

# Documents Médias et Guerre du Vietnam

- **1/ Des médias au service de l'armée et qui soutiennent la première phase de la guerre :**



Johnny Wright (hello Vietnam): chanson qui supporte la guerre, mais dont le succès sera plus important au moment de la montée de la contestation (1965).

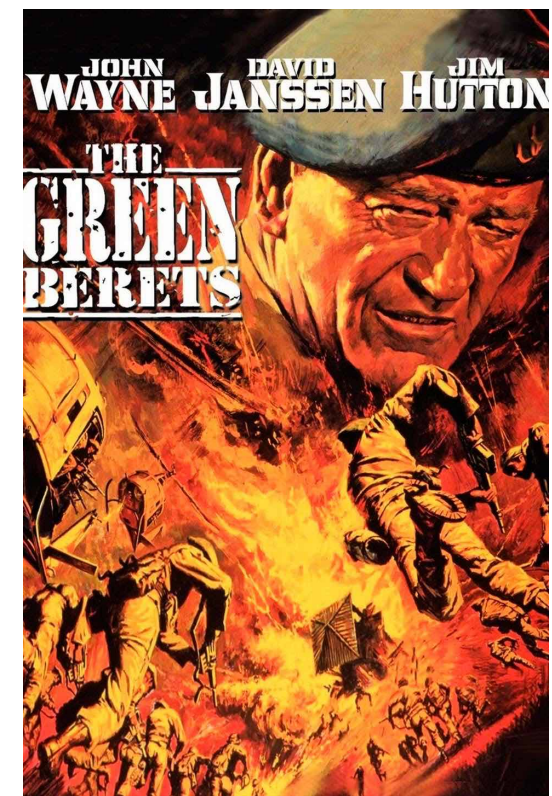
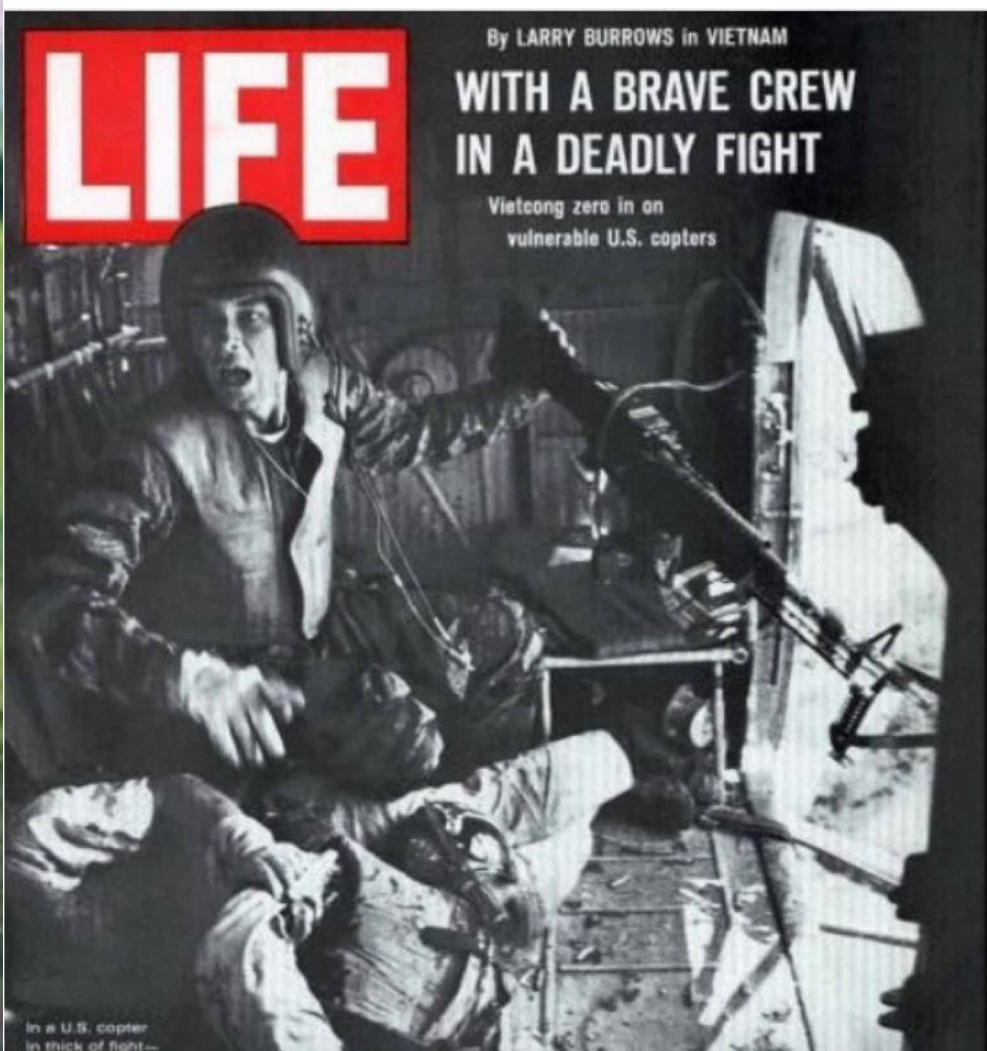
« *I hope and pray someday the world will learn, that fires we don't put out will bigger burn. We must save freedom now at any cost ... or someday our own freedom will be lost.* »

