One of the many thousands of disguised concentration camps dubbed "new life hamlets" — formerly "strategic hamlets" — into which millions of people have been herded.
Outside the "new life hamlets"

"They burn down any house on their way. Every kitchen utensil is destroyed, every banana-tree felled, every mat shattered (A.P., January 6, 1966)"
They even use flame-throwers in their terrorist raids.
THEY KILL ALL.

...massacring the population en masse
dragging “suspects” on stretches of land, tied to armoured vehicles
burning with napalm inhabited areas. Remains of Mrs Chin, 82, Apbac, Mytho province, killed on February 14, 1965.
...atrociously mutilating women
U.S. Air Force units undertake wanton bombings every day.
Mrs Le Thi Keo and all of her four children were killed in a raid against Phuxa hamlet in Hanoi outskirts, August 13, 1966.
Fragmentation bombs (above) and one of their victims: Nguyen Van Viet living at No. 48A, Second Quarter, Thicau town, Habac province.
Bao Ngoc was wounded before she was born on July 31, 1966 at Hiephoa, Habac province. She was saved thanks to an urgent surgical operation on her mother.
Yenbay town church after a raid on May 31, 1966

Vinh hospital—a gift from the People’s Republic of Poland—after a bombing on August 14, 1966
The kindergarten of the Namdinh textile combinat was also a target for the U.S. Air Force.
The Hadong dike, Tienyen district, Quangnin province, was blasted by American bombs on August 6, 1966.
All these crimes must naturally be traced back to their very source so that an end might be put to them. Carrying out an aggressive war against an entire people resolved to defend their independence, the U.S. imperialists have come inevitably to use every most barbarous means to crush the people’s resistance. But facts prove that they have not been able to extricate themselves from their South Vietnam politico-military morass nor to shake the D.R.V. Government and Vietnamese people’s iron determination. Contrary to their expectations, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is stronger and better equipped than ever, which has enabled it to win tremendous victories. Never before has the D.R.V. military potential been so powerful, which has enabled it to shoot down 1,525 U.S. planes up to now, while successfully waging the battle of production. Despite those failures, the U.S. imperialists persist in the use of blind force and strike with ever-increasing ferociousness, in South and North Vietnam as well. Colonial wars are always accompanied by atrocities, but U.S. neo-colonialism, with all the means at its disposal and with a more systematic policy as its is, has reached limits unknown to old colonialism. That a power arrogates itself the right to bomb round-the-clock a country 8,000 miles from its own frontiers and to commit hundreds of thousands of its troops to terrorist raids on vast regions there, the aggression is so obvious that no quibble would be able to gloss it over. To allow such an aggression to remain unpunished, and to fail to denounce it under the
pretext not to make bad worse, is to pave the way for still more dangerous adventures and to tolerate the most abominable crimes.

The national rights of the Vietnamese people must be respected.

In his July 17, 1966 appeal, President Ho Chi Minh clearly pointed out:

"Let the United States end its war of aggression in Vietnam, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from this country, and peace will return here at once. Vietnam's stand is clear: it is the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation."

* A — D.R.V. 4 points:

1. Recognition of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people: peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In accordance with the Geneva Agreements, the U.S. Government must withdraw from South Vietnam all U.S. troops, military personnel and weapons of all kinds, dismantle all U.S. military bases there, cancel its "military alliance" with South Vietnam. The U.S. Government must end its policy of intervention and aggression in South Vietnam. In accordance with the Geneva Agreements, the U.S. Government must stop its acts of war against North Vietnam, cease all encroachments on the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

2. Pending the peaceful reunification of Vietnam, while Vietnam is still temporarily divided into two zones, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam must be strictly respected: the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, and there must be no foreign military bases, troops and military personnel on their respective territory.

3. The internal affairs of South Vietnam must be settled by the South Vietnamese people themselves, in accordance
The Vietnamese people cherish peace, a genuine peace, a peace in independence and freedom, not a sham peace, not an “American peace”.

These are fundamental principles without which all normal international life would be impossible. Nowhere else can a solution be found.

with the programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation without any foreign interference.

4. The peaceful reunification of Vietnam is to be settled by the Vietnamese people in both zones, without any foreign interference.

**B — South Vietnam N:F:L. 5 points:**

1. The U.S. imperialists are the saboteur of the Geneva Agreements, the most brazen warmonger and aggressor and the sworn enemy of the Vietnamese people.

