



People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
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Department of Letters and English Language



The title

**The Impact of Vietnamese War on
The Social Status of American Veterans
In Post-war Era**

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Letters and English Language in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Literature
and Civilization

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2020/2021

Dedication

First and foremost, the highest gratitude goes to Allah who Continues to make the impossible possible.

This humble dissertation is dedicated to our dearest parents. Without their constant support and encouragement, this dissertation would not be accomplished, whom we would like to thank for being a source of motivation for us, also we pleasurable dedicate our dissertation to our dearest brothers and sisters and our lovely friends.

Acknowledgement

After a relentless work, we have now come to the end of long road. If the writing process of this dissertation could be somehow likened to an unforgettable day's hike, we should innately offer special thanks to the ones who accompanied us all along the way.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank in the first place our supervisor miss Ktir Keltoum, who gave us assistance in many ways, we would like to thank her for the academic guidance, the constructive criticism, the encouragement to steer us in the right direction. We would like to thank the jury members who took time to read and assess our work. Out of respect to their sincere and hard work, we present our deepest gratitude to all the teachers in our department.

Abstract

As a part of a strategy and policy, the United States of America went to numerous wars since its creation. The overall idea surrendering the present dissertation is the impact of the Vietnam War on the American Veterans at many levels on the US veterans in post-war period. The Vietnam War was one of the most significant events in American history; sparking country wide protests and movements against the war. It is historically proven that the American got involved in the Vietnam War in order to stop the spread of Communism. The study of this topic is very important because the Vietnam War was a dark spot in the American interventionist history, since losing the war obliged leaders to think thoroughly before taking part in any war. Yet, US leaders did not learn the lesson. It tends to demonstrate and explain multiple facets about the Vietnam War by giving brief historical background and mentioning several strategies that the Americans used in this war. Besides it highlights the impact of this war on the American Veterans in several domains such as the social economic integration. In order to collect the data needed for this research, one used the historical method which helped in investigating causes and effects, as well as the Social Marxist method that helped in understanding the social aspects of the war and its impact on the veterans.

Key words:

Vietnam War, Veterans, United States of America.

Résumé

Dans le cadre d'une stratégie et d'une politique, les États-Unis d'Amérique sont allés à de nombreuses guerres depuis leur création. L'idée générale qui abandonne la présente thèse est l'impact de la guerre du Vietnam sur les anciens combattants américains à de nombreux niveaux sur les anciens combattants américains dans la période d'après-guerre. La guerre du Vietnam a été l'un des événements les plus importants de l'histoire américaine ; suscitant des protestations et des mouvements dans tout le pays contre la guerre. Il est historiquement prouvé que les Américains se sont impliqués dans la guerre du Vietnam afin d'arrêter la propagation du communisme. L'étude de ce sujet est très importante car la guerre du Vietnam a été une tâche sombre dans l'histoire interventionniste américaine, puisque perdre la guerre obligeait les dirigeants à bien réfléchir avant de prendre part à une guerre. Pourtant, les dirigeants américains n'ont pas retenu la leçon. Il tend à démontrer et à expliquer les multiples facettes de la guerre du Vietnam en donnant un bref historique et en mentionnant plusieurs stratégies utilisées par les Américains dans cette guerre. Il met d'ailleurs en évidence l'impact de cette guerre sur les vétérans américains dans plusieurs domaines tels que l'intégration socio-économique. Afin de collecter les données nécessaires à cette recherche, on a utilisé la méthode historique qui a aidé à enquêter sur les causes et les effets, ainsi que la méthode social marxiste qui a aidé à comprendre les aspects sociaux de la guerre et son impact sur les anciens combattants.

Les Mots Clés

La Guerre de Vietnam, L'Étas Unis d'Amérique, Vétérans.

المخلص

عرفت الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية منذ نشأتها بدخولها عدة من الحروب كجانب من إستراتيجيتها وسياستها، حيث تمحور موضوع المذكرة حول تأثير ما بعد الحرب الفيتنامية على المحاربين الأمريكيين في عدة ميادين، إذ تعد الحرب الفيتنامية من أهم الحروب في تاريخ أمريكا وهذا أكد تاريخياً أن هدف أمريكا من هذه الحرب هو منع توسع الشيوعية، تعد دراسة هذا الموضوع مهمة للغاية لأن حرب الفيتنام كانت بقعة مظلمة في تاريخ التدخل الأمريكي، حيث أن خسارة الحرب أجبرت القادة على التفكير ملياً قبل المشاركة في أي حرب، ومع ذلك لم يتعلم قادة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الدرس، وتميل دراستنا إلى إظهار وشرح جوانب متعددة حول حرب الفيتنام من خلال تقديم خلفية تاريخية موجزة وذكر العديد من الإستراتيجيات التي استخدمها الأمريكيون في هذه الحرب، إلى جانب أنها تسلط الضوء على تأثير هذه الحرب على قدامى المحاربين الأمريكيين في عدة مجالات مثل التكامل الاجتماعي والاقتصادي، ومن أجل جمع البيانات اللازمة لهذا البحث استخدم المنهج التاريخي الذي بدوره ساعد على تفصي الأسباب والنتائج وكذلك المنهج الماركسي الاجتماعي الذي ساعد في فهم الجوانب الاجتماعية للحرب وتأثيرها على المحاربين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: حرب الفيتنام، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، المحاربين القدامى.

List of Acronyms

AN: Anti War Movement

ARVN: The Army of North Vietnam

ATT: Age Thirty Transition.

DRV: Democratic Republic Vietnam.

GI: Cambridge English.

GPD: Gross Domestic Products.

GVSU: Grand Valley State University.

MNAG: American Military Assistance and Advisory Group.

NATO: the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NFLSA: National Front for the Liberation of South Africa.

PAVN: the Assistance of People's Army of Vietnam.

PTSD: Post-Traumatic stress disorder.

RVN: Republic of Vietnam.

US: United States.

VA: Veterans Administration.

VFW: Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Table of Content

Dedication	I
Abstract	III
List of Acronyms	VI
Introduction	1
Chapter One: The Historical Background US Involvement in the Vietnamese War ...	3
Introduction	3
1.1. The Historical Background of the Vietnam War.....	4
1.1.1. A Brief Introduction to the Vietnam War.....	4
1.1.2. The First Indochina War (1946-1954).....	5
1.1.3. The Second Indochina War	5
1.2. The American Involvement.....	6
1.3. The Causes of the Vietnam War	7
1.3.1. French Indochina	7
1.3.2. The Cold War (1947- 1991)In Vietnam	7
1.3.3. USA- North Vietnam Relationship.....	8
1.4. The Goals of US in Vietnam War.....	9
1.5. The American Policies in the Vietnam War.....	10
1.5.1. The USA Imperialism	11
1.5.2. The Vietnamization Strategy.....	12
1.6. The My Lai Massacre.....	12
1.6.1. American Reaction	13
1.7. The Tet Offensive and its Impact	14
1.8. The American Withdrawal from Vietnam.....	14
Conclusion	15
Chapter Two: The Social Status of Veterans in Post War America	16
Introduction	16

2.1. No welcome to Vietnam veterans.....	16
2.2. Veterans Experience.....	17
2.3. Where they spat on?	19
2.3.1. Evidence of the Incident	23
2.4. Vietnam Vets.....	24
2.4.1. No 'Welcome Home 'Parades for Vietnam Vets.....	24
2.4.2. GI Benefits Were Lacking	25
2.5. Veterans' Views of the Anti-war Movement.....	26
2.6. Difficulties Readjusting to American Society.....	27
2.7. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.....	28
2.7.1 What is PTSD	28
2.7.2 What are The Symptoms -Related PTSD?	28
2.7.3 Impact of PTSD on Vietnam Veterans	29
2.7.4 Depression among PTSD.....	30
2.7.5 Treatment OF PTSD with Vietnam Veterans and Their Families.....	31
2.7.6 Historical Dimensions	32
2.7.7 working with the Veteran and His Family.....	34
2.7.8 Helping Partners Cope.....	35
2.7.9 Support within the Group	36
2.8. Disabled veterans in USA	37
2.9. Afro-American Veterans	40
Conclusion	41
Chapter three: Vietnam War Lessons	42
Introduction	42
3.1. In Theatre Psychiatry – The Success Story	42
3.2. Vietnam: A Conflict With A Unique Capacity To Cause Psychiatric Disorder ...	43
3.6. Works and Studies.....	47

3.7. Cultural impact of the war	48
3.7.1. Portrayal in Popular Culture	48
3.7.2. Consequences	49
3.8. Vietnam War and its Impact on Politics	49
3.9. The Economic Consequences on the Vietnam War	51
3.10. Vietnam War Statistics	51
3.11. Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall	53
3.12. Famous Vietnam veterans	55
3.13. Views of the War	55
3.13.1 The Radical view of the war	55
3.13.2 The liberal view	55
13.3. Conservatives view	56
Conclusion	57
Conclusion	58
Works cited	60

Introduction

The Vietnam experience was a war that lasted for almost twenty years. Neither the Americans nor the Vietnamese were willing to compromise and enter into discussions. This action led to millions of deaths. The Vietnam War could have been avoided entirely or ended if soon the negotiations had taken place.

Presidential Leadership styles vary from one president to another along with their cabinet members. From Presidents Eisenhower to Nixon, each had their own style in how to handle negotiations and win the war in North Vietnam. President Eisenhower and Kennedy provided aid to South Vietnam in the form of military training.

The rationale that led America into Vietnam must be placed firmly into the Cold War mindset. In the years after the Second World War, US policymakers perceived communism as a near-monolithic entity. Thus, the communist and anti-colonial struggle in Vietnam played upon US fears of communist global expansion.

American involvement in Vietnam can be traced back to the 1950s when Vietnam was still under French control. The United States realized even then how significant Southeast Asia was in hopes of containing communism and winning the cold war. The United States wanted to ensure that the rest of Asia remained democratic and pro-west. Because of everything that had occurred in Vietnam the United States decides to send troops to Vietnam in 1962. Many people have argued the U.S was simply fighting to illustrate its dominance to the rest of the world.

After years of fighting in Southeast Asia however, the U.S was unable to claim victory, and it was apparent on the home front that the country was ready for peace. The American people were simply tired of their brothers being sent to their death for a losing war; which showed quite clear to newly elected president Richard Nixon; that the American people were ready for peace. However it took until 1974 before America troops were finally

brought home. Nixon pledged to de-escalate the war when he took office, but instead sent troops into Cambodia, something he promised not to do, but the dark days of the Vietnam War were finally over.

This research was conducted to answer the following questions :(a) what made the Vietnam War a mile stone in the US history? (b) What was the impact of the US intervention in Vietnam on both international and national level? (c)How did the war affect the Veterans' life back home in post-war era?

There were several important events that happened during the war period which affected directly or indirectly the life of the soldiers who were sent for fighting. This research had used social historiography to analyses the social environment during the Vietnamese War, as it helps in explaining the social status of Veterans after the war. Political historiography on the other hand, was used to investigate and explain the political decisions that had led to US intervention and aggravation of situation in the area.

This dissertation might contributed to raise the reader awareness about the Vietnam War also know that the war had a huge impact on all phases of US History that came after. People lost faith in the American government and policies in general, especially the Veterans who did not find what they were promised once the war ended. They returned economically broke with several physical and health issues. This research would shed light on the dark part of the Vietnam War that people had forgot or did not know.

Chapter One:

The Historical Background US Involvement in the Vietnamese War

Introduction

The Vietnam War is important not only because of its prominence in American history, but also because of its impact on the world across the history. In 1950s, the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union intensified. Since America and its allies were determined to stop the spread of Communist dictatorships. After the Korean War, Southeast Asia became a Cold War hot spot. As US involvement slowly grew few American imagined how destructive the war would become. The Vietnam War was the longest war that United States ever fought.

