

# THE PARIS PEACE AGREEMENT AND THE VIETNAMESE VISION OF THE FUTURE pdf

## 1: Geneva Conference - Wikipedia

*The United States, South Vietnam, Viet Cong, and North Vietnam formally sign "An Agreement Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" in Paris. Due to South Vietnam's unwillingness to.*

The Paris Peace Agreement The Vietnam War, “, grew out of the long conflict between France and Vietnam, the result of one hundred years of French colonial rule. In July , after years of bloody fighting, Communist forces under the direction of General Vo Nguyen Giap defeated the allied French troops at Dien Bien Phu, a remote mountain outpost in the northwest corner of Vietnam. This decisive battle convinced the French that they could no longer maintain their Southeast Asian colonies, and Paris quickly sued for peace. As the two sides came together to discuss the terms of the peace in Geneva, Switzerland, international events were already shaping the future of Vietnam. Drawn up in the shadow of the Korean War, which had ended just the year before, the Geneva agreement was an awkward peace for all sides. According to the terms of the Geneva Accords, Vietnam would hold national elections in to reunify the country. The Communist superpowers favored this agreement because they feared that a provocative peace that demanded communist control of all of Vietnam would anger France and its powerful ally, the United States, and they did not want to risk another confrontation with the West so soon after Korea. Furthermore, the Communists believed they were well organized to take southern Vietnam through political action alone, a prediction that did not come to pass. The United States did not support the accords. To that end, Dulles and President Dwight D. The scheduled national elections never took place. Instead, South Vietnam held its own elections that brought Ngo Dinh Diem , a staunchly anti-Communist figure, to power in From his first days in office, Diem faced stiff opposition from his opponents. He urged the United States to support his government, claiming that the Communists wanted to take South Vietnam by force. In late , with American aid, Diem began a pre-emptive strike against the forces aligning against him. The Central Intelligence Agency helped him identify those who sought to bring his government down, and he had thousands arrested. From the moment he took power, Diem faced enormous difficulties. The president maintained that South Vietnam was a peace-loving democracy and that the Communists were out to destroy his new country. Some Kennedy advisers believed Diem had not instituted enough social and economic reforms to remain a viable leader in South Vietnam. Others argued that Diem was the best of a bad lot. As the White House met to decide the future of its Vietnam policy, a change in strategy took place at the highest levels of the Communist Party. Kenneth Hoffman From to , the Communist Party of Vietnam desired to reunify the country through political means alone. In May , and again in September , the party confirmed its approval of revolutionary violence and the combined use of political and armed struggles. The result was the creation of a broad-based united front to help mobilize southerners in opposition to the Saigon government. Used earlier in the century by the Communists to mobilize anti-French forces, the united front brought together Communists and non-Communists in an umbrella organization that had limited but important goals. Anyone could join this front as long as they opposed Ngo Dinh Diem. Many non-Communists who joined the NFL may not have realized that the party had always planned to dissolve the front and limit non-Communist representation in a unified government. The character of the NLF and its relationship to the Communists in Hanoi has caused considerable debate among scholars, antiwar activists, and policy makers. In a series of government white papers , Washington insiders denounced the NLF, claiming that it was merely a puppet of Hanoi. The NLF, in contrast, argued that it was autonomous and independent of the Communists and that it was made up mostly of non-Communists. Many antiwar activists in the US supported these claims. Instead of a large-scale military buildup, as the white paper called for, or an immediate withdrawal, Kennedy sought a limited partnership with Diem in which the United States would increase its military involvement in South Vietnam through more machinery and advisers but would not send troops. This arrangement was problematic from the start, and soon reports from South Vietnam indicated that the NLF was increasing its control in the countryside. Called the Strategic Hamlet Program, the new

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counterinsurgency measures rounded up villagers and placed them in hamlets constructed by South Vietnamese peasants. The idea was to isolate the NLF from villagers, its base of support. This plan was based on the British experience in Malaya, but conditions in South Vietnam were distinct, and it produced limited results. In fact, according to interviews conducted by US advisers in the field, the Strategic Hamlet Program had a negative impact on relations between peasants and the Saigon government. In the past, many rural Vietnamese had viewed Diem as a distant annoyance, but the program brought government policies to the countryside, and many villagers resented being forced off of their ancestral farmland. They further resented having to construct the hamlets themselves and at their own cost. Some have suggested that the plan actually helped recruit people to the NLF. The result was a massive demonstration on the streets of Saigon that led one Buddhist monk to protest through self-immolation. The picture of the monk engulfed in flames made world headlines and caused considerable consternation in Washington. Three weeks later, President Kennedy was murdered on the streets of Dallas. Kenneth Hoffman At the time of the Kennedy and Diem assassinations, there were sixteen thousand American military advisers in Vietnam. The Kennedy administration had managed to run the war from Washington without the large-scale introduction of combat troops. Perhaps Johnson was by his nature more prone to military intervention, or maybe events in Vietnam forced his hand. In any event, after suspected Communist attacks on two US ships in the Gulf of Tonkin, the Johnson administration argued for expansive war powers for the president. McNamara, concluded in that no second attack ever took place. In any event, the Johnson administration used the supposed August 4 attack to secure a congressional resolution that gave the president broad war powers. The resolution was followed by limited reprisal air attacks against North Vietnam. Throughout the fall and into the winter of , the Johnson administration debated the correct strategy in Vietnam. The civilians in the Pentagon wanted to apply gradual pressure with limited and selective bombings. The bombing missions, collectively known as Operation Rolling Thunder, and the introduction of American combat troops in March caused the Communist Party to reassess its own war strategy. The idea was to get the United States bogged down in a war that it could not win militarily at acceptable costs and risks and create unfavorable conditions for a political victory. The Communist Party believed that it would prevail in a protracted war because the United States had no clearly defined strategy, and therefore, the country would eventually tire of the war and demand a negotiated settlement. The War in America One of the greatest ironies in a war rich in ironies was that Washington had also moved toward a limited war in Vietnam. With the advent of the Cold War and an increase in nuclear weapons, a limited war made sense to many strategic thinkers in and out of Washington. Of course, these goals were never met. The Vietnam War did have a major impact on everyday life in America, and the Johnson administration was forced to consider the domestic consequences of its decisions every day. Eventually, there simply were not enough members of the volunteer army to continue to fight a protracted war, and the government instituted a draft. Kenneth Hoffman As the deaths mounted and American troops continued to leave for Southeast Asia, the Johnson administration was met with the full weight of American antiwar sentiments. Perhaps one of the most famous incidents in the antiwar movement was the police riot in Chicago where protestors were attacked during the Democratic National Convention. Hundreds of thousands of people had come to Chicago to protest American intervention in Vietnam and the leaders of the Democratic Party, who were in power at the time. The Tet Offensive By , things had gone from bad to worse for the Johnson administration. The Communist Party believed that the American people were growing war-weary and that Hanoi could humiliate Johnson and force a peace upon him. Communist forces suffered tremendous casualties in the South, and the massacre of thousands of non-Communists in Hue during the Tet Offensive created ill will among many Vietnamese. Furthermore, several leading southern Communist generals thought the plans for the Tet Offensive were too risky, and this created a strain in relations between northern and southern Communists. This strategy brought American troops home while increasing the air war over North Vietnam and relying more on the South Vietnamese armed forces for ground attacks. The intense bombing campaigns and intervention in Cambodia in late April sparked campus protests all across America. Kenneth

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Hoffman The expanded air war did not deter the Communist Party, however, and it continued to make hard demands in Paris, including the ouster of the Thieu government. Washington and Hanoi assumed that South Vietnam would naturally accept any agreement drawn up in Paris, but this did not come to pass. The NLF, too, rejected many of the provisions of the draft. These attacks, now known as the Christmas bombings, brought immediate condemnation from the international community. The attacks did not fundamentally alter the parameters of the draft peace agreement from October, however, causing one Nixon administration official to claim that the United States bombed Hanoi into accepting American concessions at the bargaining table. Staging area near Cambodia, Likewise, Hanoi convinced leaders of the NLF that all southern political prisoners would be released shortly after the peace accord was signed. On January 23, therefore, the final draft was initialed, ending open hostilities between the United States and the DRV. On the morning of April 30, Communist forces captured the presidential palace in Saigon, ending the Vietnam War.