2. The heroic South Vietnamese people are resolved to drive out the U.S. imperialists in order to liberate South Vietnam, achieve independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, and eventual reunification of the Vietnamese Fatherland.

3. The valiant South Vietnamese people and the South Vietnam Liberation Army are resolved to accomplish to the full their sacred duty to drive out the U.S. imperialists so as to liberate South Vietnam and defend North Vietnam.

4. The South Vietnamese people express their profound gratitude for the wholehearted support of the peace-and-justice-loving people all over the world and declare their readiness to receive all assistance including weapons and all other war materials from their friends in the five continents.

5. United as one man the whole people in arms continue to march forward heroically and are resolved to fight and to defeat the U.S. aggressors and the Vietnamese traitors.
BOMBINGS, TERRORIST RAIDS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

It is still impossible to give complete figures on bombings, terrorist raids by the American troops since their massive intervention in South Vietnam. We can only provide below some most typical facts.

— From March to November 1965, terrorist raids were carried out chiefly around the U.S. bases and Danang, Chulai in particular, in order to create a “no man’s land” in the neighbourhood. Thousands of hectares of rice-fields were seized, whole villages were burnt and razed to the ground. On August 2, 1965, Chausoh and Camle villages, near Danang, were destroyed: 3,500 houses burnt and destroyed by tanks.

— From November 1965 to April 1966, 250,000 U.S. soldiers, 50,000 troops of satellite countries, 400,000 men of the puppet army, all in all 700,000 troops were thrown into the “dry season offensive” in several regions:

— Quangnam, Quangngai, Binhdinh, Phuyen provinces.

— Saigon-Cholon region, Northwest of Saigon.

It is quite difficult to mention all the destruction and victims of these operations combined with air bombings, artillery shelling, devastation caused by armoured cars and
troops taking part in the operations, sprayings of noxious chemicals. In the first quarter of 1966, in the Saigon-Cholon region alone, 10,000 dwelling houses were destroyed. In Bình Định province, at least 8,000 houses and in Phu Yen province, 5,000 houses were burned. In Cuchi district with a population of 80,000, 25 miles from Saigon, not a house remains intact.

\* \* \*

In 1965, in South Vietnam:
- 99,000 air sorties, 250,000 tons of bombs dropped.
  \(\text{(Washington Post, February 7, 1966)}\)
- 480,000 tons of bombs dropped in North and South Vietnam in 1965.
  \(\text{(A.F.P., Washington, June 2, 1966)}\)
- 50,000 tons of bombs per month in the 1st quarter of 1966.
  \(\text{(A.P., June 2, 1966)}\)

- Replying to U.S. News and World Report, McConnell, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff, declared that in March 1966, U.S. aircraft made 30,000 sorties in South Vietnam, and that it was better to bomb and indiscriminately than to miss a target.

- The U.S. Air Force revealed that in August 1965, it destroyed 5,348 houses and damaged 2,300 others.
  \(\text{(New York Times, September 5, 1965)}\)

  \(\text{(U.P.I., January 18, 1966)}\)

(A.F.P. March 11, 1966)


(A.F.P., April 2, 1966)

— In December 1965 alone, U.S. aircraft destroyed 5,000 dwelling houses and damaged 2,400 others.

(Communique of the South Vietnam N.F.L.)

From press dispatches we could make an endless list of property destroyed by the U.S. aircraft in South Vietnam.
Spraying of noxious chemicals

Let us recall the total numbers:
300,000 hectares in 1963; 500,000 hectares in 1964 and
700,000 hectares in 1965.

Let us mention some important operations:

— March 12, 1965: 17 people killed, many poisoned in several
villages of Binh Dinh province.

— From June 7 to June 20, 1965: In Travinh province, many
thousands of hectares under crop destroyed, 30,000 people
poisoned.

— August 1965: Spraying of noxious chemicals on 32 villages
of Binh Dinh province: 100,000 fruit trees destroyed, many
thousands of hectares under crop devastated, 26,000 people
poisoned.

— September 3, 1965: Spraying of noxious chemicals on a
180 km² area in Kontum province.

— From October 8 to October 18, 1965: 3 million cassava
plants destroyed in Thuathien province.