Vietnam is a tiny land in Southeast Asia stretching 1.000 miles along the South China Sea. In the 1800s France seized Vietnam Land ruled it for nearly 100 years as part of the colony of Indochina. During the Second World War, French rule was interrupted when Japan occupied Vietnam. In August 1945, the Japanese surrendered some Vietnamese saw the Japanese defeat as an opportunity to free themselves from French colonial rule, among them Hachinohe who was the communist who organized a revolt to end French colonial rule. Earlier, Ho had asked Americans for help, however the Americans were suspicious because Ho was a communist with his followers who called themselves Vietminh. Ho occupied Hanoi in North Vietnam, he proclaimed an independent Vietnam.

The American entry into the ground war gave the South Vietnamese government forces a badly needed boost. At the same time, the political situation began to stabilize.

A military leader named Nguyen Cao KY seized power in June 1975 and crushed antigovernment protests by Vietnamese Buddhists. Although KY's methods were far from democratic, they seemed to be effective in creating a stable government. South Vietnam's government was now able to concentrate on the war against the Viet Cong.

The United States paid a high political cost in the Vietnam War .It weakened public faith in government, and in the honesty and competence of its leaders. Indeed, skepticism if not cynicism, and a high degree of suspicion of and distrust toward authority of all kind characterized the views of an increasing number of Americans in the wake of the war .The military, especial was discredited for years.It would gradually rebound to become once again one of the most highly esteemed organizations in the United States. However, as never before, Americans after the Vietnam War neither respected nor trusted public institutions. The Americans who poured into Vietnam were well trained and equipped with the latest high-tech weapons. They used chemical weapons against the Vietcong.

1.1. The Historical Background of the Vietnam War.

1.1.1. A Brief Introduction to the Vietnam War

The Indochina War was a military effort, and long, expensive and divisive conflict that pitted North Vietnam's communist government against South Vietnam. This military conflict was started by the USA to put an end to communist insurgency in Vietnam Southeast Asia is a hotbed of violence. On the 23rd. of January in 1973, the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) signed a cease fire.The South Vietnamese were only given money, it was the first time the United States as a nation lost the war and it started to feel threatened. More than 3 million people were killed including over 58,000 Americans and more than half of those killed were Vietnamese, and more than 200,000 were injured,300,000 people were injured and with nearly 14,000 people becoming completely disabled as a result of the war(Adane and Tigrine 11).

The involvement of the US and Vietnam in the War started in 1954, after decades of fighting in the area armed fighting between northern and southern armies continued after Ho's communist forces took control in the north until the Northern Viet Minh won the

battle of Dien Bien Phu in May 1954 .The war resulted in a French defeat that lasted almost a century (Adane and Tighrine 11).

1.1.2. The First Indochina War (1946-1954)

The First Indochina War (or the French Indochina war) took place in the period from 19th December 1946 until August 1st 1954.During the conflict French Union forces including Boa Dai'sVietnamese National Army and skilled Soldiers fought alongside Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh movement (Adane and Tighrine 12)

According to Moise and Edwin the main cause of the dispute began during this period when the Allies wanted to bring Vietnam under French rule. France agreed to fight in Dien Bien Phu where the Viet Minh's guerrillas who were attempting to capture vast areas of the land from March to May 1954, the attacks lasted two months, this was a pivotal time for the French armies who had lost the battle of Dien Bien Phu and found that they could no longer rule the Indochina colonies leading to peace talks. Ho Chi Minh attempted to negotiate with France at the Geneva Conference, which took place from April 26 to July 21, 1954, under the pressure of the Soviet Union; it was a way to bring the war in French Indochina and Vietnam to an end. At that time of the meeting ,the country was partitioned with the Viet Minh in charge of the north and the Ngo Dinh Diem in charge of the south, the 17th parallel became a battleground, emperor Boa Dai a new non-communist state in the south.(Edwin and Moise).

1.1.3. The Second Indochina War

The Viet Minh founded the Viet Minh party after the Geneva Conference, in the north the Democratic Republic Vietnam (DRV).Meanwhile, in the new south, France and Japan formed the Republic of Vietnam (RVN). The Second Indochina War began shortly after the Geneva accords were signed in 1954.

The war was sparked by American encroachment in South Vietnam to support Ngo Dinh Diem's policies. Ngo Dinh Diem ascended to the presidency of South Vietnam and set about establishing an oppressive regime devoid of American aid or support. Later on Diem's ineffective and unfair rule came to an end.

Based on what was discussed by "Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam" Compelled the communist party of the north to use revolutionary tactics to depose. The communist party founded the National liberation front in 1960 with the aim of reunifying Vietnam and ending American influence. (Adane and Tighrine 13).

1.2. The American Involvement

The US became directly involved in the Indochina conflict for the first time as the Vietnam War was a significant factor in the United States' entry into the Second World War. Apart from its colony in the Philippines, the US had little benefits in the area. Southeast Asia was seen by the Roosevelt's administration as a strategically significant region with vast tin, rubber, and other mineral resources.

During the Second World War US intelligence sources Ho Chi Min's Viet Minh movement was observed and even agreed to provide it with minimal military support. HoChi Minh tried to take advantage of it to have his movement recognized in the US as the legitimate representation.

At first, the US refused to become involved and many of US officials believed that the Viet Minh must be stopped in order to avoid the spread of communism throughout Southeast Asia.

Several countries had just lately gotten their independence from colonial rule and Washington worried that the country would fall under colonial rule, and Starr think that if Ho Chi Minh is assassinated the entire region could fall under communist control. (Starr 28). Early in 1950 the Truman administration decided to provide military and economic

support to the newly formed Associated States of Vietnam led by chief of State Bao Dai, it is now recognized as Vietnam's legitimate government despite the fact that the new government lacked (Starr 28).

1.3. The Causes of the Vietnam War

1.3.1. French Indochina

Scott Sigmund as precised that The French refused to recognize Vietnam independence outright and the two countries were at odds, the US threw its weight behind it offering large amounts of money. The US lends a hand to French leaders of the US hoped to halt the rise of communism by competing between the French and the Vietnamese Ho's powers, gradually gained strength and popularity help the turning point came on 1954 (Scott Sigmund).

1.3.2. The Cold War (1947- 1991)In Vietnam

The Vietnam war arose as a result of the Cold War which lasted from 1947 to 1991 revolves around the US belief that communism is a dangerous system that must be stopped stretching out right at the start the strained relationship between the US and the soviet union was a feather of the Cold War

China is caught between two competing superpower, the United States and the Soviet Union as follows he defines the Cold War, the Cold War was a battle between two opposing ideologies _ communism and capitalism.

Communism and liberal capitalism are two opposing ideologies, the two Cold War camps were divided into two groups established in terms of ideology and the rivalry between them was at its heart not only a contest to see who was the stronger side, but also maybe more importantly, a contest to see who was superior side.

Being certain that Ho Chi Minh was part of the communist bloc dominated by the Kremlin, US officials came to the conclusion that their advantages and interests were

Vietnam, a communist nation, poses a challenge furthermore, there is the domino theory, which states that the collapse of communism in Vietnam will inevitably lead to the deprivation of other countries encouraged the US to strengthen its relations with Vietnam and justify its Cold War involvement. Vietnam was attacked by the American administration and its persistent capitalist system during the Cold War in this sense for the United States as well as all capitalist countries communism were considered as a mechanism that is causing the planet to spiral out of control and it must be stopped by all means harmless, as a result it is clear that the Cold War and the Vietnam War are inextricably linked (Adane 16)

1.3.3. USA- North Vietnam Relationship

In the spring of 1965, the USA leader came up with the idea of sending an emissary to Hanoi which he then carried out throws considerable light on the essence of the relationship which existed at the time between America and the North Vietnam, the idea of sending an emissary to North Vietnam arose as side effect of the expected exaltation of the Vietnam war attacks on the North before exalting the war. The Johnson administration decided that it would be beneficial to investigate North Vietnamese attitudes leaders about the war in the South and to tell them that USA leaders were committed to winning to conflict.

After conducting a thorough search for a nation, the USA decided to make an overture to North Vietnam via search interlocutor in order to avoid suggesting either a notation or dialogue only one ally emerged as a suitable candidate after a thorough search for a country whose representative would be suitable to serve as an interlocutor. Candace after all was the US's closes tally and she has proven to be most dependable over time that the idea of diplomatic contact with the North should only came up in the context of plans to spend money the war reveals a lot of what US leaders hoped to do with it the main goal of the

emissary will be to show his hosts that if they fail to put an end to the rebellion in the South they would be punished (Nekrassovski).

1.4. The Goals of US in Vietnam War

The topic of United States objectives in Vietnam is better considered in the context of the following four general reasons that leaders make the decision to send their countries to war.

Reputation: The desire to protect or advance a country's reputation, or its standing in the world, aspect that could lead to is the world's eyes a conflict. (Starr)

Assistant secretary of defense ,in January 1966 Join Mc Naughton stated in a memorandum : " the United States current goal in Vietnam is to stop a war in order to maintain on status as a guarantor as a result of which we will be able to maintain our effectiveness in the rest of the world " (Starr 40).

Principles: Nations will also go to war to uphold cherished principles such as human rights or the rights of ships at sea in speech of Johns Hopkins university on April,7 1965 president Lyndon Johnson stated that " The central lesson of our time is that the hunger for violence is never satisfied withdrawing from one battleground only means preparing for the next and we must say in Southeast Asia as we did in Europe " (Starr 40).

Profit :Nations go to war to further their economic interest such as defending, investments, acquiring raw materials, or going access to new markets for the sale of their exports, Henry Kissinger the US ambassador to South Vietnam in 1965, Cabot Lodge was quoted as saying " He who holds or has power in Vietnam will affect the future of the Philippines, Thailand and Burma with their huge rice surpluses to the west and Malaysia and Indonesia with the rubber, ore, and tin to the South Vietnam does not exist in a geographical vacuum from its massive store house , wealth and population can be

influenced and undermined " said by US ambassador to South Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge in 1965.

Protection: when a country is invaded or threatened, when a country is attacked, it normally fights back to defend itself, its citizens and land. On March 31, 1968 president Johnson issued a warning "what we are doing right now is critical not only for southeast Asia's stability, but also for the every American's safety " (Starr and Jerold M 40)

1.5. The American Policies in the Vietnam War

\General William .c.Westmoreland had been serving in the republic of Korea since June 1965 for eighteen month I was in Vietnam as the US newest commander Armed forces Vietnam assistance command. The former superintendent of west point was the heir to a legacy of various strategic measures aimed at ensuring the independence and noncommunist nature of the country Southeast Asia is gaining a foothold seventeenth parallel since 1975. America military assistance and advisory group was formed in 1975 had been went to preparation local powers for a military and political challenge from the outside the move of in 1950 north Vietnam forces pouring through an international border must have weighed heavily US officers have been attacked these the same individuals on the other hand realized the importance of consistency.

In order to combat the growing insurgency threat within the country the economy and a stable social structure are needed South Vietnamese as a result the US advisory concentrated on more than just providing advice for conventional operation against the Army of republic of south Vietnam (ARVN) The Army of north Vietnam (ARVN) (Gregory 4).

escalating American intervention in Vietnam more generally was charted by a succession of presidents and their civilian in Washington as well as military advisor at the highest levels the enormously increased command and control pace and geographical scope

power network of communication civilians and military personnel in the comparison to the previous decades the second half of the twentieth century the exaltation of American intervention, in the first half of the nineteenth century meant that Vietnam could be meticulously designed and driven from Washington Saigon as well as the military head.

