

A collection of historical artifacts is arranged on the left side of the page. At the top is a wooden board game with a checkered pattern and several small, round, light-colored pieces. Below it is a red ribbon medal with a circular, sunburst-like design. To the right of the red medal is a white star-shaped medal with a central circular emblem. Below the red medal is a blue ribbon medal with a circular, sunburst-like design. At the bottom left is a pair of glasses with thin, curved frames. In the bottom left corner is a circular compass rose with a needle pointing towards the top right.

*La guerra
raccontata
dai mass-media*

di Eleonora Vasco

Guerre e old media



stampa, radio, tv



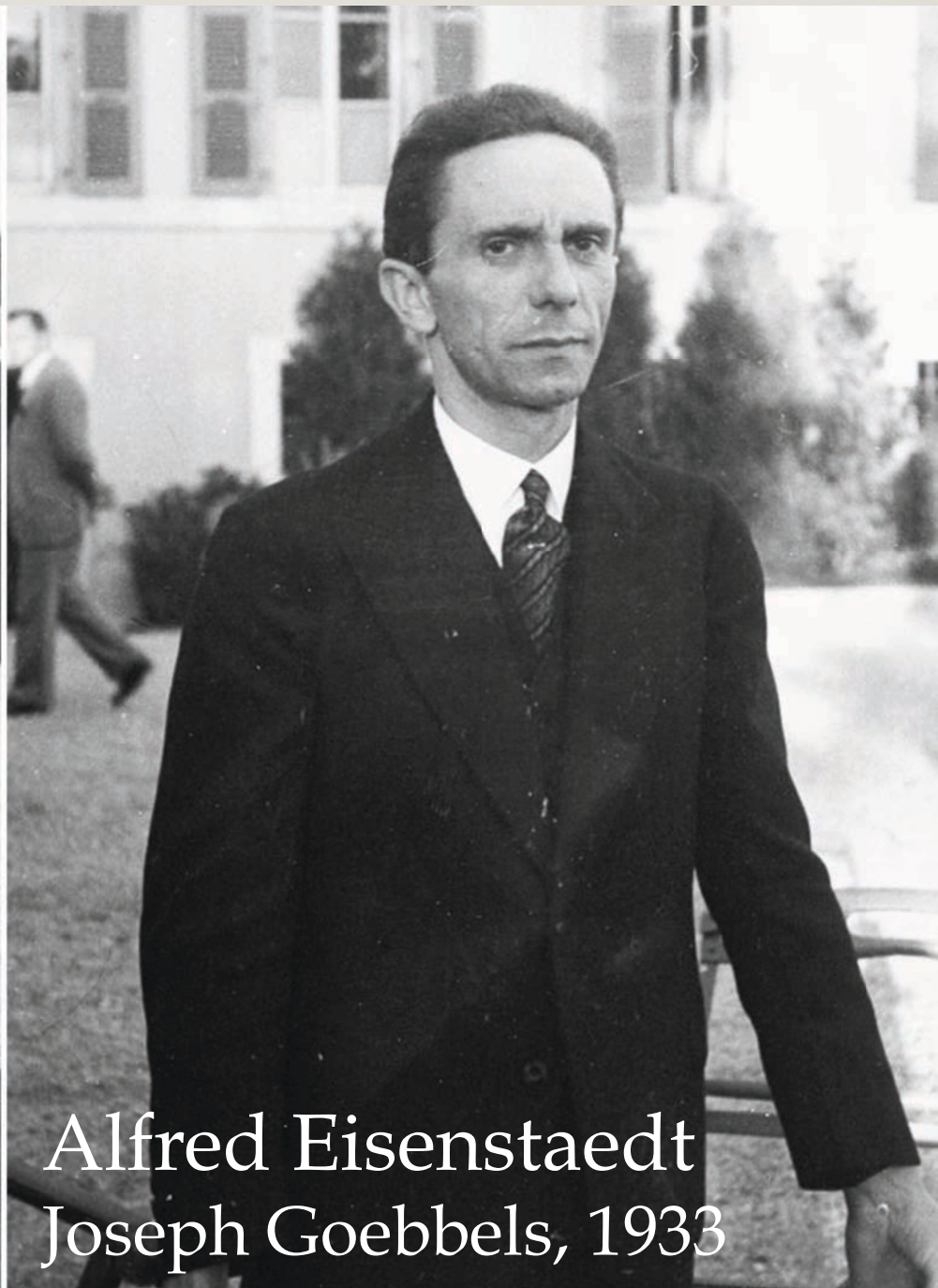
Telegrafo, 1793



Roger Fenton
(1829 – 1869)

La Guerra di Crimea





Alfred Eisenstaedt
Joseph Goebbels, 1933

...coming soon...

