

AGENT ORANGE

THE LEGACY OF A WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION

BY JEREMY LAURENCE

Thirty-five years after the U.S. sprayed the jungles of Vietnam with toxic defoliant, thousands of babies are still being born with horrific effects. But unlike the American veterans, no one in the war-ravaged country has received any compensation.

On a table in the dimly lit room lay a small white bundle, tied with silver ribbon. With a brilliant smile and a barked order, Professor Nguyen Thi Phuong directed me to the morgue of the Tu Du Maternity Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) to see the latest evidence of the impact of a war that ended more than 30 years ago.

Outside on the streets, thronged with motor scooters in the 30C heat, young men and women stopped to buy roses from the flower sellers at the hospital gates, preparing to give them to loved ones. In the morgue, an anonymous block at the back of this 1,000-bed hospital, love had had an unexpected, tragic outcome. Somewhere in the hospital, a mother was grieving for the loss of her son.

A porter donned latex gloves and untied the ribbon. Carefully unwrapping the bundle, he revealed a tiny corpse, delivered a few hours earlier, its skin a livid purple, fine black strands of hair plastered to its head. He turned the infant over and there, at the base of the spine where the tissue had failed to form, like a wound, was the unmistakable sign of *spina bifida*.

This is the only birth defect recognized by the U.S. as a legacy of Agent Orange, the chemical defoliant sprayed by American troops from 1965 until 1971 during the Vietnam War. But there is worse, far worse, in this hospital, the largest in south Vietnam. Some of the most severely affected babies, abandoned by their parents, live on two floors in a wing known as the Peace Village.

Entering it is like stepping back 40 years to the days of Thalidomide, the morning-sickness pill prescribed in Britain in the 1960s that left babies hideously deformed. In the first room, cots line the walls. In one, a 4 year old girl rocks on all fours, gently banging her head against the bars. A nurse turns her round to reveal a face with no eyes. Under a thick fringe of dark hair, there are soft indentations in the skin either side of her nose, where her eyes should be. Above her cot a printed label gives her name as Tran Sinh, and her date of birth as 27 February 2002. According to the nurses, she was born in an area heavily sprayed by Agent Orange, where the land is still contaminated 35 years after the spraying stopped.

In the cot next to her, Tran Loan, aged 5 months, has a head the size of a melon and is whimpering softly. He has hydrocephalus—fluid on the brain. Next to him a child wearing a striped red T-shirt has stumps for legs. A 3 year old with a crazily pointed skull and bulging eyes lies on his back staring at the ceiling. But for his Mickey Mouse T-shirt, he looks as if he belongs in another world.

A group of less severely affected children are setting off for school. Minh Phlic, 15, binds himself into his artificial legs with his one good arm. "I can be taller than you," he says proudly, levering himself to his feet.

There were 454 babies with congenital defects born in the hospital last year, out of 36,000 deliveries. "Those are just the visible ones. We do not know about defects to internal organs, or those that only emerge years later," Professor Phuong said. The Vietnamese government estimates 500,000 children have been born with birth defects caused by contamination with Agent Orange, and two million suffered cancers and other ill effects—innocent victims of a chemical intended to harm plant life, not humans. But unlike the American soldiers who sprayed the defoliant, they have never received compensation.

They have the best chance in a generation of obtaining redress: a lawsuit against U.S. manufacturers of Agent Orange to be heard in the U.S. courts is generating unprecedented support, nationally and internationally.

Agent Orange, so-called because of the orange stripe on the drums in which it was stored, contained dioxin, one of the most toxic chemicals known. An estimated 80 million liters of the defoliant, containing 386 kilograms of dioxin, were sprayed on Vietnam. One millionth of a gram per kilo of body weight is enough to induce cancers, birth defects and other diseases when exposure persists over a long period—as U.S. veterans discovered in the years after the war.

Cancers, birth defects and other diseases struck the returning veterans in unexpected numbers. Those who had had contact with the chemical sued the manufacturers and in 1984 won what was then the largest ever settlement of \$180 million against seven of the world's biggest chemical companies, including Dow and Monsanto. But more than 20 years on, while most of the Americans who did the spraying were compensated, the Vietnamese who had the toxic chemical sprayed on them are still waiting for redress.