Quarters of the operations zones into which they were divided were bombed the country of the South Vietnam had been split enquire exclusive. Confidential documents and every phase was following by lengthy debates in the national security council he have had his self into a quagmire Lyndon B Johnson, who presided over the largest expansion of the U.S by farther most important figure in America's Indochina war, he personally plotted the goals for the war, in the mid 1960 s bombing sorties were launched toward north Vietnam (Andreas 32).

1.5.1. The USA Imperialism

Imperialism has proven to be an infinitely malleable concept that can be used against anyone who used control for conquest consolidation an expansion may people in the United States believe that there was never a time when the USA was imperialistic others confess to a brief period of imperialism.

Nonetheless, he stresses that "in the 1960s there were critiques of American imperialism available in 1960s, focused on the situation of the USA in Latin America and Southeast Asia". Despite the fact that there was a compelling need for US commercial interests to hold as much of the planet as possible, the plan of action that set the stage for the US engagement in Vietnam, the rise of trade commerce and other kinds of capital accumulation are all potential pathways for capital accumulation. In addition, there are foreign investment prospects.(NE beg Rauf 5- 7).

1.5.2. The Vietnamization Strategy

During the presidency of Richard Nixon, the United States sought to reduce American influence and involvement in Vietnam. As a result, he devised a strategy for Vietnamization that included a training program for South Vietnamese military, increasing weapons and decreasing the number of American soldiers in order to establish a powerful South Vietnamese Army, which is capable of taking over South Vietnam's defense as an independent non-communist Vietnam. (Adan and Tighrine 18)

1.6. The My Lai Massacre

The small hamlet of My Lai in Vietnam was totally destroyed on March 16, 1968 by American soldiers who were anticipating a tough battle with a brigade of enemy soldiers of the National Liberation Front (NLF). Live stock was slaughtered and left to rot, food caches were destroyed, huts were set on fire, underground tunnel systems were destroyed, and women were raped and beaten and between 100 and 500 people died. As result of the chaos and several citizens have been brutally murdered. Some American soldiers marched through the area in a systematic manner. Although some struggled or declined to participate in the massacre. The hamlet slaughtered civilians, some Vietnamese people attempted to flee or hide from the Americans ,while others fought back they stood their ground in the hope of appearing unthreading ;however, American soldiers killed them in an indiscriminate manner for no apparent reason, Vietnamese women, old men, and children were herded into groups and shot, the soldiers who killed My Lai did not inform their superiors about the massacre, the operation'sreprets were fabricated ,and there was no mention of the large number of civilians killed . (Starr)

The number of individuals slain has climbed dramatically, with the number of people killed dropping from 128 to 500. The officers who received the letters for the most part, the My Lai massacre reports did not challenge anything that was presented to them. Unlike any

other massacre in American military history, the Vietnam War has left an everlasting impression on the country. (Starr)

The American public and many Americans were shown that American soldiers did not always do the right thing. My Lai's memory and effects continue to influence American society's thought to this day.

My Lai a small sub hamlet of son my village in the Quang Ngai province of South Vietnam, it had a much greater impact on the American presence in Vietnam than the soldiers who fought there, when it comes to the My Lai massacre it is clear that nothing is black and white, there is nothing plain or clear cut about the massacre or the cover-up,

The My Lai massacre is one of the most contentious issues in American history with conflicting evidence, theories and sources of blame. (Michael C 4)

1.6.1. American Reaction

When the massacre at My Lai was eventually revealed Americans responded in a variety of ways some refused to believe that had really happened some also accused the media of sabotaging the war effort, some people felt terrible about their country were of the opinion that we should not hold ourselves responsible for the actions of others, a few men were suspected of war crimes by others, some cautioned that any soldier might commit such crimes, and that we must be on the lookout for them, others bemoaned the fact that as a country we had actually benefit little from the experience. Here are some of letters that were sent to life magazine in response to the article to its My Lai report:

There are outfits where a tone of violence, and inexcusable. Violence, is established. We really is not a little SS in every army just waiting fool ourselves if we think there some fatheaded colonel or general to bring it out. I think the whole thing has been blown up out of all proportion. There is an obvious campaign waged to show the United States as immoral. I gave them a good boy and they made him a murderer. I think we will forget all

about it as soon as another crisis comes along .we do not have very long memories as a nation. (Starr 146)

1.7. The Tet Offensive and its Impact

When the Vietnamese celebrated their Lunar New year, the traditional day of celebration named Tet festival of happiness harmony, and hope. The National Front for the Liberation of South Africa (NFLSA) is a political party based in South Africa; with the assistance of the people's Army of Vietnam (PAVN), Vietnam (the Viet Cong) ignored the United States, the pre-arranged cease fire and targeted major cities in South Vietnam in various assaults such as Khe Sanh, Hue,or Saigon are the options .

The Tet Offensive was neither a military success nor a diplomatic the communists nor the Viet Cong, the Americans had been fighting classic guerilla warfare since 1965, and neither side had prepared any plan to strengthen the impact of their battle

Despite the fact that the United States had been subjected to a variety of conventional attacks by late 1967 most military thought in the United States was still centered on the idea of guerrilla warfare.As a result, the Tet Offensive caught them off guard, particularly given its size. (Adan and Tighrine18).

1.8. The American Withdrawal from Vietnam

The last American combat soldiers leave South Vietnam two months after the Vietnam peace accord is signed, as Hanoi releases the remaining American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam. The United States' eight-year direct involvement in the Vietnam War came to an end. Approximately 7,000 civilian personnel of the United States Department of Defense stayed in Saigon to assist South Vietnam in conducting what appeared to be a violent and ongoing battle with communist North Vietnam. After two decades of indirect military assistance, US president John F. Kennedy dispatched the first significant group of

US troops in 1961. They sent military troops to Vietnam in order to reinforce South Vietnam's ineffective authoritarian regime against the communist North.

During the next few years, the extended length of the war, the high number of U.S. casualties, and the revelation of US involvement in war crimes, such as the slaughter at My Lai, influenced many Americans to oppose the Vietnam War. The Tet Offensive of the communists in 1968 dashed American hopes of quick resolution to the conflict and galvanized American opposition to the war. In reaction, Johnson announced in March 1968 that he would not run for reelection, citing what he saw as his role in fomenting a dangerous national divide over Vietnam. He also gave his approval for the start of peace talks. As anti-war protests grew in the United States, US force strength in the war torn country peaked at approximately 550,000 soldiers in the spring of 1969.

In January 1973, representatives of the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Vietcong signed a peace agreement in Paris to end the United States 'active involvement in the conflict (Teaching American History)

Conclusion

On the basis of the preceding analysis of the Vietnam War, it can be inferred and the war is, in point of fact, a crucial chapter in both Vietnam and American history, securing there are numerous horrible visual memories of that era, complete with all of its grisly aspects. We can conclude, based on what has been stated throughout this chapter that the US, however its trials and strategies, it failed at the end.

Chapter Two

The Social Status of Veterans in Post War America

Introduction

Nixon declares that “No event in American history is more misunderstood than the Vietnam War. It was misreported then, and it is misremembered now” (Nixon 1985). When the soldiers return home from the war, they are welcomed as heroes, cities and towns hold rallies to honor returning veterans and to recognize their heroism and the extent of their sacrifices for the sake of the homeland. The biggest example of this was when the Algerians returned from World War II, people welcomed them with pride and joy. They celebrated victory.

Also, when they became independent, their war was their biggest achievement in history and to this day the Mujahedeen are honored for their diligence and courage. But the homecoming was very different for most Vietnam veterans, there were no victory marches, and flags were not raised to welcome them despite their sacrifices and suffering in the war, The American society was not satisfied with their services. They returned to a society in which they had feelings of mockery, anger, and endless questions about whether their war was worthwhile or not, they became symbols of national failure at that time. Everyone did not treat them with respect, and the suffering was not limited to them only. The woman suffered from her husband, some women became widows and their children were displaced, others were divorced and their families disintegrated, and the greatest blame rests on the American government for the severity of its shortcomings. Whereas, there were many social diseases like PTSD and Depression, and many veterans have a physical disability

2.1. No welcome to Vietnam veterans

After the soldiers returned from their deployment in Vietnam, as a result of America’s defeat in Vietnam, there was a widespread belief that the men who fought there

were inferior to those who served in World War II and Korea. The treatment of returning soldiers was the most heinous part of the conflict.

The soldiers who served in Vietnam were presented as baby killers, psychos, drug addicts, and war mongers, in contrast to the hero status accorded to returning WWII servicemen. Returning soldiers were frequently met at airports by antiwar protestors holding signs with anti-war slogans. The demonstrators attacked the soldiers with signs and even hurled urine at them. Soldiers were sometimes refused service in restaurants. (Delta Winds)

2.2. Veterans Experience

The difficulties, hardship, and conditions endured by soldiers who fought in the Vietnam were only a small part of the battles they faced. Coming home from Vietnam, soldiers confronted a stigma they did not understand, much less expect, as well as long-term economic, social, and medical hardship. Their returning home was confronted with protests and attacks, and were spit on humiliated as a result. (Sartor70).

Jamie Bryant, a Vietnam veteran, recalls feeling cut off from the rest of the world when He returned home. Bryant did not say anything about his time in Vietnam because he did not want to. Rather, He had the impression that no one cared (Sartor 73).

He said:

"There has really never been anyone who has asked me: 'What happened to you over there? What was it like?' It's like having a whole year of your life that didn't exist.... When you first get back, you don't think about it much. Then you begin to wonder why no one asks the questions. Then you begin to feel like maybe it isn't something you should talk about ". (Sartor 74)

After serving in Vietnam, Alan Cutter returned to the United States in 1972. No one, not even members of his family, said "Welcome home" or even came close to thanking him when he arrived. Cutler now uses canes and refers to them as a "gift" from Vietnam when a

sked about them. Even then, he's met with "I'm sorry," which he doesn't know how to respond to.

Steven Wowk, Who was permanently handicapped as a result of the war, never received a "Thank you", but considers it "better than nothing".

Terry Topple of the 9th Infantry Division described his landing at Travis Air force Base in California, He explained how he was taken on a stretcher

Terry Tople of the 9th Infantry Division described his landing at Travis Air Force Base in California. He explained how he was taken on a stretcher:

"I got stuff thrown at me, rotten eggs, and tomatoes. All of us coming off that airplane were [hurt], and they were throwing stuff at us. I've told that to people around here and they just can't believe it. It happened. They were yelling at us. I can refer back to when the [WWII] people came home and they were heroes. When we came home we were the enemy, I think. I felt like we were the enemy. That really hurt". (Sartor 75)

Projectiles such as eggs were not simply thrown at the veterans. In order to be safe, Bob Feist who served in Vietnam in 1968 and 1969, recalled his car being egged and having to wear a wig to cover his regulation haircut.

Returning soldiers faced numerous challenges, ranging from finding work to forming personal connection. Potential employers told Peter Tiffany that veterans were not welcome because they were heavy drug users. (Sartor 75).

Dany Kelly had declared that:

"I returned in September 1969 and was in Atlanta, GA. I denied being a vet until recently because I was repeatedly told that Nam vets had flashbacks and could freak out on the job. I was repeatedly asked how I could live with myself after [harming] all those innocent people. I could have dealt with being spit on by a

hippie. I probably would have broken him in two. Being 21 and not being able to get a job, a date, a place to live, or a drink with other vets was the hard part. I still remember". (Sartor 75)

2.3. Where they spat on?

One of the most important studies examining the experiences of returning Vietnam veterans is Murray Polaner's *No Victory Parades, The Return of the Vietnam Veteran* published in 1971. In 1967, Professor Polaner was contacted by a student who had recently returned home, who had been subjected to a derogatory comment about the war while he was studying, and the young man stated that he was there, but Polaner was not there. After that, Polaner spent the next year interviewing 204 veterans in various American states with their families and friends, and concluded through his study that in the late 1960s soldiers and veterans were ignored, and all who spoke to him indicated that they had been manipulated. The government was only an anonymous "they". Several veterans have offered disturbing opinions regarding the activities of the anti-war movement since 1967. (Vlieg 3).

