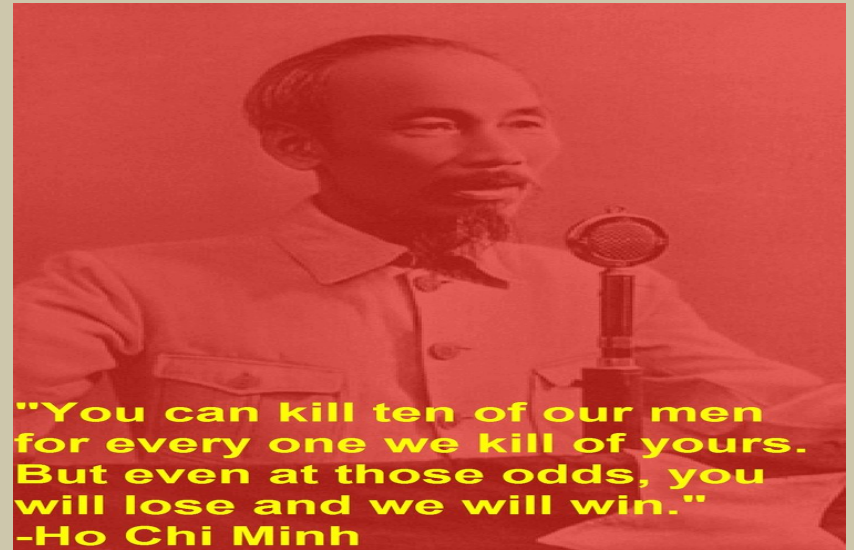


Lecture Title: The Vietnam War
(1955 to 1975) [ベトナム戦争]

- After World War II (第二次大戦の太平洋戦区), France unsuccessfully attempted (不成功に試された) to retake control (再占める) of French Indochina [フランス領インドシナ] (which included Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos). [1887年から1954年までフランスの支配下にあったインドシナ半島(インドシナ)東部地域である。現在のベトナム・ラオス・カンボジアを合わせた領域に相当する。]
- By the end of 1946 (1946年の末までに), the French (フランス人) and the Vietnamese (ベトナム人) were fighting each other in a full-scale (全面的な) colonial conflict [植民地の紛争] (see **the First Indochina War from December 1946 to August 1954**) [第一次インドシナ戦争].
- After the communist victory (共産主義者の勝利) in the Chinese Civil War (国共内戦) in 1949, Mao Zedong (毛沢東) started to provide (供給した) Ho Chi Minh (ホー・チミン) and the Vietnamese communists (ベトナムの共産主義者) with arms (武器), military advisors (軍事顧問), and money. Note also the influence of the Korean War (朝鮮戦争の影響) [see photo on Page 2 of Mao (毛沢東) and Ho (ホー・チミン)].
- During the First Indochina War (第一次インドシナ戦争) [1946 - 1949], the French installed a puppet regime (かいらい政権を樹立した) in South Vietnam (ベトナム共和国) [see map].



- By the early 1950s, France was desperately struggling (必死に苦勞していた) to continue its war (戦争を継続できる能力) against Ho Chi Minh's communists (ホー・チミンの共産主義者). American aid and assistance (アメリカの補助と援助) to the French therefore was essential (緊要な) to continuing the war against the communists (共産主義者) [see photo of Ho (ホー・チミン) and his warning (警告) to the French in 1946].
- China (中華人民共和国) and the Soviet Union (ソビエト連邦) became worried (心配になってきた) that the USA would replace (....に代える) France as the major power (主要国) in Vietnam.
- China (中華人民共和国) and the Soviet Union (ソビエト連邦) therefore proposed an international peace conference (講和条約締結のための国際会議を提案しました) in Geneva (ジュネーブ, スイス) (the Geneva Conference of May 1954). If France and the Vietnamese communists (共産主義者) could agree to a peace treaty (平和条約) and allow the French an honorable exit (名誉ある撤退) from Vietnam, then US military **intervention** (武力介入) would become unnecessary (必要ではなくなる).
- At the Battle of Dien Bien Phu [ジエンビエンフー] (March 13th to May 7th 1954), the French suffered **a crushing defeat** (大敗した). The Geneva Conference (平和会議) therefore represented the end of France's occupation of Vietnam (フランスの占領の終了).



