

Annotated Bibliography - Alicia Fu

Articles / Websites:

Secondary:

Spector, Ronald H. "*Vietnam War | Facts, Summary, Years, Timeline, Casualties, Combatants, & Facts.*" | Encyclopedia Britannica, 20 July, 1998. Last Modified Mar 30, 2025.

www.britannica.com/event/Vietnam-War/French-rule-ended-Vietnam-divided. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provided a historical background and overview of the entire Vietnam War, from French imperial rule, to the division between the North and South, to the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, and to America's (failed) entrance. The information from this article proved to be very useful background information for myself throughout my research, as well as through my efforts to set the stage and contextualize the My Lai massacre. I used the information from this article in the "America in Vietnam" section of my website to highlight America's entrance into the war and why they felt the need to do so.

McNamara, Robert. "*Why Did the US Enter the Vietnam War?*" | ThoughtCo. 23 Mar. 2020.

June 7, 2024. www.thoughtco.com/why-did-us-enter-vietnam-war-195158. Accessed 3 Apr. 4 2025.

This source provided an excellent and in-depth analysis of America's entrance into the Vietnam War, and their motives for doing so as well. Through this source, I was able to incorporate Richard Nixon's role of war escalation into the story, as it would prove to play a huge role in the overall failed responsibility of military superiors in the chain of command. I used this source in the "America in Vietnam" section of my website to contribute additional information regarding the entire American entrance into the war.

Cushman Jr., John H. "*Ronald Ridenhour, 52, Veteran Who Reported My Lai Massacre.*" | The New York Times. 11 May, 1998.

www.nytimes.com/1998/05/11/us/ronald-ridenhour-52-veteran-who-reported-my-lai-massacre.html. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provided a brief overview on Ronald Ridenhour, who was the soldier that reported the My Lai massacres through a letter to President Richard Nixon. This article gave me valuable quotes, and information on his role in the exposure of the massacre. I used this information in the “How the Massacre was Exposed” section of my website to provide background knowledge for how the massacre was initially exposed.

Exner, Rich. “*See My Lai Massacre Photos Published in 1969 Cleveland Plain Dealer.*” | Cleveland.com. 25 Sept. 2017.

www.cleveland.com/metro/2017/09/see_my_lai_massacre_photos_as.html. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provided the newspaper pages and descriptions that The Cleveland Plain Dealer first released during the exposures of the My Lai massacre to the public. It highlighted the gruesome photographs taken by Army Photographer Ronald Haeberle, and also provided valuable information on how the U.S. army initially tried to retaliate and deny the legitimacy of the images. I used this information in the “How the Massacre was Exposed” section of my website to highlight some of the initial photos released of the massacre, and their significance in the eventual exposure of the massacre.

Morgan, Andrew. “*The My Lai Massacre Trial.*” | Juristnews. 4 Oct. 2016.

www.jurist.org/archives/famoustrials/the-my-lai-massacre-trial/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provided a full, and thoroughly in-depth rundown of events that occurred through the My Lai massacre itself, the coverup of the events, and the final prosecution of Lieutenant William Calley. The article provided detailed information on the key people involved with the massacre, the buildup of events leading to the massacre, and the intense trial process afterwards, showcasing the shifting of responsibility as well. I used the information from this article in the “The Massacre”, “Army Cover-Up”, and “Trial” section of my website to provide a basic overview of information in each section, as well as some key points of evidence to build primary sourced information off of afterwards.

Linder, Douglas. *"The My Lai Massacre and Courts-Martial: An Account."* | University of Missouri–Kansas City School of Law, Famous Trials. ca. 1995.

www.famous-trials.com/mylaicourts/1656-myl-intro. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article gave a full and detailed description on the court trials of Lieutenant William Calley, as well as a light briefing on the events leading up to the trial. It highlights key figures and their roles in the massacre itself, such as Hugh Thompson, Paul Meadlo, and William Calley, and goes into detail about the strategies used by the defense and prosecution. I used this information in the "Leadup", "The Massacre", "Army Cover-Up", "How the Massacre was Exposed" and "Trial" sections of my website as this source was very in depth about basically the entire event of the My Lai massacre.

Esper, George. *"Twenty Years Later, My Lai Remains a Symbol of Shame."* | Los Angeles Times. 13 Mar. 1988. www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1988-03-13-mn-1555-story.html.

Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This article provided a complete overview of the My Lai massacre and the event that followed and preceded it. I used many quotes and arguments from this article, and was able to incorporate those aspects in the "Leadup", "The Massacre", "Army Cover-Up", "How the Massacre was Exposed" and "Trial" portions of my website. I was also able to use this article to enhance my background knowledge of the events in the massacre.

Dallek, Matthew. *"How the Army's Cover-up Made the My Lai Massacre Even Worse."* | HISTORY, A&E Television Networks. 16 Mar. 2018.

www.history.com/news/my-lai-massacre-1968-army-cover-up. Accessed 3, Apr. 2025.

This article dives into the cover-up process taken by the U.S. military and how it outraged the American public, making room for further discussions of the corruption behind America's war efforts in Vietnam. The events leading up to and preceding the reveal of the massacre are described in this article, and specific reasons for the actions by U.S. soldiers are also presented. The response of the public is also described in great detail, and these aspects provided great help in the "Leadup", "The Massacre", "Army Cover-Up", "Trial", and "Reactions to Trial Results" section of my website.

Ellen, Jo. "*Plain Dealer Exclusive in 1969: My Lai Massacre Photos by Ronald Haeberle.*" | Cleveland.com. 20 Nov. 2009.

www.cleveland.com/plain-dealer-library/2009/11/plain_dealer_exclusive_my_lai_massacre_photos_by_ronald_haeberle.html#my-lai-story. Accessed 3. Apr. 2025.

This article illustrates the events of the My Lai massacre from the point of view of Army photographer Ronald Haeberle, who experienced the massacre first hand. He describes what he saw and the barbaric acts done by many of the Charlie Company soldiers, which was greatly helpful towards my research as I was able to get a feel of the sheer gruesomeness of the event. I used these quotes in the "Leadup", "The Massacre", and "How the Massacre was Exposed" sections of my website to provide first-hand accounts of the massacre.

Powell, Gayle. "*Eyewitness Accounts of the My Lai Massacre; Story by Seymour Hersh Nov. 20, 1969.*" | Cleveland.com. 20 Nov. 2009.

www.cleveland.com/plain-dealer-library/2009/11/eye_witness_account_of_the_my_lai_massacre_story_by_seymour_hersh_nov_20_1969.html. Accessed 3, Apr. 2025.

This article provided the text-version of the interviews conducted by Seymour Hersh with Charlie Company soldiers, Michael Bernhardt and Michael Terry, who both resisted the companies' search-and-destroy mission in the village of My Lai. Both men did not directly participate in the killings as they disobeyed the inhumane orders. Their first-hand witness accounts of the massacre gave me important insight into the massacre, and would be very helpful in the "The Massacre" section of my website as they corroborate the story.

Pollina, Richard. "*William Calley, Who Led the My Lai Massacre That Shamed US Military in Vietnam, Has Died.*" | New York Post. 1 Aug. 2024.

nypost.com/2024/08/01/us-news/william-calley-who-led-the-my-lai-massacre-that-shamed-us-military-in-vietnam-has-died/?utm. Accessed 3, Apr. 2025.

This article follows Lieutenant William L. Calley's process of becoming a platoon leader in Charlie Company, his role in the massacre itself, and the aftermath process of his trial. This source also provided many good quotes on the massacre and the turmoil and debate

that followed Lieutenant Calley's role.. I used the information from this article in the "The Massacre", "Army Cover-Up", "Public Response", and "Trial" sections of my website.

Theiss, Evelyn. "*My Lai Photographer Ron Haeberle Exposed a Vietnam Massacre 40 Years Ago Today in the Plain Dealer.*" | Cleveland.com. 20 Nov. 2009.

www.cleveland.com/living/2009/11/plain_dealer_published_first_i.html. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This article highlights Ronald Haeberle's perspective of the massacre and what impact his photographs had on the exposure and public reaction of the revelations to the public. This article also reveals Ronald Haeberle's story on the process of how he got his images out into newspapers, as well as the perspectives of the workers and publishers at the Plain Dealer. I used this article in the "Public Response" and "How the Massacre Was Exposed" sections of my website to highlight Ronald Haeberle's role within the exposure of the massacre and his valuable perspective on the entire atrocity.

Ridenhour Prizes Editors. "*History.*" | Ridenhour Prizes. ca. 2024. www.ridenhour.org/history. Accessed 3, Apr. 2025.

This website discusses Ronald Ridenhour's role within the massacre as the whistleblower of the event through the groundbreaking letters he sent to congress, the pentagon, and the President. This article reveals his purposes for writing the letter, and highlights crucial pieces of text from his writing. I used the information from this website in the "How The Massacre Was Revealed" section of my website to highlight Ronald Ridenhour's pivotal role in the exposure of the massacre.

Shapira, Ian. "*'It Was Insanity': At My Lai, U.S. Soldiers Slaughtered Hundreds of Vietnamese Women and Kids.*" | The Washington Post. 16 Mar. 2018.

www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2018/03/16/it-was-insanity-at-my-lai-u-s-soldiers-slaughtered-hundreds-of-vietnamese-women-and-kids/. Accessed 3, Apr. 2025.

This article highlights the sequence of events that immediately followed the massacre—how soldiers were told to keep quiet, how reports were botched, and how

freeland reporter Seymour Hersh was able to get his hands on, and crack the entire story wide open. It also details the events that transpired after the exposure of the story and how Lieutenant William Calley's trial occurred. I used this article in the "How The Massacre Was Exposed", "Trial", "The Massacre", and "Army Cover-Up" sections of my website to highlight valuable quotes and information included in all the sections.

Theiss, Evelyn. "*The Photographer Who Showed the World What Really Happened at My Lai.*" | TIME. 15 Mar. 2018. time.com/longform/my-lai-massacre-ron-haeberle-photographs/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article further expanded the story of the My Lai Massacre from the point of view of Ronald Haeberle, who was the army photographer of Charlie Company, as well as describing who Ronald Haeberle was. From this article, I was able to use many good images, and receive insight and context from Ronald Haeberle himself on a lot of the infamous pictures that were commonly associated with the event. I was able to use the information from this article in the "How The Massacre Was Exposed", "The Massacre", and "Public Response" sections of my website as the source provided many good quotes and images.

Cosgrove, Ben. "*American Atrocity: Remembering My Lai.*" | TIME. 13 Mar. 2013. time.com/3739572/american-atrocity-remembering-my-lai/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provided a multitude of valuable newspaper clippings that were able to visually expand my website, and also provide context to how visually impactful Ronald Haeberle's images were during the exposure of the massacre. The article itself provided an overview of the massacre from LIFE Magazine's perspective, and how impactful it was in the context of the Vietnam War. I was able to use the great pictures and newspaper clippings from this article in the "How The Massacre Was Exposed" section of my website to highlight the significance of newspaper clippings like the ones LIFE produced.

Fraga, Kaleena & Dunn, Morgan. "*The Horrific Story Of William Calley And The My Lai Massacre*" | All That's Interesting. 2 Mar. 2021. Last Modified December 26, 2022. <http://allthatsinteresting.com/william-calley>. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provides background on many of the people and players of the massacre, such as William Calley, as well as the 48th Viet Cong Battalion, and how their dominance encouraged the angered and frightened build-up process for the My Lai Massacre. This article also highlights Captain Medina's "pep talk" to the soldiers before the massacre, and how his message contributed to the way soldiers brutally executed and tortured the Vietnamese civilians. I was able to use this website in the "Lead-Up", "The Massacre", "Army Cover-Up", "How The Massacre Was Exposed", and "Reactions to Trial Results" sections of my website as this article provided a full overview of every single aspect of the story.

Alpha History Editors. "*The My Lai Massacre.*" | Alpha History. 18 Aug. 2018.
alphahistory.com/vietnamwar/my-lai-massacre/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provided a full and in-depth coverage of all the events that transpired in relation to the My Lai Massacre. It describes the background of Charlie Company, the murder of many Charlie Company soldiers, Captain Medina's speech, and how all those events combined together to lead to the massacre. It also covers the cover-up process, the trials, and the outrage of the public to the results, all of which I was able to include in the "Lead-Up", "The Massacre", "Army Cover-Up", and "Reactions to Trial Results" sections of my website.

Angers, Trent. "*Nixon and the My Lai Massacre Coverup.*" | New York Post. 15 Mar. 2014.
nypost.com/2014/03/15/richard-nixon-and-the-my-lai-massacre-coverup/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article highlights President Richard Nixon's efforts to cover-up and sabotage evidence relating to the My Lai massacre. This article provided me with an image of the note Richard Nixon wrote that ordered to discredit a witness that was set to testify in the prosecution of the massacre, which was significant as it showed how Richard Nixon's forefront focus was not for the innocent civilians that were killed and the fact that it was his own men who did it, but that it might undermine the war effort back home. I used the information, quotes, and images from this article in the "Trial" sections of my website.

Crosby, Ben. “*My Lai: Where Were the Leaders?*” | HISTORYNET. 16 Apr. 2018.

www.historynet.com/my-lai-where-were-the-leaders/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article was written by a Vietnam War veteran, published in a 2009 issue of the Vietnam Magazine, and covers his perspective as a war veteran on the lack of proper command and leadership within the higher-ups surrounding the My Lai massacre. He points out serious command issues and lack of responsibility within not just Charlie Company or Task Force Barker, but the entire American military as a whole, which put Charlie Company in a position to be wildly inadequate for battle. His perspective on the massacre highlights how every single flaw originates from the lack of military

PBS Editors. “*My Lai, Meet the Participants | American Experience*” | PBS.org. 21 Apr. 2015.

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/my-lai-selected-men-involved-my-lai/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provided great and in depth information on the key players of the My Lai massacre, which included Captain Ernest Medina, Colonel Oran Henderson, Lieutenant Colonel Frank Barker, Lieutenant General William Peers, investigative journalist Seymour Hersh, Army Photographer Ronald Haeberle, Whistleblower Ronald Ridenhour, and Warrant Officer Hugh Thompson, all of which played pivotal roles—good or bad—in the story of the My Lai Massacre. I used the background information from this article in all aspects and sections of my website.

Allison, William Thomas. “*My Lai Massacre: The implication of Captain Ernest Medina, 50 years on*” | Globe, Lines Of Thought Across Southeast Asia. 23 Feb. 2021.