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## 2: The Pentagon's Best Skill Is Rewriting the Past | The Nation

*The Paris Peace Accords, officially titled the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam, was a peace treaty signed on January 27, 1973, to establish peace in Vietnam and end the Vietnam War.*

The South Vietnamese government controlled about 80 percent of the territory and 90 percent of the population, although many areas were contested. The document began with the statement that "the United States and all other countries respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam". The inclusion of this provision was a victory for the communist side — Saigon [clarification needed] and the Vietcong — towards a political settlement that would allow the South Vietnamese people to "decide themselves the political future of South Viet-Nam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision. If South Vietnam required any military hardware to defend itself against any North Vietnam aggression, the United States agreed to provide replacement aid to the South Vietnam on a piece-by-piece, one-to-one replacement basis. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Johnson halted bombing operations over the northern portion of the North Vietnam Operation Rolling Thunder, in order to encourage Hanoi the perceived locus of the insurgency to begin negotiations. Although some sources state that the bombing halt decision announced on March 31, was related to events occurring within the White House and the President's counsel of Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford and others rather than the events in New Hampshire. For five months, the negotiations stalled as North Vietnam demanded that all bombing of North Vietnam be stopped, while the U. Harriman resolved this dispute by developing a system by which North Vietnam and U. A similar debate concerned the shape of the table to be used at the conference. The South Vietnamese argued that only a rectangular table was acceptable, for only a rectangle could show two distinct sides to the conflict. Eventually a compromise was reached, in which representatives of the northern and southern governments would sit at a circular table, with members representing all other parties sitting at individual square tables around them. Claimed sabotage of negotiations by Nixon campaign [edit] Bryce Harlow, a former White House staff member in the Eisenhower administration, claimed to have "a double agent working in the White House I kept Nixon informed. Democratic senator George Smathers informed President Johnson that "the word is out that we are making an effort to throw the election to Humphrey. Nixon has been told of it". While Kissinger may have "hinted that his advice was based on contacts with the Paris delegation," this sort of "self-promotion Thieu"; Chennault agreed and periodically reported to John Mitchell that Thieu had no intention of attending a peace conference. On November 2, Chennault informed the South Vietnamese ambassador: And you tell your boss [Thieu] to hold on a while longer. He then replaced U. Nixon and Kissinger were unwilling to sign an agreement to overthrow a government the NLF had failed to overthrow by force of arms, though the extent of North Vietnamese demands is contested. In other words, the U. The concession broke a deadlock and resulted in progress in the talks over the next few months. Within 10 days the secret talks drew up a final draft. Kissinger held a press conference in Washington during which he announced that "peace is at hand. He then made several public radio addresses, claiming that the proposed agreement was worse than it actually was. Hanoi was flabbergasted, believing that it had been duped into a propaganda ploy by Kissinger. On October 26, Radio Hanoi broadcast key details of the draft agreement. Nixon pledged to provide continued substantial aid to South Vietnam, and given his recent landslide victory in the presidential election, it seemed possible that he would be able to follow through on that pledge. When the North Vietnamese government agreed to resume "technical" discussions with the United States, Nixon ordered a halt to bombings north of the 20th parallel on December 31. On January 15, 1973, President Nixon announced a suspension of offensive actions against North Vietnam. The agreement was signed by the leaders of the official delegations on January 27, 1973, at the Hotel Majestic in Paris, France. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this

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article by adding citations to reliable sources.

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## 3: The War: An Overview - The Wars for Viet Nam - Vassar College

*Richard Nixon addressing troops in South Vietnam. Via The New Nixon. "The Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam," signed January 27, , never looked like it would live up.*

November 8, Originally posted at TomDispatch. According to hamlet census data, herbicides were sprayed on as many as 4. Immediate reactions to such exposure included nausea, cramps, and diarrhea. In the longer term, the defoliants have been associated with a higher incidence of stillbirths as well as cancers and birth defects like anencephaly and spina bifida that affect Vietnamese children to this day. That soil restoration project at the former base, agreed upon in , will take at least several years to complete and cost U. So many decades later, there are countless other contaminated hotspots, as well as at least , tons of live bombs, artillery shells, rockets, and mines that could take hundreds of years to clear. There are also the surviving wounded of the conflict and those who continue to be injured by all that leftover ordnance. And then, of course, there are the still-mourning relatives of those slain then and of the victims of its lethal remains. The past, in such cases, has yet to be remediated. In an era marked by armed interventions from Afghanistan to Yemen, Iraq to Niger, Libya to Somalia, Syria to Tunisia, the United States has, it seems, set itself up for a golden age of future alliances in the second half of this century or sometime in the next one. Many Americans, clearly including him, associate that slogan with military power. To that end, we regularly forget some facts and invent others that will make our history more comfortable to remember. Opposition to the war at home is largely scrubbed out of the record as well. The Real American War in Vietnam , and pressure from other critics , officials did revise a few items. But no more corrections followed, leaving a startling range of wrong or misleading statements untouched. In its most noticeable distortion, the site virtually ignores the domestic debate on the war and the divisions it caused in American society. As of this writing, the year timeline still includes only terse one-line entries for each of the massive national antiwar protests of October and November The wave of demonstrations in May following the U. Aside from those, though, most other important moments in the peace movement are missing from the timeline altogether. The massive and protest marches outside the Pentagon are nowhere mentioned. Nor are the chaotic protests the following year outside the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Only then did the site managers insert a new entry on the dramatic week-long protest in April , when hundreds of disillusioned vets threw away their decorations in front of the U. Capitol " an event previously not mentioned in the timeline at all. Errors of Commission Along with misleading omissions, the commemoration site also contains direct misstatements of historical fact that have not been corrected even though site officials have been aware of them for at least a year, or possibly longer. One falsifies a key issue at an early turn on the U. The first false statement is in the U. It misleads on a fundamental question: What was the war about? Was it illegal foreign aggression by North Vietnam against the South, as the United States and the South Vietnamese government in Saigon " neither of which signed the Geneva treaty " insisted? Or was it a war to reunify an illegally divided country, as the Communist side proclaimed? The second example comes from a passage in the Air Force fact sheet on the December U. American airpower therefore played a decisive role in ending the long conflict. The December bombing brought no significant new concessions from North Vietnam. That earlier text , which differed from the January agreement only on a few minor procedural points, was not a negotiating proposal or a loose agreement in principle. So it was Saigon, not Hanoi, that changed its position after the bombing. It mischaracterizes a critical event in the negotiations that ended the U. Although a few of those blank spots have now been nominally filled, several of the revised entries still lack meaningful details. One notable omission was the March coup in Cambodia that overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk, toppled Cambodia into full-scale war, and set the stage for U. An entry on that election was inserted in one of those late amendments to the timeline, but it still says nothing about the surprise second-place candidate, Truong Dinh Dzu, who ran on a peace platform, was arrested soon after the election and imprisoned for the next five years " tarnishing claims that the United States was supporting a