Chanson inoubliable, et reprise sur un mode ironique par Stanley Kubrick pour *Full Metal Jacket* (1987)



Le magazine de l'armée *Stars and stripes*, photo datant de 1967. Travail possible à partir du contrôle de l'information dans *Full Metal Jacket* de S Kubrick





Une de *Life*, 1964 : des médias au départ favorables au Vietnam.

A droite, une de Larry Burrows, 1965

Les médias, favorables à la guerre, dans une stratégie classique de la Guerre froide.

*The Green berets*, film de 1968 de John Wayne



This butto  
to support



Reportages de Khe Sahn : des journalistes a priori qui couvrent le conflit d'une manière favorable, sont confrontés aux horreurs de la guerre, et aux soldats américains épuisés par les bombardements.



Photo de Gilles Caron, décembre 1967.

## 2°) Le tournant du Têt et de Hué (1968) : la guerre des salles à manger.



Offensive du Têt, 1968, Larry Burrows, photographe reporter.



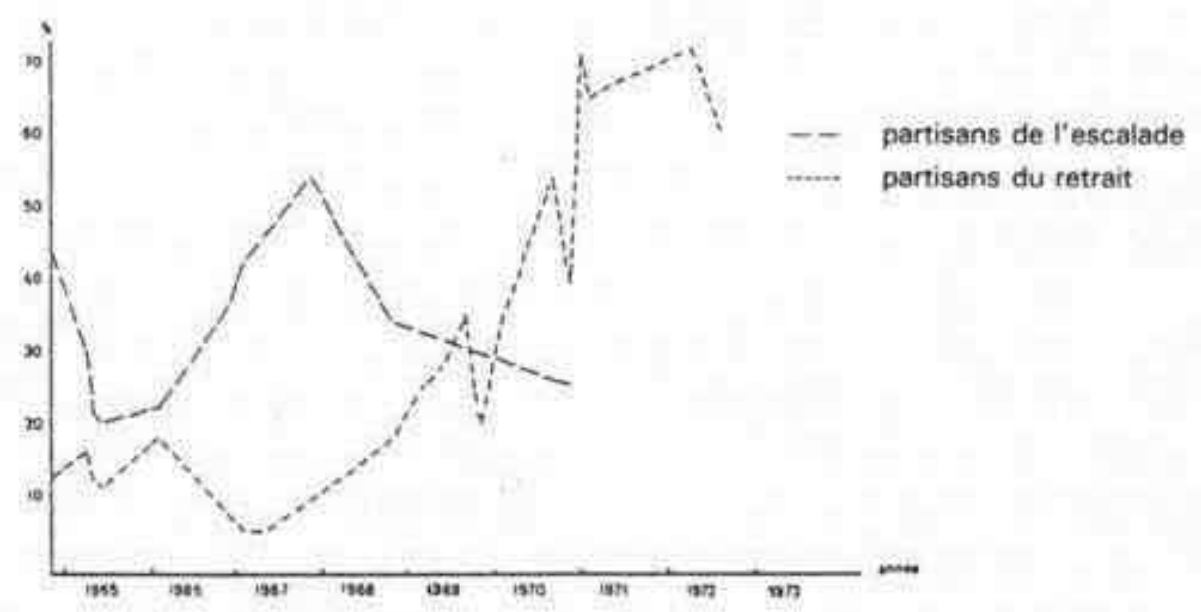
Marc Riboud, La jeune fille à la fleur, 1967  
(manifestation devant le Pentagone avec 70000 manifestants).