Thursday, 17th April, 1941, 19.40 P.S.T.
264TH SHORT ITALIAN NEWS COMMENT
H. STEVENS

BUONA SERA. Ciò che è avvenuto ieri sera
nel Mediterraneo dovrebbe costituire per
i nostri nemici una piccola lesione
di unità.

RADIO LONDRA

1940/1945

Inventario delle trasmissioni per l'Italia

a cura di

Maura Piccialuti Caprioli

La Guerra del Vietnam



LIFE

COMMUNISM PART II
Khrushchev Close In
VIETNAM: Our Next Showdown



**GI TRAINS FOR
GUERRILLA WAR**

OCTOBER 27 • 1961 • 20¢

Life
27 Ottobre 1961

LIFE

HOW JOE KENNEDY AMASSED HIS FORTUNE

In Color: The Vicious
Fighting in Vietnam



JANUARY 25 • 1963 • 20¢

Life
25 Gennaio 1963

LIFE

In color
**UGLY WAR
IN VIETNAM**
U.S. officer
heads a patrol

JUNE 12 • 1964 • 25¢

Life
12 Giugno 1964

LIFE

By LARRY BURROWS in VIETNAM

WITH A BRAVE CREW IN A DEADLY FIGHT

Vietcong zero in on
vulnerable U.S. copters

gettyimages
Larry Burrows

In a U.S. copter
in thick of fight—
a shouting
crew chief,
a dying pilot

©92926332

APRIL 16 • 1965 • 35¢

Life
16 Aprile 1965

LIFE

THE BLUNT REALITY OF WAR IN VIETNAM

Eyes and mouth taped
for security, a Vietcong
is held prisoner
by U.S. Marines

NOVEMBER 26 • 1965 • 35¢

Life
26 Novembre 1965

LIFE

**THE
WAR
GOES
ON**



FEBRUARY 11 • 1966 • 35¢

Life
11 Febbraio 1966



LIFE

**INVASION DMZ
RUNS INTO
THE MARINES**

gettyimages
Larry Burrows

Help for a wounded
Marine south of the
DMZ—Demilitarized Zone

OCTOBER 28 • 1966 • 35¢

50704943

Life
28 Ottobre 1966

1st Photos of Viet Mass Slaying

WEATHER
Snow flurries and
chill today.
High in the upper 20s.
Details on Page 14C.

THE PLAIN DEALER

FINAL
Steels & Rains
Dov-Jones off 521

128TH YEAR—NO. 324

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER
CLEVELAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1969

96 PAGES 10 CENTS



A clump of bodies on a road in South Vietnam.

Exclusive

This photograph will shock Americans as it shocked the editors and the staff of The Plain Dealer. It was taken by a young Cleveland area man while serving as a photographer with the U.S. Army in South Vietnam.

It was taken during the attack by American soldiers on the South Vietnamese village My Lai, an attack which has made world headlines in recent days with disclosures of mass killings allegedly at the hands of American soldiers.

This photograph and others on two special pages are the first to be published anywhere of the killings.

This particular picture shows a clump of bodies of South Vietnamese civilians which includes women and children. Why they were killed raises one of the most momentous questions of the war in Vietnam.

Cameraman Saw GIs Slay 100 Villagers

By JOSEPH E. KOSTERMAN
(c) 1969, The Plain Dealer



South Vietnamese man and child shot to death on road.
—AP Wirephoto

Two South Vietnamese civilians shot to death, Haeberle said, by American soldiers.

AP Wirephoto



Dead bodies in front of burning hut at lower right. Haeberle says the people were killed by U.S. soldiers and the hut was then torched.