— From December 7 to December 30, 1965: 20,000 hectares
under crop destroyed, 2 million pineapple trees destroyed,
46,000 people and 3 million head of poultry poisoned in
Bentre province.
December 28, 1965: 10,000 hectares under crop and 13,000 people poisoned (among them 12 children killed) in Cantho, province.

From January 10 to January 20, 1966: One thousand people poisoned, 12,000 hectares under crop destroyed in Vinhlong province.

February 26, 27, 1966: Thousands of people poisoned in Quangngai province.

March 12, 1966: Spraying of noxious chemicals on a 100 km² area in Daklak province.

From March 20 to March 24, 1966: 2,000 people poisoned in Quangtinh province.

April 24, 25, 1966: A 200 km² area under crop destroyed in Bentre province.

May 14, 1966: A 60 km² area under crop destroyed in Song-trang province.

Between the end of May and the beginning of June 1966: 6,500 people poisoned in Bentre province.

First fortnight of June 1966: 5,000 people poisoned, 100 people killed (including children, old folk, pregnant women) in Gocong and Mytho provinces.

June 1966: 3,200 hectares under crop and thousands of people poisoned in Binhdinh province.
Marc Hutten, A.F.P. correspondent, March 23, 1966

"Phuongdinh village over 13 miles south of Chulai no longer exists save on the map. It has been levelled to the ground under a deluge of fire, so have been two others which were the targets of operation Texas conducted by three marine battalions... a heap of ruins buried under shattered vegetation. Not a single tree without a scar by U.S. shells. Tons of decaying corpses had been dumped in ten inches of muddy water. Not a living soul was to be found in the village.

Sitting in a ditch, at a distance from his mates, a G.I. was mumbling, his head in his hand, "I'm fed up, I can't carry on any longer."

He added, exhausted, in utter dejection, "When we've pulled out of this place, the villagers will only find ruins. I can't help thinking what I would do if I were one of them..."

Twenty steps farther, General Westmoreland C-in-C of U.S. Forces in Vietnam who had joined us in the afternoon was congratulating General Lowell English: 'The operation has been a success... I'm proud of you, I congratulate the glorious Marine Corps."

On Monday, before the Marine Artillery went into action, the Air Force had pounded the two villages in the valley for two hours... To the credit of the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Regiment there were 167 dead in Phuongdinh village alone."
Camie village, near Danang was set on fire after marine artillerymen had poured in nearly 1,000 rounds into it. Then the marines went on a manhunt in underground shelters.

The A.P. correspondent wrote: "A marine threw a grenade into a bunker... Moments later, the shattered bodies of two children, one with half his head blown away, were pulled from the bunker and roughly thrown on the ground like so many sacks of grain."

A Reuters correspondent reported on January 0, 1966:

"American marines burned down a Vietnamese village in a sweep through Viet Cong-controlled rice lands yesterday Southwest of here.

According to eyewitnesses, the village of Vinhphuong, 10 miles (16 kms) from Danang was completely destroyed."

Max Clos in Le Figaro, February 28, 1966:

"The magnificent pacification program published with so much ballyhoo at Honolulu suffers from a very serious shortcoming: it is associated with the intensification of the most cruel form of war, the air-bombings. On an average, 400 air-sorties are flown everyday in South Vietnam. Theoretically, these are attacks against Viet Cong's military targets. In fact, large delta sectors considered a priori as Viet Cong zones are systematically air-pounded. The real aim of this tactics they dare not admit, is to compel the civil population to evacuate the zones where the (puppet, Editor) government cannot reestablish its power... The peasants cannot work any longer in their fields in daytime."

From l'Express, August 7, 1966:

"The South Koreans have quickly readjusted themselves to this jungle war. A Time special envoy reported for example, one of their lieutenants recently saw a woman and her children taking dinner in a hut. He immediately noticed—"
what a G.I. would not—that the rice ration was too big for three persons. He inferred that Viet Congs were expected. At once, the rice was poisoned. Another expeditious method is to attempt to make prisoners talk by seating them on the edge of a tomb dug under their feet and firing a blank shot right behind the ear. It is also the 'Time' special envoy who reported that in a village suspected of Viet Cong sympathies, South Koreans took a rebel soldier, skinned him alive, and hanged him in the middle of the village.

For the Australians, an adversary is considered dead only if an Australian soldier has walked on his corpse; he is considered wounded only if he leaves behind a blood trace being dragged over 300 metres.”

