Vietnam and the Media
On June 11, 1963, Thich Quang Duc, a 66-year-old Buddhist monk burned himself to death on a busy Saigon intersection to protest the policies of President Ngo Dinh Diem. Malcolm Browne won the 1963 World Press Photo of the Year award for the image.

“I was to see that sight again, but once was enough. Flames were coming from a human being; his body was slowly withering and shriveling up, his head blackening and charring. In the air was the smell of burning human flesh; human beings burn surprisingly quickly. Behind me I could hear the sobbing of the Vietnamese who were now gathering. I was too shocked to cry, too confused to take notes or ask questions, too bewildered to even think.... As he burned he never moved a muscle, never uttered a sound, his outward composure in sharp contrast to the wailing people around him.” - David Halberstam, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting of this event.

Thich Quang Duc’s charred heart remained intact after cremation and is preserved as an object of veneration. He is considered to be a bodhisatta, an enlightened one and several Buddhist temples in Vietnam preserve his memory.
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The June 27, 1969 issue *Life* magazine published the photos of 242 soldiers killed during the week of May 28 - June 30 (Memorial Day Weekend).

Apr. 1969 - helicopter gunner Ronald Ridenhour heard about the massacre from C Company, wrote 30 letters to President Nixon and others, including Arizona Congressman Morris Udall.

April 23 - Army began investigation and charged Calley with the murder of 109 "Oriental human beings."


Oct. 22 - free-lance reporter Seymour Hersh began investigating

Nov 11 interviewed Calley at Fort Benning

Nov. 13 - 36 newspapers published Hersh's story

Nov. 20 - The Cleveland Plain Dealer published a second story on the massacre by Hersh, based on his interviews with C Company, with photos by Ronald L. Haeberle.

Dec. 5 - Time magazine published a story on My Lai, followed by Newsweek and Life.
From an interview with Paul Meadlo published in the *New York Times*:

A: And so we started pushing them off and we started shooting them, so altogether we just pushed them all off, and just started using automatics on them.

Q: Again -- men, women, children?

A: Men, women, and children.

Q: And babies?

A: And babies. An so we started shooting them and somebody told us to switch off to single shot so that we could save ammo.
Q. And babies?
A. And babies.
The Haditha killings refers to the incident where 24 Iraqis were killed on November 19, 2005 in Haditha, a city in the western Iraq province of Al Anbar. At least 15, and allegedly all, of those killed were noncombatant civilians and all are alleged to have been killed by a group of United States Marines. It has been alleged that the killings were retribution for the attack on a convoy of United States Marines with an improvised explosive device that killed Lance Corporal Miguel Terrazas.

On December 21, 2006, eight Marines were charged in connection with the incident. As a result of conflicting evidence presented at Article 32 hearings and the likelihood that no Iraqi witnesses would agree to come to the U.S. to testify, charges against all of the marines have been dropped or reduced.