



Western Civilization since 1500



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HI 102 – Western Civilization

History 102

Western Civilization from 1500

April 25

Article Review 4 (if needed)

April 28

Online Quiz Chapters 28 & 29

May 2

Final EXAM (chapters 27-29)

The Cold War



1895–98: War of Independence

1898 – Spanish-American War

1902 – U.S. military occupation ends

1902 - President Palma, and Cuba declared independent BUT attempts to remain in power.

1906-1909 – 2nd American military occupation

1940-1944 - Fulgencio Batista elected president

1952- Batista leads an almost bloodless coup

1953–1959 - The Cuban Revolution



The Cold War



BY 1960

Opposition (organizations, labor unions, newspapers) to revolutionary government made illegal.

Nationalization of oil refineries and foreign and large Cuban owned property

Fidel Castro's Revolution

July 26, 1953 attack on Moncada Barracks **failed**. Captured/tried/sentenced to 15 years but released in general amnesty after 2 years

December 1956 “invasion” **failed** and escaped to mountains – guerrilla warfare

General strike in 1958 – **failed**

United States pressures Batista and he fled on January 1, 1959

The Cold War

US severed diplomatic relations on January 3, 1961, and imposed a trade embargo on February 3, 1962



The Cold War: 1962

JFK viewed as weak:
Berlin Wall construction
&
Bay of Pigs failure



Soviet Union:
If US uses force in CUBA
Then USSR ok to use force
in Berlin

The Cold War: 1962



The Cold War: 1962

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS TIMELINE

October 14: A U.S. spy plane takes photos of Cuban launch sites for ballistic missiles

October 22: President Kennedy publicly announces the missile threat and plans for a quarantine around Cuba

October 27: USAF pilot Major Rudolf Anderson is shot down by Cuban fire, further raising tensions

October 28: Premier Khrushchev pens an open letter to President Kennedy to announce removing the missiles

October 16: President John F. Kennedy meets with Ex-Comm* advisors on how to respond

October 23: Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev pens a letter to President Kennedy refusing to move the Cuban missiles

October 27: U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin meet privately to strike a deal

October 28: President Kennedy makes a public statement agreeing to the deal and announcing the end of the crisis

The Cold War

Results of the Cuban Missile Crisis

- Because the withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Italy and Europe is not made public, it makes Kennedy look strong and Khrushchev look weak
 - Khrushchev would remain in power for only 2 more years
- Soviet-Cuban relations break down because Castro is upset he was not involved in Soviet plans
- A year later the “red telephone” is hooked up, creating a direct line between the White House and the Kremlin
- Encourages U.S. use of military in fight against communism
 - Notably the Vietnam War



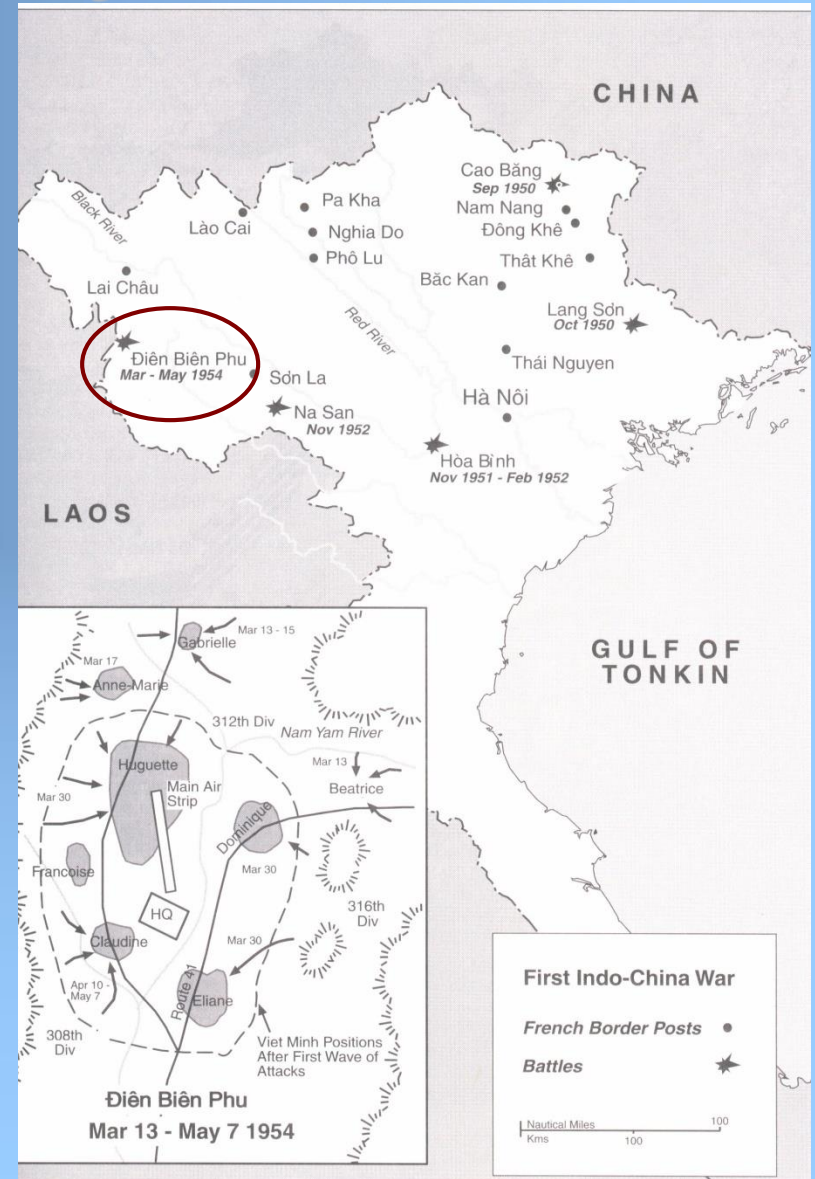
Vietnam (1950-1975)