Cliché issu d'une vidéo prise en direct. (voir prise de notes documentaire Arte).



La photo de Nick Ut, cadrée large, d'après la photo originale prise en 1972 après un bombardement au napalm du Sud Vietnam.



(Source: W. LUNCH et P. SPERLICH, « American Public Opinion and the War in Vietnam », *Western Political Quarterly* (32) (1), pp. 27-28)

L'opinion publique, qui est massivement contre la guerre à partir de 1968, n'est pourtant pas pour les partisans de la paix qui manifestent dans les campus, puisqu'ils sont partisans de l'escalade et refusent le retrait à partir de 1968. Car finalement on a bien deux types d'opposants : l'étudiant éduqué des campus, et l'américain moyen, qui préfère davantage le retrait du Vietnam à cause du coût, ou de la perte des soldats, pas pour des raisons politiques de gauche.



Nixon à la tv américaine défendant la politique de bombardements en 1970.

Une opinion américaine, enjeux de tous les médias et des pouvoirs.

3°) La lente érosion de la confiance  
entre medias et armée



**Des images qui choquent l'Amérique :  
l'embrasement sur les campus américains : 4 Mai  
1970, fusillade à Kent State Université (Ohio)**





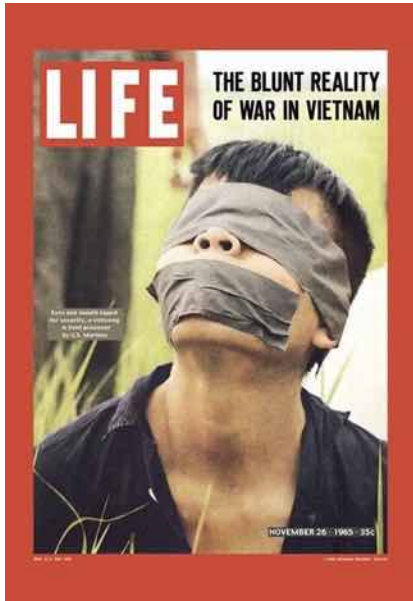
Jane Fonda à Hanoi,  
juillet 1972

## Jane Fonda, une star d'Hollywood à Hanoï : un engagement controversé contre la guerre au Vietnam



AMERICAN ACTRESS JANE FONDA WALKS WITH NORTH VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS IN NGHE AN PROVINCE IN 1972. PHOTOGRAPHER LE MINH DIEN RECALLS THAT SHE ASKED NOT TO BE TREATED ANY DIFFERENTLY THAN THE SOLDIERS SHE STAYED WITH, AND ATE THE SAME FOOD. PHOTO: © LE MINH DIEN

1965



LIFE

# VIETNAM ONE WEEK'S DEAD

The faces shown on the next pages are the faces of American men killed—in the words of the official announcement of their deaths—"in connection with the conflict in Vietnam." The names, 24 of them, were released by the Pentagon during the week of May 28 through June 3, a span of no special significance except that it includes Memorial Day. The numbers of the dead are average for any seven-day period during this stage of the war.

It is not the intention of this article to speak for the dead. We cannot tell with any precision what they thought of the political currents which drew them across the world. From the letters of some, it is possible to tell they felt strongly that they should be in Vietnam, that they had great sympathy for the Vietnamese people and were appalled at their enormous suffering. Some had voluntarily extended their taxes of combat duty; some were liberators in their hearts. Their families possessed most of these photographs, and many expressed their own feelings that those sons and husbands died in a necessary cause. Yet as a time when the numbers of Americans killed in this war—36,000—though far less than the Vietnamese losses, have exceeded the dead in the Korean War, when the nation continues week after week to be numbed by a three-digit statistic, which is translated to direct anguish in hundreds of homes all over the country, we must pause to look into the faces. Above that we must know how many, we must know who. The faces of one week's dead, unknown but to families and friends, are studiously recognized by all in this gallery of young American eyes.

