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insight and outlook

The Dow Explosion

in this issue . . .

Blood on the Hill

Patrick Korten

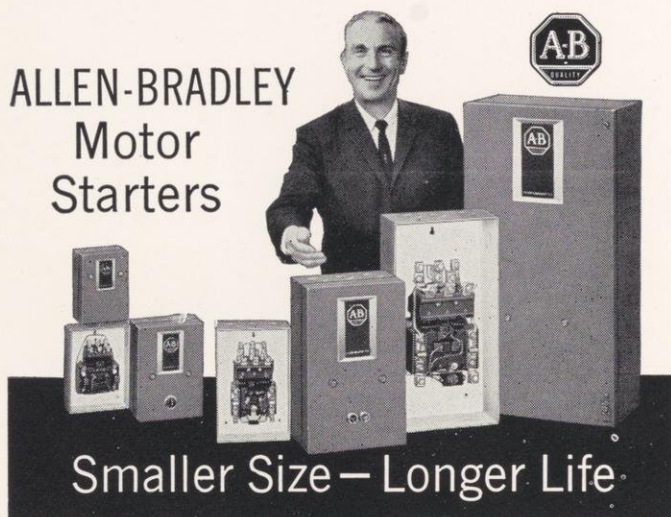
Freedom, Force and the University

David Keene

The Young Heroes

Marvin Liebman

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Smaller Size — Longer Life

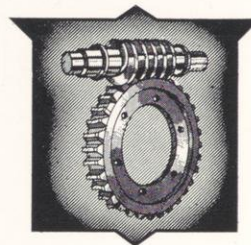
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Volume IX Number 6
 Fall, 1967
 Publication Date: Nov. 21, 1967

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Insight and Outlook is published every other month by undergraduate and graduate students at the University of Wisconsin (Madison) under the sole authority of the Board of Control of Insight and Outlook.

Contributions are tax-deductible, according to the University, if checks are made out to Insight and Outlook and mailed to Student Financial Adviser, Memorial Union, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

Student subscriptions and subscriptions for 25 or more copies are \$1.50 per copy per annum. Other subscriptions are \$2.00.

Correspondence should be directed to the Editors, at Suite 212, 3228 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

This issue of *Insight & Outlook* is divided into two parts — a consideration of the student riots occasioned by the Dow interviews at the University of Wisconsin on October 18, 1967, and a report from the front lines in Vietnam. We are confident that no one who reads the issue will fail to appreciate the contrast between the college-age men in the front lines who are fighting for their country, and the college-age men back home who (to put it mildly) are not. It is our good fortune to be able to print Mr. Marvin Liebman's interviews with the men in Vietnam, along with the photographs of them taken by Mr. Raymond Cranbourne of Empire News, to try to highlight what the struggle at home means. At the same time, we are fortunate also to be able to present what must, I suppose, be called the "other side" on the Dow demonstrations — accounts by two men who were there neither as casual spectators or because they were involved in the protest, but because it was in the course of their ordinary business to be there. Mike Kaufman, as a graduate student in Business, has his office in the Commerce Building; and Pat Korten, as a newscaster for WISM (Madison), was assigned to cover the protest. We do not claim that their prose is polished and precise, any more than the prose of the men in the front lines is polished and precise. Nevertheless, we do claim that this essential truth comes through: the Dow demonstrators are fundamentally opposed to the things the soldiers are fighting for; they are opposed to the present American system; they are opposed to fighting Communism; they are opposed to the whole idea of American patriotism. And they are willing to go to the streets to overcome these things, to overcome patriotism and anti-Communism and the American system.

With the two eye-witness accounts, we have printed interpretations by the Associate Editor, Mr. David Keene, and by the Editor, in his column, *The Old Custom*. We have also printed a speech by the Editor, which, while it is designed to stir controversy, is designed as well to point out certain of the logical weaknesses in the position taken by the original protesters. And, to lead off the issue, our pseudonymous columnist Aetius takes a McLuhanesque look at the problem.