<https://southeastasiaglobe.com/captain-medina-my-lai/>. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provided insightful information on the role of Captain Ernest Medina in the My Lai massacre, ranging from his involvement in the cover-up process, to his neglect of his soldiers during the massacre itself, to the irresponsible job at briefing his soldiers before the actual massacre. The article also provided me with great first-hand insight into his trial processing, and what specific crimes he was charged with, and what specific allegations he had in the involvement of hiding the massacre by giving false evidence. I

used the information from this article in the ‘Army Cover-Up’ section of my website to highlight Captain Medina’s role in covering up the massacre.

Turse, Nick & NPR Fresh Air Radio. “‘*Anything That Moves*’: *Civilians And The Vietnam War*” | NPR Radio, Fresh Air. 28 Jan. 2013.
www.npr.org/2013/01/28/169076259/anything-that-moves-civilians-and-the-vietnam-war. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article featured an interview on the perspective of Nick Turse—a famous author known for his novel, “Kill Anything That Moves”—on the conduct of the Vietnam war in general, and his insight on the highly unethical ways the war was fought. This article places many of Turse’s ideas of the war’s unethical emphasis on body count and numbers of killed Viet Cong into the context of My Lai, which I was then able to use as a basis for one of the many motives for the massacre. I highlighted the information from this article and many of the quotes from Nick Turse in the “Reflections” section of my website.

Raviv, Shaun. “*The Ghosts of My Lai, In the hamlet where U.S. troops killed hundreds of men, women and children, survivors are ready to forgive the most infamous American soldier of the war*” | Smithsonian Magazine. Jan. 2018.
www.smithsonianmag.com/history/ghosts-my-lai-180967497/?utm. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article was written by a journalist who went to the village of My Lai, and interviewed many of the survivors of the massacre, and was then able to write much of the events of the massacre from the point of view of the survivors. This article provided valuable first-hand quotes from both survivors and soldiers of Charlie Company, as well as additional details on the cover-up process, and the roles of key players such as Ronald Ridenhour. I used this article especially in the “The Massacre” section of my website, but also in the “How the Massacre was Exposed” section, highlighting the major events of each portion of the story through the eyes of first-hand victims and perpetrators.

Ray, Michael. “*My Lai Massacre - Cover-Up, Investigation, and Legacy*” | Encyclopedia Britannica. ca. 2019. Last Modified April 15, 2025.

www.britannica.com/event/My-Lai-Massacre/Cover-up-investigation-and-legacy.

Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article provided greatly helpful and in-depth information regarding the key events and key players in the My Lai massacre. It highlighted the key roles of Hugh Thompson, Ronald Ridenhour, and Seymour Hersh in the exposure of the massacre to the public, as well as events preceding and succeeding the trial process. I used the information from this article in the “How the Massacre was Exposed” and “Army Cover-Up” sections of my website to provide additional detailed information on the roles of certain key players.

History.com Editors. “*Army Drops Charges of My Lai Cover-up | January 6, 1971.*” | HISTORY.

16 Nov. 2009. Last Modified February 18, 2025.

www.history.com/this-day-in-history/army-drops-charges-of-my-lai-cover-up. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article highlighted some key acquittals of certain soldiers who participated in the massacre, including Colonel Henderson, Captain Kotouc, Captain Medina, and the discipline process for two higher-ups in the system who aided in the overall cover up of the massacre. The information in this article proved to be a useful foundation in the “Army Cover-Up” and “Trial” section of my website.

Absher, Jim. “*The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).*” | Military.com. 25 Mar. 2022.

www.military.com/join-armed-forces/the-uniform-code-of-military-justice-ucmj.html.

Accessed 4 Apr. 2025

This article highlighted the purpose of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and why it is in place. It also covers what parties the UCMJ applies to, and its historical context to the U.S. military. I used this article in the “Responsibilities of Soldiers” section of my website to highlight these laws and regulations American soldiers are under, and how it dictates their responsibilities abroad in Vietnam.

International Committee of the Red Cross. “*The Geneva Conventions and Their Commentaries.*”

| International Committee of the Red Cross. 30 Jan. 2024.

www.icrc.org/en/law-and-policy/geneva-conventions-and-their-commentaries#text94007

2. Accessed 4 Apr. 2025.

This informative article created by the International Committee of The Red Cross was greatly helpful through my research on the purposes of the Geneva Conventions, and what kinds of regulations they offer and people they protect. This source similarly provided good quotes, and allowed me personally to deepen my understanding of what the conventions are meant to do. I used this source in the “Responsibilities of Soldiers” section of my website to highlight the purposes of the Geneva Conventions, as well as their importance in humanitarian law.

Levesque, Christopher. “*Opinion | The Truth behind My Lai.*” | The New York Times. 16 Mar. 2018. www.nytimes.com/2018/03/16/opinion/the-truth-behind-my-lai.html.

Accessed 4 Apr. 2025.

This newspaper article published by The New York Times goes into detail the events of the My Lai Massacre, and how they relate to the broader problem of poor leadership within the Americal Division. The information and quotes from this article proved to be very useful as they highlight how systemic leadership problems that stemmed all the way up from Captain Ernest Medina to Captain Samuel Koster affected the overall fighting spirit in Vietnam, and led to the patterns of death and torture that were exposed through the My Lai Massacre. I used the information and quotes highlighted in this article in the “Reflections” and “Trial” sections of my website.

Cave, Damien. “*‘No Use for Hatred’: A Village Seeks to Move on from a U.S. Massacre.*” | The New York Times. 17 Nov. 2024.

www.nytimes.com/2024/11/17/world/asia/my-lai-massacre-vietnam-museum.html.

This New York Times article illustrates the perspective of the Vietnamese civilians who survived the My Lai Massacre, and their interviews given from the Son My area itself. The interviews and information from this article highlight the anger, but also the perseverance and strength exhibited by many of the victims of the massacre, and how they were able to rebuild and forgive Americans as a whole for the destruction put on

their country during the war. This touching article provided great quotes, images, and perspectives that I was able to use in the “Reflections” section of my website.

Primary

Ridenhour, Ron. “*PERSPECTIVE on MY LAI : ‘It Was a Nazi Kind of Thing’ : America Still Has Not Come to Terms with the Implications of This Slaughter of Unarmed and Unresisting Civilians during the Vietnam War.*” | Los Angeles Times. 16 Mar. 1993.

www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1993-03-16-me-363-story.html. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This article was written by Ronald Ridenhour and published in the Los Angeles Times, and provides his perspective on the My Lai massacre and what it represents in the broader context of America in Vietnam. He describes his process of the uncovering of the massacre, and how it greatly affected his outlook on the trends of the Vietnam War as a whole. His very unique and thought-provoking quotes were greatly helpful in the “How The Massacre Was Exposed” and “Reflections” sections of my website.

Hersh, Seymour M. “*The Massacre at My Lai, A mass killing and its coverup.*” | The New Yorker. 14 Jan. 1972.

www.newyorker.com/magazine/1972/01/22/coverup-my-lai-vietnam-war-seymour-hersh. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article, also written by investigative journalist Seymour Hersh, was a phenomenal deep dive into the massacre using evidence pulled from the Peers Report and personal interviews with soldiers and survivors. The article covers the *entire* process of leadup events to the massacre, hierarchical command in the Americal Division and how it led to serious discrepancies within the division, and the aftermath of the massacre, including the beginning part of the coverup process and how it came about. I used the information, perspectives, and quotes from this article in the “Lead-Up”, “The Massacre”, “How The Massacre Was Exposed”, “Army Cover-Up”, “Trial”, “Responsibilities of Soldiers”, and “Reflections sections of my website.

Hersh, Seymour M. *“The Scene of the Crime”* | The New Yorker. 23 Mar. 2015.

www.newyorker.com/magazine/2015/03/30/the-scene-of-the-crime. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025.

This article was written from the perspective of investigative journalist Seymour Hersh, who proved to be absolutely vital in the exposure of the My Lai Massacre, on his process of interviewing and unveiling the truth behind My Lai through the testimonies of ex-soldiers and Vietnamese survivors. This article also provides his insights into the behind the scenes actions of how the American government was able to cover up and deal with the war crimes—such as My Lai—that occurred in Vietnam. I was able to use this article in the “How The Massacre Was Exposed”, “Army Cover-Up”, and “Reflections” sections of my website to highlight the multitude of opinions on the massacre, and how it reflected the larger and overarching issues of culpability and responsibility in Vietnam.

Hersh, Seymour M. *“Looking for Calley: How a young journalist untangled the riddle of My Lai”* | Harper’s Magazine. 1 June 2018. harpers.org/archive/2018/06/looking-for-calley/. Accessed 3 Apr. 2025

This snippet of Seymour Hersh’s published article in the New York Times covers the entire story of how he was able to find out, interview key witnesses and perpetrators, and expose the story of the My Lai massacre to the public. It follows his entire journey and perspective on his role in the massacre and his thought-process when going about his interviews and quests for evidence. I used the information of this article in the “How The Massacre Was Exposed”, “Army Cover-Up”, and “Reflections” sections of my website, as well as to develop my own personal perspective on the massacre as well.

UMKC. *“Letter Written by Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel to President Nixon.”* | Famous-Trials. ca. 2019. www.famous-trials.com/mylaicourts/1623-daniels-ltr. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This letter written by Prosecutor Captain Aubrey Daniel to President Richard Nixon highlighted many key aspects of the overall lack of responsibility and accountability from higher-ranking officers and government officials throughout the Vietnam War. This letter in particular puts into words the absolute disregard of justice not only for the Vietnamese

civilians, but also for the military justice system as a whole. I used the quotes from this letter in the “Responsibilities of Soldiers” and “Reflections” pages of my website.

UMKC. “*Survey Results.*” | Famous-Trials. ca. 2019.

www.famous-trials.com/mylaicourts/1640-myl-surveyresults. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This article provided information on the public’s view of the prosecution of Lieutenant William Calley, which backs up the evidence that most Americans believed Calley shouldn’t have been charged. Most of the survey results showed that the majority of the American public believed that Calley was acting as the “scapegoat” of the massacre and was being wrongfully charged, and disagreed with the charges brought against him. I used the evidence from this website on the “Reaction to Trial Results” page of my Website.

UMKC. “*Lt. William Calley, Witness for the Defense.*” | Famous-Trials. ca. 2019.

www.famous-trials.com/mylaicourts/1626-myl-calltest. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is a transcript of Lieutenant William Calley’s statements as the witness for the defense during his court trials, which provided useful insight on how the events in My Lai unfolded from his perspective. It provided great insight on how responsibility was pushed over to other parties during the cross-examination, and why people would side with Lieutenant Calley. I used this information in the “The Massacre” and “Trial” pages of my website.

UMKC. “*Captain Ernest Medina, Witness of the Court.*” | Famous-Trials. ca. 2019.

www.famous-trials.com/mylaicourts/1628-myl-medin. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is a transcript of Captain Ernest Medina during his witness of the court statements and question-answer responses, which highlight a lot of his inner thoughts about the massacre, and also how the body count cover up process was enabled through his incompetence. It also highlights how the blame was continued to be further pushed onto other people, and also how he recognized that bombarding My Lai was wrong. I used quotes and the information from this transcript in the “Lead-Up”, “The Massacre” and “Trial” pages of my website.

New York Times Archive. *"Army Drops Charges Against Four in Alleged Mylai Cover-Up."* | The New York Times. 7 Jan. 1971.

<https://www.nytimes.com/1971/01/07/archives/army-drops-charges-against-four-in-alleged-mylai-coverup.html>. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This excerpt from a New York Times article in 1971 highlights the specific charges of many officers who allegedly took part in the brutalities of the My Lai Massacre. This article also specifically addresses the fact that four higher-up commanders and lieutenant generals in the Americal Division had their charges dropped due to reasons of "insufficient evidence". I used the quotes and information from this article in the "Trial" section of my website.

New York Times Archive. *"Defense Rests in the Court-Martial of Sergeant Hutto"* | The New York Times. 14 Jan. 1971.

<https://www.nytimes.com/1971/01/14/archives/defense-rests-in-the-court-martial-of-sergeant-hutto-both-sides-will.html>. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

In this article, ideas of the "Reasonable Man" and interpretations of the legalities when it came to following the orders from higher-ups connects to the trial of Charles E. Hutto, who was a Charlie Company soldier accused of murder and assault in My Lai. This article very interestingly connected the Uniform Code of Military Justice to his trial, and reiterates important and nuanced points regarding the culpability of soldiers who were "just following orders" from higher-ups. I used much of the information, perspectives and ideas from this article in the "Responsibilities of Soldiers" section of my website.

R. R. Baxter, New York Times Archive. *"The My Lai Massacre And Its Cover-up"* | The New York Times. 1 Aug. 1976.

<https://www.nytimes.com/1976/08/01/archives/the-my-lai-massacre-and-its-coverup-a-crime-against-humanity-an.html>. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This New York Times article, published in 1976, discusses reasons for the massacre as from the points highlighted in the "Peers Commission", which was the investigative report that headed the exposure and establishment of guilty parties for the My Lai

massacre. This newspaper article highlights how issues such as inadequate training, faulty technologies, and poor leadership resulted in war crimes such as My Lai, and how those faults contributed to the unjust trial and deceitful cover-up that occurred afterwards. I used the information and quotes from this newspaper article in the “Trial”, “Responsibilities of Soldiers”, and “Reflections” sections of my website to highlight these systemic faults that were revealed through the massacre.

New York Times Archive. “*Gallup Finds 79% Disapprove of Verdict*” | The New York Times. 4 Apr. 1971.

<https://www.nytimes.com/1971/04/04/archives/gallup-finds-79-disapprove-of-verdict.htm>

l. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This New York Times article highlights the dissatisfied results from the Gallup Poll that found statistics on the overall dissatisfied results over the court-martial of Lieutenant William Calley. These results, published in 1971, show the height of the “Free Calley” movement in America, which highlights the public anger towards the lack of overall culpability from higher-ranking officers during the trials of the massacre. I was able to use the evidence and messages from this New York Times article in the “Trial” and “Reaction to Trial Results” sections of my website as it highlights the overarching themes of anger and disappointment when it came to the trials of William Calley.

Film/Multimedia:

AP Archive. “*SYND 25 11 69 INTERVIEW with DAWN CALLEY, SISTER of LIEUTENANT CALLEY.*” | YouTube. Associated Press. [2:00]. 21 July 2015.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=i7NXQM3oN9w. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is a video of Lieutenant William Calley’s sister, Dawn Calley, giving an interview discussing her opinion on the My Lai massacre and William Calley’s role as a scapegoat. She brings up issues with how Calley was somehow the only one being faulted when there was an entire platoon behind him as well, which proved to be very helpful in the “Response To Trial Results” section of my website. I used quotes from this video to highlight that public sentiment.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library. "*Lyndon B. Johnson-Speech on Vietnam September 29, 1967.*" | Speech. September 29, 1967. [5:44]. YouTube. Miller Center Public Affairs at University of Virginia. 2 July 2010. www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Tf2xGb5Nsg. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is a video of one of Lyndon B. Johnson's press conferences during his presidency, where he addresses the reasons for the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. This video was greatly valuable towards the "Background" section of my website as he highlights the potential consequences of the spread of Communism to Indochina, and also mentions some principles from the "Domino Theory". This video perfectly encapsulates the entire reason for U.S. efforts in Vietnam, as was an excellent multimedia source to set the scene in the "Background" section of my website.

