AMERICA'S LONGEST WAR: THE UNITED STATES AND VIETNAM, 1950–1975

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University of Kentucky
War, 1963–1965

Johnson's Decisions for Enough, But Not Too Much:

CHAPTER IV
November 30, 1969, DDR/975

Johnson's December 11, 1969, DSS/97174 and 1693, DSS/388, Re: Proposal to

Weimar to Johnson, December 21, 1969, DSS/388, Re: Proposal to

The most important point of the new U.S. policy, as we understand it, is the shift in the tone of information. Nothing will be discussed, nor any new policies announced, nor will any new actions be taken. The new U.S. policy will be a continuation of the old policy, with some modifications, but the overall approach will remain the same.

The new U.S. policy is based on the assumption that the Vietnamese are capable of defending themselves against the enemy, and that the U.S. is committed to supporting their efforts.

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ENOUGH BUT NOT TOO MUCH

AMERICA'S LONGEST WAR
Despite the concern for Vietnam, the President was not pre-
occupied by the conflict, according to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who said that the conflict was not the focus of the President’s attention. However, the President and his advisors did discuss the situation and issued a statement raising concerns about the situation.

The statement raised concerns about the lack of progress in the negotiations, the continued fighting, and the humanitarian crisis. The statement called for a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

In the meantime, efforts were being made to provide humanitarian aid to civilians affected by the fighting. The United Nations launched an appeal for funds to help those in need.

The situation in Vietnam continued to worsen, with reports of increased fighting and civilian casualties. The United States continued to provide military support to South Vietnam, while efforts were made to negotiate a peaceful solution to the conflict.
Under these circumstances, the South Vietnamese and
the United States have looked forward to a solution to
which they could achieve a mutual understanding
in the negotiations. We shall make every effort to
achieve this goal. The leaders of the United States
and South Vietnam have discussed the possibility of
achieving a solution through the negotiations. The
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enough, but not too much

North Vietnam was taking steps to increase its defenses, but the United States had overlooked this. "Johnson was spectacularly ignorant when he learned of the operation," the author stated. "He never even bothered to read the reports of his own forces."

After reading the reports, Johnson was shocked and asked for an explanation. The reports showed that the North Vietnamese had improved their defenses, but Johnson was still confident in his strategy. He believed that the United States had the upper hand and that the war was almost over.

However, the author's perspective was different. He believed that the war was a long, drawn-out conflict that would continue for many years. He criticized Johnson for his lack of understanding of the situation on the ground.

The author concluded by stating that the war was a "complete loss" for the United States and that it was time to consider withdrawing from Vietnam. He believed that the United States was fighting a "lost cause," and that the country needed to focus on other priorities.

"It was a failure of American leadership," the author wrote. "And it was a failure of American military strategy."

The author's perspective was that the war was a "total failure," and that the United States had failed to win the war. He believed that the war had polarized the country and that it had caused a "generation gap" between the young and the old.

In conclusion, the author believed that the war was a "total failure," and that the United States had failed to win the war. He believed that the country needed to focus on other priorities and that the war was a "lost cause."
The President's address to Congress, issued on January 20, 1921, was a significant event in the early years of the post-war period. It was delivered in the context of the American economy's recovery from the Great Depression, and it addressed the nation's future policies and priorities.

The address focused on a number of key issues, including trade, tariffs, and the need for a strong foreign policy. The President called for the continuation of American isolationism, a policy that had been in place since the end of World War I. He argued that this approach was necessary to protect American interests and to avoid entanglement in European conflicts.

The address also included a number of specific policy proposals, including the establishment of a standing army and the creation of a permanent national security council. These proposals were designed to strengthen the nation's military capabilities and to ensure that the United States maintained a strong position in international affairs.

Overall, the address was a powerful statement of the President's foreign policy goals, and it set the tone for the rest of his administration's efforts to promote American interests in the post-war world.
can exacerbate multiple factors. This situation is not only a problem for Vietnam but also for the world. The situation in Vietnam is a result of the Cold War, the failure of the United Nations, and the failure of the United States. The situation in Vietnam is a result of the Cold War, the failure of the United Nations, and the failure of the United States. The situation in Vietnam is a result of the Cold War, the failure of the United Nations, and the failure of the United States. The situation in Vietnam is a result of the Cold War, the failure of the United Nations, and the failure of the United States.
confused by the new situation. The President faces a difficult decision in determining whether to escalate the conflict or to seek a diplomatic resolution. The North Vietnamese, having gained significant momentum in recent weeks, are now pressing for a more decisive military action. The American government is undecided on how to respond, with some advocating a firm stance and others calling for diplomatic efforts. The situation is complicated by the strategic importance of Vietnam in the region and its implications for global politics. The United States must carefully consider its options, balancing military effectiveness with diplomatic negotiations. The stakes are high, and the outcome could have far-reaching consequences.
Enough, but not too much

John's proposal is bold and ambitious, aiming to create a "new" Vietnam, distinct from the previous war. He envisions a country that is stable, prosperous, and free from external influence. However, the road to achieving this vision is fraught with challenges. The "Vietnamese" military is seen as a tool to achieve these goals, and the USA is expected to play a significant role in the process.