AP Wirephoto



The Photographer

Ronald L. Haeberle, 38, works as an industrial supervisor at a downtown manufacturing company. He is a 1960 graduate of Fairview Park High School and a 1965 graduate of Ohio University. He was drafted April 4, 1966 after completing three years at Ohio University. He took his basic training at Ft. Benning, Ga., and was trained as a cameraman at Ft. Ord, Calif. He was assigned to the 11th Infantry Brigade in Hawaii and served as a clerk. "I put in some paperwork to get into photography," he said. He was assigned to Vietnam as a combat photographer and arrived there in December, 1967. He went on numerous combat missions. "What he saw in the little village in the Phuoc Ninh Sector March 16th will forever be imprinted on his memory. "I wanted to tell my story," he says, "because there is a greater truth here which must be told."

GIs Call Viet Killings 'Point-Blank Murder'

By KEYMOOR M. NERIE
© 1969, Southern News Service

WASHINGTON — Three American GIs who participated in the March 16th attack on "Phuoc Ninh" said in interviews released yesterday that their Army comrades sent perpetrated, in the words of one, "Point-Blank Murder" on the residents of the area.

"The whole thing was so deliberate. It was point-blank murder and I was standing there watching it," said Sgt. Michael Bernhardt, 23, now completing his Army tour at an East Coast base.

Bernhardt was a member of one of three platoons of an 11th Infantry Brigade company, under command of Capt. Ernest Medina, that entered the Viet Cong-dominated area of Phuoc Ninh on March 16, 1968, while on a search-and-seizure mission. Phuoc Ninh, a complex of hamlets known as being 100 villages, is about six miles northwest of Quang Ngai in northern South Vietnam.

THE ARMY HAS CHARGED Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 26, a platoon leader, with the murder of 118 South Vietnamese civilians in the attack. A squad leader in Calley's platoon, Sgt. David Mitchell, 36, is charged with assault with intent to murder.

At least four other men, including Medina, are known to be under investigation. Calley and his lawyer, George W. Lattimer, contend that Calley was under orders to "clear the area."

Bernhardt, interviewed at his duty station, said he had been ordered and felt slightly biased the company. Led by Calley's platoon, as it entered the village area. "I walked up and saw these guys doing strange things... getting close to the houses and huts and waiting for people to come out and then shooting them... going into the houses and shooting them up... getting hit people in groups and shooting them."

AS I WALKED IN YOU COULD SEE piles of people

all through the village... all over. They were gathered up into large groups.

"I saw them about an M7 (medium launcher) hit a group of people who were still alive. But it was mostly done with a machine gun. They were shooting women and children just like anybody else."

"We met no resistance and I only saw three captured weapons. We had no casualties. It was just like any other Vietnamese village—old people, women and kids. As a matter of fact, I don't remember seeing one military-age male in the entire place, dead or alive."

An Army communique reporting on the operation said Medina's company received "two M16s, a carbine, a short-wave radio and enemy documents" in the assault. 118 Viet Cong were reported killed; there was no mention of civilian casualties.

Interviewed at his home, Michael Terry, 22, of Orem, Utah, a former member of Medina's C platoon, and now a sophomore at Brigham Young University, said he, too, came upon the same moments after the carnage began. "They just marched through shooting everybody. Bernhardt was the one who started it. They started pulling people out and shooting them."

At one point, he said, about 30 to 50 villagers were lined up in front of a ditch and shot. "They had them in a group standing over a ditch—just like a Nazi-type thing—one officer ordered a kid to machine gun everybody down, but the kid just couldn't do it. He threw the machine gun down and the officer picked it up."

"I DON'T REMEMBER SEEING any men in the ditch," Terry said, "mostly women and kids." Later, Terry said, he noticed "some of them were still breathing... they were pretty badly shot up. They weren't going to get any medical help, and so we shot them. That maybe live of them."

Why did it happen? "I think that probably the officers didn't really know if they were ordered to kill the villagers or not... a lot of guys feel that they (the South

Vietnamese civilians) aren't human beings... we just treated them like animals."

What happened at Phuoc Ninh, Terry said, "never happened to us before and never happened again."

Only one officer, not from Medina's company, tried to halt the shootings. Terry and Bernhardt both reported that this man was a helicopter pilot from an aviation support unit who landed in the midst of the fighting. The officer wanted he would report the shootings. Next day, he was killed. In action and the subsequent investigation launched by officials of the 11th Brigade was dropped after 15 days because of "insufficient evidence."

THE THIRD WITNESS TO THE shootings cannot be named. But on active duty on the West Coast, he contributed to detail the Bernhardt and Terry descriptions.

