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hood that such atrocities as mass civilian execution and lengthy incarceration would result if the United States left the South Vietnamese without adequate means for defense. Yet, as President Nixon pointed out in his April 30 speech to the American people, we cannot expose 18 million South Vietnamese "who have put their trust in us to the slaughter and savagery which the leaders of North Vietnam inflicted on hundreds of thousands of North Vietnamese who choose freedom when the Communists took over North Vietnam in 1954." I believe the President is correct in this position.

In order to determine whether the North Vietnamese and Vietcong have changed their method of assuring obedience and loyalty we must inquire about the expressed intentions and actions of Communist forces.

The record is not encouraging. In fact, Reuters News Service reported this morning that at least 70 South Vietnamese civilians were killed and another 70 wounded in a 2-hour bloodbath when Communist forces attacked a village near Danang. The Associated Press said that civilian deaths in the incident might be as high as 115.

News reports also quote a South Vietnamese military spokesman as saying it was the worst toll of civilians since the Tet offensive of 1968.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Associated Press account of the tragedy printed in the Washington Post this morning be inserted in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

**KILLING OF 115 CIVILIANS CHARGED AGAINST VIETCONG**

SAIGON, June 11.—About 115 South Vietnamese civilians were killed and another 70 wounded in a two-hour bloodbath today when Vietcong troops overran a village south of Danang, reliable sources said.

The U.S. Command said 70 civilians were known to have been killed and 70 wounded in the assault on Baren, a hamlet of about 2,000 residents 17 miles southeast of Danang.

[Reuters reported that a South Vietnamese military spokesman said it was the worst toll of civilians since the Tet offensive in February, 1968. In the city of Hue alone, during that offensive, several thousand civilians were massacred by the Vietcong. In the village of Mylai, U.S. forces have been formally charged with the deaths of 109 civilians.]

The assault followed a withering mortar barrage which set fire to much of the river-side village.

One U.S. officer, who flew over the smoldering remains of the hamlet, said it was about 90 per cent destroyed or damaged.

Survivors said Vietcong ran through the streets of Baren "shooting anyone they saw" and hurling grenades into homes and civilian bunkers, he said.

The U.S. Command in Saigon reported a sharp drop in American battlefield deaths last week. (Story on Page A16.)

The attack on Baren came less than a week after a Vietcong assault against another village two miles south of the same bridge, when 22 villagers were killed and 13 wounded.

Today's attack occurred as other Vietcong troops hit an outpost at the end of the bridge just north of Baren, manned by U.S. Marines.

June 12, 1970

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The attack was the heaviest of seven reported Thursday against civilian population centers ranging from deep in the Mekong Delta to Dalat in the central highlands.

The commander of the Marines at Baren, Lt. T. S. Miller, 27, New Kensington, Pa., was quoted by the command as saying the Vietcong's "main objective was to destroy this village."

"They kept my Marines pinned down while they infiltrated the village, and then they started their massacre," said Miller. He estimated that more than 200 mortar shells hit the village.

Mr. DOLE, Mr. President, some critics of President Nixon's Vietnamization program have argued that reports of Communist terrorism are exaggerated. They contend that no "bloodbath" would ensue should we make a hasty withdrawal since the situation of mass terrorism in the north in the 1950's is not analagous to the present.

The evidence to support this position is hardly convincing, especially in light of today's reports of atrocities.

I submit that the enemy's intentions and actions are to similar today to risk the further preparation of such atrocities against the people of South Vietnam.

All available Communist propaganda points to a continuation of the strategy of terror and savagery by the north. On September 18 of last year a high official in the North Vietnamese Communist Party said:

It is absolutely essential to use violence against the counter-revolutionaries and exploiters who refuse to submit to reform.

He continued:

We must pay continuous attention to consolidating the repressive apparatus of the people's democratic state.

For those who "stubbornly oppose the revolution" a decree issued by the President of North Vietnam provides for severe punishment, ranging from 2 years to life imprisonment and capital punishment. Edicts such as these are hardly unusual coming from the Communists.

The distinguished Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLOTT) has pointed out repeated statements by North Vietnamese leaders demanding what are called "blood debts" of their opponents in South Vietnam. His address to the Senate of May 21 as printed in the Record includes some of the statements of the Communists which hardly seem to indicate a change in policy from the massacres of the early 1950's.

Mr. President, this most recent report of Communist terrorism should not be hastily forgotten, especially considering past behavior and expressed intentions of the Vietnamese Communists.

**COMMUNIST TERROR AGAINST SOUTH VIETNAM**

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Mr. DOLE, Mr. President, the basic objective of the Vietnamization program initiated by President Nixon is to realize an orderly withdrawal of American forces from the war zone and, at the same time, secure the safety of the people of South Vietnam against possible acts of terrorism which might be perpetrated by the forces of North Vietnam and the Vietcong.

Some of my distinguished colleagues in the Senate have questioned the likeli-