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legitimate democracy in South Vietnam. Another gap only partially filled after all these years by the newly amended timeline has to do with the intensive and highly controversial U. Replacing a single oblique reference in the earlier entry , which had merely noted that the U. However, it still gives no details about the scale and severity of those air strikes. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of U. Rather than marking any events in the actual Vietnam War, the commemoration officially runs between two U. A beginning date for the Vietnam War is indeed hard to pin down, but there were perfectly clear choices for its end: January 27, , when U. By not choosing any of those, the Pentagon spared veterans and the rest of us from the possible discomfort of noticing the real dates and remembering the great national failure they represent. Changes Promised, But Unmade Pentagon commemoration officials have long acknowledged serious shortcomings in the timeline. But nothing on the site had changed in the fall of , many months later, when I contacted his office before writing an earlier article on the commemoration. I was told then that a completely revised website, including a brand-new timeline, was expected to be posted by the end of that year. Almost exactly a year later, the site has still not been replaced and the revised timeline, prepared several years ago, remains in limbo. The official explanation for the delay is that unresolved contracting issues have kept work on the new site from starting. This is, of course, hardly a new phenomenon. As far back as , in a speech defending the military campaign that would make the Philippines a U. But the site is still far from showing the true nature of what this country really did to itself and to many millions of Vietnamese, Laotians, and Cambodians in the tragic mistake we call the Vietnam War. For that, far greater changes will be needed than have been made so far.

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## 4: Joint Letter on Cambodia Re: Paris Peace Accords to France and Indonesia | Human Rights Watch

*Paris Peace Agreements Day and 34 shares October 23rd is celebrated as a public holiday in Cambodia, commemorating the Paris Peace Agreements that ended decades of conflict in the country.*

The first agenda item was the Korean question to be followed by Indochina. Korean War and Korean Armistice Agreement The armistice signed at end of the Korean War required a political conference within three months—a timeline which was not met—to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc. While Laos and Cambodia got their independence, France chose to stay in Vietnam. This resulted in French withdrawals, and the Geneva conference. It was decided that Vietnam would be divided at the 17th parallel until , when democratic elections would be held under international supervision. All parties involved agreed to this Ho Chi Minh had strong support in the north, which was more populous than the south, and was thus comfortable that he would win an election , except for the US, who did not want to see Communism spreading in a domino effect throughout Asia. Korea[ edit ] The South Korean representative proposed that the South Korean government was the only legal government in Korea, that UN-supervised elections should be held in the North, that Chinese forces should withdraw, and that UN forces, a belligerent party in the war, should remain as a police force. The North Korean representative suggested that elections be held throughout all of Korea, that all foreign forces leave beforehand, that the elections be run by an all-Korean Commission to be made up of equal parts from North and South Korea, and to increase general relations economically and culturally between the North and the South. Most allies remained silent and at least one, Britain, thought that the U. On June 15, the last day of the conference on the Korean question, the USSR and China both submitted declarations in support of a unified, democratic, independent Korea, saying that negotiations to that end should resume at an appropriate time. The Belgian and British delegations said that while they were not going to accept "the Soviet and Chinese proposals, that did not mean a rejection of the ideas they contained". Indochina[ edit ] " Charles de Gaulle and Ho Chi Minh are hanged" in effigy by students demonstrating in Saigon, July , on the 10th anniversary of the Geneva Accords. While the delegates began to assemble in Geneva from late April, the discussions on Indochina did not begin until May 8, Anthony Eden , leading the British delegation, favored a negotiated settlement to the conflict. Its leaders had previously accused the Democratic Truman administration of having "lost China" when the communists were successful in dominating the country. Eisenhower was wary of becoming drawn into "another Korea" that would be deeply unpopular with the American public. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles , an anticommunist, forbade any contact with the Chinese delegation, refusing to shake hands with Zhou Enlai , the lead Chinese negotiator. It appears that the DRV leadership thought the balance of forces was uncomfortably close and was worried about morale problems in the troops and supporters, after eight years of war. The French sought to implement a physical separation of the opposing forces into enclaves throughout the country, known as the "leopard-skin" approach. That would remove the taint of French colonialism. Unwilling to support the proposed partition or intervention, by mid-June, the US decided to withdraw from major participation in the Conference. On June 16, Zhou Enlai stated that the situations in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos were not the same and should be treated separately. He proposed that Laos and Cambodia could be treated as neutral nations if they had no foreign bases. Zhou outlined the Chinese position that an immediate ceasefire was required, the three nations should be treated separately, and that two governments existed in Vietnam would be recognized. The following day he met with his main advisers on Indochina. The three agreed that the Bao Dai government would need time to consolidate its position and that US assistance would be vital. The possibility of retaining Hanoi and Haiphong or just Haiphong was dismissed, as the French believed it was preferable to seek partition with no Viet Minh enclaves in the south. Diem was a staunch nationalist, both anti-French and anticommunist, with strong political connections in the US. A fundamental alteration of the balance of forces had thus yet to

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occur, Giap continued, despite Dien Bien Phu. Wei Guoqing , the chief Chinese military adviser to the Viet Minh, said he agreed. Three to five years. The Mendes France government, having vowed to achieve a negotiated solution, must be supported, for fear that it would fall and be replaced by one committed to continuing the war. A demarcation line allowing the temporary regroupment of both sides would be necessary. However, Ho and Truong Chinh plainly worried that following such an agreement at Geneva, there would be internal discontent and "leftist deviation," and in particular, analysts would fail to see the complexity of the situation and underestimate the power of the American and French adversaries. They accordingly reminded their colleagues that France would retain control of a large part of the country and that people living in the area might be confused, alienated, and vulnerable to enemy manipulations. We must not let people have pessimistic and negative thinking; instead, we must encourage the people to continue the struggle for the withdrawal of French troops and ensure our independence. Pham Van Dong proposed elections under the supervision of "local commissions. That was rejected by Molotov, who argued for a commission with an equal number of communist and noncommunist members, which could determine "important" issues only by unanimous agreement. The DRV argued that the elections should be held within six months of the ceasefire, and the Western allies sought to have no deadline. Molotov proposed June then later softened later in and finally July Last plenary session on Indochina in the Palais des Nations. In the foreground, the North Vietnamese delegation. By the afternoon of July 20, the remaining outstanding issues were resolved as the parties agreed that the partition line should be at the 17th parallel and that the elections for reunification should be in July , two years after the ceasefire. Bedell Smith delivered a "unilateral declaration" of the US position, reiterating: The State of Vietnam rejected the agreement, [22] while the United States stated that it "took note" of the ceasefire agreements and declared that it would "refrain from the threat or use of force to disturb them. The British and Communist Chinese delegations reached agreement on the sidelines of the Conference to upgrade their diplomatic relations. Now, despite vanquishing the French military, the dream remained unrealized Bidault had stated at the beginning of the Conference that he was playing with "a two of clubs and a three of diamonds" whereas the DRV had several aces, kings and queens, [4]: Operation Passage to Freedom and State of Vietnam referendum On October 9, , the tricolore was lowered for the last time at the Hanoi Citadel and the last French Union forces left the city, crossing the Paul Doumer Bridge on their way to Haiphong for embarkation. For the communist forces, which were instrumental in the defeat of the French, the ideology of communism and nationalism were linked. Many communist sympathisers viewed the South Vietnamese as a French colonial remnant and later an American puppet regime. On the other hand, many others viewed the North Vietnamese as a puppet of Communist International. After the cessation of hostilities, a large migration took place. North Vietnamese, especially Catholics, intellectuals, business people, land owners, anti-communist democrats, and members of the middle-class moved south of the Accords-mandated ceasefire line during Operation Passage to Freedom. The ICC reported that at least , North Vietnamese were processed through official refugee stations, while journalists recounted that as many as 2 million more might have fled without the presence of Viet Minh soldiers, who frequently beat and occasionally killed those who refused to turn back. The Geneva conference had not provided any specific mechanisms for the national elections planned for , and Diem refused to hold them by citing that the South had not signed and were not bound to the Geneva Accords and that it was impossible to hold free elections in the communist North. Instead, he went about attempting to crush communist opposition. The result was the Vietnam War. Historian John Lewis Gaddis said that the accords "were so hastily drafted and ambiguously worded that, from the standpoint of international law, it makes little sense to speak of violations from either side.