"I was shooting 700 and a machine with the others were shooting people," he said. "It isn't just a nightmarish, I'm completely aware of how real this was. Bernhardt, Terry and many others contributed information contained in a three-page letter that a former GI, Ronald Haeberle, sent to his brother in the Army and 30 other officials—including many veterans—outlining details of the Phuoc Ninh incident as he remembered them. It was Haeberle's persistence that prompted the Army to begin its highest investigation in April.

Haeberle, now a student at Cleveland (Calif.) State College, was not in Medina's company and did not participate in the shooting.

Calley's lawyer declined comment on the new charges brought out in the interviews. But another source, discussing Calley's position said "nobody put the finger yet on the man who started it." The source also said he understood that Calley and other officers in the company initially resisted the orders, but eventually did their job.

BERNHARDT SAID HE HAD NO IDEA precisely how many villagers were shot that day, but an unofficial

body count "was about 300 or something." He had heard of other death counts ranging from 170 to more than 196. Prisoners have said 307 were slain.

Why did the men run amok? "It's my belief," the sergeant said, "that the company was conditioned to do that. The treatment was brutal... we were always out in the bushes. I think they were expecting us to run into resistance at Phuoc Ninh and also expecting them (the Viet Cong) to use the people as hostages."

A few days before the massacre, he said, the men's general contempt for Vietnamese civilians had increased when some GIs walked into a hamlet, torturing nearly 20 and killing at least one member of the company.

WHY DIDN'T HE REPORT THE ATROCITY at the time?

"After it was all over, some counsel came down to the fire base where we were stationed and asked about it, but we heard no further. Later they shined and some other officers called me over to the command post and asked me not to write any communique."

Bernhardt said roughly 90% of the 40 to 50 men in the subordinate company were involved in the shootings. He took no part, he said. "I only about at people who shot at me."

"The Army ordered me not to talk," Bernhardt said. "But there are some orders that I have to personally decide whether to obey—I have my own conscience to consider."

"When I testified during Calley's hearing (an Article 31 proceeding at Fort Benning, Ga.) they asked me if I thought the deaths would have been caused by artillery or snipers. I asked them if they had ever seen artillery or snipers leave the road really stacked up in piles."

BERNHARDT SAID THE ARMY must have known at high levels just what did happen at Phuoc Ninh. "They've got pictures," he said. The photographs were shown him during the Article 31 proceeding which concluded that the charges against Calley were justified.

Ron Haeberle
Il massacro di My Lai,
16 marzo 1968
dal The Plain Dealer
del 20 novembre 1969



An American soldier bring his M16 rifle in the village of My Lai.

© 1969 Ronald L. Haber

PD Prints 1st Photos of Viet Mass Slayings



A group of South Vietnamese women and children, awaiting. Minutes later, they were all dead.

© 1969 Ronald L. Haber

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Ronald L. Haber, 1969



The bodies of three South Vietnamese civilians on a road leading to the village of My Lai. Number Four.

© 1969 Ronald L. Haber



An American soldier covering himself with a bulletproof shield.

© 1969 Ronald L. Haber

Exclusive pictures, eyewitness accounts

The Massacre at My Lai



Sprinting for cover, men of Company C left the helicopters that landed them to face the assault on My Lai.

The action at My Lai received only a passing mention at the weekly Saigon briefing in March of 1968. Elements of the Americal Division had made contact with the enemy near Quangnai city and had killed 128 Vietcong. There were a few rumors of civilian deaths, but when the Army looked into them—a month after the incident—it found nothing to warrant disciplinary measures. The matter might have ended there except for a former GI, Ron Ridenhouse, now a California college student. After hearing about My Lai from former comrades, he wrote letters to congressmen warning that “something rather dark and bloody” had taken place. Now an officer has been charged with murder of “an unknown number of Oriental human beings” at My Lai, and 24 other men of Company C, First Battalion, 20th Infantry are under investigation. Congressmen are demanding to know what happened at My Lai, who ordered

it, and whether or not U.S. troops have committed similar acts in Vietnam.

Because of impending courts-martial, the Army will say little. The South Vietnamese government, which has conducted its own investigation, states that My Lai was “an act of war” and that any talk of atrocities is just Vietcong propaganda. This is not true. The pictures shown here by Ronald Haeberle, an Army photographer who covered the massacre, and the interviews on the following pages confirm a story of indisputable horror—the deliberate slaughter of old men, women, children and babies. These eyewitness accounts, by the men of Company C and surviving villagers, indicate that the American troops encountered little if any hostile fire, found virtually no enemy soldiers in the village and suffered only one casualty, apparently a self-inflicted wound. The people of My Lai were simply gunned down.