Sim, Kevin. "*FOUR HOURS in MY LAI, Anatomy of a Massacre.*" | Youtube / Yorkshire Television. ca. 1968. [65:39]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1NwnnLnvQYA>. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a video documentary of the My Lai massacre, and was greatly important to my website as it included a wide variety of primary sourced perspectives on the event from survivors, soldiers, and outsiders on the massacre. I used testimonies from soldiers to support arguments in the "Lead-Up" and "Reflections" section of the massacre, as well as those from My Lai residents and survivors in the "The Massacre" section of my website. This documentary was greatly valuable towards the multimedia resources in my website, and also provided further visuals into the massacre.

AMERICAN HISTORY TV C-SPAN. "*Interviews with My Lai Veterans*" | Youtube. Academy Film Archive. Reel America. [1:52] 14 Mar. 2018. www.youtube.com/watch?v=OJZTycsmiJw. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is a video interview of some of the Charlie Company soldiers who committed the massacre, and their points of view on their role. These testimonies gave me important insight on the perspective of the Charlie Company soldiers during and leading up to the massacre, which was valuable to the variety of perspectives in my project. I was able to

use their unique perspectives in the “Lead-Up” section of my website to highlight Captain Ernest Medina’s order the day before the massacre.

Richard Nixon Foundation. “*President Nixon's Address to the Nation on Vietnam | May 14th, 1969*” | Speech. Youtube. National Archives and Records Administration. [4:24-4:59] 14 May. 1969. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ObyeSHa6HcE>. Accessed 13 May. 2025

This is one of Richard Nixon’s speeches on the Vietnam War, given just months after the My Lai massacre. I included this video in the “Background” section of my website as it illustrates Richard Nixon’s goals for the United States in its participation in the Vietnam War, and highlights his ideas against withdrawing troops completely, which is what the American public wanted. This video was also very useful for myself as I learned about what Richard Nixon’s approach regarding the war was.

Newspapers/Magazines:

Belair, Felix Jr. “*Truman Acts To Save Nations From Red Rule; Asks 400 Million To Aid Greece And Turkey; Congress Fight Likely But Approval Is Seen*” | The New York Times. March 13, 1947.

<https://th.bing.com/th/id/R.23133abfe7336060ac98e5683aef7773?rik=oKNv1%2fPBq3vjMg&riu=http%3a%2f%2fwww.katioua.gr%2fwp-content%2fuploads%2f2018%2f03%2fTruman-Doctrine.jpg&ehk=gKQf1lUrhFTWrXBUAQF4GlbZict6rYem5uVXkfNf7Kg%3d&risl=&pid=ImgRaw&r=0&adlt=strict>. Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This is a newspaper page on President Truman’s proposal to send funds to Greece and Turkey to resist Communist takeover, which was a greatly useful source in the “Background” section of my website. This source was useful because it directly highlights how the United States was beginning to engage in direct support towards countries attempting to resist communist influence, which set the basis for future American foreign policy. This was an essential element of the background section of my website as it established the history behind the U.S.’s involvement in the Vietnam War, and what documents made it so they felt entitled to enter.

TIME Editors. *"They might have been wild for a while but I don't think they were crazy."* | TIME. ca. 1971.

api.time.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/07_mylai.jpg?quality=75&w=1080 . Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This newspaper page clipping from LIFE Magazine provided me with many first-hand accounts by the soldiers of Charlie Company describing the ruthless killings that transpired from their perspective. Through their testimonies they reflect on their own emotions and actions during the massacre, as well as the actions of fellow soldiers, showing little-to-no remorse. I used clippings from this page in the "The Massacre" section of my website to highlight the first-hand accounts of many of the crimes that occurred in the hamlet from the POV of the perpetrators, which gave me further insight into the minds of many of the soldiers, of whom knew the mission was wrong, but still failed to feel much remorse in hindsight.

Grunwald, Henry Anatole. TIME Editors. *"The TIME Vault: January 12, 1970."* | TIME. Jan. 12, 1970. Pages 9-12. Vol. 95, No. 2. time.com/vault/issue/1970-01-12/page/1/. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This newspaper from LIFE Magazine showcases the public's reaction to both the revelation of the massacre and Lieutenant William Calley's trial results, which were highlighted in much of its primary-sourced material. This magazine also highlighted the unfolding trial process that was occurring at the time, which provided first-hand quotes and resources of the public's opinion as it was happening. I used clippings from this source in the "Public Response", "Lead-Up", and "Reactions To Trial Results" sections of my website.

Grunwald, Henry Anatole. TIME Editors. *"TIME, Who Shares the Guilt? Lt. William Calley Jr."* | TIME. Apr. 12, 1971. Pages 17-26. Vol. 97, No. 15. time.com/vault/issue/1971-04-12/page/1/. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This newspaper provided phenomenal first-hand accounts from soldiers themselves, and was also a reflection of the way that the public viewed the massacre itself, and the reaction from the trial results. Many important topics such as the Vietnam War legal

codes, issues with command responsibility, patterns with the Nuremberg Trials, and a lack of overall accountability from soldiers were discussed in this newspaper, alongside many important images that I was also able to incorporate into my website. I was able to use the information, clippings, images, and quotes from this article in the “Reactions To Trial Results”, “Rights of Civilians”, “Responsibilities of Soldiers”, and “Reflections” pages of my website.

Grunwald, Henry Anatole. TIME Editors. “*TIME, The Massacre, Where Does the Guilt Lie?*” | TIME. Dec. 5, 1960. Pages 26-40. Vol. 94, No. 23.
time.com/vault/issue/1969-12-05/page/1/. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This newspaper article from LIFE Magazine was able to cover every single aspect of the massacre in great depth and detail, which allowed me to use many of the clippings in the “The Massacre”, “Public Response”, and “Responsibilities of Soldiers” sections of my website. This magazine covers first-hand experiences of the massacre itself, the military cover-up process, the lead-up to the massacre, how the public reacted to the massacre, and the legal dilemmas of the crime, all of which added to my personal interpretation of this topic. I was able to use many of the primary quotes from officers in Charlie Company on the crucial moments inside the village, which included a very horrifically powerful story of a 13-year-old girl who was assaulted by Charlie Company soldiers.

The New York Times Editors. “*Army Accuses Lieutenant In Vietnam Deaths in 1968*” | The New York Times / Associated Press. Sept. 6, 1969.
www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp-content/uploads/sites/62/2018/03/NYT_Calley_Arrest.png. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This newspaper clipping from The New York Times illustrates the first moments where William Calley was charged privately with suspected murder. This was significant as it was one of the first public reports that an American soldier had been charged with so many murders, and also because the military had continued to try to cover up the massacre even with the official charges. I used this newspaper clipping in the “Army Cover-Up” section of my website to highlight the first public reports of Calley’s secret charges.

Hersh, Seymour M. *"Lieutenant Accused of Murdering 109 Civilians."* | St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Nov. 13, 1969.

www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp-content/uploads/sites/62/2018/03/StLouisPost.png. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This newspaper clipping from the Dispatch News Service was the first article to run publicly regarding the My Lai massacre and what had exactly happened there. This publication was monumentally groundbreaking in the efforts to publicize the tragic story, and Dispatch News Service would be the first news publication to run Seymour Hersh's story. I used this newspaper clipping in the "How the Massacre was Exposed" section of my website to highlight the first newspaper article published on the My Lai massacre.

Hersh, Seymour M. *"New Viet Murder Charge"* | Dispatch News Service. Nov. 12, 1969.

mylaimassacre3161968.weebly.com/uploads/1/1/5/7/115704857/new-viet-murder-charge_orig.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This newspaper title clipping from the Dispatch News Service would be one of the many follow-ups Seymour Hersh wrote about in the ever-growing case of the My Lai massacre. This piece highlights the new additions to the story of the My Lai massacre trials. I used this newspaper clipping in the "How the Massacre was Exposed" section of my website to highlight the articles published by Seymour Hersh to the general public, and his continued efforts of journalism.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer Editors. *"1st Photos of Viet Mass Slaying"* | The Cleveland Plain Dealer. Nov. 20th, 1969.

https://www.cleveland.com/resizer/5iTyu99HrLcoW9QgQN-JNXi9vSs=/450x0/smart/advancelocal-adapter-image-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/image.cleveland.com/home/cleveland-media/width2048/img/plain_dealer_metro/photo/23460549-standard.gif. Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This newspaper page from The Cleveland Plain Dealer, published on November 20th, 1969, featured the very first exposure of Ronald Haeberle's infamous photos that he had taken during the My Lai massacre. These publications were groundbreaking, and

provided perfect visual and corroboration to Seymour Hersh's story, which was published just days before. I used this newspaper clipping in the "How the Massacre was Exposed" section of my website to showcase what these photos looked like during their publication, and to give visuals to just how groundbreaking their exposure to the American public was.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer Editors. "*The Plain Dealer prints first photos of Vietnam mass slayings, The Plain Dealer, Page 2*" | The Cleveland Plain Dealer. Nov. 20th, 1969. https://advancelocal-adapter-image-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/image.cleveland.com/home/cleve-media/width2048/img/plain_dealer_metro/photo/23460552-standard.gif (1280×1913). Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This is the second page of The Cleveland Plain Dealer's publication of Ronald Haeberle's photos from inside the My Lai hamlet itself. This second page included some of the more "infamous" photos that would absolutely devastate the public. I used this newspaper clipping in the "How the Massacre was Exposed" section of my website to highlight some more of these groundbreaking pictures and how they were exposed to the public.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer Editors. "*The Plain Dealer prints first photos of Vietnam mass slayings, The Plain Dealer, Page 3*" | The Cleveland Plain Dealer. Nov. 20th, 1969. https://advancelocal-adapter-image-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/image.cleveland.com/home/cleve-media/width2048/img/plain_dealer_metro/photo/23460552-standard.gif (1280×1913). Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This is the third page of The Cleveland Plain Dealer's publication of Ronald Haeberle's photos. These images would be groundbreaking due to the fact that they were some of the first gruesome, and non-bias photos to emerge that went against the American war effort in Vietnam. I used this newspaper clipping in the "How the Massacre was Exposed" section of my website to highlight, alongside the other two pages, the photos that were exposed to the public and how they looked in the Plain Dealer's publication.

Kamm, Henry. "*Vietnamese Say G.I.'s Slew 567 in Town*" | The New York Times. ca. 1969. woodstockwhisperer.info/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/NYT.png. Accessed 14 Apr. 2025.

This newspaper clipping from The New York Times would be one of the many articles published contributing to the exposure and further reports of advancements in the My Lai story. This section highlights the new body-count reports done by the South Vietnamese villagers themselves, and also gives updates on the charges of new soldiers. I used this newspaper clipping in the “How the Massacre was Exposed” section of my website to showcase the new and increasing amount of news publications done on the massacre, and how they took off after Seymour Hersh and Ronald Haeberle’s respective publications.

The New York Times Editors. *“Army Drops Charges Against Four in Alleged Mylai Cover-Up”*
| The New York Times. ca. 1971.
s1.nyt.com/timesmachine/pages/1/1971/01/07/83445266_360W.png?quality=75&auto=webp&disable=upscale. Accessed 4 Apr. 2025.

This is a newspaper clipping from a New York Times newspaper that highlighted the moments when four officers had their charges dropped in relation to the My Lai massacre. I used this newspaper clipping in the “Trial” section of my website to highlight other officers who were acquitted in relation to the massacre. These four officers were also presumed to have been higher-ups in the military system, including Samuel Koster.

The New York Times Editors. *“Col. Henderson Acquitted In Last of the Mylai Cases”* | The New York Times Archive. Dec. 18, 1971.
s1.nyt.com/timesmachine/pages/1/1971/12/18/79169092_360W.png?quality=75&auto=webp&disable=upscale. Accessed 4 Apr. 2025.

This is a newspaper header clipping from a New York Times newspaper article that shows the moment when Colonel Oran Henderson, the last My Lai case besides Lieutenant William Calley, was acquitted of all his crimes. This moment is rather significant because Colonel Oran Henderson was the highest ranking officer to have made it so far in the court-martial process, and his charges too, would finally be dropped. I used this newspaper clipping in the “Trial” section of my website to highlight the moment in the news when his acquittal was reported.

The New York Times Editors. "*Medina Found Not Guilty Of All Charges on Mylai*" | Aug. 1971.

s1.nyt.com/timesmachine/pages/1/1971/09/23/90692729_360W.png?quality=75&auto=webp&disable=upscale. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is another newspaper headline clipped from a New York Times newspaper article that shows the moment when Captain Ernest Medina was acquitted of all charges in relation to the My Lai massacre. This moment was very significant because Ernest Medina was believed to have another layer of command responsibility on his shoulders, and was one of the most culpable individuals directly related to the massacre. For these reasons above, I used this newspaper clipping in the "Trial" section of my website to highlight the moment when Captain Ernest Medina too, would have all his charges dropped.

Greider, William. "*Calley Convicted of 22 Murders*" | The Washington Post. March 30, 1971.

images.seattletimes.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/64498884290f11e8bc72077aa4dab9ef.jpg?d=780x706. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a page from a "Washington Post" newspaper article that came out shortly after the conviction of Lieutenant William Calley on the premeditated murder of twenty-two Vietnamese civilians at My Lai. I included this newspaper clipping in the "Trial" section of my website because I felt it was a very good primary source newspaper article to include that reported on the trial charges, accompanying the section of the page that discusses the fact that he was officially found guilty.

The New York Times Editors. "*Colonel Says Every Large Combat Unit in Vietnam Has a Mylai*" | New York Times Archive. ca. 1971.

s1.nyt.com/timesmachine/pages/1/1971/05/25/79703001_360W.png?quality=75&auto=webp&disable=upscale. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a newspaper clipping from "The New York Times" regarding Colonel Henderson's statement that every large combat unit in Vietnam had a My Lai. I felt that this clipping was very significant because it shows that even high-ranking officers are aware that in Vietnam, there were hundreds of My Lai's that would go uncharged and

undiscovered due to the concealment and widespread misinformation and neglect that occurred in Vietnam. Although not used in my website, I utilized the implied information in the “Reflections” portion of my website to emphasize the fact that the My Lai massacre was not an isolated incident, and was the result of years of neglect in Vietnam.

