

75/100

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(875 words)

The Turning Point and Ending to the Vietnam War

The turning point in the war was apparent in the article by Tom Grace, "*As much as we hated the war on April 29, we hated it more on April 30.*" Mr. Grace talks about the rally that was in response to the U.S decision to go to war, which then turned into shooting at unarmed protesters, killing four people. *huh?*

sp This was a rally at Ken^X State, which was most likely done by left winged individuals, but after this act of terrible violence was exercised, which in turn *ww* brought awareness to people that weren't as aware. This tragedy got publicity, Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young even made a song about it called "Ohio." And this was a point when people were realizing that the government was getting out of hand, not just in Vietnam but also in there own country where every citizen should be safe.

ANW IC And even though this wasn't in the country that the war was in, it made a great impact, because this changing of public opinion goes a long way. People start siding with the protesters that are now victims and the point gets across that the war has to be bad now. As far as protests goes this has to be one of the most successful ones because of the publicity it got, but not successful because of the fatalities. But as a point of gaining public opinion it worked very well, most people today know of the famous photograph where Jeff Miller is kneeled over buy a girl. *sp* It was a very sad day. *explain* *NA he died too* *strange*

In the article by Judith Coburn, she had great insights in the war and the way the people were feeling. She reported on the wars in Vietnam and Cambodia for the Village Voice, Pacifica and the Far Eastern Economic review. And she was not allowed to get a reporters visa back into Vietnam because of her honesty on *pwc* what she saw. For example, ~~when~~ she wrote about how the Communists weren't the ones doing the mass killings in Quang Tri Province on Route 1, but instead it was American navy ships. This honesty from Mrs. Coburn makes her a credible source when looking into the history behind the war. There were two ending of the war takeaways Mrs. Coburn presented, the first was the change in attitude of the U.S. forces and the second was the fact that the Vietnamization wasn't working. *click*

The change in attitude of the U.S forces was described most vividly by what she overheard at the dinner table by the Missouri Senator. He was trying to find signs that they were winning the war, which he kept hearing but not seeing. Then ~~when~~, he finally stopped getting the dog-and-pony show when he talked to a colonel in Danang, the colonel said "Well Senator, I'll tell you, mainly I have the feeling that one day soon if I lead my men into battle I might turn around and they won't be there." → winning vs. troop morale

Also on July fourth of '71 Mrs. Coburn talks^{at} about the dozens of guys in the Chu Lai division who planned an anti war demonstration. It was an "Independence Day Peace Rally," and even though they were told not to, about fifteen hundred of them showed up. Both of these recaps in history tells us where the war was ending. She even mentioned that guys would just sit around and not do anything, making up fake coordinates until they got picked up. These are soldiers that feel like the war shouldn't be going on; therefore having no motivation in actually fighting in it. They just are going through the motions and counting the time until they have to leave.

Another ending to the war was that Vietnamization wasn't working. When the American army was stepping back and the South Vietnamese Army was doing a larger share of the army, they were very unsuccessful, even that they were better armed they got routed by the North Vietnamese. This, like the previously described ending to the war, was due to a lack of heart for fighting that these soldiers had. Many of these soldiers were not loyal to the government because they knew it was corrupt and installed by the U.S. - sounds as if you are talking about Diem (and that would be

Both endings of the war tie together with the same message, when one side that doesn't feel like they are fighting for the right thing is fighting another side that feels very strongly that they are fighting for the right thing, the former will lose. Just like when we fought off the bigger power of the British to gain independence, the North Vietnamese and followers were fighting for their nationalist freedom against outside powers. (Which in this segment of time was the U.S., and just like the British we're a bigger power, and lost.) Our soldiers as well as the South Vietnamese soldiers started realizing that they weren't doing the right thing, and that was when the war was lost. We shouldn't have hung around so long after this because no matter how hard our government tried, this war was now unwinnable.

Paper needs better proofreading. Awkward writing & grammar problems made paper difficult to read. Part 1 was too brief & in both parts, you made claims that were factually incorrect. Still better than your first paper.