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## 5: Paris Peace Accords | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*the North Vietnamese government in Paris, he initialed a cease-fire agreement that both provided for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and outlined the machinery for a permanent peace settlement between the two Vietnams.*

A Vietnam War Timeline [Note: Reports later indicated that his death was due to a case of mistaken identity -- he had been mistaken for a Frenchman. France recognizes Vietnam as a "free state" within the French Union. French troops replace Chinese in the North. Following months of steadily deteriorating relations, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam launches its first concerted attack against the French. French General Etienne Valluy attempts, and fails, to wipe out the Vietminh in one stroke. As part of the agreement the French pledge to assist in the building of a national anti-Communist army. Included in the aid package is a military mission and military advisors. A force of 40, heavily armed Vietminh lay siege to the French garrison at Dienbienphu. Using Chinese artillery to shell the airstrip, the Vietminh make it impossible for French supplies to arrive by air. It soon becomes clear that the French have met their match. You knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. Delegates from nine nations convene in Geneva to start negotiations that will lead to the end of hostilities in Indochina. The idea of partitioning Vietnam is first explored at this forum. Geneva Convention Agreements Announced: As part of the agreement, a provisional demarcation line is drawn at the 17th parallel which will divide Vietnam until nationwide elections are held in . The United States does not accept the agreement, neither does the government of Bao Dai. Britain, France, and United States covertly urge Diem to respect Geneva accords and conduct discussions with the North. Diem Becomes President of Republic of Vietnam: Communist insurgent activity in South Vietnam begins. Guerrillas assassinate more than South Vietnamese officials. Thirty-seven armed companies are organized along the Mekong Delta. Terrorist Bombings Rock Saigon: The Trail will become a strategic target for future military attacks. Buis and Master Sergeant Chester M. Kennedy narrowly defeats Richard Nixon for the presidency. Diem government dubs them "Vietcong. Vice President Johnson Tours Saigon: US Air Force begins using Agent Orange -- a defoliant that came in metal orange containers-to expose roads and trails used by Vietcong forces. Buddhists Protest Against Diem: Tensions between Buddhists and the Diem government are further strained as Diem, a Catholic, removes Buddhists from several key government positions and replaces them with Catholics. In a show of protest, Buddhist monks start setting themselves on fire in public places. With tacit approval of the United States, operatives within the South Vietnamese military overthrow Diem. He and his brother Nhu are shot and killed in the aftermath. In a bloodless coup, General Nguyen Khanh seizes power in Saigon. South Vietnam junta leader, Major General Duong Van Minh, is placed under house arrest, but is allowed to remain as a figurehead chief-of-state. Gulf of Tonkin Incident: The attack comes after six months of covert US and South Vietnamese naval operations. A second, even more highly disputed attack, is alleged to have taken place on August 4. Debate on Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution is approved by Congress on August 7 and authorizes President Lyndon Johnson to "take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression. The Resolution allows Johnson to wage all out war against North Vietnam without ever securing a formal Declaration of War from Congress. The nearly continuous air raids would go on for three years. Marines Arrive at Danang: Scattered Vietcong gunfire is reported, but no Marines are injured. Heavy Fighting at Ia Drang Valley: The first conventional battle of the Vietnam war takes place as American forces clash with North Vietnamese units in the Ia Drang Valley. The US 1st Air Cavalry Division employs its newly enhanced technique of aerial reconnaissance to finally defeat the NVA, although heavy casualties are reported on both sides. The practice of protesting US policy in Vietnam by holding "teach-ins" at colleges and universities becomes widespread. The first "teach-in" -- featuring seminars, rallies, and speeches -- takes place at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in March. In May, a nationally broadcast "teach-in" reaches students and faculty at over campuses. Veterans Stage Anti-War Rally: Discharge

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and separation papers are burned in protest of US involvement in Vietnam. In a major ground war effort dubbed Operation Cedar Falls, about 16,000 US and 14,000 South Vietnamese troops set out to destroy Vietcong operations and supply sites near Saigon. A massive system of tunnels is discovered in an area called the Iron Triangle, an apparent headquarters for Vietcong personnel. King later encourages draft evasion and suggests a merger between antiwar and civil rights groups. University of Wisconsin students demand that corporate recruiters for Dow Chemical -- producers of napalm -- not be allowed on campus. McNamara Calls Bombing Ineffective: McNamara maintains that movement of supplies to South Vietnam has not been reduced, and neither the economy nor the morale of the North Vietnamese has been broken. In a show of military might that catches the US military off guard, North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces sweep down upon several key cities and provinces in South Vietnam, including its capital, Saigon. Within days, American forces turn back the onslaught and recapture most areas. From a military point of view, Tet is a huge defeat for the Communists, but turns out to be a political and psychological victory. February Battle for Hue: Previously, a religious retreat in the middle of a war zone, Hue was nearly leveled in a battle that left nearly all of its population homeless. Following the US and ARVN victory, mass graves containing the bodies of thousands of people who had been executed during the Communist occupation are discovered. A short time later the killing began. May Paris Peace Talks Begin: Following a lengthy period of debate and discussion, North Vietnamese and American negotiators agree on a location and start date of peace talks. Talks are slated to begin in Paris on May 10 with W. As the frazzled Democratic party prepares to hold its nominating convention in Chicago, city officials gear up for a deluge of demonstrations. Mayor Richard Daley orders police to crackdown on antiwar protests. As the nation watched on television, the area around the convention erupts in violence. November Richard Nixon Elected President: Running on a platform of "law and order," Richard Nixon barely beats out Hubert Humphrey for the presidency. Nixon takes just 30% of the vote. Third-party candidate George Wallace takes the remaining percentage of votes. In an effort to destroy Communist supply routes and base camps in Cambodia, President Nixon gives the go-ahead to "Operation Breakfast. Policy of "Vietnamization" Announced: Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird describes a policy of "Vietnamization" when discussing a diminishing role for the US military in Vietnam. The objective of the policy is to shift the burden of defeating the Communists onto the South Vietnamese Army and away from the United States. Through the reporting of journalist Seymour Hersh, Americans read for the first time of the atrocities committed by Lt. William Calley and his troops in the village of My Lai. At the time the reports were made public, the Army had already charged Calley with the crime of murder. Such vacillating weakened his government, leading to a coup orchestrated by his defense minister, Lon Nol. President Nixon publicly deplores the actions of the Guardsmen, but cautions: A legacy of deception, concerning US policy in Vietnam, on the part of the military and the executive branch is revealed as the New York Times publishes the Pentagon Papers. The Nixon administration, eager to stop leaks of what they consider sensitive information, appeals to the Supreme Court to halt the publication. The Court decides in favor the Times and allows continued publication. Nixon Announces Plans to Visit China: Responding to charges by Democratic presidential candidates that he is not moving fast enough to end US involvement in Vietnam, President Nixon orders troop strength reduced by seventy thousand. In an attempt to force North Vietnam to make concessions in the ongoing peace talks, the Nixon administration orders heavy bombing of supply dumps and petroleum storage sites in and around Hanoi and Haiphong. The administration makes it clear to the North Vietnamese that no section of Vietnam is off-limits to bombing raids. Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho reach agreement in principle on several key measures leading to a cease-fire in Vietnam. The agreement is to go into effect on January 27. As a result of the hearings, Congress orders that all bombing in Cambodia cease effective at midnight, August 15. Kissinger accepts the award, while Tho declines, saying that a true peace does not yet exist in Vietnam. According to a report issued by The National Academy of Science, use of chemical herbicides during the war caused long-term damage to the ecology of Vietnam. Subsequent inquiries will focus on the connection between certain herbicides, particularly Agent Orange, and widespread reports of cancer, skin disease, and other disorders on the part of individuals exposed to them.