From *La Tribune des Nations*, May 4, 1962, concerning chemical warfare

“The injurious action has by far exceeded the foreseen limits and has provoked generalized reactions extremely harmful to the realization of the new strategy of undeclared war. Two too conspicuous facts have aroused very sharp protests not only on the part of the victims but also from organizations and personalities impressed by the scene of utter desolation. First, many cases of poisoning with haemorrhage and prolonged loss of consciousness, then the serious damage caused to rubber plantations and orchards over an area of some fifty square kilometres, have rallied against the government tens of thousands of inhabitants ranging from the underdogs now completely ruined, to the owners of agricultural and handicraft exploitations, of whom many are even army officers or high-ranking civil servants.”

From *Wall Street Journal*, January 5, 1966

“Most rural huts have underground shelters, designed to protect residents from tropical storms (and from war—the Vietnam fighting has been going on for more than 20 years) Now, when U.S. or South Vietnamese soldiers move through a village containing enemy troops, they often will drop a
shrapnel grenade into such a hiding place rather than risk being blasted by its occupants. No doubt, a lot of innocents become casualties in the process...”

Maurice Duverger, in France Observateur, February 9, 1966

“The United States action in Vietnam has the same aim as its Santo Domingo operation. In both cases, it is a military intervention to prevent the evolution of a people. Have napalm, phosphorous bombs and other similar means enabled a foreign power to achieve from without what the Gestapo and concentration camps enabled a government to achieve from within? Such is the question posed by the U.S. intervention in Vietnam: it is the problem of external fascism.”
IV

DESTRUCTION IN NORTH VIETNAM

— Provincial and district towns destroyed or seriously damaged:

Hoxa, Donghoi, Badon, Hatinh, Ductho, Vinh, Doluong, Caugiat, Thanhhoa, Hamrong, Phuly, Namdinh, Yenbai, Thainguyen, Sonla, Dienbienphu, Viettri, Hongai, Hatu, Uongbi.

Not counting many villages burned or razed.

— 80 hospitals and medical establishments, among them:

+ The Quynhlap leprosy research and treatment centre with 180 buildings, 2,600 beds, located on a sea beach far from populous centres, lines of communication and military targets.

+ The TB hospital 71 in Thanhhoa with 600 beds, an important research and treatment centre.

+ Medical establishments of Yenbai province: 30 buildings.

— 296 schools with many pupils killed or wounded. The Huongphuc primary school alone had 57 pupils killed or wounded on February 9, 1966.

— 80 churches and 30 pagodas:

The Hathach church alone in Phutho province got 63 persons killed on March 4, 1966.
Attacks against dams and dikes:

- From February to June 1966: 55 attacks; 69 attacks in July.
- The dam of Langa (Vinhlinh district), Camly (Quangbinh province), Doluong (Nghean province), Baithuong (Thanhhoa province), Thacba (Yenbai province).
- The dikes of the La river (Hatinh province), Lam river (Nghean province), Ma river (Thanhhoa province), Day river, (Hatay province), Cau and Thuong rivers (Habac province).
- Dikes of the Red river: at Minhchau and Huubi (Namha province), Thutri (Thaibinh province), Nhattan (Hanoi suburb).
- The Hadong coastal dike (Quangnhinh province). Result: 1,200 hectares of rice fields overflooded by sea water.
- "Lazy dog" fragmentation bombs have been extensively used against villages, market places and towns.
SOME U.S. AND WORLD VIEWS

— Excerpt from a declaration by 579 American writers and artists published in the June 27, 1965 New York Times issue:

"We cannot keep silence while our foreign policy becomes daily more inhuman. Our leaders must recall to mind that by their actions in Vietnam, in the Dominican Republic, they are violating international law, the U.N. Charter, and naturally the spirit of our Constitution."

— Excerpt from a declaration signed by a thousand professors and lecturers of American universities, published in the May 13, 1965 New York Times issue:

"The situation in Vietnam poses serious moral problems which are not merely diplomatic or tactical. Our nation is possessed of an immense power. To permit its utilization for unreasonable and barbarous purposes endangers the very foundation of American influence."

— As early as in 1956, an American clergyman raised an alarm to the public on April 11, in the New York Times:

"If there is a lesson we should have learned in Asia, it is that one cannot check a people's movement by killing men."

— Excerpt from a letter sent to President Johnson on September 19, 1966 by 22 American scholars, including seven

"The group earnestly demands the President to order the cessation of the use by U.S. forces of defoliants and anti-personnel chemical weapons in Vietnam.