Documents:

Peers, William R. “*The Peers Inquiry Report: Department of the Army Review of the Preliminary Investigations into the My Lai Incident*” | The Black Vault / United States Department of the Army / The Peers Commission. March 14, 1969.
https://www.theblackvault.com/documentarchive/the-peers-inquiry-report-department-of-the-army-review-of-the-preliminary-investigations-into-the-my-lai-incident/#google_vignette. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is a collection of the four major parts of The Peers Commission investigation, headed by William R. Peers into the allegations and atrocities of the My Lai massacre. These collections provided a full and in-depth report of the entire massacre, which were greatly helpful towards my research as they provided a legal point of view on the investigation. I incorporated parts of this report all throughout my website, interwoven into the actual text, in quotes, and also featured as images of evidence in the “Army Cover-Up”, “Rights of Civilians” and “Responsibilities of Soldiers” sections of my website.

Department of the Army Washington D.C. “*FM 27-10 DEPARTMENT of the ARMY FIELD MANUAL the LAW of LAND WARFARE.*” | Internet Archive. July 18, 1956.
https://dn721809.ca.archive.org/0/items/law_warfare-1956/law_warfare-1956.pdf. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is a PDF of the Laws of Land Warfare document, which took great inspiration from the Uniform Code of Military Justice and Geneva Conventions during its creation. This document was greatly important to my website as it illustrated the set of policies that preserve the rights of civilians and the responsibilities of American soldiers to follow them, the central theme of my project. I used various articles and multiple sections from this document in the “Responsibilities of Soldiers” and “Rights of Civilians” sections of

my website in order to highlight the specific set of codes both parties were entitled to during the massacre.

Joint Service Committee on Military Justice. “*APPENDIX 2 - UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.*” | United States Military. Dec. 20, 2019.

<https://jsc.defense.gov/Portals/99/Documents/UCMJ%20-%2020December2019.pdf?ver=2020-01-28-083235-930>. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is the official PDF of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which is a set of codes and rules placed on all active members of the U.S. military. This document illustrated the responsibilities of American soldiers when in combat, and was greatly helpful for my research as it showcases the exact policies that regulate their actions during times of war. I featured the information from this document through images and quotes in the “Responsibilities of Soldiers” section of my website to highlight what rules the American soldiers of Task Force Barker were placed under during their time in My Lai, and how their actions completely breached every single aspect of this military code.

International Committee of the Red Cross. “*THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS of 12 AUGUST 1949.*” | ICRC / United Nations. Aug. 12, 1949.

www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/external/doc/en/assets/files/publications/icrc-002-0173.pdf. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

These are the Geneva Conventions, which is an international treaty that highlights the rights granted to civilians during times of international warfare, and was applicable during the Vietnam War. This document was greatly helpful towards my website as it established the specific rights civilians were entitled to during times of war, and illustrated how the residents at My Lai were protected under this convention. I was able to see images and quotes from this document in the “Rights of Civilians” section of my website to provide proof of the rights granted by humanitarian law to the My Lai residents.

Hague International Peace Conference. Scott, James Brown. “*The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, Accompanied by Tables of Signatures, Ratifications and*

Adhesions of the Various Powers, and Texts of Reservations” “Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and Its Annex: Regulations Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land” | Internet Archive. United Nations. Oct. 18, 1907. <https://archive.org/details/hagueconventions00inteuoft/mode/2up>. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is the document of the Hague Conventions, which is an international treaty/agreement on the regulations and laws of international warfare. These documents were greatly helpful in establishing the rights of civilians during times of war, and helped assert the idea that the civilians in My Lai were protected under various international humanitarian laws such as the Hague. I used the information from the section's regarding policies on land warfare and the protection of civilians during times of war in the “Rights of Civilians” section of my website to highlight documentary proof of my claims.

Ridenhour, Ronald. *“Ron Ridenhour's letter to Congress, March 29, 1969.”* | Ridenhour Prizes. Mar. 29, 1969. https://i2.wp.com/wgno.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/11/letter_1-1.jpg?w=876. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is the first page of Ronald Ridenhour’s infamous letter addressed to 30 congressmen and the president of the United States, Richard Nixon. In the first page of this letter, he introduces what allegedly happened at My Lai, how he obtained these alleged stories, and he also illustrates the backstory behind the mission in My Lai, including much of the turmoil Charlie Company soldiers faced leading up to the massacre. I used this letter in the “How the Massacre was Exposed” section of my website to highlight one of the very first, successful reports of the massacre, as well as the “Leadup” section of my website to highlight the turmoil faced by the Charlie Company soldiers.

Ridenhour, Ronald. *“Ron Ridenhour's letter to Congress, March 29, 1969.”* | Ridenhour Prizes. Mar. 29, 1969. https://i1.wp.com/wgno.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/11/letter_2-1.jpg?w=876. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is the second page of Ronald Ridenhour's infamous letter addressed to 30 congressmen and Richard Nixon. In the second page of this letter, he highlights the many interactions he has with former Charlie Company soldiers about the massacre, where he learns of the mass slaughter committed by William Calley (Kally), and confirms the fact that near 400 innocent civilians at My Lai were murdered by Charlie Company soldiers. I used this letter in the "How the Massacre was Exposed" section of my website to highlight one of the first reports of the massacre that would kickstart the chain reaction of investigation, as well as in the "The Massacre" section of my website to highlight the stories of mass slaughter committed by William Calley.

Ridenhour, Ronald. *"Ron Ridenhour's letter to Congress, March 29, 1969."* | Ridenhour Prizes. Mar. 29, 1969.

i0.wp.com/wgno.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/11/letter_3-1.jpg?w=876.

Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is the third and final page of Ronald Ridenhour's letter addressed to 30 congressmen and president Richard Nixon. In this letter, he further describes his interactions with other soldiers who were at My Lai and a part of Charlie Company, and urges the recipients of his letter to act on the investigation of this massacre before the law, as it is the backbone of the country to do these types of things with integrity and justice. I used this letter in the "How the Massacre was Exposed" section of my website to highlight one of the first reports of the massacre that would kickstart the chain reaction of investigation by higher-ups in the American government.

Office of the Historian. *"Foreign Relations of the United States, 1952–1954, Indochina, Volume XIII, Part 1 - Office of the Historian."* | Department of State, United States of America. Apr. 7, 1954. history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1952-54v13p1/d716. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is a transcript of President Dwight Eisenhower's comments on the strategic importance of Indochina, and of the domino theory, which were two very valuable concepts highlighted in the "Background" section of my website. In this, he emphasizes the sheer importance of Indochina not just as a country, but its effect on all of the

surrounding countries if and when it falls to communism. For these reasons, this source proved to be very useful as a primary source in the “Background” section of my website where I used quotes from this statement.

U.S. House of Representatives. “*Truman Doctrine - Recommendation For Assistance To Greece And Turkey*” | US National Archives Research Catalog. Mar. 12, 1947.

<https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/truman-doctrine> 1. Accessed 16 Apr. 2025.

This is both the PDF and National Archive catalog description of the Truman Doctrine, which laid the political basis for many future efforts of containing communism, an important point in the “Background” section of my website. This document would guide U.S. foreign policy during the time, and justified later involvement in Vietnam as it was “America's duty” to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation of communism. I used this document in the “America in Vietnam” section of my website because it was greatly helpful in providing a good background basis for why America decided to enter the Vietnam War, and why they felt it was their responsibility.

The American Presidency Project. “Address to the Nation on the War in Vietnam | the American Presidency Project.” | *Ucsb.edu*, 2019,

www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/address-the-nation-the-war-vietnam.

This is the transcript of President Richard Nixon’s famous “Silent Majority” speech, where he highlights his ideas to end the Vietnam War through continued military “assistance” to South Vietnam, while slowly drawing American soldiers out from the war. This later proved to be false as Nixon was in reality, secretly amping up the stakes of the war for the American soldiers who were stationed abroad. I used quotes from this document in the “Background” section of my website to highlight these ideas that President Nixon had originally presented when discussing the Vietnam War.

Academic Journals:

Borch, Fred L. “*What Really Happened on 16 March 1968? What Lessons Have Been Learned?*” | *On Point*, vol. 23, no. 4, Army Historical Foundation, 2018, pp. 36–44, <https://doi.org/10.2307/26478435>. JSTOR.

This JSTOR article gave an in-depth overview on what exactly happened on the day when the My Lai massacre occurred, as well as the subsequent cover-up and trial process. I used many of the perspectives, images, and quotes from this article in the “The Massacre”, “Lead-Up”, and “Trial” pages of my website. The overall point of view from This paper was very valuable to the overall development of my website as well.

Schlegel, Amy. “*My lai: ‘We lie, they die’: Or, a small history of an ‘atrocious’ photograph*” | Taylor & Francis. Third Text, Vol. 9, No. 31, June 1995, pp. 47–66. July 17, 2008. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09528829508576544>. Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This is a journal clipping from the paper “My Lai: ‘We lie, they die’”, which highlights the significance and importance of the revelation of the My Lai massacre, and why it was such a groundbreaking discovery for its time during the Vietnam War era. This article dives into how the massacre uncovered other similar patterns of fighting and military neglect during the Vietnam War, which was helpful information in the “Broader Perspective” sub-section of my website. I included the information and mindset attained from this article in the “Reflections” section of my website to further prove the impact of the massacre.

Books:

Turse, Nick. “*Kill Anything That Moves: The Real American War in Vietnam*” | New York: Metropolitan Books, 31 Dec. 2013. <https://archive.org/details/killanythingthat0000turs/page/n13/mode/2up>. Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

I read this novel in hopes of increasing my knowledge on the issues of the Vietnam War on a broader scale, and to potentially apply it into the context of the My Lai massacre in its broader issue with war conduct in Vietnam. This book was raw, harsh, and brutally eye-opening to the horrors of how America’s conduct in Vietnam was, and it was

incredibly researched, shaping my opinion on the My Lai massacre as a whole, and where the “blame” truly lied. I used this novel to enhance my personal opinion on the My Lai massacre and the Vietnam War as a whole, and used quotes from the author, Nick Turse himself in the “Reflections” section of my website. The book was incredibly important towards the way I went about researching the My Lai massacre, and shaped my view on the American soldiers who went into the war, and the incredibly corrupt and toxic system fostered by U.S. officials and military commanders.

Hersh, Seymour M. *Reporter: A Memoir* | New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 5 June, 2018.

<https://www.amazon.com/Reporter-Memoir-Seymour-M-Hersh/dp/0307263959>.

Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This memoir written by investigative journalist Seymour Hersh was a very eye-opening read and allowed me to see the My Lai case in his viewpoint. This memoir provided me with a very in-depth set of background knowledge on the massacre, how Seymour Hersh went about investigating and uncovering the war crimes, and just how complicated the entire process was. I received a new appreciation for his role in uncovering the massacre, and used this information to shape the way I went about acknowledging his importance in exposing the war crime to the public.

Photographs:

Collections:

Japan, Tommy. *“My Lai Massacre.”* | 25 September, 2014. Flickr.

www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/albums/72157647609276668/. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This collection of photos from the trials of the My Lai massacre was insanely helpful throughout the entire “Trials” section of my website. These photos—regardless if they were featured in the website or not—provided great visual representation for what the entire trial process was like for the massacre, and what some of the most prominent players looked like during their trials. These photos also allowed me, as a researcher, to better understand what each individual person was like throughout the deliberation of their guilt, and spoke volume about their character.

The Peers Commission. "*File:Report of the Department of the Army Review of the Preliminary Investigations into the My Lai Incident - Volume III - Exhibits - Book 6 - Photographs.pdf* - *Wikimedia Commons*." | 14 March, 1970. Wikimedia Commons.

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Report_of_the_Department_of_the_Army_Review_of_the_Preliminary_Investigations_Into_the_My_Lai_Incident_-_Volume_III_-_Exhibits_-_Book_6_-_Photographs.pdf. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This collection of photos from the events of the massacre itself (largely taken by military photographer Ronald Haeberle), tell the story of the entire massacre. From the soldiers who participated, the civilians who were killed, to the scenes of destruction throughout the hamlet this collection highlights all of those important photos. This photo collection would prove very important in my website, mainly throughout the "The Massacre" section of my website.

Oliver, Mark. "*My Lai Massacre: 33 Photos of the U.S. War Crime That Went Unpunished*." | 11 October, 2017. All Thats Interesting. allthatsinteresting.com/my-lai-massacre-photos#34. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This collection of photos highlights some of the most infamous photographs taken of the massacre itself. They provided excellent primary-source evidence and visuals throughout the "The Massacre" section of my website, and were all distinct in their levels of cruelty and horror. I was also able to personally attain a better perspective on the massacre through these photos.

PBS. "*Evidence of the Massacre at My Lai*" | 24 April, 2018. Collection. PBS / American Experience. www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/mylai-massacre-evidence/.

This collection of photographs from the massacre illustrated much of the events leading up to the massacre, the massacre itself, and the state of the village afterwards as well.

This collection provided some new photos illustrating the scenes of soldiers approaching My Lai, and some overhead photos that show the horribly destroyed state of the hamlet. I used the images from this collection in the "The Massacre" section of my website to provide visuals for the horrible events that went down that day.

Individuals:

Haeberle, Ronald L. *"Victims, including men, women, children and infants, of the My Lai massacre or Thảm sát Mỹ Lai (March 6, 1968) in central Vietnam."* | 16 March, 1968.

Photograph. Getty Images / The LIFE Images Collection.

api.time.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ronald-haeberle-my-lai-vietnam-pictures-8.jpg?quality=85&w=800. Accessed 10 Mar. 2025.

This photograph, taken by army photographer Ronald Haeberle, shows a pile of the innocent Vietnamese civilians from the village of My Lai shot dead and heaped on the side of the road. I decided to use this image as the cover photo on the "Thesis" page of my website because I felt that this image encapsulated the horrors of the massacre the best in one singular shot. It is guffawing in its cruelty and inhumanity, and I felt as if it was the most appropriate photograph to include on the front page.

Kaehler, Wolfgang. *"My Lai Village in Vietnam, site of the 1968 My Lai Massacre"* | 1 January, 1992. Photograph. LightRocket via Getty Images.

assets.editorial.aetnd.com/uploads/2009/11/gettyimages-453507842.jpg?width=1920&height=960&crop=1920%3A960%2Csmart&quality=75&auto=webp. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph is of the My Lai village before the massacre, and depicts the beauty of the village and its surrounding fields/greenery. I used this image as the Home page of my website because I felt it humanized the village, illustrated its beauty, and also left the reader with some wonder going into the website. I wanted this image to almost illustrate the "calm before the storm" to the massacre, showcasing what the village would have, and could have still looked if not for the task force.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *"The bodies of Vietnamese civilians who were killed by U.S. soldiers rest on a road in My Lai, Vietnam, on March 16, 1968."* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. Getty Images / The LIFE Images Collection.

