Vietnam antiwar movement developed in stages that reflected the escalation of American involvement in South Vietnam. Between 1962 and 1964 radical pacifist leaders responded to this escalation by questioning the legitimacy of an American military presence in South Vietnam, identifying the issues of supporting a troubled national government that allegedly failed to meet its commitments to social justice, and challenging the foundational Cold War policies that defined American involvement in Southeast Asia. Through their collected response, the radical pacifists concluded that America's military intervention against Communism in South Vietnam could not succeed because of the political, social, and economic instability of that country. For the radical pacifists, the American government's only option was an immediate and complete withdrawal of its military personnel from South Vietnam. This thesis examines the work of radical pacifists published in Liberation magazine, and other key pacifist documents published during this period, to understand their contribution to the early stages of the antiwar movement.

War No More: Three Centuries of American Antiwar and Peace Writing
Lawrence Rosenwald 2016-06-14 A first-of-its-kind gathering of the essential texts of the American antiwar tradition, from the Revolution to the war on terror: over 150 eloquent, provocative voices for peace. Library of America presents an unprecedented tribute to a great American literary tradition. War has been a reality of the American
experience from the founding of the nation and in every generation there have been dedicated and passionate visionaries who have responded to this reality with vital calls for peace. Spanning from the Revolution to the war on terror, War No More gathers the essential texts of this uniquely American antiwar tradition in one volume for the first time. Classic expressions of conscience like Thoreau’s seminal “Civil Disobedience” lay the groundwork for such influential modern theorists of nonviolence as David Dellinger, Thomas Merton, and Barbara Deming. The long arc of the American antiwar movement is vividly traced in the urgent appeals of activists, made in soaring oratory and galvanizing song, and in dramatic dispatches from the front lines of antiwar protests. The voices of veterans, from the Civil War to the Iraq War, are prominently represented, as is the firsthand testimony of conscientious objectors. Contemporary writers, including Barbara Kingsolver, Jonathan Schell, Nicholson Baker, and Jane Hirshfield, demonstrate the ongoing richness of this literature in the years since September 11, 2001. Featuring more than 150 eloquent and provocative writers in all, War No More is a bible for activists, a go-to resource for scholars and students, and an inspiring and fascinating story for every reader interested in the crosscurrents of war and peace in American history. From the Hardcover edition.

Great Exit Projects on the Vietnam War and the Antiwar Movement

Carolyn DeCarlo

2019-07-15

The Vietnam War began an incredibly divisive moment in the United States, as many Americans questioned whether the war was necessary and morally legitimate. In this instructive book, readers will examine important topics involving the Vietnam War and the anti-war movement through project-based learning. Step-by-step exit projects are provided as models for students to use, and they inspire new creative,
investigative projects as well. Colorful photographs and informative sidebars further illustrate the importance of this historical movement on our politics today.

*An American Ordeal* Charles DeBenedetti 1990-03-01 Examines the antiwar movement from its beginnings in the mid-50's to issues such as Black equality and the Vietnam War.

*The FBI's Secret Counterintelligence Program Against the New Left Antiwar Movement* Bettina Nolde 2012-01 Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject American Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,5 (A), University of Potsdam (Anglistics/ American Studies), course: PS The 1960s: An Age Of Turmoil, 6 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: In the 1960s and 1970s one of the most controversial policies of the American government was its intervention in the Vietnam War. A whole nation was divided into so called doves and hawks, the former were fighting and demonstrating for peace whereas the latter supported the government's policies concerning Vietnam. A very influential and large group of the Antiwar Movement was the New Left, the main platform of the white students. In the following, the author will give some information about this group and examine the actions of the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) taken to harm or even destroy that part of the Antiwar Movement. These actions were manifested in the so called Counterintelligence Program, which was shortened to the abbreviation Cointelpro. As there is just one source on which all the literature concerning this topic is based its not that easy to evaluate in how far all the published material is really true or just serves some conspiracy theories, which were very common in that time. Especially in the Sixties, when the Cold War reached its climax in the Cuban Missiles Crises in 1963 and the assassination of famous people...
like John F. Kennedy in the same year and Martin Luther King five years later supported the offspring of many conspiracy theories. So in the aftermath of that turbulent decade these theories continued to spread and were seen as true by the majority of the American people because of the Watergate Affaire in 1972 and other revelations of scandals by the press. Even today after September, 11th 2001 a lot of conspiracy theories arose. [...] 

**The Vietnam Antiwar Movement** Walter L. Hixson 2000 First Published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.  

*Cleveland, the Vietnam War and the Antiwar Movement* John J. Gleason 2016 The overall configuration of the antiwar movement will be explained through a local study of Cleveland, Ohio as this was an important center for the movement's genesis and of antiwar activity. The historical beginnings of the war will be covered while outlining how, why, when and where the movement against it developed. Northeast Ohio had strong cultural and active liberal campuses at the time, which organized the first formal antiwar conference protest meetings in 1966. The organizational conferences in Cleveland led to the first massive antiwar protest demonstration in New York City and San Francisco on April 15, 1967, and from that day changed the direction of the United States war policy in Vietnam. 

*Give Peace a Chance* William D. Hoover 1992  
*Scraping the War Machine Or how to Turn the Antiwar Movement Into a Socialist Movement* National Caucus of Labor Committees (U.S.) 1969  

*The Change Chronicles: A Novel of the Sixties Antiwar Movement* Paula Friedman 2020-01-15 Amid the antiwar and feminist movements of late-1960s Berkeley, California, a young, self-questioning woman seeks new ways to live and love. Left pregnant by a flamboyant activist, she flings
herself into the nonviolent vigil at the gates of Port Chicago, shipping point for weapons to the Vietnam War. There she discovers the depths of the vigilers' mutual caring and comes to love Ted, a vigil leader. On the night Ted races forward to halt an onrushing weapons truck, she breaks past her years of self-doubt and fear, and risks all—freedom, life, even the child she bears—to stand beside him. "A triumph—a book to share and discuss. . . . Illuminates the transformations experienced by brave people at the center of movements"—Wesley Hogan, Director, Center for Documentary Studies, Duke University

"A tale of one deeply aware woman overcoming barriers—the 'Marines of your mind'—to walk down a rural highway and face an onrushing napalm truck"—Gar Smith (Editor Emeritus, Earth Island Journal), in Berkeley Daily Planet

"The story of the betrayal of a woman—and a generation—told with the raw intensity and credibility of someone who was there"—Maya Khankhoje, contributing editor, Montreal Serai

"Beautifully crafted personal and political coming-of-age story. Haunting"—Mei-Mei Ellerman, Resident Scholar, Brandeis Women's Research Center