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With North Vietnamese forces in the South believed to be at their highest levels ever, South Vietnamese leaders gird themselves for an expected Communist offensive of significant proportions.

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## 6: Paris Peace Accords | Vietnamese history | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The Paris Peace Accords of intended to establish peace in Vietnam and an end to the Vietnam War, ended direct U.S. military involvement, and temporarily stopped the fighting between North and South Vietnam.*

On the occasion of the visit and the May 23, meeting between the two leaders, the United States and Vietnam adopted this Joint Statement. Both sides noted with satisfaction the rapid, substantive, and comprehensive growth of U. The common interests of the United States and Vietnam continued to expand through intensifying exchanges of delegations at all levels and maintaining dialogue mechanisms; promoting economic growth thanks to enhanced trade and investment relations; and deepening cooperation in education, science and technology, health, security and national defense, people-to-people ties, human rights, humanitarian, and war legacy issues. The increasingly enhanced U. Together, we are addressing regional and global challenges, including climate change, sustainable development, global health, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, peacekeeping, and wildlife trafficking. Toward that end, the two countries reaffirmed their obligations to observe the UN Charter and commitments to respect international law, their respective political systems, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The United States and Vietnam also committed to strengthening and developing the ASEAN Community, and to working with the international community to respond to global challenges. Both sides committed to work together to advance the Comprehensive Partnership in the following areas:

**Strengthening Political and Diplomatic Ties** Both sides pledged to continue to exchange delegations at all levels, especially high-level delegations, and to strengthen dialogue between agencies of the two governments. The two sides also intend to expand annual high-level dialogues between their two foreign ministries to discuss measures to strengthen the Comprehensive Partnership and discuss other issues of mutual interest. The two sides concurred that strengthening mutual trust plays a crucial role in enabling sustainable, healthy, and long-term friendship and cooperation.

**Advancing Economic Ties** The two countries resolve to focus on fostering economic cooperation, including trade, investment, science and technology, human resource training, and climate change. The two sides stated that the Trans-Pacific Partnership TPP is economically and strategically important, and would promote trade and investment between them, accelerate inclusive economic growth, and create jobs. The two sides reaffirmed their commitments to seek early ratification and full implementation of this high-standard agreement, including commitments on investment, business facilitation and development, intellectual property, textile, services, labor, and environment. The United States pledged to support Vietnam through robust technical assistance and capacity-building programs to effectively implement and meet the high standards of the TPP. The two sides also reaffirmed their commitment to ensure that economic growth is inclusive and creates opportunity for all, which is furthered by fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and sustainable economic development. The two sides highlighted that development cooperation continues to be a driving force in the bilateral relationship. Both countries pledged to promote bilateral trade and investment, and would continue to work toward access for industrial, agricultural, and aquacultural goods. Both sides affirmed their support for the enhancement of people-to-people ties to strengthen mutual understanding, cooperation, and friendship between the two peoples. The United States and Vietnam hailed the establishment of Fulbright University Vietnam, which will be a world-class Vietnamese university. Both sides welcomed the bilateral arrangement granting one-year, multiple-entry visas for short-term business and tourism travelers from both countries. Both sides highly valued and recognized the success of the Vietnamese-American community and their contributions to the promotion of bilateral ties.

**Enhancing Security and Defense Cooperation** The United States and Vietnam reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen defense cooperation between the two countries as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding on Advancing Bilateral Defense Cooperation in and the U. Both sides reiterated they would continue to strengthen cooperation in the fields of security, combatting transnational crime, and cyber security. Vietnam welcomed the U. Both countries expressed their satisfaction with their

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joint efforts to advance humanitarian and war legacy issues. Both sides committed to continue their cooperation on unexploded ordnance removal. Vietnam welcomed cooperation leading to the successful conclusion of the first phase of dioxin remediation at Danang International Airport, with the final phase already underway. The United States committed to partnering with Vietnam to make a significant contribution to the clean-up of dioxin contamination at Bien Hoa Air Base. Promoting Human Rights and Legal Reform Both countries pledged to continue supporting the promotion and protection of human rights in conformity with their own constitutions and respective international commitments. The two countries welcomed the results of positive, frank, and constructive dialogues on human rights, especially the 20th round of the U. Both sides recognized the contributions that social and religious organizations continue to make in the fields of education, healthcare, and social services in both countries. Both sides encouraged further cooperation to ensure that all people “ regardless of gender, race, religion, and sexual orientation, and including persons with disabilities ” fully enjoy their human rights. The United States and Vietnam welcomed a letter of agreement on law enforcement and justice sector assistance. Addressing Regional and Global Challenges The United States and Vietnam reaffirmed their shared commitment to the peaceful resolution of territorial and maritime disputes, including full respect for diplomatic and legal processes, without resorting to the threat or use of force in accordance with the UN Charter and international laws, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea UNCLOS. Both countries underscored the commitments of parties to the disputes to refrain from actions that aggravate or broaden the disputes and recognize the importance of strictly implementing the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties DOC and working to accelerate negotiation with substantive results toward the early conclusion of the Code of Conduct COC. In this regard, both countries expressed serious concerns over recent developments in the South China Sea that have caused tensions, eroded trust and threatened peace, security, and stability. Both countries recognized the imperative of upholding the freedom of navigation and overflight and unimpeded lawful commerce in the South China Sea, called for non-militarization and self-restraint in addressing disputes, reaffirmed shared commitments under the Sunnylands Declaration, and committed to working closely with other ASEAN partners in implementing that Declaration. The United States and Vietnam reaffirmed their commitment to addressing climate change and implementing the Paris Agreement. They shared a desire to see the early entry into force of the Agreement, and are both committed to formally joining the Agreement in The United States and Vietnam pledged to take a number of practical actions to advance climate mitigation and adaptation, as well as enhance transparency and capacity building in the U. Future work will build on the results of collaboration between the United States and Vietnam in implementing programs under the Lower Mekong Initiative. As a development partner of the Mekong River Commission MRC , the United States expressed its commitment to supporting cooperation among MRC members and between MRC members and other regional mechanisms in using, managing, and developing trans-boundary water resources in an effective and sustainable manner. The two countries expressed support for an expanding civil nuclear partnership as we seek to reduce emissions from the global power sector, the signing of the Administrative Arrangement under the U. Both countries welcomed the successful outcomes of the Nuclear Security Summit and pledged to continue to work together to strengthen the global nuclear security architecture. The two sides intend to establish the U. The two countries committed to sustain their successful cooperation and joint leadership under the Global Health Security Agenda GHSA , particularly with respect to collaboration on the emergency operations centers and outbreak detection and response in humans and animals, as well as implementation of a national roadmap to achieve each of the GHSA targets. The United States and Vietnam committed to work together regionally and globally to prevent, detect, and respond to epidemic threats, and both countries affirmed to undertake a joint evaluation of these efforts in Both countries also reaffirmed their commitment to combating wildlife trafficking and protecting biodiversity under the new U.