- Washington was very worried (心配になってきた) about the **implications** (将来の可能な結果 / 意味合い) of Dien Bien Phu for its containment of communism (共産主義の侵入や勢力拡大を防ぐこと) in East Asia.
- The Americans refused to sign the final accord (条約の最終合意に調印することを拒否しました) of the Geneva Conference (平和会議), which promised Ho Chi Minh (ホー・チミン) and his communist government (共産主義政権) immediate control (即時の支配) of northern Vietnam (north of **the 17th parallel** in central Vietnam (十七度線という、南北ベトナムの国境線)) [see map].
- The Geneva Conference (平和会議) also promised (約束しました) that **nationwide** elections (統一地方選挙) would be held in 1956. All the people of Vietnam (north and south) would then be able to vote on (投票する) and agree on (同意する) a new national government (新しい全国政府).
- The American strategy (政治戦略) was to make the 17th parallel (十七度線) a type of de-facto border (事実上の国境) between the communist North Vietnam (共産主義の北ベトナム) and a non-communist South Vietnam (非共産主義の南ベトナム) [see map].
- In the south of Vietnam, Washington (ワシントン) implemented measures (対策を実施した) to create a new nationalist government (国家主義の政府) with Saigon (サイゴン) as the capital (首都) [ホー・チミン市(旧称サイゴン)はベトナム社会主義共和国の南部にあります。].



The Vietnam War

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- Washington (ワシントン) favored the Catholic nationalist (カトリックの国家主義者) **Ngo Dinh Diem** (ゴ・ディン・ジエム) as a suitable candidate (適当な候補) to lead an anti-communist regime (反共産主義の政府) in southern Vietnam (ベトナム共和国(南ベトナム) 初代大統領(在任1955年10月 - 1963年11月)).
- Washington (ワシントン) provided (供給した) hundreds of political and military advisers (政治顧問と軍事顧問) and millions of dollars (億万ものアメリカドル) to help set up a new government (新しい政府を作るために) in South Vietnam (see photo of US President Eisenhower [アイゼンハワー大統領] welcoming Diem [ジエム] to the USA).
- The USA also did not permit a nationwide election (全国の選挙を許してくれませんでした) in 1956 even though it was agreed (同意されました) at the Geneva Conference (平和会議) in 1954. The CIA [中央情報局(CIA)] estimated (想定された) that if elections were held (選挙が行われた場合), the communists (共産主義者) would win at least eighty per cent of the national vote (国家票の80パーセント).
- In October 1955, the '**Republic of Vietnam**' (also known as '**South Vietnam**') was established (設立されました) after a **rigged election** (不正な選挙) in southern Vietnam.
- By the late 1950s, the American-sponsored authoritarian Diem government (アメリカ主催の独裁的な政権) increasingly (ますます) became more unpopular (人望がなかった / 不人望になった), and was isolated (孤立した) from Vietnam's intelligentsia (知識階級), Buddhists (仏教徒), and its rural population (農村の人口) [see photo of anti-Diem (ジエム) government demonstrations (反政府デモ) in 1963].