We conclude these introductory remarks by quoting a portion of an interview not printed in full in Mr. Liebman's article. Kenneth Couture, whose words these are, was wounded shortly after he talked to Mr. Liebman: we understand, and hope, he is now recovering in Tokyo. "I guess nobody really likes war. I sure don't. But if you get in one, you should try to win it as quickly as you can. Otherwise there isn't much sense in it. If people back in the States want to negotiate with Charlie, like the magazines say, then what are we doing here anyway?"

What they are doing there is fighting for the freedom of all men, no matter what (even Dow demonstrations) is going on back home.

— J. C. L.

RUAT COELUM

IT IS POSSIBLE to see Wisconsin's student rioters both as a cause of unrest (that being the legislators' view) and as an effect of unrest (that being, for the most part, the rioters' view). The legislators, of course, need look no further for their villains. The rioters look only as far as the adult world—including the legislators—and find all the villains there. In one sense, the situation resolves itself into the conflict of youth with age. But this, though true, probably understates the case, since it begins to look as though the gap between age and youth is growing larger—until it is almost as large as the gap between Lyndon Johnson and credibility.

If I had to put a date on the first widening of the gap, I suppose it would be sometime around 1953 and 1954 when the reign of rock and roll began with Bill Haley and the Comets. Or perhaps it would be earlier, when (to borrow slightly from McLuhan) television began to replace books and newspapers as the chief medium both for limited and mass communication. In rock and roll sound replaces words ("I dig rock and roll music . . . when the words don't get in the way"), in television pictures (I am drastically oversimplifying this) begin to replace words, and so the gap widens between those who transform words into sounds and pictures in their minds and those who have the sounds and pictures given to them directly.

READING—let us be honest—is a leisurely occupation, and this age (for all its leisure) is not a leisurely age. There are other leisurely occupations besides reading that may be dying out also—representative (i.e., republican) democracy, parliamentary debate, due process of law, patience, perhaps (who knows?) even drinking, to be replaced by the instant "high" of drugs. I am not very sanguine about turning the clock back, nor do I know that it would be a good idea to try. But I think it is important to realize the magnitude of the change that has taken place over the past dozen years or so, because it is this change that (I think) lies back of the present student unrest. And it is also this change which makes it virtually impossible for either side to understand the other.

Without being a child psychologist, I can find other, less McLuhanesque, reasons for the gap. Someday, when Benjamin Spock comes around to a local peace rally, I am going to picket with a sign saying "Today's student rioters were raised according to Spock". It is, I suppose, only a half-truth (some were, some weren't, as with non-rioters), though it is not entirely misleading

even so. Something has happened to discipline in the American family. Something, perhaps as a result, has happened to the American family. It doesn't seem to be there any more. And I should not be surprised if modern child-rearing methods—Dr. Spock's being the most widespread—were to blame.

THERE, AND ONLY THERE, it may be possible to turn back the clock, even now. But even if it is, it will take at least a generation to do it, perhaps two, perhaps three. If there is a way of bridging a gap, it escapes me—except, it may be, through the natural attrition of those over 35. And that, rather than bridging the gap, simply removes the cliff on the other side. For twenty years child psychology, technological progress, education (which I will leave to another time), have combined to create an impatient, more-than-usually alienated, generation. I do not find this surprising. What I find surprising is the shock with which this has been realized.

Did anyone really think that kids who began with a regime in which when they yelled for food they got it (demand feeding?), who have been coddled with non-academic subjects in essentially non-academic schools, who have been catered to by radio and television, engulfed in sound and visual sensation, reminded constantly that America is getting younger every day and they are the wave of the future—and then throughout adolescence left in an irresponsible limbo—did anyone really think they would turn out to be patient under their afflictions, realize the beauties of making haste slowly, of reading, marking, learning, and inwardly digesting the messages of the leisurely past? Apparently so, though I cannot imagine why.