2nd Indochina War



Battle Of Dien Bien Phu

13 March - 7 May 1954



Battle Of Dien Bien Phu

13 March - 7 May 1954

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR FRENCH DEFEAT (Viet Minh Victory):

- French Tactics, strategy, arrogance, political factors
- Viet Minh tactical competence, determination, surprising array of weapons and capabilities

RESULTS:

- **FRENCH: 7184 KIA,**
- **11000 CAPTURED**

- **VIET MINH: 8000 KIA, 12000 WIA**



The First Vietnam War Aftermath

- **Geneva Accords, 21 July 1954**
 - Vietnam divided at 17th parallel
 - Elections to be held in two years
 - 300 days allowed for free movement between north and south
- **French depart Hanoi on 9 Oct 1954**
- **Viet Minh formally take over Hanoi and North Vietnam on 11 Oct 1954**



The Domino Theory



“You have a row of dominoes set up; you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is that it will go over very quickly. So you have the beginning of a disintegration that would have the most profound influences.”

-- President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 7 Apr 1954
on the impending fall of Vietnam to communism



National Defense Service Medal
January 1, 1961 – August 14, 1974

Vietnam Service Medal
July 1, 1958 – March 28, 1973



1 November 1955
30 April 1975

U.S. Response to Insurgency, 1957-63

- **Advisors**
- **Special Forces**
- **Air Support**
- **Strategic Hamlets**



JFK and Vietnam

- **Late 1960: National Liberation Front established in the South**
- **11 May 61: JFK approves increased aid to RVN and sends 400 SF troops**
- **11 Dec 61: first U.S. Army helicopters arrive in Vietnam**
- **Sep 1962 - Feb 1963: 5th SF Group established at Nha Trang**
- **12 Jan 62: first “Ranch Hand” missions**
- **13 Jan 62: U.S.A.F. pilots fly first “Farm Gate” missions**
- **8 Feb 62: USMACV established in Saigon**
- **2 Nov 63: Diem and brother assassinated during coup**
- **22 Nov 63: JFK assassinated in Dallas**



Gulf of Tonkin Incident

August 1964



No fouling



No fouling



- 2 Aug: attack on *Maddox*
- 4 Aug: attack *Maddox* and *C. Turner Joy*?
- 5 Aug: Operation PIERCE ARROW
- 7 Aug: Gulf of Tonkin Resolution passed

National Strategy?