Photographed by RONALD L. HAEBERLE



“Guys were about to shoot these people,” Photographer Ron Haeberle remembers. “I yelled, ‘Wait!’ and shot my picture. As I walked away, I heard M16s open up. From the corner of my eye I saw bodies falling, but I didn’t turn to look.”



Harberle remembers that the body in front of a burning house (above) kept twitching and that one GI commented, "He's got ghosts in him."

'You don't call

CONTINUED
mission was to prepare news releases and a report for the brigade newspaper.

"We landed about 9 or 9:30 in a field of elephant grass," says Varnado Simpson, then a 19-year-old assistant platoon leader from Jackson, Miss. Gunships had peppered the area with M16s and grenade launchers. It was clear and very warm and it got warmer. "Our landing zone was the outskirts of town, on the left flank. There were about 25 of us and we went directly into the village. There wasn't any enemy fire. We'd come up on a hillside, so I search it to see if there was someone in it. If there was no one in it, we'd burn it down. We found people in some, and we took some back to the intelligence people for questioning. Some ran, we tried to tell them not to run. There were about 35. Some stopped. About five or six were killed."

Harberle and Roberts moved through the rice fields toward a hill in back of the village area. Harberle was with 20 or 25 GIs when he saw a cow and heard shots at the same time. The shooting was straight ahead. A GI shot a cow and then others kept pumping bullets into the cow until the cow finally fell.

"Off to the right," says Harberle. "A woman

started on destroying everything that might be of use to the VC. A soldier (below) takes a fire with the baskets used to dry rice and corn.



them civilians—to us they were VC'

an's form, a head, appeared from some brush. All the other GIs started firing at her, aiming at her, firing at her over and over again. She had slumped over into one of those things that stick out of the rice paddies so that her head was a propped-up target. There was no attempt to question her or anything. They just kept shooting at her. You could see the bones flying in the air chop by chop. Jay and I, we just shook our heads."

"There were a whole lot of Vietnamese people that I especially liked," recalls Sgt. Charles West of his year in Vietnam. "Most of them were at this orphanage I used to visit frequently after I came off field duty. I'd go down there and the people would try to teach me more of the Vietnamese language and they would explain a lot of customs that I wanted to know something about."

Charles West led his squad of 13 men through the rice paddies and heard the sound of gunfire. They were coming down a sharply winding trail and were keeping a close watch for booby traps. They turned a curve in the trail and there, 25 feet ahead of them, were six Vietnamese, some with baskets, coming toward them. "These people were running into us," he says. "away from us, running every

which way. It's hard to distinguish a mama-san from a papa-san when everybody has on black pajamas." He and his squad opened fire with their M16s. Then he and his men kept going down the road toward the sound of the gunfire in the village.

"I had said in my heart already," says West, "and I said in my mind that I would not let Vietnam beat me. I had two accomplishments to make. The first was to serve my government and to accomplish my mission while I was in Vietnam. My second accomplishment was to get back home."

"There was a little boy walking toward us in a daze," says Harberle. "He'd been shot in the arm and leg. He wasn't crying or making any noise." Harberle knelt down to photograph the boy. A GI knelt down next to him. "The GI fired three shots into the child. The first shot knocked him back, the second shot lifted him into the air. The third shot put him down and the body flush came out. The GI just simply got up and walked away. It was a strobe-effect. We were so close to him it was blurred."

"The people who ordered it probably didn't think it would look so bad," says Sgt. Michael

A. Bernhardt, who asserts he refused to take part in the killings.

As he crossed the village, Bernhardt recalls, a plane was circling above, warning the people in Vietnamese to leave. "Leaflets were dropped ahead of time, but that doesn't work with the Vietnamese people. They have very few possessions. The village we went into was a permanent-type village. It had hard walls, tile roofs, hard floors and furniture. The people really had no place to go. The village is about all they have. So they stay and take whatever comes."

"It was point-blank murder. Only a few of us refused. I just told them the hell with this, I'm not doing it. I didn't think this was a lawful order."