May 28 - June 3, 1969



# 1st Photos of Viet Mass Slaying

## THE PLAIN DEALER

WEATHER  
Snow, sleet and  
colder today.  
High in the upper 30s.  
Details on Page 3-C.

FINAL  
Stocks & Rates  
Dow-Jones off 5.21

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER  
CLEVELAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1969

128TH YEAR—NO. 324

96 PAGES 10 CENTS



A clump of bodies on a road in South Vietnam.

### Exclusive

This photograph will shock Americans as it shocked the editors and the staff of The Plain Dealer. It was taken by a young Cleveland area man while serving as a photographer with the U.S. Army in South Vietnam.

It was taken during the attack by American soldiers on the South Vietnamese village My Lai, an attack which has made world headlines in recent days with disclosures of mass killings allegedly at the hands of American soldiers.

This photograph and others on two special pages are the first to be published anywhere of the killings.

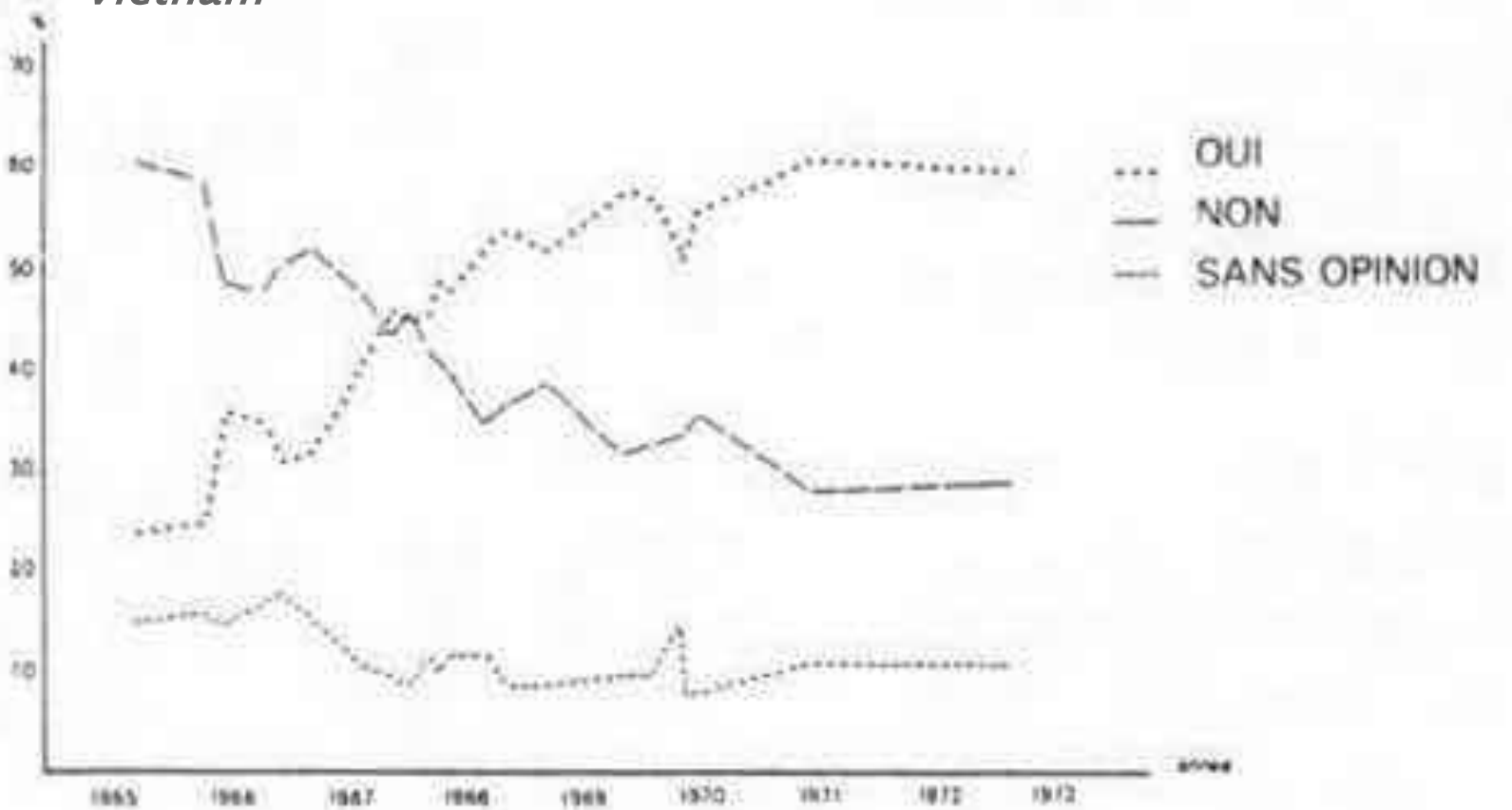
This particular picture shows a clump of bodies of South Vietnamese civilians which includes women and children. Why they were killed raises one of the most momentous questions of the war in Vietnam.