Last year, Vietnam veterans sued the same U.S. chemical companies claiming they knew Agent Orange contained a poison—dioxin—and their action in supplying it to the U.S. government breached international law and constituted a war crime. They lost in the first round but they are pinning their hopes on an appeal.

Dioxin is a by-product of the manufacturing process of Agent Orange and a key issue in the case is how much the



manufacturers knew about their product, and at what stage. If the appeal fails, the veterans have pledged to take their fight to the Supreme Court. In the run-up to the hearing, they have turned up the pressure on the U.S. government with a tour of U.S. cities last December, and an international petition coordinated from London. An motion put down by Labor Member of Parliament Robert Marshall-Andrews in the House of Commons calls for the Vietnamese to be "similarly compensated" to the Americans 20 years ago.

The veterans' long campaign for justice has seized the public imagination in Vietnam, according to British diplomats in Hanoi, with fund-raising parties and newspaper campaigns backing the fight. The veterans are ageing—many have died—and there is a sense that time is running out. But there is also anger at the continuing effects of the toxin on current generations.

The mother of the *spina bifida* baby whose body lay in the morgue of the Tu Du Hospital had not been born when the Vietnam War ended. Yet high levels of dioxin remain in the soil in hotspots across southern Vietnam, taken up by plants and crops and leaching into the water to contaminate new generations.

Professor Phuong, 63, consultant obstetrician and until last November medical director of the Tu Du Hospital, has spent much of her 40-year career researching the effects of Agent Orange and has watched the rate of birth defects rise. But she admits that obtaining hard evidence linking individual cases to the poison is difficult. "The U.S. soldiers have diaries of where they were sent and what they were doing. We have no data. So how can we have proof?"

Vast areas of Vietnam were stripped bare of vegetation by the defoliant. One of the most contaminated is at Cu Chi, 25 miles outside Ho Chi Minh City, where tourists crawl through the famous network of Viet Cong tunnels. Visitors are shown a film of women picking fruit in what was once known as the Garden of Cu Chi, where office workers came to picnic at weekends and watch the harvest.

Today the picnickers are gone. Slender saplings, no thicker than a man's arm, have grown up in the past 20 years to

shade the tourists—but there are no fruit trees and no harvest. In a speech to the U.S. Senate in August 1970, displayed in the War Remnants Museum in Ho Chi Minh City, Senator Gaylord Nelson said: "Never in human history have people witnessed one country's making war on the living environment of another."

Bien Hoa, two hours drive to the west along narrow roads jammed with scooters, bicycles and carts, is the site of an old U.S. military base where 7,000 gallons of Agent Orange were spilt during the war. People who live in the town have among the highest levels of dioxin in the country—413 parts per trillion, 207 times higher than in unsprayed areas. But research on the health effects has never been done and pledges of support from America have come to nothing.

Soldiers standing guard at the base, now operated by the Vietnamese military, turn away unauthorized visitors. As darkness fell at the Quinh Lan Café opposite the gate, where workers were settling down to watch the TV, I bought a bottle of mineral water. It was sourced from the mountains in the north. The water in nearby Lake Bien Hung is so heavily contaminated with dioxin, more than 30 years since the spraying stopped, that fishing is still banned.

In Hanoi, Professor Nguyen Trong Nhan, former minister of health and vice president of the Vietnam Association of Agent Orange Victims, says international support is growing for what he calls Vietnam's "great social and humanitarian problem." Last January, a South Korean court ordered U.S. chemical companies to pay \$63 million compensation to 6,800 South Korean soldiers (and Marines) who fought in Vietnam. "No one can tell how many more generations will be affected. We think the compensation (for Vietnam) must be large. People's lives and health are severely affected. Unfortunately, the Americans have avoided their responsibility," he says.

Aged 76, and a veteran of the war against the French in which he lost his two brothers, he points to a picture of himself meeting Bill Clinton. The former U.S. President in 1996 formally accepted a recommendation from the American Institutes of Medicine that 13 conditions ranging from prostate cancer to peripheral neuropathy (numbness in the hands and feet), should be recognized as likely to have been caused by Agent Orange. That decision led to American veterans with the conditions receiving payments worth thousands of dollars a year while the Vietnamese get nothing. "It is a battle even more difficult than the battle with weapons. We must have confidence that we will win," said Professor Nhan.