- **Guns and Butter**
 - protect Great Society programs
 - expand draft, but no major call up of reserves
 - lack of candor with the news media and public concerning military commitments in SE Asia
- **“Out of country”** -- graduated escalation through airpower
- **“In country”** -- troop buildup and logistic expansion



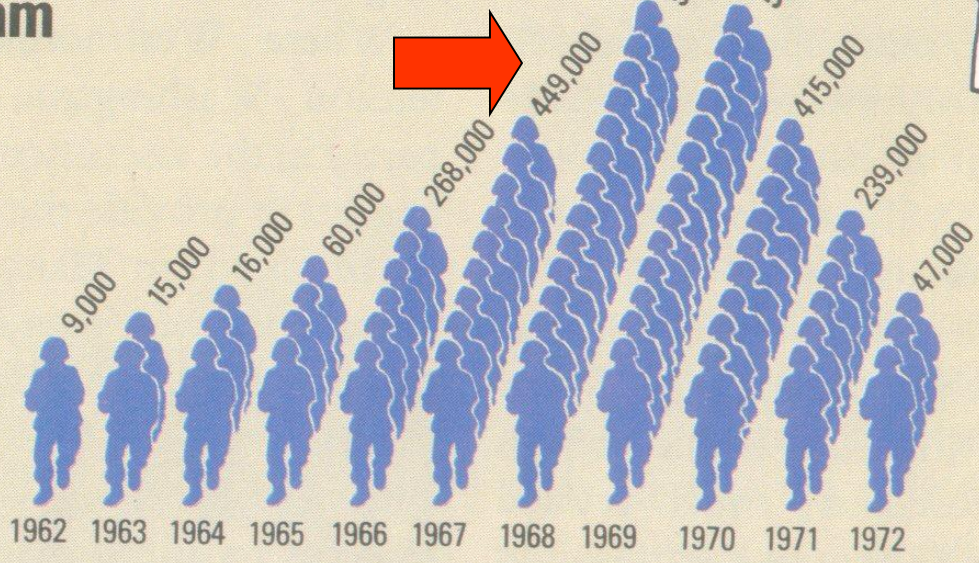
American Military Personnel in South Vietnam



(end of year)	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
U.S. military personnel	875	3,164	11,326	16,263	23,310
Deaths from hostile action	NA	1	31	77	137
USAF sorties flown	NA	NA	2,334	6,929	5,362
U.S. aircraft lost to hostile action:					
Fixed-wing	NA	NA	7	14	30
Helicopters	NA	NA	4	9	22

nt
ed

US forces committed in South Vietnam 1962-72



The Situation According to Gen Westmoreland (and LBJ)

“With 1968 a new phase is now starting... We have reached an important point where the end begins to come into view.”

**General William Westmoreland
National Press Club, Washington, DC
21 Nov 1967**

“The concept [of his way of conducting the war] is compatible with the evolution of the war since our military commitment [began] and portrays to the American people ‘some light at the end of the tunnel.’ ”