When soldiers returned from Vietnam, bombarded by protesters by journalist Bob Greene published in 1989, they were eager to learn the truth from the allegations. Greene emphasized that it is undeniable that there were at least a portion of Vietnam veterans who were not warmly welcomed back home but in fact met with open hostility.

Several years when Greene's book was revealed, Eric T. Dean Jr. additionally picked up the subject of the Vietnam veterans' re-entry associated re-adjustment to civilian life in an August 1992 *Journal of American Studies* article entitled "The story of the Troubled and hated Vietnam Veteran" Dean, an active professional person United Nations agency attained a doctor's degree in history from university, offers what might be termed a communist read of Vietnam veterans in a trial to jest at what he claims is a myth;

that as a gaggle they're the foremost hated and mal-adjusted veterans compared to alternative American war veterans (Vlieg 4).

He uses info from variety of skilled journals, government documents, and newspaper and magazine articles, along with television broadcasts to aid his argument that the photo of a stricken and scorned Vietnam veteran became created and utilized by each right-and left-wing events to enhance their political agendas. Unlike Greene's book, Dean does now no longer consist of any person testimony from Vietnam veterans in his sources. He examines such subjects as unemployment rates, drug addictions, fitness troubles because of Agent Orange exposure, and mental problems, however does now no longer consist of any dialogue of the social anti-war motion and the way returning squaddies had been surely dealt with the aid of using American society.

Dean does well known that Vietnam veterans skilled a degree of rejection via way of means of society, however emphasizes it turned into no extra than that skilled with the aid of using different United States army veterans. (Vlieg 4).

Wilbur Scott also recognizes that the Vietnam soldiers were treated horribly in his 1993 book *Vietnam Veterans since the War: The Politics of PTSD, Agent Orange, and the National memorabilia*. Scott, who is now a sociology professor, Served in Vietnam as a squad leader in 1968-1969. He Began his research Trip in 1984, culminating in this published book on the subject the chronological progression of the social movement that championed Vietnam veterans' troubles including post-traumatic strain disorder, the consequences of exposure to Agent Orange, and the building of a rustic huge memorial in a public, government space. Incorporating data from numerous medical, scientific, and prison journals alongside aspect government documents and a group of personal interviews, Scott information several sociological models. And explores how the ones three specific issues in form internal each model. The stop he reaches is that Vietnam veterans have had a

specifically difficult time with readjustment to civilian life due to the reality that this battle “modified into embroiled in controversy start to finish and unlike others conflicts were eventually labeled a bad war. The blame for this “poor war” was frequently attributed in the public eye rather the war itself, the soldiers are the focus.

Another publication bearing on the homecoming reception of Vietnam veterans is “Who Supports the Troops? Vietnam, the Gulf War, and therefore the creating of Collective Memory” that was revealed within the August 1995 issue of *Social Issues Journal*. Thomas D. Beamish, Harvey Moloch, and Richard Flacks, all professors of social science in town, California present media proof from the Sixties to the Nineties as applied mathematics proof to argue that the anti-war movement didn't on purpose target Vietnam veterans hostilely or abuse. Through their research they uncovered nearly no press accounts of troop-targeting by the crusade throughout the amount of 1965 to 1971, however instead found a bent to portray the movement as troop-supportive. However they argue a troop-abusing label was hooked up to Vietnam protesters by “national elites” in an effort to reconstruct collective memory to advance their own political agendas specifically seen within the rhetoric and Yellow Ribbon campaign of the Bush administration throughout the Gulf War. The authors don't essentially deny that Vietnam veterans may have knowledgeable negativity that wasn't according in media accounts. However they are doing counsel that claims of general abuse and neglect like those accounts revealed in Greene's *Homecoming* book need additional study.

They create no effort to deal with the actual fact that the evidence in Greene's book predate each the Bush administration and therefore the Gulf War. These authors specialize in the activities of teams instead of people and base their conclusions on the lack of proof, significantly their inability to find media proof, whereas ignoring the testimonies of individual veterans and dismissing those of peace activists. (Vlieg 6).

Diverse homecoming receptions were common place for many Vietnam veterans. The GVSU Veterans History Project archives offer numerous samples of troopers United Nations agency report experiencing contradicting reactions throughout America society, still because the act of ejection.

Stephen Nien-haos was written and served in Vietnam from Apr 1969 through would possibly 1970. Upon his return home to metropolis, Michigan, his family met him at the flying field to welcome him home. He collectively remembers his church celebrating his safe return. On the alternative hand, when Larry Rosecrans came back to his West Michigan home collectively in 1970 once activity to Vietnam he recalls being “put down and observed as names” by members of his church.²³ Joseph James Lorenzo had his first experience with the drive before he was technically a veteran. Flying into Chicago on the first leg of his journey to Vietnam in 1970, Lorenzo was bought drinks in the flying field by businessmen out of feeling for his service, notwithstanding once he landed in port of entry, Washington on the second leg of his trip, protesters threw eggs and animal body waste at the troopers as they entered the flying field. Army Ranger Jimmy Jamieson had constant offensive experience when he came back from the war in late 1968. On his flight to metropolis, Michigan he was bought drinks by some men on the flight what is more as among the flying field once they ended notwithstanding he was targeted with dog body waste by anti-war protesters in Washington D.C. (Vlieg 9).

Scott's focus in Vietnam Veterans since the War is not on whether or not the veterans were treated badly. His article implies they were and provides justification for that assumption, using Sarah Haley's experience as a health care practitioner with the Veterans Administration, dean's findings in his piece "The Myths of the Troubled and Scorned Vietnam Veteran" were based on his study contributes good data and statistics on areas such as veteran employment, drug use, and education, but completely overlooks the anti-war movement

and any testimony from veterans, reducing and limiting the utility of his conclusions. “who Supports the Troops?” they ask in their article. Beamish, Molotch, and Flacks give statistical evidence from media coverage that is both useful and provocative.

Between 1965 and 1971, there was a shortage of antiwar protests, or there wasn't any at all.

However, they have, attributed even the antiwar activists' remarks in the piece to reconstructed memory, and have completely ignored veteran testimony, citing those published in Greene's book as questionable. Their evidence is insufficient to support their claims. (Vlieg 31).

2.3.1. Evidence of the Incident

“I had not even got into the Army let alone over to Vietnam when I was spat on had blood thrown at me and jostled. This was in June 1969 I was attending induction at Peter sham NSW army depot. I was a 20 year old conscript with a British passport but had been living in Australia for 12 years. In the beginning conscription was ONLY for Australian born or naturalized Australians or British subjects in Australia as the war dragged on the government identified that there was a large pool of migrant young men [Italians, Greeks etc.] who were not being called up. I believe that began in 1967. So I arrived by train and walked the 2kms from the station as I got close there was a large number of people crowding round the gate. I thought they were relatives saying good bye”.

They were various organized groups in opposition to the war and the one I ran afoul of was the Save Our Sons group. I was heckled and spat on and finally had blood [probably cow] flicked at me).

“I was glad to get into the army where people were normal. When I returned back from Vietnam as an army seaman on a Landing Ship it had been arranged to sail up Sydney Harbor at 6pm just on dark to lessen the possibility of any protest groups staging any

trouble. Our dock was part of an army facility so there were only relatives and girlfriends allowed on the base.

When I had my first leave I was proud to wear my uniform and medals and decided to go into Sydney's Kings Cross for a party. Remember this is where large numbers of American GI's came for R&R. I was refused entry because I was wearing my uniform but all my civilian mates were allowed. I called the cops and although they sided with me could do nothing to change the bouncers' minds.

It has taken a long time to come to terms with that rejection I received and when I see [and rightly so] our troops returning from Iran and Afghanistan getting the keys to the city ("Dennis Manson") Quora.Com.

2.4. Vietnam Vets

American soldiers returning home from Vietnam often faced scorn as the war they had fought in became increasingly unpopular. The Vietnam War claimed the lives of more than 58,000 American service members and wounded more than 150,000. The men who served in the war who survived death, returned home with a kind of shock, some like wwwk, saying they had settlers who had their way ; others, like officer Ford Cole remembers they were spit, Vietnam veterans did not receive aid or benefits like they were given in the second world war.("Dante").

2.4.1. No 'Welcome Home 'Parades for Vietnam Vets

This was because of the logistics of the long-term conflict, where the War was the longest war in America and the worst, where men returned from Vietnam for themselves instead of their units and companies; one was equipped with fighting and the other back. "The collective emotion of the country was divided," says Jerry Lembke, Vietnam veteran, sociologist and author of *The Spitting Image: Myth, Memory, and the Legacy of Vietnam*. "For the family whose son is just coming back, you

aren't going to have a public welcoming home ceremony when someone's son just down the road was just sent off to Vietnam.”(“Dante”)

As a defeated and devastated land, military personnel of this type came to serve to represent many Americans who had asserted that they did not accept defeat. The Vietnam War was a lost war and the first failed war in American history. Lembcke says. “You don't have parades for soldiers coming home from a war they lost. (“Dante”)

2.4.2. GI Benefits Were Lacking

Regardless of the celebration, the government did not keep its promise to those who served in the war. Veterans returning from Vietnam received an institutional response marked by indifference. Returning to the United States, Peter Longinus, today the Commander of VFW Post 653 in New Canaan, Connecticut, commanded Delta Company, 3rd Battalion/7th Infantry, 199th Light Infantry Brigade from 1969-70. He led his men in operations that lasted a whole month in harsh conditions, without shaving, no showering, no eating, and old and dirty clothes.(“Dante”).