John's plan is not without its critics. The question of whether the USA can "rebuild" Vietnam and create a "country" that is not military-dependent is a concern. The USA's past actions in Vietnam, including the use of napalm and the destruction of infrastructure, are a reminder of the complexities involved.

Despite these challenges, John is confident in his plan. He believes that the USA has the resources and capabilities to make a difference in Vietnam. The "new" Vietnam will be a model for other countries to follow, leading to a "better" world. The USA's role in this process is seen as crucial, and John is determined to make it happen.
President Truman approved the expansion of Westmoreland’s forces and on March 8, 1968, an ultimatum was presented to the Viet Cong. The ultimatum demanded a cease-fire in South Vietnam, withdrawal of all American forces, and the recognition of the People’s Committee of Democratic Vietnam. The Viet Cong, led by Ho Chi Minh, rejected the ultimatum and continued their offensive. The American military response wasescalated as the war in Vietnam continued to intensify.

In the meantime, the United States was experiencing significant political and economic problems at home. The anti-war movement grew stronger, and the Vietnam War became a major issue in the 1968 presidential election. The Democratic Party nominated presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey, who was opposed to the war, while Republican candidate Richard Nixon, who opposed Vietnamization and the war, won the election.

The war in Vietnam continued to escalate, and the United States began to withdraw its forces in 1973. The Vietnam War ended in 1975 with the defeat of South Vietnam and the unification of the country under Communist rule.

In conclusion, the Vietnam War was a complex and controversial conflict that had a significant impact on both the United States and the world. The lessons of the Vietnam War continue to be debated and studied, as it remains a defining event in American history.
ENOUGH, BUT NOT TOO MUCH

The administration proposed its "Vietnam" with a comment

Promises. Refocusing the proposals of Westmoreland and the joint

forces in the highlands would make great loss on the post-

censure. The Vietnam War was the major focus of the American

administration. Moreover, the Vietnamese administration

offered a promise to the American administration. The

promise was included in the "Vietnam" with a comment.

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ENOUGH. But NOT TOO MUCH

America's longest war
Concerning events in Saigon, the conflict is not only a military issue. The political situation is equally important. The South Vietnamese government, which has been weakened by numerous defections and internal divisions, is unable to effectively control the situation. The American military presence in South Vietnam is also a significant factor. The U.S. military has been providing support to the South Vietnamese military, but the效果 has been mixed. The American public is becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the war and is calling for a withdrawal. The situation in South Vietnam is complex and requires a comprehensive approach. The U.S. government must work closely with the South Vietnamese government to find a solution that is acceptable to all parties involved.
ENough BUT NOT TOO MUCH

AmERICA'S LONGEST WAR

The drying up of resources was provided by McNamara's

"We can't stay six months without any action or we'll

be regarded as a failure."

The situation was so dire that we couldn't afford to

be mistaken in our calculations. The President had said,

"You can't do it, McNamara."

The President had said, "You can't do it, McNamara."

But he was wrong. We couldn't afford to risk our

military and our economy.

We had to make a decision. We had to decide whether to

stay and fight or pull out. McNamara had proposed

a quick withdrawal, but Johnson wanted a

more cautious approach. "We can't afford to lose

another battle," he said. "We need to

think of the future."
Johnson's strategic approach of committing additional forces to Vietnam was met with resistance from both the Congress and the public. The Johnson administration faced significant opposition from American public opinion and the Congress, which was wary of escalating the conflict further. The situation in Vietnam was complex, with multiple factors at play, including the need for additional forces to halt the communist advance, the domestic political landscape, and international pressure.

Johnson's decision to escalate the war in Vietnam was a controversial one. The public and many members of Congress were increasingly skeptical of the war, and the president faced mounting pressure to withdraw American forces from Vietnam. The Johnson administration's strategy of a Vietnamization program was intended to gradually reduce American military involvement, but it faced significant challenges as the situation in Vietnam did not improve as anticipated.

The decision to escalate the war in Vietnam had far-reaching implications for American foreign policy and domestic politics. The war became a defining moment of Johnson's presidency, and it had lasting effects on American society and international relations. The Vietnam War ultimately led to the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam in 1973, but the legacy of the war continued to shape American foreign policy and public opinion for years to come.

Despite the challenges faced by the Johnson administration, the decision to escalate the war in Vietnam was a controversial one. It highlighted the complexity of the situation in Vietnam and the difficulties of achieving a resolution to the conflict. The war became a symbol of the limitations of American military intervention and the importance of addressing the underlying political and social issues that contributed to the conflict.
1965 - 1967

The United States at War

On the Tigers’ Back:

Chapter V

America's Longer War