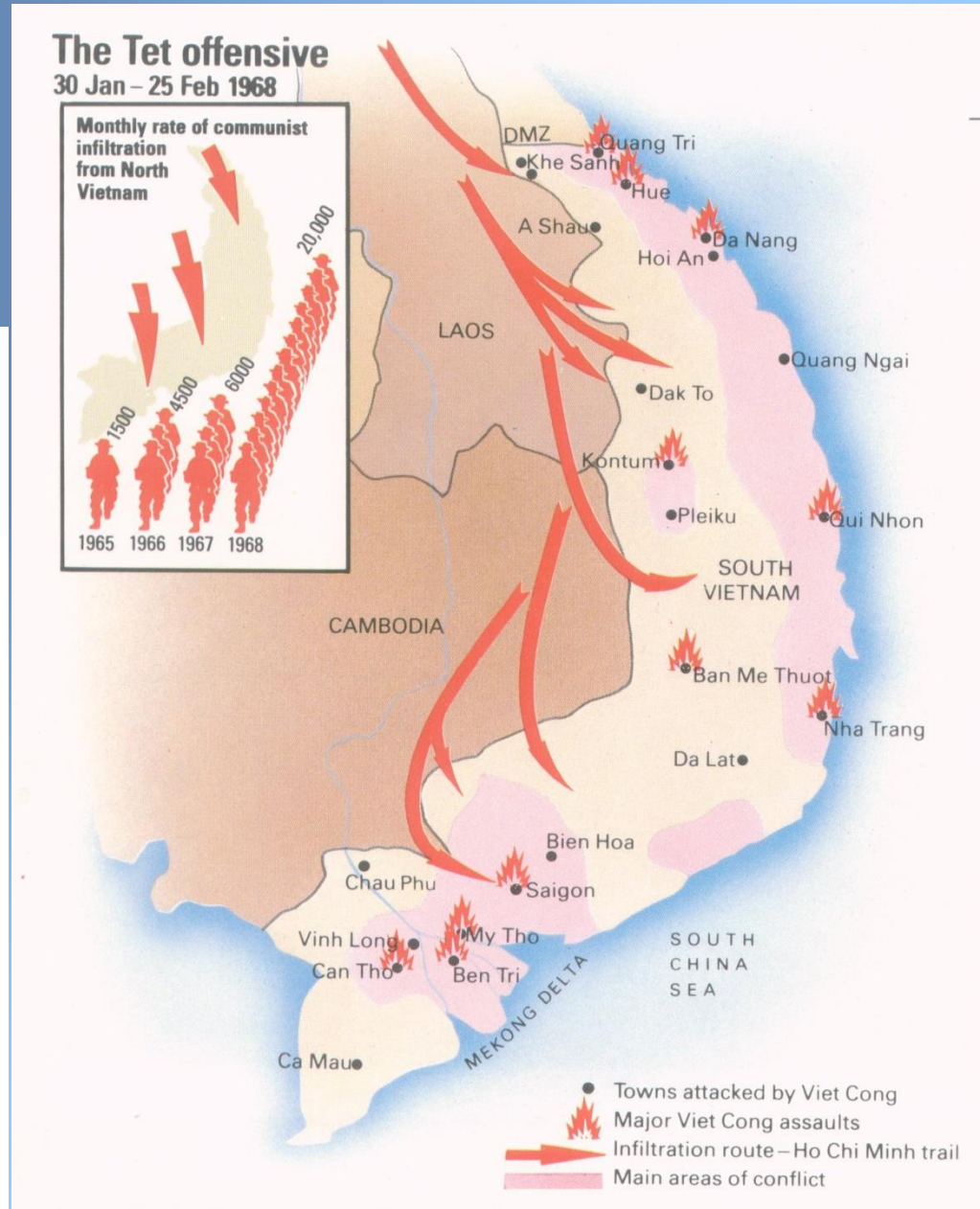
**General William Westmoreland
Briefing to MACV Staff, Saigon,
late 1967**



**What Is the Effect of Raising
Expectations With the American Public ?**

Tet: Communist Plans - 1968

- **General Offensive**
- **General Uprising**
- **Forces and Deployment**
 - 80,000 NVA and VC troops
 - 36 of 44 province capitals;
5 of 6 autonomous cities
 - 23 airfields/bases