- Vietnamese Catholics [ベトナムのカトリック] (10% of the population [人口の10%]), were viewed as privileged and mostly urban elite (特権的で大部分は都会に住むエリート) with close historical links (歴史の親密な交際) to the French and other foreigners. Diem also implemented discriminatory measures (差別的措置 / 対策を実施した) which Buddhists (仏教徒) did not like. (see the protest self-immolation [自己犠牲] of a Buddhist monk in June 1963) [焼身自殺とは、身体を焼くことによって自殺すること].
- Poor southern Vietnamese **peasants** (南のベトナムの農民) were also more attracted to the land reforms (土地改革に強く引き付けられました) promised by (約束しました) Ho Chi Minh and the communists in the north (ホー・チミンと共産主義の北ベトナム).
- In the countryside, **the Saigon regime** (サイゴンの政権) implemented (実施した) a disastrous (非常に不成功した) '**strategic-hamlet program**' (戦略的な村プログラム) in 1961 to prevent the spread of communism in rural areas (田舎 / 農村に共産主義の広がりを防止すること).
- The program forced (無理じいする) millions of rural Vietnamese peasants and villagers (何百万もの地方のベトナムの農民と村民) to leave their **ancestral** homes (先祖代々の家) and family **burial grounds** (家族の埋葬地) and to live inside **fortified** (要塞化された) 'strategic hamlets' (戦略的な村) [see photo on Page 6].



- The program (戦略的な村プログラム) was deeply unpopular (非常に人気のないのプログラム) amongst Vietnam's rural population (農村の人口) and only increased support for the south Vietnamese communist (南のベトナムの共産主義者に対する支持を増やしました) 'Viet Cong' (ベトコン) and Ho Chi Minh's government (ホー・チミンの共産主義の政府) in Hanoi (ハノイというベトナムの首都). [Viet Cong は、南ベトナムで1960年12月に結成された反サイゴン政権・アメリカ・反帝国主義を標榜する統一戦線組織。]
- By the early 1960s, violent communist (共産主義者) and non-communist (非共産主義者) rebellions (反乱と反政府デモ) against the Diem government (ジエムの政府) increased. Washington (ワシントン) therefore decided to replace Diem (ジエムを交換する).
- In November 1963, Diem was assassinated (ジエムは暗殺されました) in a military coup (軍事クーデター) that Washington secretly supported (クーデターをひそかに支えました). The leader of the military coup (軍事クーデターのリーダー) became the new leader of the Saigon government [サイゴンの政権] (from 1963 to 1975).
- The US military (米軍) and the South Vietnamese army (反共産主義の南ベトナム軍), engaged in a ruthless (無慈悲な) **counter-insurgency** (対ゲリラ) campaign [see photo] aimed at killing as many **suspected** communists as possible (共産主義者であると思われる人をできるだけ殺すこと) [Note the 'Cross-over Point' strategy / クロスオーバー点の戦略]
- However, the Viet Cong **guerilla army** (ベトコンのゲリラ軍) and the North Vietnamese army (北ベトナムの共産主義者の軍) seemed capable of suffering massive casualties (戦争の酷い死傷者を大目に見ることができました).



Kyoichi Sawada
 Tan Binh, Vietnam, 1966
 The body of a Viet Cong soldier is dragged behind an armored vehicle en route to a burial site after fierce fighting on February 24, 1966. (UPI)
 Online Source: digitaljournalist.org

- About 58,000 US soldiers (米兵) died during the war but the Vietnamese communists (共産主義者) suffered over one million deaths (100万人以上の死亡), or about twenty dead Vietnamese combatants (戦闘員) for every American soldier (米兵).
- The US and South Vietnamese armies (米軍と反共産主義の南ベトナム軍) used napalm (ナパーム) bombs (slow burning petroleum jelly (ワセリン) which sticks to the skin), as well as chemical defoliants (枯れ葉剤) (see Agent Orange - エージェント・オレンジ) to destroy vegetation (植生) and the dense jungle forests (密生したジャングル).
- However, the Viet Cong's (ベトコン) vast and complex tunnel system (広大で複雑なトンネルシステム) as well as their ability to cross the border (国境を越える) into Cambodia (カンボジア), Laos (ラオス), and northern Vietnam (北ベトナム) however made comprehensively defeating (総合的に敗北すること) the communists (共産主義者) an extremely difficult objective (極めて困難な課題 / とても難しい目的) [see tunnels' photo].
- From a figure of 12,000 US 'military advisers' (軍事顧問) in 1962, the number of American military personnel (アメリカの軍人) increased to 500,000 soldiers (米兵) in 1967.
- The war was extensively covered by the American and international media (マスコミによって大々的に報道された) who aired (見せた) TV pictures and published newspaper photos of the true and graphic (写實的) story of war. As a result (その結果として), the Vietnam War (ベトナム戦争) became very unpopular (人望がない) in the USA and around the world (世界中で). [see photo of a South Vietnam army general [南ベトナム軍の軍将軍] executing a Viet Cong prisoner [ベトコンの捕虜を処刑すること] in Saigon (サイゴン) in February 1968].