"To us they were no civilians," says Varnado Simpson. "They were VC sympathizers. You don't call them civilians. To us they were VC. They shared no ways or means that they were. You don't have any alternatives. You got to do something. If they were VC and got away, then they could turn around and kill you. You're risking your life doing that work. And if someone kills you, those people

CONTINUED

"This man and two little boys popped up from nowhere," says Harberle. "The GIs I was with opened up, then moved in close to finish them."





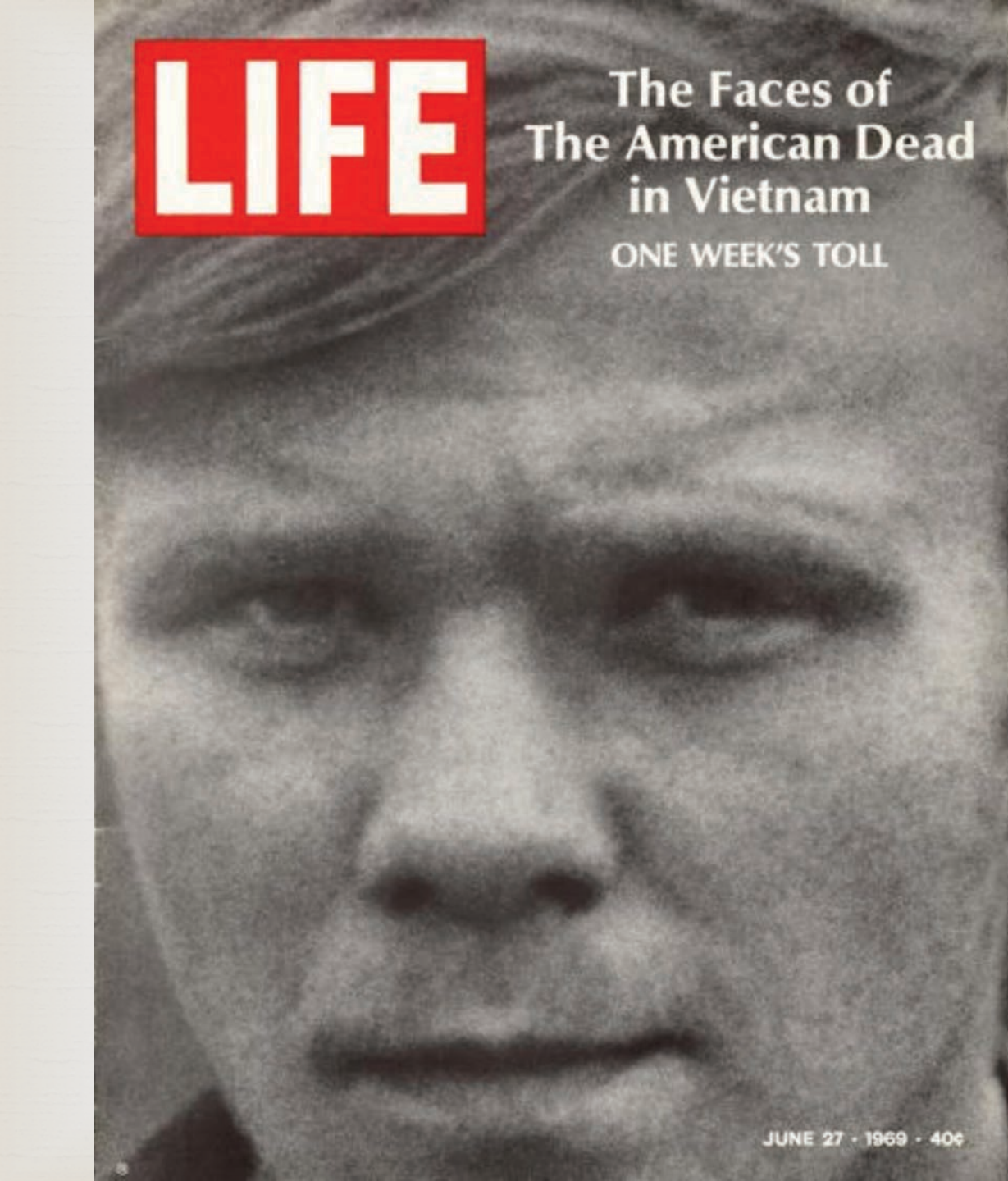


Life
25 Agosto 1967



Frank Barratt

John Lennon e Yoko Ono
protestano contro la guerra del
Vietnam, 1969



LIFE

The Faces of
The American Dead
in Vietnam

ONE WEEK'S TOLL

Life
27 Giugno 1969

JUNE 27 • 1969 • 40¢

LIFE

The wild
spooky
jungle
of Sumatra

Connally's
ranch party
for Nixon

Eleanor
Roosevelt
as Whistler's
Mother

MAY 12 • 1972 • 50¢

VIETNAM RETREAT

Life
12 Maggio 1972



Nick Ut
Napalm Girl
8 giugno 1972





Le altre foto di Nick Ut



 [http://www.apimages.com/
Collection/Landing/Photographer-
Nick-Ut-The-Napalm-Girl-/
ebfc0a860aa946ba9e77eb786d46207e](http://www.apimages.com/Collection/Landing/Photographer-Nick-Ut-The-Napalm-Girl-/ebfc0a860aa946ba9e77eb786d46207e)

