Kissinger, Nixon's foreign policy adviser, commenced a 14-month Bombing campaign over the Ho Chi Minh trail as an attempt to finish the war. This campaign resulted in the formation of more tension between countries such as Cambodia. It also failed to end the war and Nixon eventually introduced his “Vietnamisation policy” to gradually withdraw the US from the war.

In Conclusion, Truman and Eisenhower are primarily to blame for US involvement in the Vietnam War. Truman began US involvement as he supplied the French with aid to help them prevent the spread of Communism. Eisenhower continued to send aid when he became President in 1950. When the French lost, he began to send military advisers to the South and brought in the anti-Communist ruler Diem. Johnson escalated US involvement in Vietnam as he used the Gulf of Tonkin incident as an excuse for the US to directly intervene in Vietnam. However, he was not primarily responsible for US involvement in the Vietnam War, he merely built on the previous involvement of his predecessors.