LET THAT PASS. It looks as though the best we can do now is understand why we cannot bridge the gap, unless we who are on the one hand conservatives (so belonging to the leisurely past) and on the other ourselves members of this student generation can therefore be ourselves the bridges. But I rather suspect instead that both sides would rather tear any available bridges down than build new ones up. It is easier to let the heavens fall than to make sure justice is done. It is easier to identify your villains ("don't trust anyone over 30" or "take 'em out and shoot 'em") than to see their point of view. It is easier to find the mote in the legislator's eye or the demonstrator's, than the beam in your own.

—Aetius

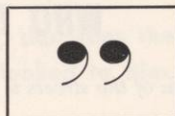
HOUSE NOTES

The editors have at long last been dragged kicking and screaming into the twentieth century. Insight & Outlook has automated, a machine has taken over the circulation department and another facet of our existence faces depersonalization. The result, we hope, will be efficiency. The move from index card to punch card is being made for the convenience of our subscribers, some of whom have complained of delays or failures in the present circulation system. For the delays and failures we offer our apology. If the machines are as good as their advocates believe it shouldn't happen again. Those subscribers who have missed past issues of the magazine will be receiving them along with more current numbers during the next few months. A late "I&O" is, after all, better than none at all. We hope.

Longtime readers of this magazine will be glad to know that sometime Associate Editor Lyndon (Mort) Allin, who after his graduation from the University of Wisconsin has been teaching secondary school, has returned to politics and taken a job in the Nixon campaign force for 1968, as head of Youth for Nixon. High school teaching's loss is Richard Nixon's — and our — gain: it is good to see Mort back in the thick of things. Or maybe he will find it restful after the teaching.

While bringing our readers up to date on Mort Allin, we should mention also that Tim Wheeler, sometime Managing Editor, and the present Editor of RALLY Magazine (Milwaukee), has recently taken the post of Senior Editor for Arlington House Publishers (New Rochelle). Tim's RALLY will be the beneficiary of a \$15 a plate dinner to be held by the Conservative Club of Chicago on December 1, with Wm. F. Buckley, jr., speaking.

And, to round out the reporting, our present Associate Editor Dave Keene is now national Vice-Chairman of the Young Americans for Freedom; our Managing Editor Jim Casper has resigned as Wisconsin State Chairman of YAF to devote more time to the magazine; we welcome Dick Swearingen to the Board; and we hope someone will come along to take over the Editor's job before Prelims rear up, Hydra-like, this spring.



STATEMENTS BY PROMINENT PRESIDENTS REGARDING GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

"Government is not reason, it is not eloquent — it is a force. Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master." —

GEORGE WASHINGTON

"If we can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy." —

THOMAS JEFFERSON

"I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachment of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations." —

JAMES MADISON

Lincoln stated that "capital is only the fruit of labor", and that "capital is as worthy of protection as any other rights". He warned free men against, "surrendering a political power" which would "close the door of advancement and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Vetoed a give-away bill stating "though the people should support the government, the government should not support the people." —

GROVER CLEVELAND

"The history of liberty is the history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it". He did not "want a group of experts sitting behind closed doors in Washington, trying to play Providence to the American people." —

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WHO TURNS THE KEY?

Possession of the streets is the key to power.

—National Socialist slogan

Elsewhere in this issue, I have printed a speech written to lead off a debate on the Dow demonstrations. Although that speech is in part deliberately overstated for purposes of debate, the overstatement is in the manner of the speech, and not in its substance. However the words may be put together, it remains true that the basic issue is that of socialism vs. capitalism, that the existence of a genuine moral imperative in most of the demonstrators is doubtful, and that demonstrations of this sort should have no place in a university. But clearly, to make these objections is not to explain the reasons for what has happened, and it is the reasons, the strategy involved, that I would like to look at now.

The University of Wisconsin numbers among its students a small number of radicals and a relatively large number of liberals (such as those in the WSA) and apathetes who would like to believe themselves liberals. It is a primary desire of the radicals to bring these liberals and these other students of vaguely liberal persuasion to their side. One way to do this is through discussion and debate, which is a tedious, uncertain, and rather difficult process. The other way is through emotional appeal. In fact, however, it is very difficult to make the whole radical philosophy emotionally appealing to the ordinary liberal.