### Cameraman Saw GIs Slay 100 Villagers

By JOSEPH ESZTERHAS  
(c) 1969, The Plain Dealer

Une presse qui ne se cache plus  
derrière des faux-semblants

## Erosion du soutien public à la cause américaine au Vietnam



(Sources : H. ERSKINE, « Polls : Is War a Mistake ? », *Public Opinion Quarterly* 34 (4), pp. 141-142 et sondages Gallup 56, 59, 61, 69, 73 et 92)

Month	Percentage who agreed with war
August 1965	61%
March 1966	59%
May 1966	49%
September 1966	48%
November 1966	51%
February 1967	52%
May 1967	50%
July 1967	48%
October 1967	46%
December 1967	48%
February 1968	42%
March 1968	41%
April 1968	40%
August 1968	35%
October 1968	37%
February 1969	39%
October 1969	32%
January 1970	33%
April 1970	34%
May 1970	36%
January 1971	31%
May 1971	28%

Sondage Gallup, barre passée dès 1967...



Morley Safer, correspondent for CBS News, reporting on the systematic burning of South Vietnamese villages by US Marines in Cam Ne, Vietnam, 1965.

Credit: CBS via Getty Images



**POOF** — A U.S. Marine uses a cigarette lighter to set fire to a Vietnamese house in Cam Ne, South Viet Nam. The house, suspected of being under Viet Cong control, was leveled after rifle fire came from inside. An estimated 150 houses were set ablaze by Marines using flame throwers and cigarette lighters—CBS News Photo via UPI Telephoto.

**Morley Safer**  
(1931 - 2016)

# Vietnam GI

January 1968 Free

## BONDS? BALLS!

The GI... bonds... balls... (text continues)

### "It seemed like I'd been doing this all my life..."

When I look back on my life... (text continues)



## DON'T BUY!

Don't buy... (text continues)

## M - 16

The M-16... (text continues)



Jeff Sharlet (1942 - 1969)

# Vietnam GI

March, 1968 FREE in Vietnam

## Tet / Saigon

The Tet festival... (text continues)



## GI'S TAKE THE RAP

GI's take the rap... (text continues)

## Kool-aid Man Visits Nam

Kool-aid Man visits Nam... (text continues)

## What we weren't told about TET!

What we weren't told about Tet... (text continues)

Additional text on the right side of the page.



**Stone Tops Trimbur For Vice-Presidency**

Bill Stone has been elected to fill the vacancy in the ASUCS executive committee for the quarter due to the resignation of former vice-president Michael Collins.

Donald Trimbur by a margin of 54-43, Stone announced. "The results surprised that I won. I thought that the faculty's lack of mobility was a real factor in the administration of my opponents and I'm sure that you will want to know what I have thought about this election and how I feel about it."

Stone placed second in the primary election held shortly before the election and quarter. Taking first place in this election was John Trimbur, a former ASUCS president. Trimbur polled 577 of the total 1023 votes cast. Stone, who had 433 votes, thought that the 600 or so who voted for Trimbur in the primary would remain committed to him and thought he was likely that those who did not vote for John or myself would want to see me in my job. I really think part of the reason for my victory is that the people seemed to be in the mood to elect a new president to the ASUCS.

**Franks and Pevsner**  
 According to ASUCS President Collins, 90 percent of the votes were cast from Franks or Pevsner candidates. Only one or two persons voted off campus. Stone attributes the vote for the "two" people who were not in a position to be committed to a large number of voters' rally up on who was going on. People of campus have to be contacted either on an individual basis through the paper and obviously that is not an ideal situation.

