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After reading Part Four in Christian Appy's book Patriots, the story of Douglas Kinnard in 'From Johnson to Nixon' makes a deep impression on me, and it's a best example of the turning point from my perspective.

Douglas Kinnard is a typical character of Generals in US army and his thoughts could reflect the minds of those generals and soldiers like him.

At that time, the background of war is in the Johnson Administration U.S. strategists thought that weapons in the hands of U.S. Army could easily win the war with such a small countries like Vietnam. Thus, the United States expanded from special war to local war in Vietnam War. President Johnson's policy made the United States bogged down in Vietnam, resulting the final ruin in his career.

Former President Johnson's policy in Vietnam from the bombing to chemical weapons, their long-promised victory was out of reach. People could not see any hope of victory. Failed battles raised anti-war sentiment among Americans, no matter soldiers in the front or the people in the United States and the media although they had involvement in the war. The antiwar movement and other social protest movements caused division of American values and social chaos, like the War of Independence and the Civil War the Vietnam War torn from top to bottom in the United States, leading identity crisis. Many people suspect that the nature of war has occurred and the Vietnam War was a mistake.

Douglas Kinnard said, "I wasn't disillusioned with the military, I was disillusioned with the nature of the war and what it was doing to our country. I was disgusted with the whole thing." He made a questionnaire to 173 army generals who served as combat commanders in Vietnam. The most startling thing was almost seventy percent said they really didn't understand the war's objectives. Someone said, "I'm not sure why the U.S. made such a tremendous effort. The announced reasons by President Johnson didn't wash. what were we really trying to do, whose bacon were we really trying to save". He said after the Tet, the American people very rightfully saw the fruitlessness of the whole thing. By the end of his first tour, he thought the war was a losing proposition.

President Nixon's so-called Vietnamization was that the United States gradually withdrew their troops and trained the South Vietnamese army and equipped them, provided air support so American casualties can be reduced, thereby reducing the country's anti-war public opinion. The core of the Nixon administration's Vietnam policy was called Vietnamization. National Liberation Front guerrillas on the border of Cambodia and Vietnam and North Vietnamese in Cambodia's sanctuary constitutes the biggest threat of Vietnamization plan. The United States bombing in Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia for one year did not achieve the intended purpose.

At the end of his second tour, General Kinnard's job was to plan the U.S. invasion of Cambodia. and he found the American had been secretly bombing Cambodia for a year. For Douglas Kinnard, in 1970, at age forty-eight, after two tours in Vietnam, the one-star general retired from the military and went to Princeton to pursue a Ph.D.

Strangely ending to Part 1

As for the ending, the story told by Nguyen Thi Binh is the best example of the ending in my opinion.

In October 1972, Henry Kissinger, concluded a secret peace agreement with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho. After reviewing the agreement, President Thieu demanded major alterations to the document. In response, the North Vietnamese published the details of the agreement and stalled the negotiations. Nixon ordered the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong in late December 1972. On January 15, 1973, after pressuring South Vietnam to accept the peace deal, Nixon announced the end of offensive operations against North Vietnam.

The Paris negotiations were among the longest peace talks in history. It started in November of 1968 and ended on the January of 1973. All of the four negotiating teams were quite different. The NLF had only one head from beginning to end so the media said that with their patience they'd win. The situation on the battlefield would determine the results of the negotiations and the fighting remained quite serious until 1973.

The Paris Peace Accords ending the conflict were signed January 27, 1973, and were followed by the withdrawal of the remaining American troops. The terms of the accords called for a complete ceasefire in South Vietnam, allowed North Vietnamese forces to retain the territory they had captured, released US prisoners of war, and called for both sides to find a political solution to the conflict. As an enticement to Thieu, Nixon offered US airpower to enforce the peace terms. Thus, the war between U.S. and the Vietnam came to an end. It became the civil war between the North and the South Vietnam.

grammar issues hurt readability

Unclear what was the
Part 2 story details
This reads as a historical
narrative of the end of the war. (Not the assignment)