What must therefore be done is to stage an issue of great emotional appeal which can be attached to or controlled by the campus radicals. An anti-Vietnam protest coupled with a protest against Big Business is a natural choice as the opening gun. What is needed is a gut issue that will place the students on the side of the radicals because the radicals are also students. In short, what is needed is the issue of police brutality against the students.

Therefore, once the demonstra-

tions have begun, it is up to the radicals to ensure that the police who will be called in will have no choice but to use force. This can be achieved by the collection of a large number of people, including spectators, in a relatively small and confined space, coupled with provocation as well as absolute intransigence on the part of the leaders of the demonstration. If only a token police force is on the scene when the demonstration begins, it will be possible for the leaders to get the affair out of control before the rest of the police arrive, so that the police will be forced to use repressive measures to restore order. These repressive measures will naturally overflow onto the spectators (whose presence is desired by the leaders for precisely this reason).

Now, by the time order is restored, spectators will have witnessed police clubbing demonstrators, and if tear-gas is used, may themselves have been gassed. At this point the original demonstration has served its purpose in uniting radicals and liberals (and even some apathetes) temporarily, and the next step is a mass meeting to protest the presence and brutality of the police. The method of protest will have to be peaceful (because the radicals' hold on their temporary allies is not strong enough for mass violence), but it will also have to be noticeable, and will have to promote liberal-radical camaraderie. The solution in this case was a student strike with picketing, combined with a strike of teaching assistants and some faculty. It is at this point that I am writing now.

But there is some evidence for what is likely to happen in the future. If the administration fires the TA's and expels the students who were involved, the radicals will attempt to work up their liberal allies to protest this stifling of dissent (I

suspect the word "gestapo-like" will be used here), and if they are successful, the liberals will have committed themselves to the proposition that the students must be in control of university policy — a major step toward the radicalization of the university. On the other hand, if the TA's are not fired, and the students not expelled, then the students will be in control of university policy more than they have been heretofore — and a concrete step toward the radicalization of the university will have been taken. Whether liberal-radical unity would survive this temporary success is unsure.

What the next steps will be I do not know. I think that the university can, if the proper strategy is adopted, isolate the radicals, but I am not sure what the proper strategy is. All I am sure of is that the job will be difficult. The reason I am hopeful that the isolation can be carried out is that I think the radicals tried to go to the barricades too soon. I do not think there are enough of them to do more than edge the liberal majority in their direction for a short time, and then instincts of self-preservation mixed with the heady approval of their own consciences in having fought on the barricades will lead the liberals back from their radical outpost to the safety of their own establishment.

For they do not comprehend the nature of the conflict — by definition, since if they did comprehend it they would be either radicals or conservatives. Perhaps, in struggle after struggle, the radicals will inch them ever further to the left, as they have inched them to the left this week in Madison. It is not a comforting thought to realize that our main safety from revolution lies not in conservative rhetoric or conservative logic, but in the liberal apathy which the radicals have just now, and for the time being, overcome.

A newscaster, on the spot, describes the Dow demonstration, as it looked to him.

The Dow demonstration of October 18 began as others had before with the gathering of a small band of protesters near the bottom of Bascom hill. Students passing to and from their morning classes glanced curiously at the slowly growing crowd that began to make its way up the hill by 10:30 a.m., but few of them suspected that this protest would be different from those we had lived through and that before the day would end dozens of students and policemen would be injured in the most violent disturbance in university history.

The sequence of events that turned the University of Wisconsin campus into a bloody battleground, that disrupted the lives of thousands of students and put scores of others in the hospital began long before the morning of October 18. Much of what took place that day was undoubtedly planned well in advance as many observers have suggested. But the story of the day's events themselves bears retelling if only because of the confusion created by the various versions circulated by those involved.

I shall try here to tell that story as it happened and as I saw it. I was assigned to cover the day's activities as a reporter for WISM News. Although things moved quickly once the demonstration really got going, I shall try to report them here as I remember seeing them and as I recorded them in my notebook at the time.