Napalm Girl in TV



∞ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oYaCgJpwypU>

∞ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyrTvIkxym8>



Peter Marlow - La guerra delle Falklands, 1982





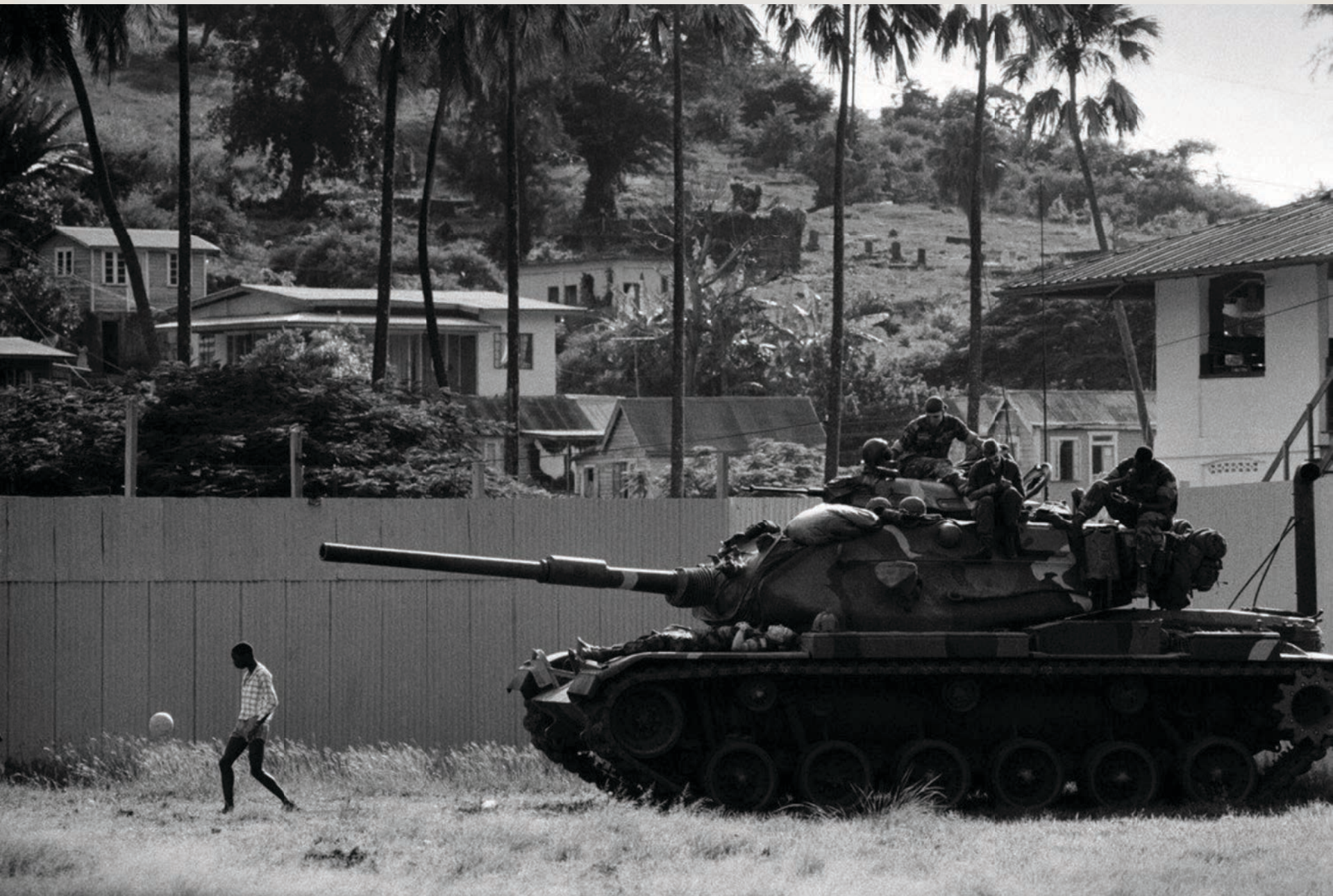