- The US and South Vietnamese armies (米軍と反共産主義の南ベトナム軍) also unsuccessfully tried (不成功に試した) to destroy the so-called (所謂) 'Ho Chi Minh Trail' (a network of roads and trails that connected North Vietnam to South Vietnam via Laos and Cambodia) [see map] [ホーチミン・ルート(英語: Ho Chi Minh trail) とは、ベトナム戦争時における北(ベトナム民主共和国)から中立国ラオス、カンボジア領内を通り南(ベトナム共和国)に至る南ベトナム解放民族戦線への陸上補給路を指す].
- On the morning of January 30th 1968, the Vietnamese communists (共産主義者) took the US army and the southern Vietnamese regime (サイゴンの政権) by complete surprise (完全な驚きで) when they launched major attacks (大規模な攻撃をした) upon American and South Vietnam military bases (軍事基地), and buildings in South Vietnam (the Tet Offensive - テトの攻勢 /旧正月(テト)はやはり盛大に祝われる).
- For the American public (アメリカの市民に対して), the Tet Offensive (テトの攻勢) showed that the Vietnam War was not winnable (勝てない) and might continue for a very long time (長い間続くさま).



- After January 1968, the will of the American people to continue the war decreased dramatically [戦争を続ける米国民の意志は、劇的に減少しました]. Anti-war protests (反戦抗議) in the US (and internationally) on university campuses (大学キャンパス) and city centers (都市の中心) also increased dramatically (劇的に増加しました) and were a threat (脅威) to American domestic stability (アメリカの国内安定性) [see John Lennon and Yoko Ono anti-war protest photo in the late 1960s].
- Negotiations (交渉) between the USA and North Vietnam (北ベトナム) to end the war began in May 1968.
- By the late 1960s, the Americans gradually (徐々に) began to decrease the number of US troops (アメリカ兵の数を減少させること) in southern Vietnam (南ベトナム) and to slowly withdraw their army (軍隊の段階的撤退) from an unpopular war (評判の良くない争い).
- Under President Richard Nixon [リチャード・ニクソン] (from 1969 to 1974), the US government adopted a policy (政策を採用しました) known as 'Vietnamization' [ベトナムミゼーション] in order to prevent American casualties (アメリカの犠牲者を防ぐために) [See photo from the My Lai massacre (虐殺) of March 1968].
- Controversially (論争的に), the ruthless American aerial bombardment (無慈悲な空爆) of communist forces (共産主義者軍隊) and supply lines (補給線) in North Vietnam (北ベトナム) was extended into Laos (ラオス) and Cambodia (カンボジア).



- By the early 1970s, Washington (ワシントン) realized that it should withdraw (兵を撤退する) all US military personnel (アメリカの軍人) as soon as possible (できるだけ早く) [see the napalm bombing [ナパーム爆破] photo of a young girl in June 1972].
- In October 1972, the Vietnamese communists (共産主義者) accepted a deal (契約に達した) that was not a complete victory (完全な勝利ではない) for them but would at least (少なくとも) see an American withdrawal from Vietnam [ベトナムからのアメリカの軍の撤退] (see photo of the **Paris Peace Accords** (協定) of January 1973). [パリ協定は、1973年1月27日、パリにてベトナム民主共和国(北ベトナム)、ベトナム共和国(南ベトナム)、南ベトナム共和国臨時革命政府、アメリカ合衆国の間で調印されたベトナム戦争終結を約した協定。]
- After the Paris Peace Accords (パリ協定) were signed in January 1973, nearly twenty years of US military involvement in Vietnam (ベトナムでほぼ20年の米国の軍の関係) came to an end (終わった). By March 1973, the last American soldiers (最後の米兵) had left Vietnam.
- After the US withdrawal from Vietnam [ベトナムからのアメリカの軍の撤退の後], the **emboldened** (勇気づけられて) Vietnamese communists (共産主義者) and the **dejected** (気が腐ること) anti-communist Saigon regime (反共産主義のサイゴンの政権) continued to fight one another for control of 'South Vietnam'.

