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3 MORE CHARGED IN SONGMY AFFAIR

Corporal and 2 Specialists
Are Accused of Murder

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI) — Three more Vietnam war veterans have been charged with murder in connection with the alleged massacre at Songmy, South Vietnam, the Army announced today.

Twenty-two other persons were previously charged in connection with the reported slaying of several hundred civilian Vietnamese men, women and children on March 16, 1968. Fourteen of the 22 were accused of failing to report and investigate the incident.

Cpl. Kenneth Schiel, 22 years old, of Swartz Creek, Mich., one of the three men named today, holds the Silver Star, the Bronze Star Medal and the Purple Heart. The two others are Specialist 4 William F. Doherty, 21, of Readville, Mass., and Specialist 4 Robert W. T'Souvas, 20, of San Jose, Calif., a Purple Heart winner.

All three of the men were charged with "murder in violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice," but there was no indication that they were accused of more than one slaying.

Pretrial Investigation

The three are now at Fort McPherson, outside Atlanta, where they will undergo pretrial investigations to determine whether they will be court-martialed.

Specialist Doherty, a high school graduate, was a private first class at the time of the alleged massacre. He was at Ford Hood, Tex., before being moved to Fort McPherson for the investigation.

Corporal Schiel, also a high school graduate, was a sergeant and a squad leader at that time. He was at Fort Bragg, N.C., before being moved to Georgia on March 8.

Specialist T'Souvas was also

a private first class at the time of the massacre. He was assigned to Fort McPherson for investigation on Feb. 8.

All three of the men testified before the investigation conducted by the Army to determine whether there was a cover-up of the massacre.

The Army listed their birthplaces as Boston for Specialist Doherty; Flint, Mich., for Corporal Schiel, and San Francisco for Specialist T'Souvas.

Specialist Doherty had been scheduled for discharge tomorrow, but the charges will keep all three men in service until the case is completed.

Marijuana Link Denied

By ROBERT M. SMITH
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 25 — The Defense Department said today that the use of marijuana by American soldiers had risen sharply during the Vietnam war and was now a "very serious" problem.

At the same time, the Pentagon said that investigation of the alleged Songmy massacre had turned up no evidence that any soldier involved "was under the influence of marijuana or other narcotics."

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, a Senate subcommittee heard a former Army psychiatrist testify that in a survey of enlisted men leaving Vietnam, 32 per cent said they had used marijuana there.

Dr. James W. Teague, who is now at the neuropsychiatric clinic of the University of California, Los Angeles, said that about three-fourths of those who said they had used marijuana had used it "experimentally." The other were considered "heavy" users.

Inquiry Called Inadequate

The Senate panel, the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, also heard a New York psychiatrist, Albert A. LaVerne, say that the Army inquiry into the events at Songmy "has

neglected to investigate the medical evidence."

Under questioning by Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, Dr. LaVerne said he would state "with reasonable scientific certainty that marijuana could have been a factor" in the events at Songmy.

Dr. LaVerne, who is a senior psychiatrist at Bellevue Hospital, said he had conducted a series of interviews with 120 American soldiers who had been discharged or were on leave. Ninety-eight per cent of these men, he reported, said they had smoked marijuana on combat duty occasionally in Vietnam.

"All of the 120 stated that a few puffs of marijuana produced within minutes profound effects lasting three to 12 hours," Dr. LaVerne said.

One of the doctor's conclusions was that the Vietnam variety of marijuana "is a potent pharmacologic agent."

"It is capable of inducing profound adverse physiological effects in man," he said.

Ronald L. Ridenhour, the college student whose letters led to disclosure of the alleged massacre, also appeared before the subcommittee. While he also testified that marijuana smoking is widespread among Americans in Vietnam, he was not asked about the Songmy incident. Later, in a Senate corridor, he said the soldiers he had talked with about Songmy had never mentioned drugs although "they were desperately searching for reasons for what they had done."