The veteran Geno's discovered that the digestive benefits available to the Vietnam veterans were almost non-existent. During his stay in New York, he developed symptoms of malaria, an infectious disease caused by a parasite called primordium and transmitted by mosquitoes. However, the veteran was deprived of healthcare. After the war, he returned to the Faculty of Law to complete his education, and upon completing his studies, he searched for a job and was met with disgust and discrimination from law firms when they learned that he was a Vietnam veteran. (Dante)

Part of the indifference to the warriors was economic because the American economy was in decline, while the economy after World War II was the most powerful economy in

American history, the nation during and after the Indochina War was in a downward spiral of death and economic malaise, and with the atrocities and tragedies of the war, there were repercussions Patriotic guilt and shame on Vietnam veterans as participants and embodiment of a failed war. In popular culture, the stereotype of a broken and homeless Vietnamese vet is starting to take hold thanks to films like *The Deer Hunter* (1978). (Dante)

2.5. Veterans' Views of the Anti-war Movement

Many Vietnam veterans blamed the anti-war movement for the reception they received in the United States. They felt it was unfair for the anti-war demonstrators to ask them about their actions and achievements in it, and in their eyes the demonstrators would not be able to understand what the war was like. Many veterans believe that the anti-war movement should blame the government officials who started the war simply because they were soldiers following orders. *Coming Home: Vietnam Veterans in American Society* Encyclopedia.com

The biggest reason why many Vietnam veterans were angry and worried about the anti-demonstrators was that they were poor, working class. In contrast, many of the anti-war protesters were college students from wealthy families, with many deferments granted to wealthy young men to avoid serving in Vietnam, For example, he endured staying in college full-time even after graduation in order to avoid military service, but these deferments were not available to the lower class and they had to work their way up part-time. (“Coming Home: Vietnam Veterans in American Society”) *Encyclopedia.com*

Conscripted working-class men often resented student protestors who used their social standing to avoid military service. Then they led the anti-war marches from the United States safely. Apply argued that protest was a class privilege enjoyed by their wealthy peers, and even moderate objections to the war Performed by college students who are immune from conscription, often read as personal attacks. The student marches reminded

soldiers of their protests, which were ending in a tragic end due to their severity because they were living in a state of war and hardship for them, students were not real men since they were spoiled and their lives were luxury, drugs, sex and certificates to earn high salaries and jobs. ("Coming Home: Vietnam Veterans in American Society")

Encyclopedia.com

Most veterans felt proud of their service in Vietnam, yet they had many doubts about the war and their actions in it. Some veterans protested the war once they returned to America, they felt they had the right to question the government while the protesting students did not. Veteran Steve Harper recalled after running into antiwar protesters in Chicago. "One of their signs read, 'We've already given enough.' And I thought, 'What have they given?'" *Coming Home: Vietnam Veterans in American Society*)

Encyclopedia.com

2.6. Difficulties Readjusting to American Society

Many Vietnamese veterans had good lives after the war, as they built families, finished their education, and got good jobs, but many couldn't move past their past. And they haven't adapted to life in the United States, veteran Larry Heinemann said: "I had the distinct feeling that this was not my country, not my time," *Coming Home: Vietnam Veterans in American Society*. (*Encyclopedia.com*)

The indifference of the United States to the warriors and their conditions, and their cold reception to them, made them uncomfortable and felt that they were outsiders. In addition, the warriors at the end of the war returned from the jungles of Vietnam within only two days, and this made the feeling of safety and comfort in their homes not easy and did not overcome the fear until after a long time.

A large proportion of veterans returned from Vietnam with physical injuries and psychological disorders, the quick return of the fighters to their homes led to a high rate of

illness and the spread of doctors to treat many of the injured, the results were disappointing because a large group of warriors was paralyzed and the other group was addicted to drugs such as marijuana and opium and heroin due to its very cheap price during the war period.

Most soldiers who served in Vietnam were teen from the poor class, so the United States did not care about their treatment and health care. So, they had to turn to the government agency called the Veterans Administration (VA) but unfortunately it was not able to treat them, its hospitals in Virginia are filthy, food is unhealthy and employees are very few. Coming Home: Vietnam Veterans in American Society) Encyclopedia.com

2.7. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

2.7.1 What is PTSD

In the past, post-traumatic stress disorder was referred to as "shell shock" or "combat stress", Cases of this specific psychological disorder are documented as way back as warfare I. Those concerned during armed conflict or caught in a natural disaster area unit most prone to its ravages, though any severe trauma-a rape, assault, molestation, incest, physical abuse, or a natural disaster- will trigger symptoms additionally. Indeed, any event or scenario that conjures up worry, helplessness, and threat of annihilation will cause the event of PTSD About half of male and female veterinarians have suffered post-traumatic disorder symptoms in their lives according to the National Center for Post-traumatic disorder and studies confirmed that this turmoil is growing significantly after the return of warriors from war. The diagnosis of PTSD requires exposure to a traumatic event, which may be direct or indirect, for example when an individual learns about the violent death of a close family or friend, and as a result of exposure to a frightening event. ("Health Day")

2.7.2 What are The Symptoms -Related PTSD?

Symptoms of PTSD often are grouped into four main categories, including:

First, Reliving means PTSD sufferers relive the ordeal through painful thoughts and memories, such as hallucinations, nightmares, and feel very distressed when they remember things related to the trauma. Second, Avoiding: The patient avoids places, shapes, people, and situations that remind him of the trauma, and this can lead to feelings of detachment and isolation from family and friends. Third Increased arousal: These embody excessive emotions; issues about others, as well as feeling or showing affection; issue falling or staying asleep; irritability; outbursts of anger; issue concentrating; and being "jumpy" or simply surprised. The person may suffer physical symptoms, like increased blood pressure and heart rate, speedy respiration, muscle tension, nausea, and diarrhea.

Last Negative cognitions and mood: This refers to thoughts and feelings related to blame, estrangement, and memories of the traumatic event. (Legg)

2.7.3 Impact of PTSD on Vietnam Veterans

“World War One, they called it shell shock. Second time around, they called it battle fatigue. After ' Nam , it was post-traumatic stress disorder”(Karon,2007).

Half a million veterans felt anxious even after the war, and this became their routine, and that number was increasing until 1985. Despite the end of the Vietnam War, many veterans have not overcome the trauma of the experience, which is manifested in a group of behaviors that appear post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and post-traumatic stress disorder, which are symptoms of anxiety as a result of tragic events that affect the self, and are voluntary and involuntary.(Brown).

affects the stability of the veteran’s family, which often results in the disintegration of the marital relationship, and the family system is destroyed, as it is difficult to seek help in solving the veteran’s problems because sadness negatively affects his dealing with matters and events. For the intervention to be effective, the practitioner must work with his or her family separately so that individuals understand their goals and can identify strengths and

weaknesses in the relationship. Separate support for the warrior and his partner helps them in marital and family therapy. (Brown)

Many veterans experienced psychological and emotional problems as they struggled to control their feelings about the war and experienced symptoms including depression, guilt, bad memories, nightmares, mood swings, tantrums, and anxiety. Doctors eventually called this post-traumatic stress syndrome.

Studies have shown that as many as 8,000,000 Vietnam veterans suffered from post-traumatic stress syndrome, just as many other people have undiagnosed symptoms. But the Department of Veterans Affairs did not recognize the extent of the crisis until six years after the war, after the last US soldier returned from Vietnam. In addition, VA doctors and hospitals did not perform well in treating veterans with PTSD, and many veterans committed suicide because they were unable to continue their lives. With all that physical pain and psychological suffering.

2.7.4 Depression among PTSD

In some studies, nearly half of the veterans with PTSD also had depression, the two conditions often go hand in hand and sometimes have the same symptoms. Frank Schoenefeld, director of the PTSD program at Veterans Affairs Hospital in San Francisco, has stated that the group that suffers from PTSD has very significant depression (about 45%). Depressed veterans often feel worthless and grieve deeply, but other typical symptoms include poor concentration, lack of interest in social activities, feelings of hopelessness and helplessness, changes in appetite, difficulty falling asleep or oversleeping, unusual irritability, apathy and listlessness, and suicidal or suicidal thoughts or Efforts. (Health Day).

2.7.5 Treatment OF PTSD with Vietnam Veterans and Their Families

The emergence of a delayed stress response affects not solely the stability of the clan and therefore the viability of the marital-dyad relationship. Once the veteran and his family request help in handling issues they determine as being directly associated with or related to the veteran's experiences in Vietnam intervention with the family system as a unit are often troublesome. This difficulty stems from the quality of the veteran's war history, the way in that he has internalized his experiences since the war, and therefore the manner in which the family has tailored and arranged itself in reference to the veteran. For intervention to be effective, the professional person should 1st prepare relations for gap their family system. This preparation will begin by operating with the relations severally, notably the members of the married brace. In doing this, framework is formed to assist the veteran and his partner perceive the origins and dimensions of delayed stress response. The frame- work additionally provides them AN opportunity to spot their individual wants, assess their ideas of self- price, and assess the strengths, vul- nerabilities, and values they every bring into the link. A format that has each separate medical care and support teams for the veteran and for his partner will prepare the couple to succeed in a state of readiness. (Brown 372) for returning along inside the con- text of married or group therapy. At a Vet Center, the author worked with a support cluster designed girls UN agency are partners of Vietnam veterans and UN agency face the consequences PTSDs on their family systems. In co-facilitating the support cluster, She learned that the issues of delayed stress response and also the impact of the disorder on the veteran and his family are wide understood neither by skilled caregivers nor by members of the veteran's community. The impetus of this text comes from the workmen of the Vet Center's support cluster UN agency shared their perspectives on however war experiences currently have an effect on the veterans themselves, and their family systems. (Because of the character of the

author's work, refers to Vietnam veterans during this article are restricted to men.) to know the wants and special concerns of the veteran and his family, it's 1st necessary to understand the size of the Vietnam expertise on the veteran. This understanding begins with a review of each the social group history of the war and also the postwar climate of the U.S (Brown 372).

2.7.6 Historical Dimensions

Teens see the Vietnam Warriors as an example of bravery, "still in Saigon", a deep and poignant account of delayed response to stress released in 1982. It became one of the most requested songs of that year. delineate as "chilling as a fever dream, music made of the silence of the dead," the song and its quality area unit compelling notes on up to date America will anthropology This interest contrasts sharply with the angle within the U.S. toward the Vietnam veteran throughout the immediate postwar, Watergate era. At that point, Americans were facing the dis-grace of Nixon's resignation, and were additionally being inspired by then President Gerald R. Ford to place Vietnam behind them. In an effort to forget, several Americans afterward acted ignore the Vietnam veteran creating him the "forgotten individual of a generation. The U.S. government basic cognitive process that there was to create its military involvement, sent nearly a pair of.7 million troops to South east Asia between 1964 and 1975, which 57,661 were killed in action 303,000 were wounded, 75,000 were classified as disabled as an immediate results of their participation, and 2,493 stay unaccounted for or missing The goal of protective South Vietnam from Communist management established to be vainly because the last Americans left in evacuation throughout the autumn of Saigon Gregorian calendar month 1975. Not solely did the Vietnam veteran fight during a guerrilla war that differed dramatically from the US previous military involvements, however he additionally fought during this country's 1st unworn war. These two facts can't be unmarked by the professional caregiver operating

with the veteran and his family. 1st of all, his involvement within the guerrilla warfare of Vietnam was outside of the vary of usual human expertise. therefore his experience Sets him aside from those who have neither participated in nor witnessed an analogous life scenario. Additionally, his involvement within the war has not been acknowledged with general respect or pride by his country or by himself. This lack of acknowledgment will influence the manner he views himself and therefore the manner he approaches current life though it's questionable if even once things.(“Brown 374”)

The Vietnam veterans' homecoming was in stark distinction to the homecoming that their fathers, who fought in war II, received. Herman Northrop Frye and Stock ton showed that the veteran's perception of his family's helpfulness on his come was an essential indicator of post- combat transition. After they're to a rustic throughout the late Nineteen Sixties and 1970 divided and experi-futions and changes in values, several moreover varied cultural level veterans were confronted directly with intense hostility for having been to Vietnam. Several were conjointly received by a denial of their war experiences. That should have appeared surreal to the returning soldier. (Brown 374).