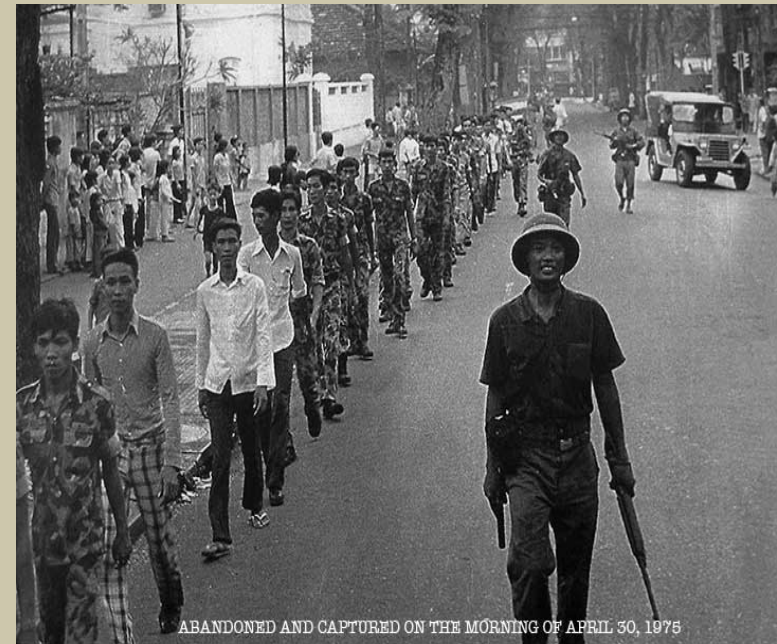


- In March 1975, the Vietnamese communists (共産主義者) launched a major attack on South Vietnam (政府攻撃の火の手が上がった). [See photo – panic [パニックと混沌] at the US Embassy in Saigon (サイゴンの米国大使館) in the final days of the Vietnam War [ベトナム戦争の最後の日に]].
- On April 30th 1975, Saigon fell (サイゴンの陥落), and all of Vietnam was under communist control (共産主義の支配下に). The Vietnam War was over (戦争は終わった). [see photo of captured anti-communist soldiers [捕らえられた反共産主義の兵士] and victorious (勝利の) communists (共産主義者) in Saigon] [ホーチミン市(旧称サイゴン)はベトナム社会主義共和国の南部にあります。].

