

72

When asking an individual what he or she believes is the turning point in the Vietnam War your answers will vary dramatically, however there is no right or wrong answer and it is totally up to the interpretation of the reader. As mentioned in the instructions TET would be the easiest answer as to the turning point in the war. However, after further reading I have come to the personal conclusion that "From Cambodia to Kent State" is the turning point for me. "From Cambodia to Kent State" begins with President Nixon taking office and immediately goes into details about how the public and congress would not authorize additional troop deployments. This is a big turning point because it is the start of a "scaling back" so to speak in the war, the focus is changing from winning the war to making choices on how to retract soldiers and how to stabilize South Vietnam. Now while this may seem like it is the end of the war, it is far from that. Nixon felt that he must secure a non-communist state in South Vietnam and he nor ~~Harry~~ ^{Henry} Kissinger were willing to withdraw without achieving their goal. For me the real turning point of the war was in 1969 when Nixon instated his plan for "Vietnamization" where the Vietnamese would ultimately be responsible for the fate of their country.

not necessary
(if not true if the reader misinterprets or doesn't have a proper historical foundation)

No

1 P

they do not authorize. The President is commander-in-chief

A.J. Langguth paints a bleak reality of what the Vietnam War was come the late 1960's and into 1970. The American public wanted the troops pulled from Vietnam, and the troops that were in Vietnam wanted to go home, and not the last to die in this endless war. To me Langguth's tone changes when he begins to speak of the COSVN. It was thought that the COSVN was the central headquarters for the communists. If the US could destroy the COSVN then the war would be over in essence. While the talk began to grow amongst policy makers and gather more energy it also began to create more unrest amongst the public. Nixon made the mistake of announcing that US troops would be pulled out of Cambodia within two months, by the end of June even though the south Vietnamese army was still going over the border all summer.

WW

AWK

pulled out?
wrong

- explain

- you have not supported this claim

To me this has shown a turning point in the war, because it shows how much unrest was building and what Nixon and Kissinger were trying to do to save face. And this is the point in the war when campus protests really started to escalate and the public was calling for the removal of troops.

do you mean Vietnamization?
peace w/ Hanoi?
Nixon's campaign pledge to bring troops home?

Part 2

I believe that "The End of The Tunnel" best portrays an example of a ending in Vietnam. To me "The End of The Tunnel" signifies a long dark war where a lot of people were kept in the dark as to what was really going in in Vietnam. By the time the 1970's rolled around there was a lot of unrest amongst Americans as to why we were still fighting a war in Vietnam, a majority of the population even felt that the war was immoral.

redundant

wrong

PT

Alexander Haig Jr. says what a lot of people think "if you don't go to win than don't go at all" and The United States certainly didn't do that. He points out that the U.S. didn't use

who?

AWK hardly any of their assets at their disposal and that was their final demise in Vietnam, they just didn't give it their all. This was a war that was fought from congress and the generals were never given full control. - Is this correct?

explain → Morton Halperin was a pro war activist, he even debated for the war at Harvard University. But ultimately he didn't think we could win and thought that the United States needed to withdraw. I think this shows just how fast Americans lost faith in this war and our troops. It may not even be that the public didn't believe in the troops but rather they didn't believe in the policy of our leaders and the actions that they are taking to try to "win" this war. - not accurate

it did NOT happen quickly 1954-1968
14 years
?

To me the endings in this section represent a country that has lost all faith in their armed forces and the war they are fighting for. This was a long, dirty, war and they just never saw any end in sight. When people begin to lose faith and start to protest, it creates a level of doubt in the minds of those fighting for the cause and then the ones fighting begin to lose faith. At that point it is just a fast downhill spiral that is almost never stopped. ?

troops out in 1973.

Which story
in this
section
did you focus on?

Problems with facts
and analysis in
both parts 1 & 2

Part 1 at least had 1
story to focus on.

Part 2 was a bunch of unsubstantiated
generalities

Significant grammar problems
proofreading very important