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## 7: Misremembering Vietnam - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Original

*At that time the Treaty of Paris settled the immediate issues relating to France and its former enemies before they joined smaller states and former neutrals at the Congress of Vienna to consider the settlement's wider aspects.*

By Professor Robert K. In July , after one hundred years of colonial rule, a defeated France was forced to leave Vietnam. Nationalist forces under the direction of General Vo Nguyen Giap trounced the allied French troops at the remote mountain outpost of Dien Bien Phu in the northwest corner of Vietnam. This decisive battle convinced the French that they could no longer maintain their Indochinese colonies and Paris quickly sued for peace. Drawn up in the shadow of the Korean War, the Geneva Accords represented the worst of all possible futures for war-torn Vietnam. The Communist superpowers feared that a provocative peace would anger the United States and its western European allies, and neither Moscow or Peking wanted to risk another confrontation with the West so soon after the Korean War. According to the terms of the Geneva Accords, Vietnam would hold national elections in to reunify the country. The division at the seventeenth parallel, a temporary separation without cultural precedent, would vanish with the elections. The United States, however, had other ideas. Instead, Dulles and President Dwight D. Eisenhower supported the creation of a counter-revolutionary alternative south of the seventeenth parallel. Almost immediately, Diem claimed that his newly created government was under attack from Communists in the north. In late , with American military aid, Diem began to counterattack. He used the help of the American Central Intelligence Agency to identify those who sought to bring his government down and arrested thousands. Buddhist monks and nuns were joined by students, business people, intellectuals, and peasants in opposition to the corrupt rule of Ngo Dinh Diem. Some Kennedy advisers believed Diem had not instituted enough social and economic reforms to remain a viable leader in the nation-building experiment. Others argued that Diem was the "best of a bad lot. From , the Communist Party of Vietnam desired to reunify the country through political means alone. In May , and again in September , the Party confirmed its use of revolutionary violence and the combination of the political and armed struggle movements. The result was the creation of a broad-based united front to help mobilize southerners in opposition to the GVN. Photo courtesy of the soc. Used earlier in the century to mobilize anti-French forces, the united front brought together Communists and non-Communists in an umbrella organization that had limited, but important goals. Anyone could join this front as long as they opposed Ngo Dinh Diem and wanted to unify Vietnam. The character of the NLF and its relationship to the Communists in Hanoi has caused considerable debate among scholars, anti-war activists, and policymakers. In a series of government "White Papers," Washington insiders denounced the NLF, claiming that it was merely a puppet of Hanoi and that its non-Communist elements were Communist dupes. The NLF, on the other hand, argued that it was autonomous and independent of the Communists in Hanoi and that it was made up mostly of non-Communists. Washington continued to discredit the NLF, however, calling it the "Viet Cong," a derogatory and slang term meaning Vietnamese Communist. December White Paper In , President Kennedy sent a team to Vietnam to report on conditions in the South and to assess future American aid requirements. The report, now known as the "December White Paper," argued for an increase in military, technical, and economic aid, and the introduction of large-scale American "advisers" to help stabilize the Diem regime and crush the NLF. As Kennedy weighed the merits of these recommendations, some of his other advisers urged the president to withdraw from Vietnam altogether, claiming that it was a "dead-end alley. Instead of a large-scale military buildup as the White Paper had called for or a negotiated settlement that some of his advisers had long advocated, Kennedy sought a limited accord with Diem. The United States would increase the level of its military involvement in South Vietnam through more machinery and advisers, but would not intervene whole-scale with troops. This arrangement was doomed from the start, and soon reports from Vietnam came in to Washington attesting to further NLF victories. Called the Strategic Hamlet Program, the new counterinsurgency plan rounded up villagers and placed them in "safe hamlets" constructed by the GVN.

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The idea was to isolate the NLF from villagers, its base of support. This culturally-insensitive plan produced limited results and further alienated the peasants from the Saigon regime. Marines holding up a captured National Liberation Front flag. The result was massive protests on the streets of Saigon that led Buddhist monks to self-immolation. The pictures of the monks engulfed in flames made world headlines and caused considerable consternation in Washington. By late September, the Buddhist protest had created such dislocation in the south that the Kennedy administration supported a coup. Three weeks later, President Kennedy was assassinated on the streets of Dallas. At the time of the Kennedy and Diem assassinations, there were 16, military advisers in Vietnam. The Kennedy administration had managed to run the war from Washington without the large-scale introduction of American combat troops. The continuing political problems in Saigon, however, convinced the new president, Lyndon Baines Johnson, that more aggressive action was needed. In any event, after a dubious DRV raid on two U. Photo courtesy of E. Turner Joy and the U. Maddox, two American ships on call in the Gulf of Tonkin. The first of these attacks occurred on August 2, McNamara have recently concluded that no second attack ever took place. In any event, the Johnson administration used the August 4 attack as political cover for a Congressional resolution that gave the president broad war powers. The Resolution was followed by limited reprisal air attacks against the DRV. Throughout the fall and into the winter of , the Johnson administration debated the correct strategy in Vietnam. The civilians in the Pentagon wanted to apply gradual pressure to the Communist Party with limited and selective bombings. In early , the NLF attacked two U. From through late , the Party believed it could win a military victory in the south "in a relatively short period of time. The idea was to get the United States bogged down in a war that it could not win militarily and create unfavorable conditions for political victory. The Communist Party believed that it would prevail in a protracted war because the United States had no clearly defined objectives, and therefore, the country would eventually tire of the war and demand a negotiated settlement. While some naive and simple-minded critics have claimed that the Communist Party, and Vietnamese in general, did not have the same regard for life and therefore were willing to sustain more losses in a protracted war, the Party understood that it had an ideological commitment to victory from large segments of the Vietnamese population. Battleship firing its main guns. The Johnson administration wanted to fight this war in "cold blood. A limited war called for limited mobilization of resources, material and human, and caused little disruption in everyday life in America. Of course, these goals were never met. The Vietnam War did have a major impact on everyday life in America, and the Johnson administration was forced to consider domestic consequences of its decisions every day. Eventually, there simply were not enough volunteers to continue to fight a protracted war and the government instituted a draft. As the deaths mounted and Americans continued to leave for Southeast Asia, the Johnson administration was met with the full weight of American anti-war sentiments. Perhaps one of the most famous incidents in the anti-war movement was the police riot in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention. Hundreds of thousands of people came to Chicago in August to protest American intervention in Vietnam and the leaders of the Democratic Party who continued to prosecute the war. The Tet Offensive By , things had gone from bad to worse for the Johnson administration. These attacks, known in the West as the Tet Offensive, were designed to force the Johnson administration to the bargaining table. The Communist Party correctly believed that the American people were growing war-weary and that its continued successes in the countryside had tipped the balance of forces in its favor. Although many historians have since claimed that the Tet Offensive was a military defeat, but a psychological victory for the Communists, it had produced the desired results. Protest march in Washington D. Kenneth Hoffman The Nixon Years The secret negotiations began in the spring of in Paris and soon it was made public that Americans and Vietnamese were meeting to discuss an end to the long and costly war. Despite the progress in Paris, the Democratic Party could not rescue the presidency from Republican challenger Richard Nixon who claimed he had a secret plan to end the war. The new president continued a process called "Vietnamization", an awful term that implied that Vietnamese were not fighting and dying in the jungles of Southeast Asia. The Nixon years also saw the expansion of the war into neighboring Laos and Cambodia,