The group that made its way up Bascom hill was led by Evan Stark, a University teaching assistant and political activist. Stark was assisted by a girl dressed and painted completely white and a tambourine player. The group's spirits were high as many of its members anticipated the challenge they were preparing to hurl at the University administration. They were going to

stop the Dow Chemical Company from recruiting on the University campus and they were prepared to use force if necessary to do so.

If the uninvolved portion of the student body showed only a passing interest in what was going on, the same cannot be said for the press. This was the most thoroughly covered and reported demonstration of its kind in Madison history. Reporters and camera crews were on hand from all major news services and all area radio and television stations. Even the *New York Times* was represented. The thoroughness of coverage provided stands as evidence of the planning that went into the demonstration.

Upon reaching the Commerce Building where Dow representatives were conducting job interviews, the crowd split into two groups which entered the building, stationed themselves in front of the two major entranceways, and promptly sat down.

As I have already indicated, the protesters were determined to force the removal of the Dow interviewers from campus at any cost. The protest against Dow and the University policy permitting on-campus interviews was part of a larger plan to protest American policy in South Vietnam. Leftist reasoning held that since the Dow Chemical Company produces napalm for use in Vietnam, the company and its representatives were active accomplices in the "murder" of Vietnamese civilians by American troops. Others among the demonstrators were planning to demand the abolition of all interviews whether the companies involved were supplying the war effort or not. In the minds of these individuals the corporate presence was merely illustrative of the link between the corrupt, goshawful establishment and the University.

Dow was chosen as the focal point of the demonstration more for strategic reasons than anything else. Other companies involved in the production of war materials have appeared on campus with little or no trouble. Olin - Matheson, for example, a firm which probably produces much more in the way of ammunition and weapons of destruction than Dow, recruited successfully and without protest earlier in the semester.

Protest leaders told the crowd that they would no longer stand by and allow Dow to remain. Dow must be removed or else. This was something of a reversal of previous protest tactics that while attempting to stop people from interviewing had left the final decision to those individuals involved. The protest leadership was saying now that, since the students themselves had not decided to stay away from Dow, they would make the decision for them. It was this decision that led to violence.

Shortly after the demonstration began, Ralph Hansen, head of the University police, arrived and took what would be only the first of many abuses he and his men would be forced to suffer before the day ended. The shouting and cursing directed at the University, at Dow and at Hansen was being led by that lively and everpresent cheerleader of the left, Robert (Bobby) Cohen. Cohen had been jailed as a result of last year's demonstrations against this same company and, from all indications, was trying to do himself one better. It was interesting to note that when the violence finally did break out Bobby was far from the middle of it — an illustration of the difference in role of leader and follower, officer and foot soldier.

Early on in the demonstration, the Leftists were actively convey-

ing an *impression* of organization and concern for order, through the use of "commandos", a sort of take-off on Father Groppi's private police force. The commandos' purpose, as stated prior to the demonstration, was to keep part of the corridor open to allow professors and students with "legitimate" business to get through the halls. For a while it worked. But shortly before noon, after I had spent some twenty minutes going thirty feet in the hallway, I heard one of the leaders (mounted on a pedestal of some sort, and wearing an identifying armband) shout "Don't let anyone through! Nobody!" I started looking around for another exit.

At this point the demonstrators were ignoring at least three laws or regulations. They ignored University regulations relating to free movement in classroom building hallways, and they ignored Chancellor Sewell's edict banning obstruction of the interviews. They clearly and openly flouted the city's law pertaining to disorderly conduct, and fire regulations were obviously and completely ignored.

Around noon, Hansen again appeared in the crowd, after a conference elsewhere, and announced that this was an illegal assembly. He asked the demonstrators to disperse. They did not, and he left. A little later, some thirty or thirty-five police arrived outside, in the nearby parking lot. They wore riot helmets and carried riot sticks. The word quickly spread through the crowd that the police were outside and waiting, riot sticks and all. Some

students, nevertheless, complained later that they had no idea the police would use the sticks, despite the illegality of the assembly and the stubbornness of its leaders.