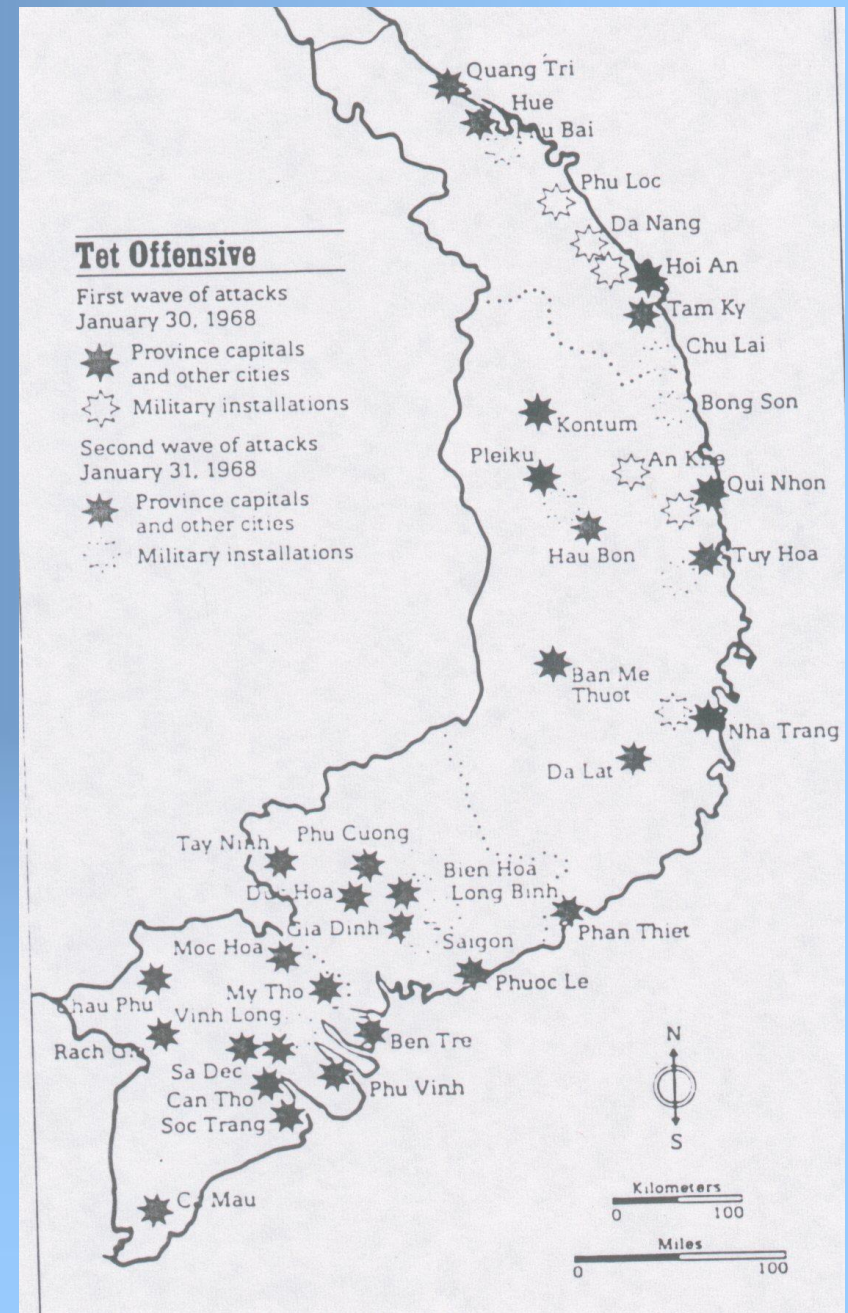
Tet 1968: the Attack

21 Jan: Khe Sanh besieged by North Vietnamese forces

30 Jan: the attack begins; NVA and VC achieve temporary control of 10 province capitals

31 Jan: the attacks on Hue and Saigon

- 15 VC sappers attack U.S. Embassy
- 5 VC/NVA battalions attack Saigon (Cho Lon)
- 4 NVA battalions and 6 VC battalions attack Hue



TET 1968: Military Results

- ARVN and U.S. forces initially hard pressed, then react quickly to retake most objectives in short time
- Hue and Khe Sanh are most costly battles
- U.S. losses = 1,001 KIA
- Allied losses = 313 KIA;
2,082 RVNAF KIA
- People's Liberation Army
and PAVN = 40,000 KIA
- 14,300 South Vietnamese
civilians killed



What are the impacts and effects?

TET 1968:

Political Results

U.S.:

- Johnson administration's loss of credibility
- 31 March: LBJ announces unilateral bombing halt and decision not to run for re-election
- May: peace talks begin in Paris
- Anti-war sentiment in U.S. grows
- Nixon elected

NORTH VIETNAM:

- Hanoi leadership admits errors, cuts losses
- VC virtually destroyed
- shifts strategy