With having a son The parents Often recommended with the aid of using own circle of relatives and pals to overlook the struggle fare and get on together along with his life, the veteran had a tough time installing angle what he had visible and carried out in Vietnam and assimilating the incongruities among the arena of the battle and the arena returned domestic. Individual times of in- congruities can tackle a greater compelling which means for the veteran: he might not see an incongruity as mere risk or coincidence. One putting example, that can nearly be scene from a play with inside the theater of the absurd, includes a two-excursion Vietnam veteran who again domestic to marry his homeland sweetheart of their church in rural Iowa. The veteran's homecoming welcome encompasses startling information that the brand new pastor hooked up in the course of his absence changed into

a North Vietnamese. Bitter experiences, which include this one, have bolstered many Vietnam veterans' ideals that they had been betrayed and exploited with the aid of using the United States they served. It isn't uncommon to discover a few veterans whose mother and father did now no longer trust or selected now no longer to accept as true with that their son had served in Vietnam. For a few parents, this denial turned into a manner to cope a son with inside the army for the duration of the Vietnam era. Events the dental become possibly made smooth with the aid of using military system. For instance, dad and mom their sons through mailing stateside navy cope with dispatched letters them to for forwarding, instead of through directly addressing their letters to a metropolis and zip code with inside the battle zone. Today this denial is frequently perpetuated through a few veterans. Many both refuse to confess or will visit top notch lengths to keep away from admitting that they served an excursion of responsibility in Vietnam. For folks that renowned their army obligation, it also includes 12 months in their lives that they select now no longer to speak about further with anyone. . (Brown 374)

2.7.7 working with the Veteran and His Family

The behind schedule emergence of the effect in the years because the war, many veterans preserve to revel in problems of version and readjustment. Of the Vietnam revel in regularly comes at a time of transition with inside the lifestyles cycle that Levinson recognized as the "Age Thirty Transition" (ATT).sixteen drawing at the developmental theories of Erickson, Jung. Lufton, and others, Levinson defined this as the ATT entails the developmental mission of concluding and resolving the duration of "Early Adult Transition", encompasses the chronological about 17 to 22. For the Vietnam veteran, the develop- intellectual responsibilities of ATT contain coming to phrases with and assigning mean- which he become uncovered for the duration of the phasing length of access into adulthood.

The veteran can discover himself starting to impeach the prices of Vietnam each which a while of being to the struggle fare reports to himself and to the cloth of his own circle of relatives and his community. With the insights of maturity, which had been lack-19 (the common age of the soldier who fought in Vietnam), the veteran's rekindling reminiscences on a aware and subconscious degree can heighten inner conflicts and disrupt the method of transition with inside the lifestyles cycle. This disruption is double-edged for the veteran, as it is able to each take the shape of and coming at age pound PTSD. (Brown 374).

"Rap agencies" at Vet Centers and veterans have come to be an powerful healing useful resource for lots ex- with issues and worries essences and their reception again to a rustic that turned into now no longer happy with the infantrymen or itself. Within the agency of different fight infantrymen, the veteran problems that disturb him and placing his revel in into perspective. The amassing of others who've shared he learns that he isn't on my own in his struggles to cope with his struggle fare memories, the camaraderie in the veteran self-assist rap corporations presents a closeness now no longer felt through many veterans the equal stories in conflict presents the Veteran an experience of validation considering the fact that leaving the navy system. It peer popularity that may end up the healing automobile had to carry proven that organization remedy is this ecosystem of closeness and closure to that stressful episode in his life. Furthermore, a look at has remedy of preference for Vietnam veterans. (Brown 375).

2.7.8 Helping Partners Cope

When a veteran goes through trauma from the war's past, his entire family needs support. When women support a group of Vietnam veterans, it turns out that veterans need other resources to deal with problems of delayed stress, parents and friends show a general lack of sensitivity and understanding of the nature of the problems. Psychiatrists and social

workers did not understand the state of delayed stress, as they could not treat the veteran and work with his family. The women who participated in the group saw that they were in a crisis, as one of them described herself as being in the driver's seat and had to be the chief navigator, but without the help of a map.(Brown 375)

Women were suffering from the effects of these problems on their marital life and their children. Group members discussed the warrior's relationship with his wife and children, including cases of domestic violence, drug abuse, social corruption, and poor discipline. Women felt guilty for the losses the war had caused in married life, and the women pointed out that the effect of delayed stress had destroyed the family's happiness. (Brown.345)

Where women see that they are victims of war and that war is meaningless, and they feel that they are still going through the crisis of war and playing the game of death, they were forced to isolate from the world because of the troubled minds of the veterans. Many children imitate this problem, a woman in a mental hospital witnessed the confession of members Weakness and lack of confidence and skill to prove themselves and find the self. (Brown 375)

2.7.9 Support within the Group

For many partners of Vietnam veterans the sensation of being a locality of the matter and not a locality of the thus lotion is common. Powerless and demoralized by the on the face of it unrelenting issues of delayed stress the woman's sense of self - esteem will quite low. The strain of in progress issues overtimes affects the woman's header skills and drawback resolution talents that lie dormant as a result of her physical and emotional fatigue as a result of they typically would like encouragement.

Nurturance and positive reinforcement cluster members discuss things they need in common and provides each other feedback. They need instructed each other techniques,

like reality orientation, that may be wont to facilitate the veteran throughout episodes of disorientation related to flash-backs and nightmares. Owing to their own 1st - hand experiences in living with veterans who are suffering from delayed stress and connected issues, the cluster members are able to provide valuable self-facilities support to new cluster members. (Brown 376).

2.8. Disabled veterans in USA

Disabled veterans are often overlooked in histories of war and peace, and historical scholarship on them is now sparse. A synthetic history of injured veterans does not exist. (Gerber).

Women have been infrequent and statistically underrepresented participants in western national armies, and have rarely served in active fighting roles in such forces, though they have served with distinction in irregular combat forces, such as antifascist resistance movements during world war ii. to be sure, women have served in regular armies, mostly as uniformed nurses, and have been injured in combat zones and becoming crippled as a result.

If the American experience is representative, the governments they served have severely neglected these injured women veterans. They have unquestionably, historians, regardless of ethnicity, have mostly ignored it because there is even less written about it. men's experiences in comparison to women's. a man became chronically ill while serving in the military, usually but not always in combat. as a result, his military duty is frequently cut short. He technically does not become a veteran until he leaves the military, but for their purposes, they qualify as a veteran from the moment it is evident that he cannot continue, we will refer to him as a "veteran. return to military service, Injury or sickness, whether physical or mental, can result in lifelong impairment or deformity, resulting in a change in

appearance as well as a partial or complete loss of function, earning power, and economic self-sufficiency. (Gerber)

Furthermore, when disabilities and disfigurements are exceptionally severe, they become a very important marker for an individual's or group's social identity and self understanding. Especially traumatic, visible injuries have tended to become the primary way in which the general population of disabled veterans often seems to have experts, artists, and the general public have all come up with ideas. Much of the time, Disability Rehabilitation and medical literature, as well as cultural portrayals of disabled people veterans of World Wars I and II, discover amputees attracting a lot of attention despite their modest numbers, and so becoming symbolic of all amputees veterans with disabilities. Everything else about them, and others with different, less visible ailments or diseases, drowned out by the drama of their injury. The existence of wounded veterans in Western cultures is well-known from ancient sources to the present, but generally in subdued forms. However, along with the enormous rise of their numbers, their awareness has expanded significantly.

In the last two centuries, and notably in the twentieth, numbers have played a significant role. The expansion in numbers shows the ever increasing mobilizations of conscripted personnel citizenry to fight modern wars and the more destructive nature of modern warfare by the nation-state contemporary weaponry's capabilities. It.

In World War I, most effective 20 percentage of the Canadians and Americans with spinal twine accidents survived to be repatriated in North America; in World War II, and the introduction of structures for the shipping of scientific offerings to frontline troops and for the evacuation of combating forces to rear positions for extensive treatment. (Gerber)

One dramatic outcome of those tendencies can be visible within side the stunning reversal of mortality charges for the ones guys maintaining spinal twine accidents, and

therefore vulnerable to lethal urinary tract infections, in twentieth-century conflicts. In World War (Gerber).

Only 20% of Canadians and Americans with spinal cord injuries survived to be repatriated in North America in World War I; in World War II, the proportion was more than reversed, with approximately 1% surviving to return, largely due to the introduction of antibiotics. Within two months after their repatriation, 61 percent of all World War I injured survivors died in hospitals. Sixty one percent of all World War I injured survivors who were returned perished in hospitals within two months of their return. (Gerber).

In contrast, data from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States from World War II showed that returning soldiers died at rates ranging from 2.2 percent to 7.8 percent.

It is believed that 60,000 Americans, Canadians, and British soldiers survived World War II hospitalization who would have died in World War I. (Gerber)

The increased normalcy of the crippled veteran's existence also contributes to his growing awareness. Many crippled soldiers were pauperized, role less, and completely reliant in the past, and were reduced to street begging, poorhouse and monastery living, or thieving, while being sentimentally lionized in the abstract as heroes. Throughout the twentieth century, Disabled veterans became a significant project of the modern state, with them receiving recognition as a group deserving of ongoing help, as well as benefits such as advanced medical treatment and prostheses, pension plans, vocational rehabilitation, and job placement. In addition to the government's help, along with state assistance, disabled veterans' activism in favor of improving this special provision and their right to a normal life contributed to the nearly complete social reintegration of even the most severely disabled men, such as bilateral limb amputees, the blind, and those paralyzed by spinal cord injuries. (Gerber).

9. Afro-American Veterans

For similar reasons, African American men served in Vietnam. Those of world War II troops, on the other hand, saw military service as a necessary evil. Service as a harbinger of equality in the postwar era; it promised a better life.

Despite the unification of forces, studies found a divergent experience for African American servicemen due to a disproportionate number of African American males inducted into the war in comparison to their population, disproportionately heavy front line exposure, and persistent bigotry.

By 1965, African American soldiers had begun to concur with Mohammed Ali's identification with the dark skinned enemy and his famous rebuke of war: "I ain't got no quarrel with the Vietcong." This was aided by antiwar demonstration at home (Gallagher, 2014). (Helen 35).

According to 1990 study, Black communities had a disproportionately high rate of post-traumatic stress disorder, which had not yet been recognized by medical organization. According to a 1972 survey, Black Veterans were more than twice as likely as white veterans to be unemployed full time to be struggling to find occupations that paid more than physical labor. Many veterans who sought assistance from the US Department of Veterans Affairs were rejected basic disability claims. White people had their needs met, but when black people went to obtain their benefits, the counselors did not have time for them.

Over the years, studies have found that the VA unlawfully turned away thousands of vulnerable veterans, while many have complained that they discriminated against veterans of color. Mashariki cofounded the Black Veterans for Social Justice in 1979 to fill the whole, with the goal of providing emotional, medical, and employment-based support. (Moffett).

Conclusion

Whether it was in terms of culture or political movement, The 1960s were a period of transition. One of the many events that influenced this time period was the Vietnam War.

IT was a watershed moment in American history that had far-reaching consequences for both civilians and combatants. It had sparked a lot of debate in the United State. Because of the shift in viewpoint with the government and media, the American people began to lose faith in their country and believed it was falling apart during this time.

The Vietnam War sparked numerous protests and changed the way the United States was administered. It had a significant impact on American politics and social movement. The Vietnam War is without doubt one of the most violent conflicts in Cold War history. This conflict drained the emotional health of American soldiers, hooking them into a deep addiction. It was a disadvantage for the US, as it was war with more casualties than victories. Countless lives have been lost, and the damage done to soldiers is irrevocable.

Obtaining a job for veterans was a difficult undertaking because some of them joined the military at a young age and lacked experience with daily duties. Others had psychological disorders that prevented them from performing daily tasks. The narcotics and all the post-traumatic disorders were the Vietnam War's Achilles heel, a societal upheaval that has changed many people's life for the worse.

Chapter three:

Vietnam War Lessons

Introduction

The Vietnam War is certainly the most study in the history of modern wars, and The US experience has been deeply affected by the US approach to war. The US lost self-confidence in its effectiveness and ability to use military strength to achieve political goals and impose policy results. The consequences of war were seriously bad especially on the veteran, where he suffered psychological and material problems he had no right to education, right treatment and right to live. The terrible war has been devastating on the United States economically, cultural, socially, politically and military, which stretched for two decades which The impact of war continued Even after the last soldier return to America in 1973. Where the United States spent more than \$ 120 billion on the Vietnamese dispute between 1965 and 1973, and more than 3 million troops were lost during the war, on the psychologist, the effects of the war were more severe, while many resorted to suicide and isolated from the world. In 1982, a memorial wall for US combatants who died in Vietnam was built, and the location of the monument was in Washington, The wall was written about 58,000 soldiers, and female soldiers killed or disappeared during the war. But despite all these losses, America has benefited a lot from war.