[Imagesapi.time.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ronald-haeberle-my-lai-vietnam-pictures-1.jpg?quality=85](https://imagesapi.time.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ronald-haeberle-my-lai-vietnam-pictures-1.jpg?quality=85). Accessed 10 Mar. 2025.

This image of the bodies of a few Vietnamese civilians lying dead on a road in My Lai

would be one of the most infamous photos to come out of the massacre, and I felt that it was most appropriate to accompany the thesis statement because it provides a rather ominous entrance to the entire story of the My Lai massacre. The photo itself is striking in its cruelty, and shows the sheer amount of bodies killed just in one singular snapshot from the massacre. I used this photo in the “Thesis” section of my website to highlight what the scene and aftermath of many of the killings looked like, and how gruesome the entire scene was. I also felt that the road and dirt trail was symbolic of the viewer/reader entering the website.

Harris & Ewig. “*Portrait of President Truman*” | ca. 1947. Portrait. National Archives / Harry S. Truman Library & Museum. www.trumanlibrary.gov/photograph-records/58-583-03. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a portrait photo of President Harry S. Truman, who played a pivotal role in the establishment of the Truman Doctrine, which laid the groundwork for much of the U.S.’s diplomatic and political efforts in the later centuries. His works contributed greatly to America's involvement in the Vietnam war. I used this photo in the “America in Vietnam” section of my website to highlight what he looked like because he was such an important character at the time.

Haeberle, Ronald L. “*American soldiers of Charlie Company from the 11th infantry brigade.*” | ca. 1967. Photograph. mybestwriter.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/My-Lai-Massacre-by-Soldiers-of-Charlie-Company.png. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This image highlights some of the soldiers of Task Force Barker’s Charlie Company, while they were stationed at landing zone Carrington in the southern Quang Ngai Province. I used this photo in the “Lead-Up” section of my website in order to highlight what some of the soldiers from the company looked like. I used this to give a visual of the men who would later commit some of the most egregious war crimes in the My Lai massacre.

Linder, Douglas O. “*Chain of Command Diagram in Relation to the My Lai Incident*” | Diagram.

University of Missouri–Kansas City School of Law.

www.famous-trials.com/images/ftrials/Mylai/img/MYL_CHA.JPG . Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This diagram illustrates the larger chain of command within the American divisions of the Vietnam war effort. The diagram highlights where Task Force Barker lies in the chain of command, who commanded over each sub-section of the task force itself, and also higher-ups in the division, which will become prominent later in the website. I used this in the “Lead-Up” section of my website to highlight the order of command which the force was in.

Everett Collections. “*Army Lt. William L. Calley upon Arrival at His Pre-Trial Hearing for His Forthcoming Court-Martial. Feb. 9 History*” | 9 February, 1971. Photograph. Posterazzi. www.posterazzi.com/army-lt-william-l-calley-upon-arrival-at-his-pre-trial-hearing-for-his-forthcoming-court-martial-feb-9-history-item-varevccsub001cs072/.

This photograph highlights Lieutenant William L. Calley, who is one of the key players within the story of the My Lai massacre. I utilized this image in the “Lead-Up” section of my website to give a visual when I first mentioned William Calley. This is important to the readers for visual purposes.

Settle, Gary. “*Capt. Ernest Medina, Aug. 8, 1970.*” | 8 August, 1970. Photograph. The New York Times.

images.wral.com/asset/news/national_world/national/2018/05/13/17552095/ee0e6f3a-6f63-4664-98d3-c61e1ada33c6-DMID1-5erj4ylox-759x1125.jpg?w=759&h=1125?h=1125&w=759. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph similarly highlights Captain Ernest Medina, who is one of the key players within the story of the My Lai massacre, and is also the Captain of Charlie Company. He is one of the most prominent figures within the massacre as he is believed to have most of the responsibility for allowing his men to “go rogue” inside the hamlet of My Lai. I used this image in the “Lead-Up” section of my website to give a visual to what Ernest Medina looks like, in support of the viewer’s visuals.

Smail, John Henry. *“Helicopters at LZ Dottie, 16 March 1968”* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph.

The Peers Commission / Wikimedia Commons

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a4/Report_of_the_Department_of_the_Army_Review_of_the_Preliminary_Investigations_Into_the_My_Lai_Incident_-_Volume_III_-_Exhibits_-_Book_6_-_Photographs_%28page_125_crop%29.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of Landing Zone (LZ) Dottie—which was the location where Task Force Barker was stationed—before the takeoff of the helicopters and crew members to My Lai. I included this photograph in the “Lead-Up” section of my website to provide a visual to what the landing zone looked like, especially before takeoff. This image was also used to set the overall ominous mood in my website.

Linder, Douglas O. *“Map of South Vietnam”* | Map. University of Missouri–Kansas City School of Law. www.famous-trials.com/images/ftrials/Mylai/img/MYL_MPVN.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a map of the Quang Ngai province in South Vietnam. I used this image in the “Lead-Up” section of my website to highlight where the province is located in the country of South Vietnam. This is to provide visuals to the viewers, and to further the geographical understanding of where this significant province is located.

United Press International. *“Capt. Ernest L. Medina, right, with his lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, talking to reporters in 1969.”* | ca. 1969. Photograph. The New York Times.

static01.nyt.com/images/2018/05/14/world/14medinaobit1/14medinaobit1-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of Captain Ernest Medina at a press conference after he was accused of participating and facilitating the crime that was the My Lai massacre. I used this photo in the “Lead-Up” section of my website to provide visual representation to what Captain Medina looked like. I also purposefully accompanied this image with the portion of the website that describes what he said at his task-force address because it almost looks as if he was doing the same thing in that photo.

Unknown. “*My Lai village*” | ca. 1967-1968. Photograph. Flickr.

stmuscholars.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/My-Lai-village-1970-570x384.jpg.

Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of a part of the My Lai hamlet where there are many of the houses (hootches as the soldiers called them) lined up. This is an image of the hamlet some years before the massacre, and I felt that it was appropriate to use in the “Lead-Up” section of my website to provide a visual representation of the hamlet before the massacre. I also like this image because it paints My Lai in a light besides the massacre, and it is a nice change in photographic perspective.

Santos, Aaron Joel. “*Depictions of village ruins at their original sites at the My Lai Massacre Museum in Quang Ngai Province, central Vietnam.*” | January, 2018. Photograph. Smithsonian Magazine.

[5_1017_ajs_my_lai_vietnam-1943_copy.jpg](#) (1072×715). Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of the hamlet some years after the massacre and the reparations made on the ruins. This photograph depicts the original scene of where certain houses were, and what the village looked like on the inside as soldiers entered. I used this image in the “Lead-Up” section of my website to provide a visual to what the village looked like from the inside, and what the perspective of the people living inside My Lai was like.

Borch, Fred L. “*A Look at the My Lai Incident Fifty Years Later: What Really Happened on 16 March 1968? What Lessons Have Been Learned?*” | ca. 2018. Photograph. On Point, vol. 23, no. 4, 2018, pp. 36–44, www.jstor.org/stable/26478435.

This photo was taken from a JSTOR article about the massacre, and showcases a rather detailed diagram of the Son My village. This map helps a lot with the visual for the rather confusing set-up of the massacre as there were actually multiple My Lai’s and other sub-hamlets within the Son My region, it’s just that through the publicity of the case and the ignorance of many American reporters, the area was always referred to just “My Lai” as it was the most prominent sub-hamlet affected by the American soldiers. I used this map in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight what the Son My village looked like, and where the specific “My Lai 4” was located.

Linder, Douglas O. “*MAP OF MY LAI \ PINKVILLE, QUANG NGAI PROVINCE*” | 16 March 1968. Map. University of Missouri–Kansas City School of Law.

www.famous-trials.com/images/ftrials/Mylai/img/trial02.JPG. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

Similarly, this map showcases what the sub-hamlets of My Lai looked like, as well as where the rice paddies, landing zones, and landing fields around the village were located. These small details highlighted in this map, specifically, are very crucial to the understanding of the overall story and placements of the massacre, which is why I used it in the “The Massacre” section of my website. This map also very importantly highlights the infamous drainage ditch where more than a hundred civilians were slaughtered and dumped for dead.

Linder, Douglas O. “*AERIAL MAP OF 3/16/68 ASSAULT*” | 16 March 1968. Map. University of Missouri–Kansas City School of Law.

www.famous-trials.com/images/ftrials/Mylai/img/MAP2.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This aerial map of the My Lai assault showcases Task Force Barker’s plan during their mission. Diagrams on the map show where the artillery fire was shot at and where from, where the scout “sharks” were surveying the massacre, and where the different helicopters were flying in from. I used this map in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight what Task Force Barker’s plan looked like visually and from an overhead point of view.

AP Wirephoto. “*This is an aerial view of part of the My Lai hamlets taken in 1969, more than a year after the incident that culminated in the Lt. William L. Calley Jr. court-martial.*” | 23 April, 1969. Photograph. Tommy Japan Collections / Flickr.

www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/15163822687/in/album-72157647609276668. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This aerial photo of My Lai a year after the massacre showcases what the several My Lai hamlets looked like from above, their overall positioning, and also the destruction that was inflicted by Task Force Barker. I used this map in the “The Massacre” section of my

website to give a visual to the My Lai hamlets, and also to showcase what the areas surrounding the Son My village looked like as well.

Haeberle, Ronald L. "*Convoy departing Son My village for My Lai*" | 16 March, 1968.

Photograph. National Archives.

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/media/filer_public_thumbnails/filer_public/68/94/68941bd2-1c72-42ec-a069-ad2568287e3b/my_lai_timeline_convoy_800.jpg__2000x682_q85_crop_subsampling-2_upscale.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph shows a Task Force Barker convoy departing for My Lai. This photo is rather symbolic as it showcases the American soldiers departing to commit some of the most horrific war crimes in the Vietnam war, and is why I used it when discussing the plan for attack by the American soldiers. I used this photograph in the "The Massacre" section of my website to showcase the calm before the storm of the massacre.

Haeberle, Ronald L. "*Helicopters Land in My Lai*" | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. National Archives.

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/media/filer_public_thumbnails/filer_public/ed/56/ed56271b-c6f5-4bff-b447-e5e21c995497/my_lay_timeline_heli_800.jpg__2000x1172_q85_crop_subsampling-2_upscale.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a photograph of the helicopters holding members of Charlie Company descending on the village and landing in the landing zones directly after shooting up the fields and rice paddies outside the village. I used this image in the "The Massacre" section of my website to highlight what these helicopters looked like, as well as the overall scene before the soldiers went inside the village.

Haeberle, Ronald L. "*CPT Michles, Unidentified Vietnamese, SGT Minh*" | 16 March, 1968.

Photograph. File:Report of the Department of the Army Review of the Preliminary Investigations into the My Lai Incident - Volume III - Exhibits - Book 6 - Photographs Page 32 Crop - Wikimedia Commons.

[commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Report_of_the_Department_of_the_Army_Review_of_the_Preliminary_Investigations_Into_the_My_Lai_Incident_-_Volume_III_-_Exhibits_-_Book_6_-_Photographs_\(page_32_crop\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Report_of_the_Department_of_the_Army_Review_of_the_Preliminary_Investigations_Into_the_My_Lai_Incident_-_Volume_III_-_Exhibits_-_Book_6_-_Photographs_(page_32_crop).jpg). Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a photograph of some of the Charlie Company soldiers surrounding a group of the Vietnamese civilians from inside the village. I included this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight the processes many of the American soldiers—those of which who were not committing war crimes and murdering the civilians yet—were taking inside the hamlet to find any hiding members of the 48th Viet Cong Battalion. This image also illustrates how much of the people being questioned and gathered for “investigation” were elderly men and women.

Haeberle, Ronald L. “*American military helicopters in flight during the My Lai massacre on Mar. 16, 1968 in My Lai, South Vietnam*” | 16 March 1968. Photograph. The LIFE Images Collection / Getty Images.

api.time.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/helicopters.jpeg?quality=85&w=1920.

Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This image highlights the helicopter and artillery ships descending onto the landing zones outside of the My Lai village. I used this image in the “The Massacre” section of my website to similarly highlight the scene when these troops descended onto My Lai, and what the overall atmosphere was like.

Haeberle, Ronald L. “*A soldier opens fire on a group of fleeing civilians. Son My, South Vietnam. March 16, 1968.*” | 16 March 1968. Photograph. My Lai Collection / The Vietnam Center and Archive / Texas Tech University.

allthatsinteresting.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/my-lai-massacre-m16.jpg.

Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph shows a Charlie Company soldier opening fire on some fleeing civilians surrounding and outside of the village. I used this photo in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight how immediately after the soldiers of Charlie Company exited their helicopters, they were immediately on the offensive and began killing innocent civilians without even making sure they were the enemy. This showcases how reckless

and not careful the entire mission attack on My Lai was, and how innocent civilians continued to be killed even after there were no sounds of return fire from the landing zone.

Haeberle, Ronald L. "*The American helicopters that brought Company C soldiers to My Lai for the assault.*" | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. The LIFE Images Collection / Getty Images api.time.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ronald-haeberle-my-lai-vietnam-pictures-2.jpg?quality=85&w=800. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photo also showcases the helicopters that dropped off the Charlie Company soldiers onto the rice paddies and landing fields right outside of the My Lai villages. I used this photo in the "The Massacre" section of my website to showcase the scene as Charlie Company soldiers exited the helicopters and began their killings. This photo, uniquely, also shows some of the actual soldiers exiting the helicopters.

Haeberle, Ronald L. "*GIs advance from their landing zone towards My Lai.*" | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. U.S. Army Photo. i0.wp.com/militaryhistorynow.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/My-lai-gallery-4-1430_MAS.jpg?w=1950&ssl=1. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This image showcases some of the Charlie Company soldiers engaging with and shooting at some foreign figure not visible in the photo. We can presume these civilians working in the field outside of My Lai, and that fact is why I featured this photo in the "The Massacre" section of my website, because it provides visual to the many recounts of soldiers shooting at and mercilessly killing people as they made their way to the heart of the hamlet.

Unknown. "*American soldiers look over the remains of a home in My Lai, South Vietnam, in this Jan. 8, 1970 file photo, two years after the massacre.*" | 8 January, 1970. Photograph. Associated Press. imagenes.elpais.com/resizer/v2/NKH3QZN7XFFMLHBF4AUG5HVI6Y.jpg?auth=1c8f02e94d2706b8055a9b150ea344a9d4519f967e4ac5bdcf0b5f4aafe87ea7&width=1200. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph was taken two years after the massacre took place, and highlights the destruction inflicted on one of the many buildings inside the hamlet. I included this photo in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight the ruthlessness of many of the Charlie Company soldiers, and just the sheer amount of destruction that could be inflicted on a home. It is important to note that the American soldiers sometimes destroyed houses for fun.

