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Part One: Nguyen Qui Duc "I was living a double life."

Nguyen Qui Duc talks about how his father was taken and held prisoner for twelve years. He said they had lived a sheltered life and thought the war only existed in the jungles and fields but it moved into towns. He thought of the soldiers as horrible people as others had described them. His father was supposed to lie about who he really was to save his life. "There was such a magnitude of fear and finality. He talks about the Hue Bridge being blown to pieces and it was an incredibly graphic symbol for these people. Many songs and poems revolved around this and to see it gone was devastation to him and his people. The respect for this bridge was gone and the Vietnamese people lost respect for their nation. Duc talks about feeling conflicted and not sure how to react to the contradictory influences out there. He saw American soldiers be jerks and hurt people and then there was the one that taught them stuff. What was he supposed to do? He grew his hair long and listened to Jimi Hendrix just to fit in with the hippie culture. This was a turning point in how to deal with the war and American soldiers, just be like them and fit in to survive. It was at that point when listening to Santana in the day and at night you listened to antiwar songs of the Vietnamese, that he says that is when you know you are an adult.

below
min
reps

no imp.?

all narrative hope
not well analyzed.

Part two: Frank Maguire "The whole attitude was, stand back little brother, I'll take care of it."

Frank Maguire served three tours in Vietnam. He thought by going back, he was helping these people and improving their lives. He helped build schools and other much needed buildings to get them going in the right direction for their country. They were trying to Vietnamization this country and it wasn't working, only because the Americans did everything and didn't teach the Vietnamese what to do. When they would ask questions, they were portrayed as ungrateful bastards. Part of the ending point in this war was the HES reports. One could put whatever they wanted in this report and people would listen even though most of the time it was lies. He would change the numbers and

Frank

the charts to make it look like they were winning the war, when in actuality they were losing. By the third tour in 1970, Saigon was dead as a city. "There was a lot of frenetic gaiety. I felt defeat and loss everywhere." Vietnam was slowly becoming America with the girls and everyone getting drunk. The State Department approved all of this and they provided the hotel. He feels they shouldn't have been there in the first place, but felt they owed it to them, because the Vietnamese people made a commitment to them. "I think it's a national trait that we always feel we know what's better for everybody. It was an attitude of misguided benevolence, that we know what's good for them and they don't really understand what's happening. We really wanted to win their hearts and minds, except we could never find one or the other."

great quote....
now related
it to the
Part 2 question
"ending"