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violating the international rights of these countries in secret campaigns, as the White House tried desperately to rout out Communist sanctuaries and supply routes. The intense bombing campaigns and intervention in Cambodia in late April sparked intense campus protests all across America. At Kent State in Ohio, four students were killed by National Guardsmen who were called out to preserve order on campus after days of anti-Nixon protest. Shock waves crossed the nation as students at Jackson State in Mississippi were also shot and killed for political reasons, prompting one mother to cry, "They are killing our babies in Vietnam and in our own backyard. By the early fall, U. Washington and Hanoi assumed that its southern allies would naturally accept any agreement drawn up in Paris, but this was not to pass. These attacks, now known as the Christmas bombings, brought immediate condemnation from the international community and forced the Nixon administration to reconsider its tactics and negotiation strategy. On January 23, therefore, the final draft was initialed, ending open hostilities between the United States and the DRV. On the morning of April 30, Communist forces captured the presidential palace in Saigon, ending the Second Indochina War. Brigham was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1938. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Kansas in 1964. Herring, an expert on the Vietnam War. While pursuing his Ph.D., Brigham is the author of numerous books and essays on the Vietnam War, including *Guerrilla Diplomacy*: University Press of Kansas, 1971. Kenneth Hoffman went to Viet Nam in June, 1968, as a first lieutenant in the 1st Signal Company in charge of a photo detachment. Initially stationed at a sprawling military base in Long Binh and later in Pleiku and Saigon, Hoffman took over photography in addition to the pictures he took for the government. He traveled freely and extensively throughout the country and was able to record much of civilian culture--markets, farms, homes, shrines, and people. The bulk of his work--especially photos documenting the conflict--is archived in the Library of Congress. Staging area in Laos or Cambodia,

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## 8: Paris Peace Accords signed - HISTORY

*On January 15, , after pressuring South Vietnam to accept the peace deal, Nixon announced the end of offensive operations against North Vietnam. Paris Peace Accords The Paris Peace Accords ending the conflict were signed January 27, , and were followed by the withdrawal of the remaining American troops.*

Chapter I Article 1[ edit ] The United States and all other countries respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet-Nam as recognized by the Geneva Agreements on Viet- Nam. At the same hour, the United States will stop all its military activities against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam by ground, air and naval forces, wherever they may be based, and end the mining of the territorial waters, ports, harbors, and waterways of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. The United States will remove, permanently deactivate or destroy all the mines in the territorial waters, ports, harbors, and waterways of North Viet-Nam as soon as this Agreement goes into effect. The complete cessation of hostilities mentioned in this Article shall be durable and without limit of time. The parties undertake to maintain the cease-fire and to ensure a lasting and stable peace. As soon as the cease-fire goes into effect: The Two-Party Joint Military Commission described in Article 17 shall determine the areas controlled by each party and the modalities of stationing. Article 4[ edit ] The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Viet-Nam. Article 5[ edit ] Within sixty days of the signing of this Agreement, there will be a total withdrawal from South Viet-Nam of troops, military advisers, and military personnel, including technical military personnel and military personnel associated with the pacification program, armaments, munitions, and war material of the United States and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 a. Advisers from the above-mentioned countries to all paramilitary organizations and the police force will also be withdrawn within the same period of time. Article 6[ edit ] The dismantlement of all military bases in South Viet-Nam of the United States and of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 a shall be completed within sixty days of the signing of this agreement. Article 7[ edit ] From the enforcement of the cease-fire to the formation of the government provided for in Article 9 b and 14 of this Agreement, the two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers, and military personnel including technical military personnel, armaments, munitions, and war material into South Viet-Nam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodic replacement of armaments, munitions and war material which have been destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece-for-piece, of the same characteristics and properties, under the supervision of the Joint Military Commission of the two South Vietnamese parties and of the International Commission of Control and Supervision. The parties shall exchange complete lists of the above-mentioned captured military personnel and foreign civilians on the day of the signing of this Agreement. The two South Vietnamese parties will do so in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, with a view to ending hatred and enmity, in order to ease suffering and to reunite families. The two South Vietnamese parties will do their utmost to resolve this question within ninety days after the cease-fire comes into effect. Article 10[ edit ] The two South Vietnamese parties undertake to respect the cease- fire and maintain peace in South Viet-Nam, settle all matters of contention through negotiations, and avoid all armed conflict. Article 11[ edit ] Immediately after the cease-fire, the two South Vietnamese parties will: Article 12[ edit ] a Immediately after the cease-fire, the two South Vietnamese parties shall hold consultations in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, mutual respect, and mutual non- elimination to set up a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments. The Council shall operate on the principle of unanimity, After the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord has assumed its functions, the two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower levels. The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord will organize the free and democratic general elections provided for in Article 9 b and decide the procedures and modalities of these general elections. The institutions for which the general elections are to be held will be