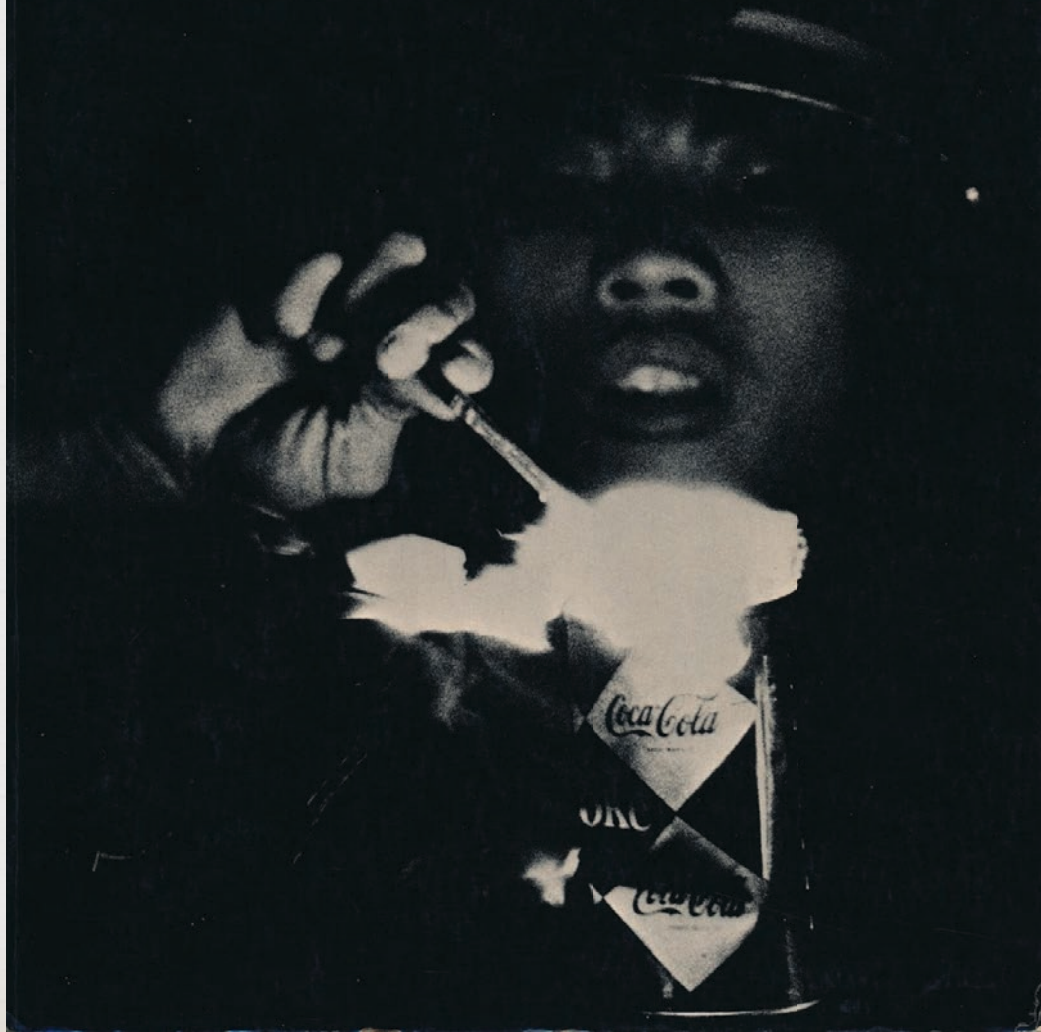
Philip Jones Griffiths - L'attacco a Grenada, 1983





VIETNAM INC.

Philip Jones Griffiths





Eli Reed – L'invasione di Panama, 1989



old

SOBERANA

LAVANDERIA

RAP

ATLAS

era.

PANAMA