3.1. In Theatre Psychiatry – The Success Story

The US began the Vietnam War with a well-thought-out and well-coordinated military Psychiatric policy.updated and redesigned based on experiences dating back to the Firt World War. (Wessely).

The military regarded itself well prepared to face the threat, having rethought it in the Second World War and put it into practice in Korea. The military believed they were well-prepared to deal with the situation.take care of psychiatric casualties Following WWII,

research quantified the effects of the war. Combat exposure, combat efficiency, and psychiatric collapse all have a link. (Wessely).

As a result, operational concepts were adjusted, and the notion of "forward psychiatry" became generally accepted. During the early stages of the buildup in Vietnam, the psychiatric program was fully operational, with ample mental health resources and physicians familiar with combat psychiatry principles. Despite the preparations, the dearth of acute psychiatric casualties caught everyone off guard. The numbers demonstrate that over the whole Vietnam conflict, less than 5% (and maybe as low as 2%) of all casualties in the theater were classified as such; rates were less than half of those in Korea. (Wessely).

The majority of the low rate of identified psychiatric casualties in general, and in particular the low rate of identifiable psychiatric casualties generally, and, in particular the lack of transient anxiety states now referred to as combat fatigue or battle reaction.

The widespread use of advanced psychiatry was frequently attributed by military psychiatrists themselves as a cause for this success. Other contemporary accounts noted that the nature of the event was different and less intense. The war; significantly fewer men were engaged in combat than in Korea, and periods of duty were shorter. The distance between home and work has been cut in half, and the linkages between the two have improved. (Wessely)

3.2. Vietnam: A Conflict With A Unique Capacity To Cause Psychiatric Disorder

One increasingly dominant school of thought emerged to suggest that Vietnam was distinct from other countries. The war itself had unique aspects, such as civilians and combatants being involved, as well as casualties. Influential psychiatric leaders such as Figley and Lifton began to cast doubt on the traditional assumption that Vietnam was a success in terms of

f the projected number of psychiatric problems in the 1970s. The military doctors' confident tones from the early years of the war. (Wessely).

In the final years of the War, American engagement begins to shift as well, maybe due to the fact that they, too, were turning against the war, or merely reflecting the war's shifting Nature. both in terms of its behaviour and the likelihood of its outcome. To back up this growing pessimism, a trickle, then a flood, of studies emerged, most of which were small-scale and uncontrolled, but which reported an increasing percentage of servicemen blaming their illnesses or social maladjustment on their combat duty. (Wessely).

One of the earliest investigations into Charles Figley created a piece for Vietnam veterans Psychiatrist who became a significant figure in the antiwar and following trauma movement after making no secret of his honorable antiwar sentiments. About four years following their deployment, Figley followed up with a random sample. There was a large population (Wessely).

Veterans getting educational assistance from the Veteran's Administration (VA) were chosen from two groups. 1975 college campuses. During military duty, combatants had lower questionnaire scores on a mental health measure, although they had gradually rebounded to pre-military level. "It is tempting to assume from the data that the time-heals-all-wounds theory is correct after all, and that the greatest treatment for veterans' psychological readjustment is time and patience," Figley said. (Wessely).

3.3. Vietnam: The Problem Was The American Reaction, Not The War

Other researchers and psychiatrists, on the other hand, questioned whether the Vietnam War was genuinely exceptional, and so moved the focus to events in the United States to explain what transpired after Vietnam. 'Popular culture, without any connection to historical context,' said one scholar. Without respect for historical context, popular culture began to see the Vietnam veteran as the only person in American history who was

reportedly unappreciated, tormented, rejected, and blamed for the war. Dean went on to enumerate the many parallels between Vietnam and other conflicts involving the US military, most notably the Civil War, constructing a compelling case against the exceptionalist stance Vietnam was not the first country to do so. US forces are involved in a counter-insurgency campaign. Even pivotal incidents like the massacre at My Lai, this was essential in swaying the American people against war and demonizing the Arab world. (Wessely).

In the history of warfare, many worse atrocities have occurred during the Vietnam War Campaign in the Pacific.

Even if the public was either unaware of them or decided not to be aware of them in the past, historians and pundits were also able to demonstrate that such crimes were the exception rather than the rule, as anti-Vietnam campaigners alleged. There were many reasons for this change and crisis; for one thing the war was lost. The same measures that were claimed to reduce psychiatric casualties, such as the rotation system and the improved links with home, may have paradoxically increased mental health problems by promoting so-called 'short-term syndrome', and showing to the serving soldiers that the American public was turning. (Wessely).

This shift and crisis occurred for a variety of reasons, including the fact that the war had been lost.

The same methods that were supposed to prevent psychiatric casualties, such as the rotation system and improved relations with family, may have inadvertently exacerbated mental health issues by encouraging the use of alcohol and other drugs (Wessely).

Demonstrating to serving soldiers that the American people was concerned about so-called "short-term syndrome" turning around the war. Furthermore, there was an upsurge in the usage of drugs by soldiers on the field.

There was a large scale demobilization linked to the (although paralleling a similar growth in society in general); there was a largescale demobilisation linked to the although paralleling a similar growth in society in general. The economy had slowed, and society had undergone significant changes during the 1960s, many of which were hostile to military culture and beliefs. As a result, there was a 'existential crisis.' ailment. Whether correctly or incorrectly, the returning Vietnam soldier was quickly viewed as a social problem. (Wessely)

In response to this apparent crisis, Congress boosted GI benefits, established new drug programs, fired the head of the VA, and began making preparations to welcome home the allegedly unwelcome Vietnam veterans, whom President Nixon referred to as "Forgotten heroes" as early as 1974.

Nonetheless, there was an almost inexorable popular sense that the government had made a mistake by sending the soldiers to Vietnam and then ignoring them when they returned. The media had been reporting on the conflicting findings of study studies even before they were released and the Hollywood caricature of the Vietnam soldier as a wounded and despondent individual.

They are marginalized by their service, shunned by society, and prone to antisocial behavior, such as drug use and violence had taken root, with the victim most likely suffering from serious psychopathology.(wessely)

3.5. Veterans Education

Most Veterans of Vietnam Fail to Seek Aid under the G.I. Bill If Peter Brown had served in World War II instead of Vietnam, he would have received a warm welcome from the Veterans Administration and a G.I. Bill of Rights that would have covered all of his tuition and book costs, as well as provided him with at least \$75 per month to live on while completing high school or attending college. However, when he returned from his

Vietnam tour shortly after the New Year and went to the Veterans Administration to inquire about studying under the current G.I. Bill, he discovered that the most he could get was \$175 per month for everything. And he said he didn't get a warm welcome when he arrived. (Petersone).

To the chagrin of veterans, officials, teachers, and some members of Congress, such "low educational stipends" on top of the difficulties many veterans say they have dealing with the Federal bureaucracy are keeping most former servicemen away from the veterans administration and their benefits entirely. (Petersone).

Only about a quarter of the 5.5 million eligible veterans who have left the military since early 1965 have used the GI Bill's education benefits to complete high school or attend college. A further 10% receive income supplements to assist them in completing low-paying on-the-job apprenticeships. However, the majority of Vietnam veterans, particularly the poorest and those from ethnic minorities, they do not even apply for the financial aid that they are qualified for to attend school. (Petersone)

3.6. Works and Studies

If the veteran works and studies part-time, he will receive a lower monthly stipend but for a longer length of time. The rules were recently changed to allow men without a high school diploma to earn one through the G.I. Bill without having to use up any of their 36 months of college eligibility. (Petersone)

In 1952, veterans' entitlements were drastically reduced. If they were unmarried, returning Korean War veterans got \$110 a month for fulltime education to cover all tuition and living expenses. (Petersone).

If a man was married, he received \$135, and if he had one or more children, he received \$160. Despite the fact that these stipends are comparable to those received now when inflation is factored in, 40% of Korean War veterans took advantage of them and the on

the job training programs. (Patersone)

The middle class, on the other hand, does not appear to be the most dissatisfied with V.A.-sponsored schooling. (Patersone)

The Northeastern and Great Lakes states, with their high numbers of inner city poor, are joined by the Appalachian states and those from the Deep South to constitute the bottom 20 states, according to a state-by-state assessment, by the Veterans Administration.

when the percentage of local Vietnam veterans who use their benefits is taken into account.

This distribution confirms a widely held belief that the V.A. can serve young men and women in the mainstream of American society but fails to reach the ghetto and rural slum, according to a number of young teachers in New York City who have begun nongovernmental efforts to reach the "invisible" veteran and get him to use his rights under the G.I. Bill. (Patersone)

3.7. Cultural impact of the war

3.7.1. Portrayal in Popular Culture

About the Vietnam War, more than 750 novels, 250 films, 100 short-story collections, and 1,400 personal narratives have been published (Digital History).

In the years following the combat, these books and films helped to keep the Vietnam War in the public eye. Assuring that Americans would never forget their country's twenty-year involvement in Vietnam. The Vietnam War was presented in books and films in a way that highlighted the conflict's bad effects, the terrible influence it had on American soldier, and the pointless fatalities that resulted from the US government's decision to end communism in Vietnam. (cultural impact of the war) weebly.Com

As many current Americans continue to hear about the terrible stories that transpired in the Vietnam jungle forty years ago, these depictions of the fight immensely contributed to

making the Vietnam War a fixture of popular American culture. (Cultural impact of the war) Weebly.Com

3.7.2. Consequences

After the United States withdrew from the Vietnam War, the country's culture underwent tremendous changes. The military conscription was replaced by an all-volunteer force in 1973, and the voting age was lowered to 18 in 1971. (26th Amendment). The War Powers Act was also enacted as a result of the Vietnam War.

It limits a president's power to deploy American forces into conflict without the explicit approval of Congress. Meanwhile, tens of thousands of Vietnamese migrants have aided in the restoration of degraded metropolitan areas. The Vietnam War also harmed the US economy, as Lyndon Johnson's administration resulted in a vicious inflationary cycle. For much of the next two decades, the unpopularity of the Vietnam War made America wary of assisting other oppressed countries. The Democratic Party's strength was considerably eroded by President Johnson's unpopular leadership throughout the war, with Republican candidates winning several of the subsequent elections. The tremendous skepticism and lack of trust that the American populace developed for government and authority was perhaps the most crucial outcome of the Vietnam War. Many Americans are still divided about whether the Vietnam War was merely a blunder or a case of heinous government abuse and power abuse. The conflict's traces may still be found in contemporary American culture, assuring that the country's citizens will never forget Vietnam. (Cultural impact of the war) weebly.Com

3.8. Vietnam War and its Impact on Politics

The Vietnam War's significance in American foreign policy is still a contentious and unsolved issue. Most parts of the war are still debatable, from the logic of the US involvement to the rationale for further escalation and eventual departure. (Simsek).

Inspired a bipartisan group of US congressmen who, by 1970, were openly questioning the commitment of American troops to battles of unclear national relevance. Their skepticism was bolstered by the fact that Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon ordered US military into Vietnam with little regard for congressional approval, adding to their skepticism. (Simsek).

In 1973, both chambers of Congress passed the War Powers Resolution against President Nixon's veto, signaling that American politics and the public would no longer allow presidents to define military strategy on their own as commanders-in-chief of the armed forces. (Simsek)

In the absence of a declaration of war, the War Powers Resolution required presidents to notify Congress within 48 hours of a force commitment. Unless the president has requested a thirty day extension in writing, the president must end the employment of US military forces.