Unknown. *“In this Jan. 8, 1970, file photo, paths marked off with white tape strung between metal stakes relay the remains of homes in My Lai, Vietnam.”* | 8 January, 1970.

Photograph. Associated Press Photo.

My-Lai-Massacre-by-Soldiers-of-Charlie-Company.png (254×184) Accessed 10 Mar. 2025

This image similarly showcases a photo of a destroyed house in My Lai, and further illustrates the damage inflicted on many of all of the houses located inside. I used this photo in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight the destruction done by Task Force Barker soldiers inside the hamlet. This photo also shows how the soldiers went further than just “checking” and “searching” for hiding Viet Cong soldiers, but they destroyed buildings without pretense or hesitation.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *“Franklin and Private Wyatt search through belongings for evidence of the Viet Cong.”* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. My Lai Massacre Museum.

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/media/gallery_images/My-lai-gallery-6-1446_MAS.jpg. Accessed 10 Mar. 2025

This photograph highlights two soldiers—Private Franklin and Private Wyatt—searching through the belongings of innocent civilians for any evidence of the Viet Cong. This image showcases some of the tasks that the soldiers of Charlie Company would perform outside of burning houses and killing civilians. I used this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight and provide a visual to some of their actions inside the hamlet.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *“A soldier barks into a Vietnamese home, forcing the people out. Son My,*

South Vietnam. March 16, 1968.” | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. My Lai Massacre Museum.

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/media/gallery_images/My-lai-gallery-11-1437_MAS.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph shows Charlie Company soldiers yelling into a home and forcing people out. Shortly after, he would light the hut on fire. I used this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight what the searching-and-destroy tasks of the houses in My Lai looked like, and what processes soldiers took to force people out of their homes to be killed.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *“Lt. Col. Frank Barker was the commander of the task force that carried out operations in Pinkville in early 1968.”* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund

i0.wp.com/militaryhistorynow.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Barker-Frank-Akeley.jpg?w=329&ssl=1. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph similarly features Lieutenant Colonel Frank Barker, who was the commander of Task Force Barker. Colonel Barker would be accused of hiding much of the information regarding the massacre, and purposefully overlooking what his soldiers were doing to innocent civilians below his outlook-post in the aero scout helicopters. I utilized this photograph in the “Army Cover-Up” section of my website to highlight one of the most important figures in the cover-up process of the My Lai massacre.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *“Unidentified Bodies Near Burning House”* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. Wikimedia Commons.

www.newsmax.com/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?guid=a84da26e-8ffa-49a4-9afc-43edf8556332&SiteName=Newsmax&maxsidesize=600. Accessed 11 Mar. 2025.

This photograph highlights several dead bodies of the My Lai civilians lying next to a burning home. This image would be one of the most infamous photographs to come out of the massacre, and specifically highlighted the sheer brutality of the mission and of the Charlie Company soldiers inside the hamlet. For these reasons, I featured this photograph

in the “The Massacre” section of my website to give a visual to much of the destruction and death committed inside the village.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *“Two Vietnamese children lie on the ground as they're about to be shot. Son My, South Vietnam. March 16, 1968.”* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. The LIFE Images Collection / Getty Images.

allthatsinteresting.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/my-lai-dying-boy.jpg.

Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph is of two small boys crawling for safety and refuge along one of the many roads inside My lai, they would be mercilessly shot soon after this photo was taken. Like many of the other photographs featured in this section of my website, this photograph was particularly gruesome because it was of two, terrified, young boys who in no shape or form could have been Viet Cong soldiers. I used this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to specifically highlight how cruel and ruthless the Charlie Company soldiers were when it came to killing—it wasn’t about the Viet Cong, it was about murder.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *“An American soldier stokes the flames of houses that were burned during the massacre in My Lai on March 16, 1968.”* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. The LIFE Images Collection / Getty Images.

api.time.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ronald-haeberle-my-lai-vietnam-pictures-4.jpg?quality=85&w=800. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph shows a Charlie Company soldier stoking the flames of a burning house in My Lai. This photo was significant as it highlights the ruthless burnings of homes, not simply for the purpose of herding out hiding Viet Cong, but for destruction. For these reasons, I used this photograph in the “Rights of Civilians” section of my website to highlight the burnings and arson committed by the American soldiers of Task Force Barker in My Lai, which was an example of the breach in military conduct in Vietnam.

BBC, *“Thirty years on, two survivors of the My Lai massacre stand next to a ditch where 170 died.”* | ca. 1998. Photograph.

news.bbc.co.uk/olmedia/65000/images/_65065_survivors1_my_lai300.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This image highlights two South Vietnamese women who were brave survivors of the My Lai massacre. They are pointing and standing next to one of the many ditches where 170 innocent civilians were slaughtered and died during the massacre. I used this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight what these infamous “slaughter ditches” looked like, as well as the impact they had and will continue to have on the survivors of My Lai.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *“A dead body lies at the bottom of a well. Son My, South Vietnam. March 16, 1968.”* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. Wikimedia Commons.

allthatsinteresting.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/my-lai-body-in-well.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This image shows a gruesome scene of a Vietnamese civilian dead in a well. This was a very specific order and tactic used by the Task Force Barker soldiers to poison the water source of the hamlet, and further showcases the cruelty of the actions committed inside the hamlet. I used this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to give visual to the acts of “poisoning the wells”, and to further the idea that the Charlie Company soldiers were killing and committing war crimes for the sake of killing and committing war crimes, not for the greater good of hunting down the 48th battalion.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *“A father pleads for his son's life. Son My, South Vietnam. March 16, 1968.”* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. My Lai Massacre Museum / The Peers Commission.

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/32/My_Lai_war_crime_photograph_by_Ronald_L._Haeberle_%289%29.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photo highlights an interrogation of an old father / grandpa and his two young boys next to him, as they plead for mercy and testify their innocence. I utilized this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight the types of people who were interrogated, harassed, and killed for being “suspected Viet Cong”. This photograph in particular highlights the sad irony because the old, frail man and his young innocent boys

couldn't possibly be Viet Cong, and were still eventually killed.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *"SGT Minh and Unidentified Vietnamese"* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph.

Ronald Haeberle / File:Report of the Department of the Army Review of the Preliminary Investigations into the My Lai Incident - Volume III - Exhibits - Book 6 - Photographs Page 32 Crop - Wikimedia Commons.

allthatsinteresting.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/before-my-lai-prisoners.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photo showcases some of the My Lai civilians sitting on the ground during the massacre, and waiting. I used this photograph in the "The Massacre" section of my website to highlight how soldiers captured and huddled the "prisoners" from the village into different groups all around the hamlet. These civilians would eventually be killed, or herded to a drainage ditch to be killed.

Haeberle, Ronald L. *"The same older man sitting on the ground. Haeberle said after leaving the area, 'I did not see him shot. I heard a couple shots. I figured he was shot.'"* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. National Archives / PBS.

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/media/gallery_images/My-lai-gallery-19-1946_NAR.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This image showcases an old, frail man, sitting on the ground in front of his home after being forced out by Charlie Company soldiers. He was very old, and his pants were falling down in a humiliatingly solemn way as he was being forced out of his home, and he would be killed. I used this photograph in the "The Massacre" section of my website to highlight how the men of Charlie Company were killing anybody—including old men—and that shows how they were mercilessly and ruthlessly just hunting down anybody and everyone in the village to kill them, regardless if they are actually Viet Cong.

Santos, Aaron Joel. *"Palm trees reflected in a ditch where hundreds of Vietnamese villagers died during the massacre."* | January, 2018. Photograph. Smithsonian Magazine.

th-thumbnailer.cdn-si-edu.com/mgjLQYnOEhL6vh9pYAFM8i1Sd0Y=/fit-in/1072x0/tf-c

msv2-smithsonianmag-media.s3.amazonaws.com/filer/72/ac/72ac65d6-ea4a-44f9-a55b-c22042457229/janfeb2018_f08_calley.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of palm trees reflecting in a ditch where hundreds of Vietnamese villagers died during the massacre. I used this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website because I felt like it was symbolic as years before the photo was taken, hundreds of innocent Vietnamese civilians were slaughtered and exploded in that very ditch. I also included this photo to illustrate what the ditches looked like.

Haerberle, Ronald L. “*My Lai burning, as seen from overhead in a military helicopter. Son My, South Vietnam. March 16, 1968.*” | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. Library of Congress. [allthatsinteresting.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/view-from-helicopter.jpg](https://www.allthatsinteresting.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/view-from-helicopter.jpg). Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This aerial photograph shows the billowing smoke coming up from My Lai after the massacre. This is a result of the extensive and massive fires set all over the village. I used this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight just how much destruction was caused in the village from fires, and how that smoke could be seen from miles away.

Haerberle, Ronald L. “*An example of the widespread destruction in My Lai 4. 16 March 1968*” | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. Wikimedia Commons. upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9f/My_Lai_war_crime_photograph_by_Ronald_L._Haerberle_%2821%29.png. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photo showcases some more of the destruction inflicted upon the buildings and dwellings inside My Lai, which were much more extensive and ruinous for just a “search-and-destroy” mission. I used this photograph in the “Responsibilities of Soldiers” section of my website to illustrate the intense destruction inflicted on the village in My Lai, and how it creates a stark contrast to the sets of laws and rules against pillaging and unnecessary destruction that the soldiers and commanders were expected to follow.

Haerberle, Ronald L. “*A group of civilian women and children before being killed by the U.S. Army during the massacre.*” | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. The LIFE Images Collection

/ Getty Images.

api.time.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/150310-my-lai-massacre-01.jpg?quality=85&w=1920 . Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph is arguably the most infamous photo to come out of the My Lai massacre as it shows the utter terror in the face of the elderly lady, and the young children in the background. This photo was taken shortly after the soldiers tried to assault the woman in all black carrying the baby, and the little thirteen year-old girl hiding behind her mother, and before all women would be promptly shot. I included this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight to major points from the massacre, that women were assaulted and raped, and that civilians who were obviously not Viet Cong were still being shot for the sake of it.

Haerberle, Ronald L. *“U.S. soldiers relax by the side of the village, just after carrying out the massacre. Son My, South Vietnam. March 16, 1968.”* | 16 March, 1968. Photograph. Library of Congress.

allthatsinteresting.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/my-lai-massacre-killers.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph is of some of the Charlie Company soldiers resting after committing war crimes inside of My Lai. They are depicted as rather relaxed, and doing much better than they should be after killing hundreds of innocent civilians. I used this photograph in the “The Massacre” section of my website to highlight that very point, and to provide a visual of the soldiers while inside the hamlet.

Japan, Tommy. *“Four of the 14 officers accused of involvement in suppression of information about the alleged mass killings of civilians at My Lai, shown in file photos. TOP LEFT TO RIGHT: Col. Oran K. Henderson and Col. Nels A. Person, Jr. BOTTOM LEFT TO RIGHT: Col. Robert B. Luper and Maj. Frederic William Watke.”* - *“1970 Vietnam 4 Army Officers Accused Hiding My Lai Massacre Original Telephoto”* | 18 March, 1970. Photograph. U.S. ARMY FILE PHOTOS FROM UPI TELEPHOTO / Flickr. www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/15163808707/in/album-72157647609276668 . Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This photograph highlights four of the fourteen officers who were accused of involvement in the suppression of information about the alleged mass killings of civilians at My Lai. This picture includes some of the highest ranking officers, including Colonel Oran K. Henderson, Colonel Nels A. Person, Jr., Colonel Robert B. Luper, and Major Frederic William Watke. I used this photograph in the “Army Cover-Up” section of my website to give a visual to what these higher-ups looked like, and showcase their culpability within the massacre even if they weren’t the ones directly committing the crimes.

Associated Press. “1969 Press Photo Ronald Ridenhour, ex GI triggered investigation in Vietnam” | 26 November, 1969. Photograph. AP Wirephoto.

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/media/filer_public/10/d6/10d6fd26-c888-4c90-a992-f8ca245eded0/my_lai_timeline_ridenhour_500.jpg__400x529_q85_crop_subsampling-2_upscale.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a photo of Ronald Haeberle, who was a former soldier who fought in the Vietnam war, and was coined the “whistleblower” of the My Lai massacre, writing his astonishing letter to 30 congressmen and president Richard Nixon. I used this photograph in the “How the Massacre was Exposed” section of my website to give a visual to what Ronald Ridenhour looked like. He is one of the rather important characters in the grand scheme of how the massacre unraveled, which is why I wanted to include this picture of him.

Parcell, James A. “Seymour Hersh, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his stories about the My Lai Massacre, in 1982.” | ca. 1970. Photograph. AP Photo / The Washington Post.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/rf/image_960w/2010-2019/WashingtonPost/2018/02/26/Local/Images/img004.JPG. Accessed 11 Mar. 2025.

This is a photo of Seymour Hersh, who was the leading journalist in his works and publications of what exactly occurred in the village of My Lai. His works were groundbreaking towards the exposure of the massacre and key players that enabled it, as well as towards the knowledge of the public. I used this photograph in the “How the Massacre was Exposed” section of my website to give a visual to what Seymour Hersh looked like, being one of the most important players in the story of the exposure of the

My Lai massacre.

Daugherty, Bob. "*Seymour Hersh in 1970 at Dispatch News Service Offices.*" | 4 May, 1970.

Photograph. AP Photo.

https://www.thenation.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Hersh-1970-ftp_ap_img.jpg.

Accessed 11 Mar. 2025.

This is a photo of Seymour Hersh at the Dispatch News Service, which is where his first groundbreaking news article about what allegedly happened at the village of My Lai was published. His works, coupled with the closely followed publication of Ronald Haeberle's photos in the press, would be huge in the efforts to publicize the story, as well as to get the public mad at the soldiers who participated. I used this photograph in the "How the Massacre was Exposed" section of my website to highlight what Seymour Hersh looked like, as well as to show him holding up a newspaper article that also supports how his works were huge towards the movement of publicity of the massacre.

Associated Press. "*Ronald L. Haeberle, 28, a former army photographer in Vietnam, claims that he witnessed the alleged massacre of Vietnamese Civilians in March 1968 by United States soldiers in a photo dated Nov. 22, 1969.*" | 22 November, 1969. Photograph. AP

Photo. [s.abcnews.com/images/US/haeberle-ap-er-190527_hpEmbed_8x13_992.jpg](https://www.abcnews.com/images/US/haeberle-ap-er-190527_hpEmbed_8x13_992.jpg).

Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of Army photographer Ronald Haeberle during one of his interviews following the press release of his infamous and gruesome photographs from the My Lai massacre. I used this photograph in the "How the Massacre was Exposed" section of my website to highlight what Ronald Haeberle looked like as he was a very important figure in the exposure of the massacre to the American public.

Gatti, Arthur. "*Anti-Vietnam War Protest Following My Lai Hearings.*" | 1971-05. Photograph.

Queens College Special Collections and Archives (Queens, New York). - *JSTOR*.

<https://jstor.org/stable/community.32164600>. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This photograph is of one of the many protests held against the government and the soldiers of Charlie after the events of the massacre were revealed. These protestors were

in Washington, and Company were expressing their anger over how America was conducting their war abroad, and how they could let their own men slaughter so many innocent civilians. I used this image in the “Public Response” section of my website to illustrate what these anti-war protests that resulted from the My Lai massacre looked like, and how they had rather profound effects on much of America.

Time Magazine. *“An officer training candidate looks at pictures made by Ronald L. Haeberle, a former Army photographer, that appeared in the appeared in Nov. 20, 1969, issue of the Plain Dealer in Cleveland.”* | 20 November, 1969. Photograph. Bettmann Archive / Getty Images.

api.time.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ronald-haeberle-my-lai-vietnam-pictures-7.jpg?quality=85&w=800. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This photograph depicts an American soldier reading the Cleveland Plain Dealer publication of Army photographer, Ronald Haeberle’s, gruesome photos. This photograph is significant because it shows that other officers and personnel are reading these stories and being exposed to what other military companies are doing, and how those acts not only have consequences, but exist, and they should make a conscious effort to not follow. I used this photograph in the “Public Response” section of my website to highlight how other soldiers were reading these articles, and being exposed to these tragedies that they should not commit either.

Wikimedia Commons. *“Colonel Henderson Mugshot”* | ca. 1969. Photograph. National Archives and Records Administration / The Peers Commission.

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/media/filer_public_thumbnails/filer_public/d3/3a/d33a8a3f-b27b-4f1a-a8fc-38896e2ad2f7/my_lai_massacre_henderson_400.jpg__300x389_q85_crop_subsampling-2_upscale.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is a mugshot photo of Oran K. Henderson, who was one of the key players in the neglectful cover up of the massacre itself, as well as one of the higher ups who facilitated much of the war crimes in the village. I used this photograph in the “Trials” section of my website to show the mugshot of Colonel Oran K. Henderson, which is very symbolic because he was one of the highest ranked officials to be charged in relation to the My Lai

massacre. He would be found not guilty.

Wikimedia Commons. “*Captain Ernest Medina's mugshot for charges involving the Mỹ Lai massacre*” | ca. 1969. Photograph. National Archives and Records Administration / The Peers Commission.

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fb/Ernest_Medina.jpg.

This is the mugshot photo of Captain Ernest Medina, who was one of the largest figures in the entire story of the My Lai massacre. He helped facilitate the systemic killings and torture inside the hamlet, and oversaw much of those actions without stopping them. I used this photograph in the “Trials” section of my website to showcase what Ernest Medina looked like in his mugshot photo, which was very symbolic of his guilt in the entire story. He would be found not guilty.

Wikimedia Commons. “*Mugshot of Lieutenant William L. Calley*” | ca. 1969. Photograph.

National Archives and Records Administration / The Peers Commission.

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ae/William_Calley_Jr.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is the mugshot photo of Lieutenant William L. Calley, who was the only soldier found guilty out of the 27 who were charged. Calley would be the largest figure during the entire story of the My Lai massacre, and this mugshot photo highlights his culpability and guilt. I used this photograph in the “Trials” section of my website to give a visual to William Calley being officially charged.

Wikimedia Commons. “*Mugshot of Major Charles C. Calhoun*” | ca. 1969. Photograph.

National Archives and Records Administration / The Peers Commission.

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/Mugshot_of_Major_Charles_C._Calhoun_%28cropped%29.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is the mugshot photograph of Major Charles C. Calhoun, who was another large player within the broader story of the massacre. At the time, he was the executive officer and operations officer of Task Force Barker, and he would be accused of dereliction and a failure to report the possible misconduct of the men of Charlie Company to the

authorities. I used this photograph in the “Trials” section of my website to showcase what Major Calhoun looked like as he was one of the key players within the coverup process for the massacre.

Wikimedia Commons. “*Mugshot of Colonel Nels A. Parson, Jr.*” | ca. 1969. Photograph.

National Archives and Records Administration / The Peers Commission.

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/45/Mugshot_of_Colonel_Nels_A._Parson%2C_Jr._%28cropped%29.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is the mugshot photo of Colonel Nels A. Parson Jr., who was the ten division chief of staff accused of failure to obey lawful regulations and dereliction. He played a major role in the cover up process of the massacre, and was one of the many higher-ups in the system to largely ignore and neglect the claims of murder and war crimes. I used this photograph in the “Trials” section of my website to highlight what this man looked like, and his culpability as shown in the mugshot photo.

Wikimedia Commons. “*Mugshot of Captain Eugene M. Kotouc*” | ca. 1969. Photograph.

National Archives and Records Administration / The Peers Commission.

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3a/Mugshot_of_Captain_Eugene_M._Kotouc_%28cropped%29.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is a mugshot photo of Captain Eugene M. Koutoc, who was an intelligence officer for Task Force Barker. He was accused of maiming and assaulting innocent South Vietnamese civilians inside the hamlet. I used this photograph in the “Trials” section of my website to highlight what Eugene Kotouc looked like, and his guilt as depicted through his mugshot photo.

Wikimedia Commons. “*Mugshot of Colonel Robert B. Luper*” | ca. 1969. Photograph. National Archives and Records Administration / The Peers Commission.

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/25/Mugshot_of_Colonel_Robert_B._Luper_%28cropped%29.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a mugshot photo of Colonel Robert B. Luper, who was the then commander of the Sixth Battalion, artillery unit. He was accused of failing to obey a lawful order, and

recklessly shooting at civilians, which made him one of the target suspects in the My Lai case. I used this photograph in the “Trials” section of my website to highlight what Colonel Luper looked like, and his guilt as depicted in his mugshot photo.

Wikimedia Commons. “*Mugshot of Richard K. Blackledge*” | ca. 1969. Photograph. National Archives and Records Administration / The Peers Commission.

upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/30/Mugshot_of_Lieutenant_Colonel_Richard_K._Blackledge.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a mugshot photo of Lieutenant Colonel Richard K. Blackledge, who was an intelligence officer for Task Force Barker. He was accused of maiming and assaulting innocent South Vietnamese civilians inside the hamlet. I used this photograph in the “Trials” section of my website to highlight what Eugene Kotouc looked like, and his guilt as depicted through his mugshot photo.

Japan, Tommy. “*1971 Vietnam My Lai Massacre Charges Dropped Spec. 4 William Doherty Wirephoto.*” | ca. 1971. Photograph. AP Wirephoto / Flickr.

www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/15349989152/in/album-72157647609276668. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a photograph of William Doherty and his wife directly after it was announced that his charges in relation to the My Lai massacre had been dropped. I included this photo in the “Trials” section of my website to highlight what some of the accused look like, and the moments their charges were undeservingly dropped. This photo shows the moment the army had failed the civilians of My Lai and let a murderer free.

Japan, Tommy. “*Col. Oran K. Henderson salutes today during a break shortly after the opening of his court martial at Ft. Meade, Md.*” | 23 August, 1971. Photograph. AP WIREPHOTO.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/15350280655/in/album-72157647609276668>. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is a photograph of Colonel Oran K. Henderson saluting to the crowd after the opening of his court martial. I used this photo in the “Army Cover-Up” section of my

website to give a visual to Colonel Henderson during his trial, and also to highlight the fact that he wasn't remorseful or solemn during the entire process. This photo is also just to highlight that he was there and had a court-trial as well.

U.S Army. "*Major Samuel W. Koster, circa 1968*" | ca. 1968. Photograph. Wikimedia Commons. upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b6/Major_General_Samuel_W._Koster%2C_circa_1968.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an army photograph of Major General Samuel W. Koster, who was the highest ranking officer involved with the My Lai massacre. He played a pivotal role in the falsifying of information and neglect to deal with the massacre responsibly. I included this photo in the "Higher Up in Command" section of my website to showcase what General Koster looked like, as he was one of the key players in the guilt higher up the chain of command.

Japan, Tommy. "*Capt. Ernest Medina peeps around the corner during a court recess today at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Medina is accused of the slaying of Vietnamese civilians three years ago at My Lai. Testimony started today in his court-martial.*" | 16 August, 1971. Photograph. AP WIREPHOTO.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/15163734768/in/album-72157647609276668/>. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is a photograph of Captain Ernest Medina peeking around the corner during a court recess on the first day of his court-martial. I included this photo in the "Trials" section of my website, directly next to the segment on Captain Medina because I felt like the image was symbolic of his situation, and really drove home the idea that he was in court. I also used this image because it had a very bold-lettered sign "courtroom", which felt very symbolic.

Japan, Tommy. "*1971 Vietnam My Lai Massacre Lt. Calley & Attorney Major Raby Original Wirephoto.*" | 6 December, 1969. Photograph. AP WIREPHOTO / Flickr.

www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/15163718858/in/album-72157647609276668. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is a photograph of Lieutenant William L. Calley exiting a car to testify in front of members of the Pentagon regarding his My Lai charges and allegations. I included this photo in the “Trials” section of my website because I felt it was an appropriate photo to represent the trial process Lieutenant Calley experienced, and the scenes of the entire event.

Japan, Tommy. *“Army Col. Oran K. Henderson is followed by his civilian defense attorney, Henry Rothblatt, and his son, Kenneth, Wednesday as the selection of a jury continued at Ft. Meade, Md., in his court-martial.”* | 4 August, 1971. Photograph. AP WIREPHOTO. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/15349976302/in/album-72157647609276668>. Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This is an image of Colonel Oran Henderson, who was one of the significant players in the cover-up and neglect of the massacre, during his trial processing. I included this image in the “Trials” section of my website because it provides a visual on Colonel Henderson during his trial proceedings, and allows a better perspective on the entire process. This image provided me with great and eye-opening visuals on the trial processing and how publicized the entire event was.

Japan, Tommy. *“Capt. Ernest L. Medina, charged with the overall responsibility for any civilian deaths that may have occurred at My Lai, arrives for an investigatory hearing with his civilian attorney F. Lee Bailey at Ft. MsPherson, Ga., today.”* | 9 January, 1971. Photograph. AP WIREPHOTO. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/15347142831/in/album-72157647609276668>. Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This is an image of Captain Ernest Medina, who was one of the, if not the most, important players during the My Lai massacre. This image, featured in the “Trial” section of my website provides a visual to the leading commander of Charlie Company, who directly supervised, allowed, and hid the massacre that occurred on March 16, 1968. I felt this image was greatly important in its visuals, allowing both me and the viewer to picture what Captain Medina looked like as he was such an important figure in the entire massacre.

Olsen, Greg. *"Calley salutes while being escorted from the courtroom"* | ca 1971. Photograph. PBS.

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/media/filer_public_thumbnails/filer_public/3b/8e/3b8ee823-9259-4799-a872-8265fb679152/my_lai_timeline_calley_salute_800.jpg__800x642_q85_crop_subsampling-2_upscale.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of Lieutenant William Calley exiting the courtroom and saluting after he was officially found guilty on the count of the premeditated murder of twenty-two Vietnamese civilians in My Lai. I included this photo in the "Trials" section of my website because I felt it was an important image to show when talking about his guilty verdict as this was the scene directly after he was found guilty.

Holloway Jr., Joe. *"Lt. William L. Calley, Jr., pictured during his court martial at Fort Benning, Ga., on April 23, 1971."* | 23 April, 1971. Photograph. Associated Press.

nypost.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2024/08/Obit_William_Calley_97830-2e597.jpg?quality=75&strip=all. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of Lieutenant William Calley pictured during his court martial at Fort Benning. This was one of the most famous images of Lieutenant Calley to come out of the trial process, and was featured in most articles and newspapers that came out that time regarding the trial. I included this photo in the "Trials" section of my website because I felt the image was a good visual representation of Lieutenant Calley during his trial process.

Haldeman, Harry Robbins. *"This recently uncovered document, handwritten by H.R. Haldeman, notes President Nixon's order to 'discredit one witness' to cover up the My Lai massacre."* | ca. 1970. Text. The New York Post.

https://vip.nypost.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/03/notehaldeman.jpg?_gl=1*1p8tkx0*_ga*NTMyNDk3MzM1LjE3MzU2MDcyMzM.*_ga_0DZ7LHF5PZ*MTczNTg5MjQyOS44LjEuMTczNTg5Mzc0MS42MC4wLjA. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of the note President Richard Nixon wrote on the need to "discredit one witness" from the My Lai trials. We can presume this witness was Hugh Thompson, a

very important figure who came out in support of the massacre allegations and was one of the first people to protest against what was happening. I used this in the “Trials” section of my website because I felt it was important to highlight that Richard Nixon had sabotaged the trials for his own benefit to still keep war spirits high in the United States, which shows just how deplorable the entire American participation in the Vietnam war had become.

Japan, Tommy. “1971 Vietnam My Lai Massacre Prosecutor Captain Aubrey Daniel III Press Photo.” | 6 April, 1971. Photograph. AP WIREPHOTO / Flickr.

www.flickr.com/photos/97930879@N02/15349980542/in/album-72157647609276668. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of Prosecutor Aubrey Daniels, who was the main prosecutor during the William Calley trials. Many of his quotes were greatly important to my website on the points of responsibility for the American soldiers, and how they failed to uphold those morals. I used this image in the “Rights of Civilians” section of my website to accompany many of his quotes, and to give visual representation to what he looked like.

U.S. Army. “Original Vietnam War Wallet Card The Enemy in Your Hands” | date unknown. Item Photograph. WorthPoint.

<https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/original-vietnam-war-wallet-card-2022887675>. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of one of the original Vietnam war wallet cards that were given to every single soldier who was deployed in Vietnam. The front page of this wallet card states that every American soldier is to abide by the Geneva Prisoners of War Conventions of 1949, and reiterates what the soldiers were expected to and not to do when treating these prisoners of war. I included this wallet card in the “Responsibilities of Soldiers” section of my website to illustrate how every American soldier deployed in Vietnam was there under the responsibilities of international treaties such as the Geneva Conventions, and were *constantly* reminded of those duties.

Freedman, Jill. “A group of anti-Vietnam War protestors carry a poster showing the 'My Lai

Massacre' during the 'Home With Honor' parade to mark the homecoming of American troops from Vietnam, New York City, 1973.” | 1 January, 1973. Photograph. Getty Images. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/group-of-anti-vietnam-war-protestors-carry-a-poster-showing-news-photo/187161500>.