The group demands a review by the White House of the U.S. Government's policy concerning bacteriological and chemical weapons."

(A.P., September 19, 1966)

— From Professor J. Bernal, President of the World Peace Council:

"Napalm and toxic gas have been used against the South Vietnam population. The peoples in the world note with reluctance the U.S. Government's violation of all principles of international law. They urge that an end be put to all these barbarous acts. Such an aggression is threatening Southeast Asia as a whole, and peace all over the world."

(March 1966)

— From the British philosopher Lord Bertrand Russell, on January 14, 1966:

"The U.S.A. has committed all sorts of crimes liable to an international tribunal for war crimes."

— From the Japanese professor Mitsuo Taketani of Rikkyo University, on March 26, 1966:

"The use of toxic gas reflects the current policy of the U.S.A. The Americans have resorted to gases which Hitler himself dared not use."

— From Mrs Eugénie Cotton, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation, on March 23, 1965:

"The bombings of South and North Vietnam constitute a violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements; the use of napalm and gases displays a frightful barbarity."
— At the congress of the Labour Party of Great Britain in October 1966, Philip Noel Baker, an M.P. and Nobel prize winner, drew a parallel between the U.S. bombings in North Vietnam and the Nazis’ destruction of Guernica in Spain. He moreover declared that even if the United States could defeat the Vietnamese people “it would leave such a legacy of hate not only in Vietnam but throughout Asia that the result would be the opposite of what the Americans hoped for?”

At the same congress, Lord Brockway denounced the Vietnam war as “the greatest crime against humanity since the bomb was dropped in Hiroshima.”

— Excerpt from a speech by Mr. John Powel who was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam from June, 1964 to June 1965, at the Toronto conference on “Canada’s Role in Vietnam” attended by approximately 1,000 persons on February 19, 1966:

“An American military man told me about prisoners of war. (!) they had captured, and that night they nailed their hands to trees so they wouldn’t escape. I know a case of two Viet Cong prisoners who were bound hand and foot and were loaded aboard a helicopter. They thought they were going to go back to a prisoner of war camp. No. Just before they got back to the base the two men were kicked out of the helicopter, to their deaths...

Our side have dragged prisoners of war — they’ve been dragged by their feet across rice paddies. This is an attempt to make prisoners talk, but of course, by the time the tractor stops moving the guys are dead anyway.”
VI

SOME INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

1. Provisions concerning the laws and customs of war on land
   (The Hague 1907)

   Art. 22.— The belligerents enjoy no unlimited right regarding the choice of means to harm the enemy.

   Art. 23.— Apart from prohibitions provided for by special conventions it is forbidden:
   a) to use poison or poisoned weapons
   b) to use weapons, missiles or matters capable of causing superfluous harm.

   Art. 25.— It is forbidden to attack or bombard by any means whatsoever cities, villages, dwellings or buildings which are not defended.

   Art. 27.— During sieges and bombings every necessary measure must be taken to spare as many as possible buildings devoted to worship, arts, sciences and charity, historical monuments, hospitals and centres of assembly for sick and wounded persons, on condition they are not concurrently used for a military purpose.

   (translated from French)
2. Protocol concerning the prohibition of the use in time of war of asphyxiating toxics or similar gases and bacteriological means

(Geneva 1925)

The use in time of war of asphyxiating toxics or similar gases as well as that of all liquids, materials or analogous products, having been rightly condemned by universal opinion in the civilized world,

the plenipotentiaries undersigned on behalf of their respective governments

Declare that the High Contracting parties (.....) recognize this prohibition, accept to extend this interdiction to means of bacteriological warfare and consider themselves as bound to this respect.


(excerpts)

Art. 6. — The following acts, or any of them, are crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal for which there shall be individual responsibility:

a) Crimes against peace namely planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements, or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing,

b) War crimes namely violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labour or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas,
killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity.

c) Crimes against humanity namely murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war, or persecution on political, racial or religious group in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of country where perpetrated.

Leaders, organizers, provocateurs or accomplices who have taken part in the elaboration or execution of a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing are responsible for all acts accomplished by any person in execution of the said plan. *

Art. 7.— The official position of the accused either as a chief of state or as a high-ranking official will not be regarded as an absolatory excuse, nor a motive for lessening the punishment. *

*Translated from French.*