

The End of the War and its Legacy

President Nixon and Vietnamization

- **Vietnamization** was the gradual plan to withdraw US troops from SV and give the fighting back to the South Vietnamese.
- In 1969, the first 25,000 troops came back.
- Nixon's plan to end the Vietnam War was called "**Peace with Honor**" which meant ending the war with dignity and respect.
- In order to end the war Nixon ordered the secret bombings of North Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos in order to really scare the enemy.
- Seeking to win support for his war policies, Richard Nixon appealed to what he called the **silent majority**—moderate, mainstream Americans who quietly supported the U.S. efforts in Vietnam.

The My Lai Massacre and the Bombing of Cambodia

- The **My Lai Massacre** takes place in 1968 in a village in northern South Vietnam.
- American troops kill about 200 innocent Vietnamese women, children, and elderly men after they find NO Vietcong in the village.
- 25 officers are charged but only the Lieutenant Calley is convicted of murder.
- In 1970, President Nixon ordered the invasion and bombing of neutral **Cambodia** because the NV were using the Ho Chi Ming trail to deliver supplies to the Vietcong
- Effects – rise in college protests – 1.5 million students in 1,200 campuses.

Violence on Campuses and the Pentagon Papers

- On May 4, 1970 National Guards killed 4 students at **Kent State University** in Ohio who were protesting the bombing of Cambodia.
- At **Jackson State** in Mississippi, 2 students are killed by the National Guards.
- In 1971, an employee of the Defense Department leaked the **Pentagon Papers**, 7,000 pages of classified documents demonstrating that the American government had lied to the public about the Vietnam War. Ex. President Johnson committed troops even when he said he wouldn't.



**John Filo's
Pulitzer Prize
winning
photograph of
Mary Ann Vecchio
kneeling over the
body of Jeffrey
Miller minutes
after he was
fatally shot by the
Ohio National
Bank**

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

Tricia Nixon Takes Vows In Garden at White House



Tricia Nixon escorted from White House by her father.

CITY TO DISCLOSE BUDGETARY TRIMS FOR DEPARTMENTS

Mayor's Aide Makes Decision on Final Figures Scheduled to Be Announced Today

By MARJORIE CARROLL
Mayor Lindsay has announced his expenditure, the heads of all major city departments, to the State Finance Board this morning to tell them the cuts that their departments face in the revised budget.

"All of them made their pitch to the Mayor within the last 48 hours," a mayor aide said yesterday. "Monday they get the word."

The \$1.3-billion budget officially made public by the Mayor will be financed by a few hundred million dollars to be extracted from Albany, which provides for less than the \$1.3-billion gap that Mr. Lindsay had said existed between projected income and spending.

No Details on Cuts

The Mayor's aides were not saying practically anything more than the budget would have to be cut, or where.

Key City Councilmen have been told that the Mayor would have to cut from the City and the Board of Education—by as much as double the projected income forecast for deficit.

Vietnam Archive: Pentagon Study Traces 3 Decades of Growing U. S. Involvement

By NEIL RUSSELL

A massive study of how the United States went to war in Indochina, conducted by the Pentagon three years ago, demonstrates that four administrations progressively developed a sense of commitment to a non-Communist Vietnam, a mission to fight the North to protect the South, and an ultimate frustration with this effort—a much greater one than their public statements acknowledged at the time.

The 3,077-page analysis, to which 4,000 pages of official documents are appended, was commissioned by Secretary of Defense Robert C. McNamara and covers the American involvement in Southeast Asia from World War II to 1970—the start of the peace talks in Paris after President Lyndon B. Johnson had set a limit on further military commitments and revealed his intention to withdraw. Most of the study and many of the appended documents have been obtained by The New York Times and will be described and presented in a series of articles beginning today.

NIXON CRITICIZED AS MAYORS MEET

By HERBIE SCHWARTZ
In June, 1971, at a time of great personal discomfiture with the Indochina war and rising frustration among the city managers of the Pentagon, Secretary of Defense Robert C. McNamara commissioned a major study of how the United States went to war in Indochina, which was to be published in a series of articles beginning today.

By MARTIN TUCKER
The study emerged as a self-defense of the United States in the aftermath of the Vietnam war, which was to be published in a series of articles beginning today.

Vast Review of War Took a Year

By HERBIE SCHWARTZ

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The New York Times

SUPREME COURT, 6-3, UPHOLDS NEWSPAPERS ON PUBLICATION OF THE PENTAGON REPORT; TIMES RESUMES ITS SERIES, HALTED 15 DAYS

BURGER DISSENTS

First Amendment Rule Held to Block Most Prior Restraints

By PHILIP SHANKS
WASHINGTON, June 13—The Supreme Court today, in a 6-3 decision, upheld the New York Times' right to publish the Pentagon report on Vietnam. The Court's decision was a landmark victory for the press and a setback for the government's attempt to impose prior restraints on the publication of the report.

The Times resumed its series of articles on the Pentagon report today, after a 15-day hiatus. The report, which was first published in the Times in 1970, provided a detailed account of the military and political involvement in Vietnam from World War II to the present.

The Court's decision was based on the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of the press. The majority opinion, written by Justice Brennan, held that the government's attempt to impose prior restraints on the publication of the report violated the First Amendment.

Justice Burger dissented, arguing that the report contained information that was so sensitive that its disclosure would be in the national interest. He argued that the government had a right to control the flow of information in such cases.

The Court's decision is expected to have a significant impact on the press's ability to report on government activities. It is also expected to have a significant impact on the government's ability to control the flow of information.

America's Longest War Ends

- There's a final massive bombing on North Vietnam in 1972, 100,000 bombs are dropped.
- After calls to end the war grow bigger and on January 27, 1973 the US signs a peace agreement with North Vietnam.
- On March 29, 1973, the last combat troops left for home.
- In April 1975, the North Vietnamese captured the capital of South Vietnam Saigon.
- The entire country became communist.

The War Leaves a Painful Legacy

- 58,000 Americans died, 303,000 wounded
- Americans are more cautious of foreign affairs and distrust for the government grows.
- Vietnam 2 million casualties, left with unstable government and destruction.
- About 15% of the 3.3 million soldiers who served developed PTSD.
- Some became addicted to drugs and alcohol. Several thousand committed suicide.

- Vietnam – 400,000 SV are sent to reeducation camps, 1.5 million leave Vietnam, poor Vietnamese called “boat people” because they left in boats leave (50,000 die at sea)
- Because of the instability caused by the Vietnam War in Cambodia the **Khmer Rouge** killed about 1 million educated people in a Civil War and established a communist government in 1975 (lasted until 1979)
- The draft is abolished because of all the antiwar sentiment.
- **War Powers Act (1973)** – limited the power of the president. The president had to inform Congress within 48 hours of committing troops to a conflict and troops could only be sent for 90 days. Meant to limit power of president.
- Americans became distrustful of government because of all the lies.
- **26th Amendment (1971)** lowers the voting age from 21 to 18.