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agreed upon through consultations between the two South Vietnamese parties. The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord will also decide the procedures and modalities of such local elections as the two South Vietnamese parties agree upon. Article 13[ edit ] The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet-Nam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation. Among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce their military effectives and to demobilize the troops being reduced. The two South Vietnamese parties will accomplish this as soon as possible. Article 14[ edit ] South Viet-Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and independence. It will be prepared to establish relations with all countries irrespective of their political and social systems on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and accept economic and technical aid from any country with no political conditions attached. The acceptance of military aid by South Viet-Nam in the future shall come under the authority of the government set up after the general elections in South Viet- Nam provided for in Article 9 b. Chapter V Article 15[ edit ] The reunification of Viet-Nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means on the basis of discussions and agreements between North and South Viet-Nam, without coercion or annexation by either party, and without foreign interference. Among the questions to be negotiated are the modalities of civilian movement across the Provisional Military Demarcation Line, d North and South Viet-Nam shall not join any military alliance or military bloc and shall not allow foreign powers to maintain military bases, troops; military advisers, and military personnel on their respective territories, as stipulated in the Geneva Agreements on Viet-Nam. Chapter VI Article 16[ edit ] a The Parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet- Nam shall immediately designate representatives to form a Four- Party Joint Military Commission with the task of ensuring joint action by the parties in implementing the following provisions of this Agreement: Disagreements shall be referred to the International Commission of Control and Supervision. Article 17[ edit ] a The two South Vietnamese parties shall immediately designate representatives to form a Two-Party Joint Military Commission with the task of ensuring joint action by the two South Vietnamese parties in implementing the following provisions of this Agreement: The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall form control teams for carrying out its tasks. The four parties shall agree immediately on the location and operation of these teams. The parties will facilitate their operation. The two South Vietnamese parties shall agree immediately on the location and operation of these teams. The two South Vietnamese parties will facilitate their operation. Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland. The chairmanship of this Commission will rotate among the members for specific periods to be determined by the Commission. As regards the provisions in Article 18 c concerning the two South Vietnamese parties, the International Commission of Control and Supervision shall end its activities on the request of the government formed after the general elections in South Viet-Nam provided for in Article 9 b. The relationship between the International Commission and the International Conference will be agreed upon by the International Commission and the International Conference. The United States and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, on behalf of the parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet-Nam will propose to the following parties that they participate in this International Conference: The parties shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet-Nam undertake to refrain from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of one another and of other countries. In pursuance of its traditional policy, the United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and throughout Indochina. At the same time this will ensure stable peace in Viet-Nam and contribute to the preservation of lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia. Chapter IX Article 23[ edit ] This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by plenipotentiary representatives of the parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet-Nam. All the parties concerned shall strictly implement this Agreement and its Protocols. Done in Paris this twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three, in English and Vietnamese. The English and Vietnamese texts are official and equally

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authentic.

# THE PARIS PEACE AGREEMENT AND THE VIETNAMESE VISION OF THE FUTURE pdf

## 9: Paris Peace Accords - Wikipedia

*AGREEMENT ON ENDING THE WAR AND RESTORING PEACE IN VIET-NAM. The Parties participating in the Paris Conference on Viet-Nam, With a view to ending the war and restoring peace in Viet-Nam on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and to contributing to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the.*

Edit The document began with the statement that "the United States and all other countries respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam ". The inclusion of this provision was a victory for the communist side of the negotiations by allowing that the war was not a foreign aggression against South Vietnam. The main military and political provisions of the agreement were: North and South Vietnamese forces were to hold their locations. They were permitted to resupply military materials to the extent necessary to replace items consumed in the course of the truce. Once the ceasefire is in effect, U. The parties to the agreement agreed to assist in repatriating the remains of the dead. There would be negotiations between the two South Vietnamese parties—Saigon and the Vietcong—towards a political settlement that would allow the South Vietnamese people to "decide themselves the political future of South Viet-Nam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision. Johnson halted bombing operations over the northern portion of the North Vietnam Operation Rolling Thunder , in order to encourage Hanoi to begin negotiations. Shortly thereafter Hanoi agreed to discuss a complete halt of the bombing, and a date was set for representatives of both parties to meet in Paris. The sides first met on 10 May, with the delegations headed by Xuan Thuy , who would remain the official leader of the North Vietnamese delegation throughout the process, and U. For five months the negotiations stalled as North Vietnam demanded that all bombing of North Vietnam be stopped, while the U. Harriman resolved this dispute by developing a system by which North Vietnam and U. A similar debate concerned the table to be used at the conference. The South Vietnamese argued that only a rectangular table was acceptable, for only a rectangle could show two distinct sides to the conflict. Eventually a compromise was reached, in which representatives of the northern and southern governments would sit at a circular table, with members representing all other parties sitting on individual square tables around them. Claimed sabotage of negotiations by Nixon campaign Edit Bryce Harlow , former Eisenhower White House staff member, claimed to have "a double agent working in the White House I kept Nixon informed. Nixon has been told of it," Democratic senator George Smathers informed Johnson. While Kissinger may have "hinted that his advice was based on contacts with the Paris delegation," this sort of "self-promotion Thieu "; Chennault agreed and periodically reported to John Mitchell that Thieu had no intention of attending a peace conference. On November 2, Chennault informed the South Vietnamese ambassador: And you tell your boss [Thieu] to hold on a while longer. Black further commented that "the Democrats were outraged at Nixon, but what Johnson was doing was equally questionable", and there is "no evidence" that Thieu "needed much prompting to discern which side he favored in the U. However, the primary negotiations that led to the agreement did not occur at the Peace Conference at all but were carried out during secret negotiations between Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, which began on 4 August North Vietnam insisted for three years that the agreement could not be concluded unless the United States agreed to remove South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu from power and replace him with someone more acceptable to Hanoi. Nixon and Kissinger were unwilling to overthrow through an agreement a government the NLF had failed to overthrow by force of arms. Breakthrough and agreement Edit The major breakthrough came on 8 October In a meeting with Kissinger, Tho significantly modified his bargaining line, allowing that the Saigon government could remain in power and that negotiations between the two South Vietnamese parties could develop a final settlement. Within ten days the secret talks drew up a final draft. Kissinger held a press conference in Washington during which he announced that "peace is at hand". He then made several public

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radio addresses, claiming that the proposed agreement was worse than it actually was. Hanoi was flabbergasted, believing that it had been duped into a propaganda ploy by Kissinger. On 26 October Radio Hanoi broadcast key details of the draft agreement. S casualties mounted throughout the conflict, American domestic support for the war had deteriorated, and by there was major pressure on the Nixon administration to withdraw. Nixon pledged continued substantial aid to South Vietnam, and given his recent landslide victory in the presidential election it seemed possible that he would be able to follow through on that pledge. These operations were also designed to keep North Vietnam at the negotiating table and to prevent it from abandoning negotiations and seeking total victory. On 15 January , Nixon announced a suspension of offensive actions against North Vietnam. Kissinger and Tho met again on 23 January and signed off on a treaty that was basically identical to the draft of three months earlier. The agreement was signed by the leaders of the official delegations on 27 January at the Majestic Hotel in Paris. The Paris Peace Accords had little practical effect on the conflict, and were routinely flouted mainly by the North Vietnamese, as well as the Saigon government, which enlarged the area under its control in North Vietnamese military forces gradually moved through the southern provinces and two years later were in position to capture Saigon. Nixon had secretly promised Thieu that he would use airpower to support the Saigon government should it be necessary. During his confirmation hearings in June , Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger was sharply criticized by some Senators after he stated that he would recommend resumption of U. However, Nixon was driven from office due to the Watergate scandal in and when the North Vietnamese did begin their final offensive early in , the United States Congress controlled by the Democratic Party refused to appropriate the funds needed by the South Vietnamese, who collapsed completely. Thieu resigned, accusing the U. But the United States did not keep its word. The United States did not keep its promise to help us fight for freedom and it was in the same fight that the United States lost 50, of its young men. Schlesinger had announced early in the morning of 29 April the evacuation from Saigon by helicopter of the last U.

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