There is one major success. The Vietnamese government is anxious to join the World Trade Organization to open up new markets for its booming economy, and the Americans are a big obstacle in their way. Embarrassing the U.S. government at this point could sink Vietnam's hopes.

Portraying their country as poisoned is also not the best way to boost trade. Vietnam is the world's second largest exporter of shrimp to the European Union. Any suggestion of contamination could wipe out this lucrative market. President Tran Duc Luong is thus caught on the horns of a dilemma. During a visit to the U.S. last year, he raised the matter of Agent Orange but did not make an issue of it. The American embassy in Hanoi declined (my) request for an interview.

The Americans hoped that concern in Vietnam about Agent Orange would gradually die, along with the ageing war veterans. Instead, the sense of injustice has grown. In Tu Du Hospital, and in the 10 Peace Villages across the country where the children with the worst birth defects live, they are pinning their hopes on the outcome of the veterans' court case.

With a shake of her head, Professor Phuong says, "Please ask for justice for the Vietnamese victims. Time is running out."

Jeremy Laurence wrote this article for the British publication, *The Independent/UK*.

AN ISSUE OF CONCERN

BY DAVID CLINE

Severe health problems associated with the U.S. military's use of a chemical defoliant during the Vietnam War have long been an issue of concern for the veterans' community. Popularly known as Agent Orange, this herbicide was heavily contaminated with tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD), one of the most deadly carcinogens known.

Over many years, Vietnam veterans began to get sick and have children with birth defects, and many died. Veterans have struggled to have the Veterans Administration provide testing, treatment and compensation for those affected.

This struggle began in the 1970s and went through many twists and turns as the chemical companies that manufactured Agent Orange—and the U.S. government that ordered and deployed it—tried to deny any responsibility and even claimed it was harmless.

In 1984, the chemical companies that manufactured Agent Orange agreed to pay \$180 million in damages to veterans. In 1991, Congress passed the Agent Orange Act, recognizing the negative health effects of this defoliant and acknowledging certain conditions for VA medical treatment and disability compensation. Since that time, more conditions have been acknowledged, but many others are still not recognized. Veterans who served in the South Korean, Australian and New Zealand militaries under U.S. command have also brought lawsuits.

But the largest group of people affected by Agent Orange have never received any form of justice. They are the people of Vietnam, both North Vietnam Army/Viet Cong and ARVN (South Vietnamese) soldiers and many times more civilians who were trapped in the war zones.

In 2004, the suffering Vietnamese formed the Vietnam Association of Victims of Agent Orange/Dioxin (VAVA) and initiated a lawsuit in U.S. courts against the companies that manufactured the chemical poison. The case is scheduled to be heard in a federal appellate court in New York City this fall.

In support of the Vietnamese victims, U.S. Vietnam veterans have formed the Vietnam Agent Orange Relief & Responsibility Campaign and are working with them and other Agent Orange victims throughout the world to continue this struggle until all those affected receive some justice.

At the end of March, I took a delegation of four other U.S. veterans who are Agent Orange victims (Joan Duffy, Ralph Steele, Dan Shea and Frank Corcoran) to Hanoi for an international conference on Agent Orange that included participants from Australia, South Korea, New Zealand and Canada, along with support groups from France, England, and several other European countries.

After that, we traveled to Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), Cu Chi, and Hue, where we were hosted by VAVA chapters, met with victims and visited hospices and friendship villages where some of the many thousands of the most seriously deformed Agent Orange children are tended. They are run by the support of international veterans, the Catholic church, or local governments and hospitals.

This issue is an ongoing and unresolved legacy of the U.S. war in Vietnam and is something that needs to be addressed and resolved if we are ever going to heal the wounds of that period in our nation's history.

To find out more and to get involved in the campaign in the United States, contact the Vietnam Agent Orange Relief & Responsibility Campaign, P.O. Box 303, Prince Station, New York, NY 10012 or visit the website at www.vn-agentorange.org.

David Cline is a disabled combat veteran who served with the 25th Infantry Division in Vietnam during 1967. Upon his return, he joined the GI antiwar movement and helped publish the underground 'Fatigue Press' at Fort Hood, Texas. In 1970, he joined Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and has been a member ever since. He is currently president of Vets for Peace. His article is reprinted from the VVAW newspaper, 'The Veteran'.

Bikes & Beyond

1089 MARINE DR.
ASTORIA, OREGON