The lost peace by Allan E. Goodman; 1 edition; First published in 1978; Subjects: Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975, Peace, History; Places: United States; Times: 1945Â The lost peace: America’s search for a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam War. 1978, Hoover Institution Press. in English. Libraries near you: WorldCat. Library.link. History. Vietnamization of the War 1969: Ho Chi Minh dies but N. Vietnam continues the war Nixon and Ntl Security Advisor Henry Kissinger devise a plan known as Vietnamization US will pull out combat troops and turn over ground fighting to ARVN, but will increase bombing w/ Operation Linebacker. Slide 4.Â Fall of Saigon 1973: Nixon sends Henry Kissinger to negotiate an end to the war US, N, Vietnam & S. Vietnam sign a treaty, Paris Peace Accords 1974-75: North Vietnam invades South Vietnam Congress passes War Powers Act limiting Presidents ability to wage war without Congressional Approval President asks Congress to help and the Congress refuses. Saigon, the South Vietnamese capital falls in April of 1975. North & South Vietnam are unified. America lost the Vietnam War because of the premature withdrawal of U.S. peacekeepersâ€ for political reasons and against military advice. The Vietnam War was conducted during a period of the most significant social upheaval in American history, which resulted in the war being heavily politicized. View source.Â In contrast, the North Vietnamese never wavered. They ignored every one of Johnsonâ€™s many offers to negotiate a settlement. By 1971, the war was at a stalemate, neither side able to establish a clear advantage. The president, Richard Nixon, pursued a two-prong strategy â€”to turn over combat operations to the South Vietnamese, and to bomb North Vietnam. The effort brought the communists to the Paris Peace Talks.