This is an image of one of the many protests that was carried out following the revelations of the My Lai massacre. This picture is very important in providing a visual for the public outrage coming from the massacre, and represents that anger and feeling of unjustness from the public. I used this image in the “Public Response” section of my website.

Santos, Aaron Joel. *“A footbridge near the massacre site. The surrounding province, Quang Ngai, was seen as a Viet Cong stronghold during the war.”* | January, 2018. Photograph. Smithsonian Magazine. https://th-thumbnailer.cdn-si-edu.com/8kJ69X-nR8ytTLdh7vq2z-TXIO4=/fit-in/1072x0/https://tf-cmsv2-smithsonianmag-media.s3.amazonaws.com/filer/39/9e/399eeefc-c4c4-488f-9413-497358c77116/janfeb2018_f06_calley.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025

This is a photograph of a footbridge near the massacre site of My Lai decades after the massacre had occurred. I included this photograph in the “Reflections” section of my website because I felt the entire image was symbolic towards the process of being able to analyze and relook at the actions and ways that the United States government and military went about the war. The water acts as the legitimate “reflections” of the war conducted in Vietnam, the bridge is like us being able to acknowledge that and take steps to evaluate massacres and events such as the Vietnam War.

Nguyen, Nhac. *“Truong Thi Tri, 76, visits the memorial museum for victims of the My Lai massacre in Son My village in Quang Ngai province on March 15, 2018.”* | 15 March, 2018. Photograph. AFP via Getty Images. nypost.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2024/08/GettyImages-932585208.jpg?quality=75&strip=all. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of survivor Truong Thi Tri, visiting the My Lai memorial museum for victims of the massacre in March, 2018. I felt this image was very symbolic to include on

the “Impact” section of my website due to its demonstration that survivors, and us alike, should never forget these tragedies that shape our history and our society. The image very beautifully represents the remembrance of survivors like Truong, and organizations that build things like the My Lai memorial museum to make sure we never forget.

Nguyen, Nhac. *“Visitors offer flowers at a war memorial dedicated to the victims of the My Lai massacre in the village of Son My during a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the massacre on March 16, 2018.”* | 16 March, 2018. Photograph. AFP via Getty Images. nypost.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2024/08/GettyImages-932732528.jpg?quality=75&strip=all. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of the My Lai war memorial statue that resides outside of the village, and many civilians coming to offer flowers and pay respect to the victims of the massacre. I decided to use this image in the “Impact” section of my website to emphasize the tragedy and perseverance intertwined between the story of rights and responsibilities involving the massacre. I also felt that including a picture of the statue remembering those who lost their lives during the massacre would be very appropriate to commemorate those who died.

Nam, Hoang Dinh. *“Vietnam-war-US-anniversary by Aude Genet Visitors look at a re-created scene at the massacre museum at My Lai village in the central province of Quang Ngai on March 7, 2008.”* | 7 March, 2008. Photograph. AFP via Getty Images. media.npr.org/assets/img/2013/01/28/80240275-97b5757cb009dd63d05f3451eea56e2c6dfe7f3d.jpg?s=800&c=85&f=webp. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of visitors at a recreation of a scene from the massacre at the My Lai Museum. I included this photo in the “Impact” section of my website to illustrate how people are still learning and remembering the victims of the massacre through institutions like the My Lai Museum, and that we will never forget the stories of the horror that occurred there. I also felt this image was an important inclusion to represent what the museum looks like inside as well.

Santos, Aaron Joel. *“A small statue at the Son My Vestige Site commemorates the massacre.”* |

January, 2018. Photograph. The Smithsonian Magazine.

https://th-thumbnailer.cdn-si-edu.com/DIywLc8hFIW2DQ-RQQf0RNNlgSY=/fit-in/1072x0/https://tf-cmsv2-smithsonianmag-media.s3.amazonaws.com/filer/16/2b/162baa0d-5683-497b-bc9b-6a5cd47c9953/janfeb2018_f07_calley.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025. January, 2018.

This is an image of a small statute of remembrance of the victims of the My Lai massacre, located at the Son My Vestige Site. I included this image in the “Impact of My Lai” section of my website to add more examples of statues and sites that were built in remembrance for the massacre, which shows the overall huge impact the entire event had on the area in Quang Ngai, and honestly the entire country. The image represents the people who will never forget what happened at My Lai.

Santos, Aaron Joel. *“A mass grave containing the bodies of slaughtered Son My villagers.”* | January, 2018. Photograph. The Smithsonian Magazine.

https://th-thumbnailer.cdn-si-edu.com/DIywLc8hFIW2DQ-RQQf0RNNlgSY=/fit-in/1072x0/https://tf-cmsv2-smithsonianmag-media.s3.amazonaws.com/filer/16/2b/162baa0d-5683-497b-bc9b-6a5cd47c9953/janfeb2018_f07_calley.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of a mass grave that contained the bodies of many of the victims of the massacre. I included this image in the “Impact” section of my website to show the victims of the massacre and the ways they are being remembered with beautiful graves that are constantly surrounded by flowers and people paying their respects. I felt that this image was impactful in the fact that so many people died.

Halstead, Dirck. *“Pham Thi Trinh, one of the few survivors of My Lai Massacre, standing in front of monument honoring victims.”* | January 2018. Photograph. The LIFE Images Collection via Getty Images.

assets.editorial.aetnd.com/uploads/2018/03/pham-thi-trinh-one-of.jpg?width=1080&height=702&crop=1080%3A702%2Csmart&quality=75&auto=webp. Accessed 4 Mar. 2025.

This is a photograph of survivor, Pham Thi Trinh, standing in front of the My Lai monument honoring the victims who passed. I included this image in the “Impact” section of my website to once again show how the survivors of the massacre will never

forget what happened, and that these monuments are permanent structures that will never allow history to forget what happened.

Lutz, Stuart. *“Red, white, and blue bumper sticker, with a stylized US flag and soldier in the upper left corner and the pro-war message “Free Calley, ” demanding the release of Second Lieutenant William Laws Calley, 1970.”* | ca. 1970. 14 May, 2018. Item Photograph. Gado / Getty Images Archive Photos.

www.gettyimages.de/detail/nachrichtenfoto/red-white-and-blue-bumper-sticker-with-a-stylized-us-nachrichtenfoto/958831576. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of a “Free Calley” bumper sticker that became wildly popular during the ‘Free Calley’ movement in America, right after he was the only soldier to be found guilty in relation to the My Lai Massacre. I used this image in the “Reaction To Trial Results” section of my website to highlight ways the public was reacting in response to the trial results, and how there was an overall sentiment of anger and unjust. This image also reflects how Lieutenant William Calley was painted as a sort-of “hero” during this time.

Unknown. *“A tally board outside of a Tactical Operations Center recording the monthly body count, South Vietnam.”* | ca. 1968-1969. Photograph. Wikimedia Commons.

i.pinimg.com/originals/61/6d/a4/616da44d5e42f7172f7b8393bb533c4f.jpg. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of one of the many body count boards set up throughout the American military units in Vietnam. I used this image in the “Reflections” section of my website to provide evidence for what these boards looked like, and how visual depictions like these were able to spark competition and irrational behaviour from American soldiers in order to get higher body counts. I felt this image was very important to include as it allows the reader to better understand just how much body-count was emphasized during the war.

Pham, Linh. *“Government officials laying a wreath at a memorial to the massacre.”* | ca. 2018. Photograph. The New York Times.

static01.nyt.com/images/2024/11/06/world/00vietnam-mylai-12/00vietnam-mylai-12-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp. Accessed 30 Mar. 2025.

This is an image of the My Lai Massacre statue that stands to honor the hundreds of victims who were murdered during the ordeal. I felt that this image was very crucial to include at the end because it provides evidence of not only how the victims were honored, but how their legacies will continue to impact generations and generations of people around the world. I used this image in the “Reflections” section of my website in order to provide a visual to one of the many remembrance statues created for the victims, and to send a final closing message of strength and perseverance to the reader.

Bettman. *“Washington, DC. President Richard Nixon makes victory speech at a rally shortly after being elected to serve a second term by a landslide in the November 7th Presidential election.”* | 7 November, 1972. Photograph. Getty Images.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/washington-dc-president-richard-nixon-makes-victory-speech-news-photo/515119132>. Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This is an image of President Richard Nixon right after he won his 1972 election. I used this image as a visual in the “Background” section of my website, and also to establish the idea that Richard Nixon was the president of the United States during the time of the My Lai massacre, which would be important information to know in the future. This image also allowed myself personally to further understand the timeline of Richard Nixon’s presidency throughout the years of the massacre, its exposure, and its trial.

Joint Service Committee on Military Justice. *“Caviah’s USM - Uniform Code of Military Justice”* | 31 Jan. 2021. PDF Download. Scribd.

<https://www.scribd.com/document/503565903/UPDATED-01-31-21-Caviah-s-USM-Uniform-Code-of-Military-Justice>. Accessed 13 May. 2025.

This is another copy of the Uniform Code of Military Justice in which I used the cover photo as an image in the “Responsibilities of Soldiers” section of my website. I felt that the cover image was a good introduction into the page, and enjoyed the visual it provided when reading.

Meißner. *“Vietnam: Memorial with a list of names of the victims of the My Lai massacre.”* | Feb. 5, 2006. Photograph. Ullstein Bild via Getty Images.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/gedenkst%C3%A4tte-mit-einer-namensliste-der-opfer-des-massakers-news-photo/544215539>. Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This is a photograph taken of one of the names and ages of people who died in the massacre. I included this image at the end of the “The Massacre” page on my website because I felt it was greatly impactful and gut-wrenching to see the over 500 names of slaughtered Vietnamese civilians written out in such a raw and exposing way. This image is important as it allows for both the reader and myself to not desensitize the meanings behind large numbers, and to truly feel the devastating impacts of every single person that died.

Nam, Hoang Dinh. *“Two young women look at photographs showing massacre scenes as they tour the My Lai massacre museum at My Lai village in the central province of Quang Ngai on March 7, 2008.”* | 7 March, 2008. Photograph. AFP Photo via Getty Images. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/vietnam-war-us-anniversary-by-aude-genet-two-young-women-news-photo/80240240>. Accessed 17 Apr. 2025.

This is a photograph of two young women observing a photo gallery located inside the My Lai Memorial Museum. In this photograph we can observe the long-standing impacts of the massacre as it continues to be remembered and honored 70 years after it occurred. I included this image in the “Impact” subsection of my website as I felt the image defines the theme of that section, which is that the impact of the massacre has been unfathomably far-reaching, and continues to shape and impact the way that we see history today.

Bettman. *“Church Service at a Firebase. The text on the gun refers to Lt. Calley, who was tried and convicted for the My Lai massacre.”* | 1 January, 1971. Photograph. Getty Images. <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/the-text-on-the-gun-refers-to-lt-calley-who-was-tried-and-news-photo/515585256>. Accessed 13 May. 2025.

This is an image of “Calley’s Revenger”, which was a demonstration of outrage done in the name of Lieutenant William Calley after his trial conviction. I utilized this photograph in the “Reactions to Trial Results” section of my website as I felt it showcased the public outrage regarding his conviction, as well as the immense anger from other military troops and soldiers deployed in Vietnam. From this image, I was also

able to learn that many soldiers and commanders both believed that Calley shouldn't have been charged.

Bettman. *“Army Chief of Staff William C. Westmoreland during press conference. The Army filed court martial charges against 14 officers including Major General Samuel W. Koster, now superintendent of West Point, in an alleged cover-up of information concerning the My Lai massacre.”* | 17 March, 1970. Photograph. Getty Images.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/the-army-filed-court-martial-charges-against-14-officers-news-photo/514950006>. Accessed 13 May. 2025.

This is an image of William Westmoreland, who was the United States Army General, giving a speech on the charges regarding Samuel Koster's participation in the cover-up and neglect of the My Lai massacre. I included this photo in the “Responsibility of Military Superiors” section of my website to showcase some of those military superiors. I feel the image captures this nicely as you have William Westmoreland, who played a major role in the toxic culture of the Vietnam War, reporting on Samuel Koster, who was the superintendent of West Point that allowed for the massacre to be neglected.

Hudson, Derek. *“A trio of children look at photographs of the My Lai massacre in an unidentified war museum, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 1995.”* | ca. 1995. Photograph. Getty Images.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/trio-of-children-look-at-photographs-of-the-my-lai-massacre-news-photo/520996235>. Accessed 13 May. 2025.

This is an image of a few Vietnamese children at a museum in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, looking at some of the grueling images from the My Lai massacre nearly 30 years after the event. I used this image in the “Thesis” portion of my website because I felt it nicely captured the lasting legacy and effects the massacre had and will continue to have on world history. It also shows its effects on the younger generations of children living in Vietnam.

Lutz, Stuart. *"Printed mask with cut out eyeholes of United States Army soldier William Calley, used by antiwar protesters to criticize the United States' involvement in the war, 1970."* | ca. 1970. Photograph. Gado/Getty Images.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/printed-mask-with-cut-out-eyeholes-of-united-states-army-news-photo/840926804>. Accessed 13 May. 2025.

This is an image of one of the William Calley cut-out masks used to protest the My Lai massacre. I used this image in the "Public Response" section of my website because it shows the anger of the American public against William Calley and the United States military. It also captures the degree to which the massacre was largely a turning point for the American sentiment against the Vietnam War as it was used to protest American participation.

Bettman. *"Participants in a Students for a Democratic Society-sponsored demonstration display signs protesting the general election as a "hoax" and calling for peace in Vietnam. The demonstration was staged on the steps of the Iowa capitol building after a three-mile march under police supervision."* | 5 Nov. 1968. Photograph. Getty Images.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/des-moines-ia-participants-in-a-students-for-a-democratic-news-photo/515448544>. Accessed 13 May. 2025.

This is an image of a student protest in Iowa against the Vietnam War. I included this photograph in the "America in Vietnam" section of my website as I believed it showcased the social context of America's participation in the Vietnam war. I felt this added to the contextualization of the massacre, and allowed for the reader to understand that the massacre had occurred during the height of Vietnam War protests.

Unknown. *"A photo sent to the Fifth Estate in 1970 by a GI reader illustrates the mentality that allowed racist massacres to occur."* | ca. 1970. Photograph. Fifth Estate.

<https://www.fifthestate.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/fe-270-12-my-lai.jpg>. Accessed 13 May. 2025.

This is an image of one of the many signs in Vietnam that promoted the dehumanization of Vietnamese people, as well as the emphasis on body count. I used this photograph in the "Reflections" section of my website as I felt it captured the overall environment in

Vietnam, and showcased an example of the ideas that pushed soldiers to kill without thought. The photo highlights the occurrence of these ideas in troops other than Task Force Barker, and is a valuable visual.