Around one o'clock, Hansen again entered the building, backed up by the police. The police stopped at the door, and Hansen went in to speak to the crowd once more. He used a megaphone to declare the demonstration "an unlawful assembly", but was shouted down (and largely drowned out) by the protesters. Shortly afterward, Hansen left the building with Evan Stark and some members of the steering committee of the ad hoc group.

They went into Dean Kauffman's office. In the office were Madison Police Chief Emery, Chancellor Sewell, and President Harrington's Administrative Assistant. Minutes later Stark and his troop stormed out, returned to their followers, and announced "No agreement was made — they have nothing to offer — the next time they will have to come to us with a proposal in writing." A loud cheer went up from the crowd.

I returned to wait outside Dean Kauffman's office, where the final decision was still being made. I walked through the crowd of spectators, now numbering several thousand, with Chief Emery and Chief Hansen. Minutes later I found myself a lone reporter marching into the building entrance with the police.

The police tried to dislodge the demonstrators (who had all locked arms) without using their clubs, but

it would not work. The demonstrators began spitting and kicking and closing in around the outnumbered police. Then the police began to use the clubs, and I began to edge my way slowly and cautiously toward the entrance, since I shared with Bobby Cohen, Evan Stark, and the other leaders, the desire not to be in the front lines. It is only fair to add, though, that when the police and protesters regrouped outside, the leaders reappeared to urge the crowd to resist some more. Bobby Cohen delivered himself of this sterling and statesmanlike message — "We don't make napalm to burn people in Vietnam; our group doesn't make napalm to burn people in Vietnam; so f - - you!"

With the demonstrators cleared out of the building, tear gas could be used; and when the leaders began inciting the crowd again, tear gas was used, and the crowd dispersed. In mid-afternoon, a student climbed to the top of the roof of Bascom Hall, cut the flagpole cable, and let off a string of firecrackers as he and the flag descended. Jonathan Stielstra, son of the Vice-President (Student Affairs) of Wisconsin State University - Stevens Point, has been charged with the act. It was lucky for him he wasn't caught at the time: I don't think the spectators enjoyed what he did. I didn't. But in a sense, tearing down the American flag was a fitting final gesture in a demonstration whose leaders, to judge from what they said and did, want to tear down America.

VIEW FROM COMMERCE

Michael Kaufman

The author, a graduate student in the School of Business, reports what he saw on October 18, 1967.

At 1:10 I was standing near Observatory Drive between the Commerce Building and Social Science. Things were relatively quiet. The morning had passed with demon-

strators picketing the Commerce Building, blocking the hallways, and chanting slogans of "Dow must go," and "We won't go," and so on. As yet there had been no violence, though

the University police were standing by. Soon more and more students gathered — both protest supporters and spectators — and one could almost feel the mounting tension.

By 1:30 city police had arrived equipped with night sticks and riot helmets.

The city police entered the Commerce Building about 1:15, but came out again less than ten minutes later. As of this time there had still been no violence. A policeman later said they went to warn the students that they would be asked to leave. The policemen, after coming out of the building, retreated to the steps in front of the Carillon, across Observatory Drive from Commerce.

About five minutes later, at 1:30, Robert Cohen came out of the Commerce Building, bull horn in hand. He announced that the protesters intended to remain in the Commerce Building until their demands that the Administration permanently ban Dow Chemical from interviewing on the campus were met. In addition, he called the Administration and the city police "cretins" and said they would be unable to move the protesters.

At 1:35 the city police re-entered the Commerce Building and began carrying individuals out and forcing others by walking at close quarters against the protesters. It was at this point the violence began. No one, I guess, will ever know who threw the first punch. I *do* know that the policemen entered the building with their night sticks at their sides, not raised. As they brought people out, I could see policemen being attacked inside, and could see them strike back. On the outside, as a policeman took out a troublemaker, he was jumped from behind by numer-

ous protesters. He was downed, kicked in the head and body, and pummelled. It was then that I saw the police begin to take stronger action. It was *then* they really began to swing the night sticks. Before the attack on their comrade, the police had shown tremendous restraint. In spite of curses and shouts of vulgarity, in spite of being spat upon from all sides, the police had not swung; it was when they were attacked that they hit back.