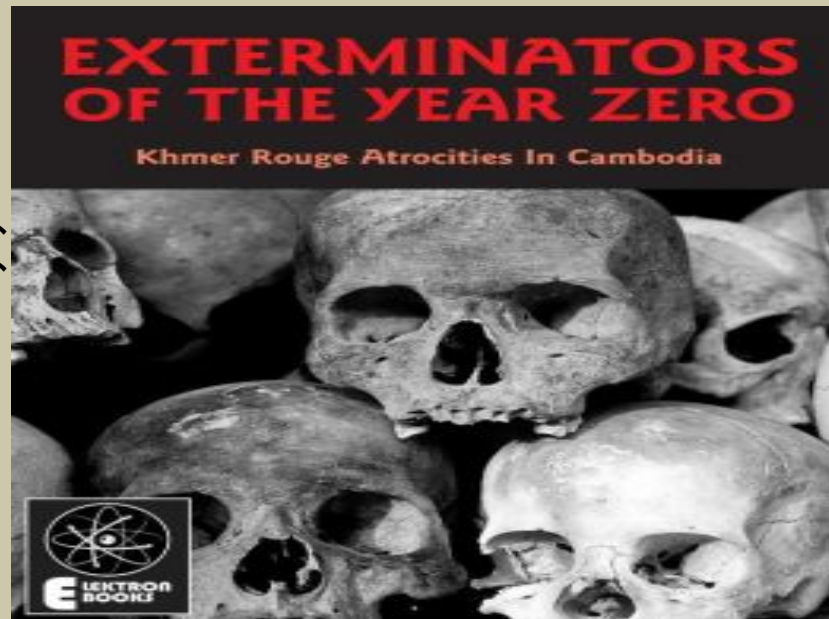


Immediate Consequences (終戦の結果) and Key Points

- The communist victory (共産主義者の勝利) in Vietnam was followed shortly afterwards by the communist Khmer Rouge (共産主義者のクメール・ルージュ) taking control of (の支配権を握る) Cambodia (カンボジア) and the communist Pathet Lao (共産主義者のパテト・ラオ) taking control of Laos (ラオス). Communism (共産主義者) however did not spread (共産主義は展開しませんでした / 広がりませんでした) beyond these countries.
- By the mid-1970s (1970年代半) and the end of the Vietnam War, the Cold War in East Asia was virtually over (東アジアで冷戦は実質的に終わった).
- After decades of conflict (紛争の数十年), the war-torn (戦争で荒廃した) countries of South-east Asia (東南アジアの国) focused on reconstruction (再建) and rebuilding their societies.



- Cambodia suffered terribly [ひどく苦しみました / 長引いた苦しみ] until 1979 under the ruthless Pol Pot (無慈悲なポルポト) and the Khmer Rouge government (クメール・ルージュの政府) [see photo], and then because to the Cambodian-Vietnamese War (1977 to 1989) [カンボジアのベトナム戦争 - ベトナムはカンボジアへの全面的な侵攻に踏み切り、クメール・ルージュ(カンボジア共産党)を政権から駆逐し、カンボジア国土の大半を占領した].
- Former allies (旧同盟国), Vietnam and China **fell out** (関係が悪くなった) and went to war against each other (いくさをする) in 1979 (see the Sino-Vietnamese War -中越戦争という2国間戦争).
- China and the United States became friends after 1972 (see photo of US President [リチャード・ニクソン米大統領] and communist China's leader Mao Zedong [毛沢東] meeting in 1972) .
- Under the protection of the US (米国の保護の下で), East Asian non-communist governments (非共産主義の政府) focused on economic growth and prosperity (経済成長と繁栄).
- After more than three decades of fighting (30年以上の戦争の後) first the Japanese, then the French, and finally the Americans, Vietnam, north and south, was an independent and sovereign country (独立した主権国).



- Cambodia (カンボジア), Laos (ラオス), and Vietnam had been left devastated by the war (長い戦争によって荒らされていた). Millions of people had died, large areas of farmland [農地] were polluted (汚染された), and many people suffered and still suffer [苦しむこと] as a result of the effects of 'Agent Orange' [ベトナム戦争でアメリカ軍が用いた枯葉剤] and landmines [地雷] [see photo of US planes spraying 'Agent Orange'].
- Despite a determined effort (いくら頑張っても) since 1955, the spending of over 200 billion US dollars [2000億ドル / 20,000,000,000,000円], and the deaths of over 58,000 soldiers, the United States failed to secure its objectives (目標を確保することができなかった) in Vietnam, a Third World state (後進国).
- The Vietnam War also polarized American society [ベトナム戦争はアメリカの社会を分極化させました。/ 対立で二分極化した、または対照的な状況になる]. For nearly twenty years after Vietnam, the US avoided (避けた) directly intervening (直接介入する) in a military conflict (軍事衝突). [See photo of the aftermath (余波) of the Kent State University shootings in May 1970 - 1970年5月4日、米オハイオ州のケンタ州立大学で4名の学生が州兵に射殺されるという事件があった。].