The War Powers Resolution, however, has had little impact on presidential warmaking since its passage since inventive means to get around its constraints have been devised.

Brake on presidential war strategy. The Vietnam syndrome developed after the war as the public mood slid toward isolation and the belief that troops should be committed. It was most pronounced from the American withdrawal in 1973 to the Gulf War in 1991. (Simse).

After the war, the Vietnam syndrome developed as the public mood shifted toward isolation and the conviction that forces should only be deployed in circumstances of national invasion. In 1979 and 1980, President Jimmy Carter's ability to deploy military force to release American hostages in Iran was hampered by this opinion. In the early 1980s, President Ronald Reagan was prevented from seeking congressional approval to pay the Nicaraguan contras. (Simsek)

3.9. The Economic Consequences on the Vietnam War

In monetary terms, the Vietnam War was less expensive as a percentage of GDP than World War II and the Korean War. According to Daggett, the military cost of the war as a percentage of GDP was 9.5% in the peak spending year of 1968. ¹⁴ The official U.S. Government start date for the Vietnam conflict is considered the start date for the purposes of this paper. (Daggett 12).

Vietnam was different to the preceding conflicts in the sense there was no spike in military outlays to mark the start of the war, as military buildup remained constant as a result of the Cold War. The peak year of military spending was 1968 when it reached 9.5% of GDP, compared to the last year of the conflict in 1973, when military spending fell to 5.9% of GDP. Fiscally, non-military spending was equally significant in the peak year of the conflict, compared to the Korean War where military outlays Johnson's Great Society domestic programs. (Daggett12).

The Vietnam War, like the previous wars analyzed, had a lasting fiscal legacy due to the increased levels of government expenditure which was financed by increases in taxation from 1968 1970. ¹⁵ The blowout in budget deficits was driven by both military and non-military outlays in combination Remain with an expansionary monetary policy that led to rapidly rising inflation in the mid-1970s. Figure six shows the increase in government spending which peaked in 1968. Consumption remained constant and investment remained flat.(Daggett 12).

3.10. Vietnam War Statistics

9,087,000 military personnel served on active duty during the official Vietnam era from August 5, 1964 to May 7, 1975. (Hack) 2,709,918 Americans served in uniform in Vietnam.240 men were awarded the Medal of Honor during the Vietnam War. (Hack).

The first man to die in Vietnam was James Davis, in 1961. He was with the 509th Radio Research Station. The Davis Station in Saigon was named for him. Five men killed in Vietnam were only 16 years old. The oldest man killed was 62 years old. 58, 148 were killed in Vietnam, 75,000 severely disabled, 23,214 were 100% disabled, 5,283 lost limbs and 1,081 sustained multiple amputations. Of those killed, 61% were younger than 21 years old. 11,465 of those killed were younger than 20 years old. Of those killed, 17,539 were married. The average age of the men killed: 23.1 years. (Hack).

Vietnam Veterans represented 9.7% of their generation. They have a lower unemployment rate than the same non-vet age groups. Their personal income exceeds that of our non-veteran age group by more than 18 percent. 87% of Americans hold Vietnam Veterans in high esteem. There is no difference in drug usage between Vietnam Veterans and non-Vietnam Veterans of the same age group (Source: Veterans Administration Study). (Hack) Vietnam Veterans are less likely to be in prison – only one-half of one percent of Vietnam Veterans have been jailed for crimes. 85% of Vietnam Veterans made successful transitions to civilian life. 97% of Vietnam Veterans were honorably discharged. 91% of Vietnam Veterans say they are glad they served. 74% say they would serve again, even knowing the outcome, there are 1,611 Americans still unaccounted for from the Vietnam War across Vietnam (1,258), Laos(297), Cambodia(49), and China(7).(Hack) 2/3 of the men who served in Vietnam were volunteers. 2/3 of the men who served in World War II were drafted. Approximately 70% of those killed in Vietnam were volunteers. (Hack).

The media reported that suicides among Vietnam veterans ranged from 50,000 to 100,000 - 6 to 11 times the non-combatant population of Vietnam. (Hack).

86% of the men who died in Vietnam were Caucasians, 12.5% were black, and 1.2% were other races. Sociologists Charles C. Moskos and John Sibley Butler, in their recently published book “All That We Can Be,” said they analyzed the claim that blacks were used

like cannon fodder during Vietnam “and can report definitely that this charge is untrue.

Black fatalities amounted to 12 percent of all Americans killed in Southeast Asia, a figure proportional to the number of blacks in the U.S. population at the time and slightly lower than the proportion of blacks in the Army at the close of the war. (Hack)

3.11. Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall

The construction of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, as well as the debate surrounding its design and its designer, Maya Lin, has received a lot of attention. (Lawrence181).

It was formed by a broad coalition spanning the political spectrum in under two years, thanks to a grass_roots campaign led by veteran Jan Scruggs. Among others who contributed their names were Bob Hope, Gerald Ford, and George McGovern and endorsements to the project. (Lawrence181).

The identity of the architect was also a surprise, as it was revealed until after the design had been awarded. Maya Lin was only twenty-one years old, a woman, and Asian-American, all of which startled and outraged many people, including veterans, for a variety of understandable reasons. The design, which veteran and competitor Tom Carhart described as "a black gash of shame," disappointed and angered him. The memorial has turned out to have a beautifully classical effect. The shaped memorial gives the fallen a sense of identity by listing them in the sequence in which they died throughout the war (1961–75).

Men are named alongside those who died with them, with no indication of rank, which is useless in death. (Lawrence181).

The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial departs from Athenian lists in this regard, thereby democratizing the dead. Otherwise, the names are ordered similarly to an Attic casualty list from the campaign at Samos in 440 BC or some other location. (Lawrence181).

Maya Lin's "venue of names" is more about remembering the deceased than it is about heroizing them. The inclusion of two inscriptions modifies this slightly.

“In honor of the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Vietnam War. The names of those who gave their lives and those who remain missing are inscribed in the order they were taken from us.” “Our nation remembers the courage, sacrifice and devotion to duty and country of its Vietnam veterans. This memorial was built with private contributions from the American people.”(Lawrence181).

The construction of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial appears to have sparked interest in other memorials. The Korean War Memorial received authorization in 1986, and its design was approved in 1989. It is now completed, it is located on the reflecting Pool of the National Mall, directly across from the Vietnam veterans memorial. The Capitol Mall is located in Washington, D.C. The surviving WWII veterans will soon see their memorial, which is now under construction and will also be located on the Mall, fifty years after their victory. (Lawrence182).

These ideas show that Korean War and World War II veterans had a previously unappreciated and possibly suppressed need for acknowledgment. One problem was hardly alleviated by the construction and naming of public roads and highways. (“Lawrence,182”).

Other memorials, such as the California Veterans of the Vietnam War Memorial, which was completed in 1987, followed. Unlike its Washington counterpart, this one includes the names and ranks of those who perished, as well as their hometowns. (Lawrence182).

3.12. Famous Vietnam veterans

John McCain (29 August 1936). Oliver stone (15 September 1946).

Collin Powell (5 April 1937). Bob Kerrey (27 August 1943).

Roger Steinbach (5 February 1942). Fred smith (11 August 1944). (Chang)

3.13. Views of the War

3.13.1 The Radical view of the war

According to radicals, the war was not a "mistake", but rather a rational extension of US imperialism a valiant but futile attempt to preserve US dominance, control over someone else a country any interference with another is seen as a threat by radicals, self-determination of a country is regarded as immoral. Many people used this idea to criticize both the Soviet and American interventions in Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

According to radicals the US attempted to stifle public will in Vietnam by first subsidizing the French military and then blocking the 1956 unification election, and most importantly by enforcing a corrupt military dictatorship, the people of South Vietnam are subjected to a kind of tyranny. Because of the people's war of national liberation, the United States was never able to create a stable government in South Vietnam was too powerful. The United States had to resort to violence in order to succeed it was so heinous that it was condemned all over the world. (Starr 326).

3.13.2 The liberal view

The Vietnam War was a particularly traumatic experience for American liberals. During the 1940s and 1950s most liberals supported the country's Cold war efforts, they are war policies aimed at containing communism backed the implied commitment to Vietnam in the Tonkin Gulf Peace Treaty was signed in August 1964, many liberals did not launch a revolt until this engagement resulted in a long and inconclusive battle, beyond Vietnam to call into doubt the fundamental assumptions on International policy of the United States after

the second world war. Most liberals have continued to be critical of the war from the start, Americans intervention had been misguided the beginning as a result of a dogmatic anti-communism caused big misperceptions on the part of the public decision –makers ,The United States has made a strong commitment ,its influence and prestige in a peripheral region of importance on behalf of a client of questionable legal standing.(Starr 326)

13.3. Conservatives view

Vietnam War and its lessons have been regarded negatively by conservatives. Quite the opposite in the last few years of the century it has become less dominant. They also seem to believe in postwar innovations as a result the war talk out with renewed vigor on what they have always believed in a belief they also cited Hanoi's brutal treatment of the defeated South Vietnamese, as well as the exodus of nearly a million Vietnamese boat people to justify the original U.S invasion of Cambodia ,a new US invasion was launched .Conservatives argued that Hanoi's tight postwar relations with the Soviet Union prove what they have been saying all along :that it was a mistake, nothing more than a tool in Moscow's larger design .

Conservatives believe that the war should have been fought as well .Many of them blame the "ill-considered" incremental escalation policy put on the military by president Lyndon B.Johnson and secretary of State Madeleine Albright ,Robert McNamara is in charge of the defense. They say if the US had use dist air power against North Vietnam rapidly, decisively, and without limits, and if invaded Laos 'sanctuaries for North Vietnamese refugees ,the war is raging in Cambodia and around the demilitarized zone, it could have been won .(Starr 331).

Conclusion

The Vietnam War was a disadvantage to the United States, it was a war that had more loss than gain. Countless lives lost and all the damages done on soldiers are certainly irreversible. For Veterans, obtaining a job was a challenging duty, because some of them were admitted to the military at an early age, they lacked experience o daily tasks. Others had psychological issues, halting them to perform daily basics chores. The pitfall of the Vietnam War were the drugs and all the post trauma issues. A social turmoil that change for wars many lives. Also the war has a negative impact on politics and economy and culture and this what make the American change its plans and strategies in all fields especially in military.

Conclusion

The US goals of the war was to eliminate communism in Vietnam, but what happened was a great massacre of ten years with loses over 3 million, and this a guide to the brutality of American policy known as domination and control. It was only a failed war in which teenagers were killed in the age of flower, either the rich class were living a life free from tension and violence, and this what we call racism, poor lives under the legs and rich over the clouds.

When the veterans have returned from war the American government received them with ease and people were spitting on them like the world war two people received them with joy and happiness.

Vietnam veterans have suffered from mental diseases and physical disabilities while hundreds of them were resorted to suicide and others were drug addicts, they did not receive a good treatment.

Vietnam, on the other hand, it was unquestionably America's most divisive war, and many allegations and counterclaims have been made about the solieders who fought there, much like the war itself. Surprisingly, the sheer volume of data gathered may have aided in the perpetuation of the debates, there has been so much written about these group of troops that is conceivable to locate evidence to back up their claims, practically every location is possible .As a result, different researchers have reached various results, in relation to the current situation of Vietnam Veterans.

Although the US military intervention in Vietnam was unpopular, the country has learned from the conflict by altering its political strategy. Now, American is world's leading economic power and produces the most industrial goods.

From The brave warrior was not only the victim in this conflict, families were separated and children became orphan, couple divorced and all this is a result of American madness and it's eaglet to control the world, Hospitals because of absence of doctors and medical tools.

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