Tet and the Role of the U.S. Media

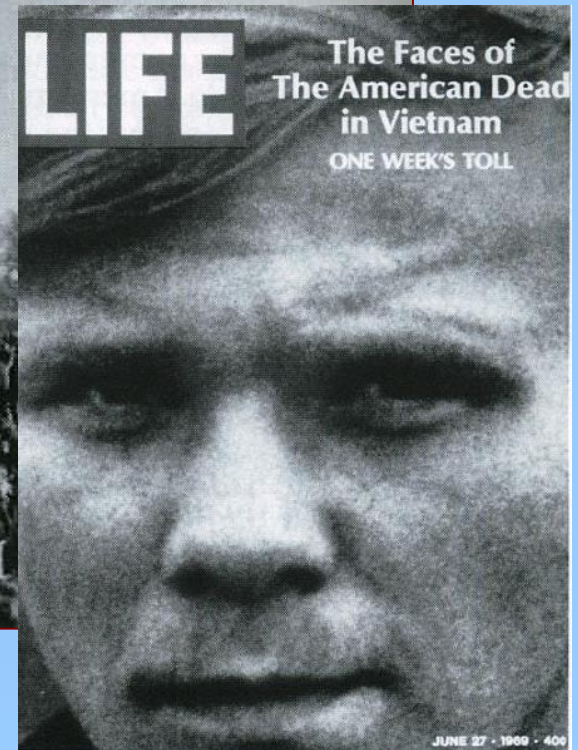
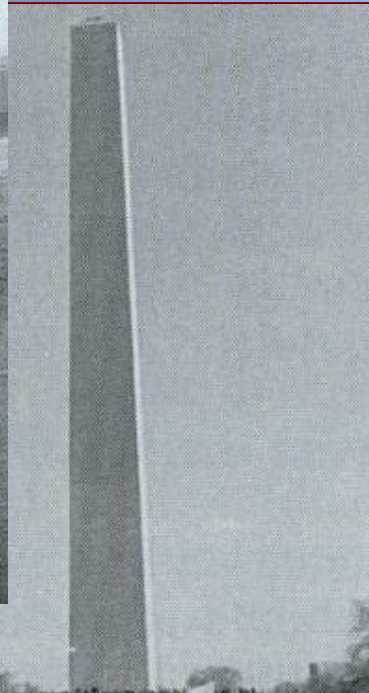
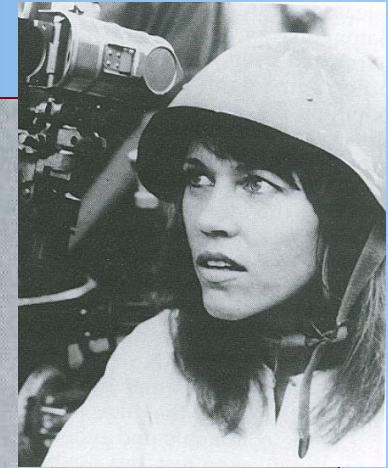


“To say we are closer to victory today is to believe, in the face of the evidence...optimists who have been wrong in the past. To suggest that we are on the verge of defeat is to yield to unreasonable pessimists. To say we are mired in stalemate seems the only realistic yet unsatisfactory conclusion.

It is increasingly clear to this reporter that the only rational way out would be to negotiate...as an honorable people who have lived up to their pledge to victory and democracy and did the best they could.”

**Walter Cronkite, CBS News
27 February 1968**

The Mood In America



The Mood In America



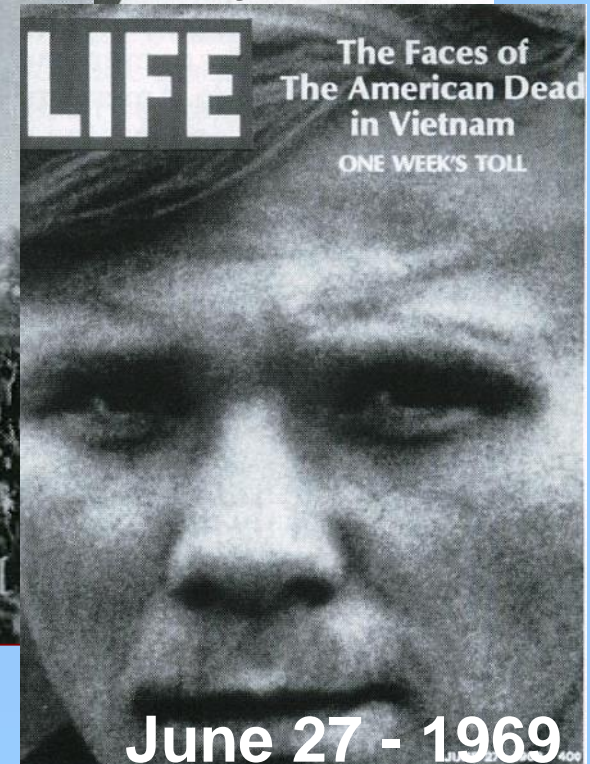
Kent State - May 4, 1970



July - 1972



**November 15, 1969,
Moratorium March on Washington**



June 27 - 1969

Vietnamization (1969-1973)