Collins, in a Daily interview, said he has been pleased at the outcome of the election but it goes either way because both candidates spoke strongly for educational reform. Bill and I have always strived to work on the same issues. We have both been working on the same issues. Our differences have changed, we simply will have a few more people to work on them.

Stone, who campaigned as a moderate, mentioned "middle" interests.



**Two Communities In Conflict: Stanford Vies With Palo Alto**

**By PAT McHABON**  
 (This is a series describing the problems between Stanford and Palo Alto. The series will continue with articles on the problems with Palo Alto.)

The aims and goals of Palo Alto and Stanford are divergent, said Mayor Frances Diaz of Palo Alto, but with discussion we can work out our mutual program.

In an interview with the Daily, Diaz said that the city and the University have a long history of cooperation. "I always been willing to listen," she said. "I think the University has been the one who has not been willing to listen."

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Stanford's position on rent with Palo Alto also shows the divergent policies and special interest groups are also represented about these divergent plans, including Pacific Valley, Redwood Park, the Central Palo Alto, and the University's plan to acquire the University's land and the University's plan to acquire the University's land.

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**Martin Luther King Sets 'True Equality' As Goal**



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

**'Sense Of Direction Needed' King Views Vietnam, Education**

**By PHILIP TAYLOR**  
 It is a sense of direction that is needed for the rise from the present to the future, Dr. Martin Luther King said in a speech to a group of students at Stanford University.

In a speech to a group of students at Stanford University, King said that the country is in a state of confusion and that there is a need for a sense of direction. "We are in a state of confusion and that there is a need for a sense of direction," he said.

**Peace Corps Seeks Volunteers For New Western Samoa Project**

**By GAIL ANDERSON**  
 Stanford students will have their first chance to apply for Peace Corps positions in Western Samoa. The first deadline for applications is May 15, 1967.

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**Stanford Monkey Through Friday**

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**Peace March**

Forty thousand marchers in a parade 20 blocks long filled the streets in San Francisco from the foot of Market Street to Grand Street. The parade was held on the anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Accords.

to his everyday life is that more progress than the disposition of the Negro in the United States. "The Negro is economically worse off than the white man in the United States. They are not getting ahead as fast as the white man."

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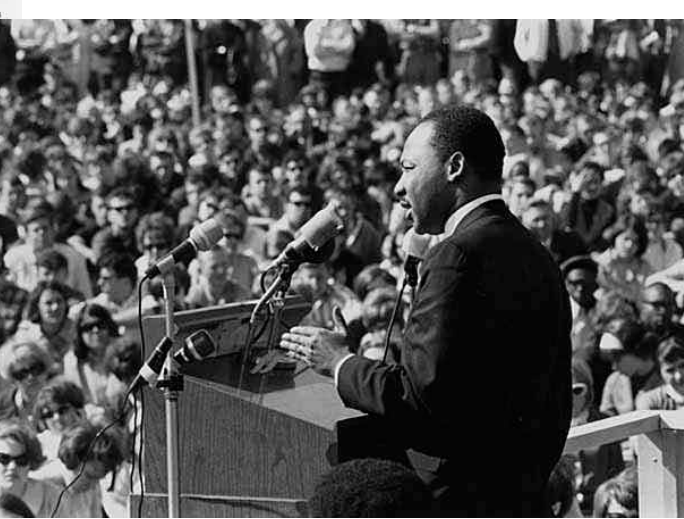
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**27/04/1967 : Discours de MLK à St Paul University, Minnesota**

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**Aux Etats-Unis, une mobilisation de la société qui gagne en audience et en lisibilité**

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**Marche des vétérans contre la guerre, San Francisco, 1972**





15/04/1967 : 500 000 personnes à Washington dans une marche pacifiste



## Une contestation qui se répand dans le monde

Film réalisé par Chris Marker, octobre 1967, réunissant des séquences d'un collectif de cinéastes engagés.



27/10/1968 : manif à Londres



4/04/1965 Lucerne (Suisse)

**Epilogue :**  
**l'information à l'heure de la guerre du Golfe,**  
**les leçons du Vietnam**



<https://fresques.ina.fr/jalons/fiche-media/InaEdu00209/la-manipulation-de-l-information-pendant-la-guerre-du-golfe.html> (29/01/1991) 2'55

**GPRL**  
*Orléans-Tours*

Philippe Couannault et Emmanuel Gagnepain