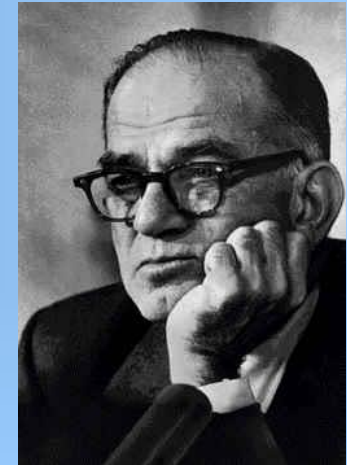
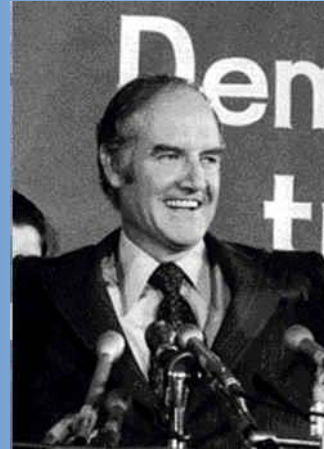
- Increase size of RVNAF
- Equipment and force modernization
- Partnership with U.S. units
- Improve advisory effort (replace MACV)

Objective: Turn the war over to the South Vietnamese forces as U.S. troops departed



Declining U.S. Support

- **Nixon besieged by Watergate scandal**
- **Congress cut all funds for combat action in/over Laos and Cambodia, June 1973**
- **Arab-Israeli War, Oct 1973**
- **Congress passed War Powers Act, 7 Nov 1973**
- **Congress cut military aid to RVN for FY 74**



U.S. Troop Withdrawals



- Announced By RN In June, 1969
- First increment departed Aug 1969
- 15 increments followed
- Supposedly predicated on enemy activity and progress of Vietnamization
- Once started, achieved its own momentum
- Continued even during 1972 NVA Offensive

Nixon Resigns



August 9, 1974

“Poor Man’s War”

1974

- U.S. aid cut by \$964 million in 1974
- American way of war using up war stocks
- drastic shortages of ammo, fuel, and spare parts, etc.
- NVA pressuring ARVN



The Fall of Saigon

30 April 1975



Myths and Misrepresentations of Vietnam

1. The average age of an infantryman fighting in Vietnam was 19.

Assuming the number of KIAs also accurately represented the age groups serving in Vietnam, the average age of an infantryman serving in Vietnam was **actually 22.8**. None of the enlisted grades had an average age of less than 20. The average man who fought in World War II was 26 years of age.

2. Most Vietnam veterans were drafted.

2/3 of the men who served in Vietnam were volunteers. 2/3 of the men who served in World War II were drafted. Approximately 70% of those killed in Vietnam were volunteers.

4. Blacks Served In Disproportionate Numbers.

Of all the men and women who served in Vietnam, 275,000, or 10.6%, were black. The bulk of the remainder were Caucasian. At the time of the Vietnam War, Blacks represented approximately 12.5% of the total U.S. population. There is also a persistent myth that Blacks were used as “cannon fodder.” This is not supported by the casualty data which indicates that 12.1% of those killed in action were Black.

Myths and Misrepresentations of Vietnam

6. Fraggings Were Common In Vietnam.

The term “fragging” was coined for the intentional attack of a superior officer or noncommissioned officer, because a fragmentation hand grenade, or “frag”, was the weapon used in some of these incidents. The total number of these incidents (551) over the 10-plus years of American involvement (totaling 2,594,000 troops). These attacks resulted in 86 deaths and more than 700 wounded. which is a percentage of .00332%; and from a percentage standpoint you were far less likely to be a homicide victim in Vietnam than on the streets of Berkeley, California.

8. Kim Phuc, the little nine year old Vietnamese girl running naked from the napalm strike near Trang Bang on 8 June 1972, was burned by Americans bombing Trang Bang.

No American was involved in this incident near Trang Bang that burned Phan Thi Kim Phuc. The planes doing the bombing near the village were VNAF (Vietnam Air Force) and were being flown by Vietnamese pilots in support of South Vietnamese troops on the ground. Even the AP photographer who took the picture, was Vietnamese. There were no Americans involved in any capacity.

The COLD WAR

September 2, 1945 – December 26, 1991

Sept. 2, 1945 – World War II ends: The final official surrender of Japan

Dec. 26, 1991 – The Supreme Soviet meets and formally dissolves the Soviet Union.



CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

WAYNE E. SIRMON

In recognition of your service during the period of the Cold War (2 September 1945 - 26 December 1991) in promoting peace and stability for this Nation, the people of this Nation are forever grateful.


SECRETARY OF DEFENSE



KEEP

CALM

ITS TIME FOR THE

FINAL

EXAM

*Summertime
and the
living is easy*

*Fish are
jumpin'*

*And the
cotton is
high*