Then, after the seventy or more injuries, the tear gas was used, and the crowd dispersed. In the parking lot between Bascom Hall and the Commerce Building, a paddywagon full of arrested protesters was surrounded by the crowd, the air let out of its tires, and its windshield kicked in. Eventually, the arrested individuals were let loose.

By now it was after 2:00. The violence was ended, but the people began to regroup. More tear gas and additional police finally broke up the crowd. During this second tear gas barrage, I was forced into the Commerce Building, where I was able to hear what the policemen were saying and doing. They didn't want to use clubs — if they had hit first the number of injured might have been much higher. They struck when struck at.

Yet there were injuries. I am unalterably opposed to any condemnation of the police, opposed to the shouts of "police brutality." They exercised great restraint. Even after rocks and bricks began to fly at them, they did not attack. One po-

liceman was hit in the face with a brick, another in the leg with a rock, another in the ribs with a brick. I cannot blame the police for striking back. They did what they were forced to do. Not one of them wanted what took place to happen.

So the question comes up, "Who do we blame?" No one can be given *the* blame. Perhaps the Administration should feel partly at fault. Everyone in the vicinity knew that violence would break out, and thirty policemen were insufficient to control 400 protesters. In any case, what took place was degrading to the university, to those who took part, and to those who had nothing to do with it. The right to protest must not be denied. However, the right to go to school, to attend classes, and to interview for jobs must not be denied either. The Administration must take steps to see that something like this does not happen again. As a graduate student I cannot give a solution. But when my rights as a student are denied, I know that whatever it takes must be done to rectify the situation and protect these rights — even to the extent of police force.

What took place was bad and it should have been avoided. It could have been avoided had the Administration taken a *stronger* stand, and prepared for what was going to take place. What the police did was justified, necessary, and unavoidable. They must not be condemned for doing what they had no choice but to do.

FREEDOM, FORCE, AND THE UNIVERSITY

David A. Keene

An Associate Editor, and National Vice-Chairman of the Young Americans For Freedom, analyzes what lies at the base of the October riots.

Although everyone seems excited about the riots that plagued the University of Wisconsin on October 18, almost no one agrees on what issues were involved. Leftist leaders have claimed variously that the issue was Dow's production of Napalm for use

in Vietnam, the University's policy of allowing companies to conduct interviews on campus, or, simply, American "aggression" in Vietnam. Later, after successfully provoking violence, the protest leaders decided that the real issue was police "bru-

tility."

These may all have been issues in the minds of the protestors, but they were not basic to what happened. The basic issue, put simply, was whether one group would be allowed to impose its values and de-

sires on another by force. The demonstrators, for reasons of their own, decided that representatives of the Dow Chemical Company should not be allowed to interview or talk to students on the University campus in spite of the students who wanted to hear what Dow had to say.

The campus left decided that because it disagreed with Dow's role in aiding this country pursue its Vietnam policy, Dow would be banned from the campus. Since the administration decreed a year ago that it would not act to remove Dow, the left decided to take matters into its own hands. Thus, the protest was called not only to demonstrate disapproval of Dow's role in the war, but also to stop the interviews through obstruction or, if necessary, force.

The University administration, though it had backed down in the face of leftist pressure in the past, decided to stand firm and to guarantee Dow's right to talk with and even recruit interested University students. Perhaps the stance of the University hardened because the issue of whether the left could deny its opponents the right to be heard was being squarely faced for the first time; indeed it is true that the protest leadership was explicit enough in demanding Dow's removal or, it may have been because of the departure of Chancellor Robben Fleming had had acceded to demand after demand in years past. The issue had been raised implicitly several times during his tenure of office but he had always managed to ignore or skirt it by acquiescing in the roughshod treatment his University's rules received at the hands of the left.

Two years ago, for example, several representatives from the State Department visited the U. W. campus to speak on this country's Asian policy but were shouted down and were unable to complete their presentation. The case was a simple one. Those students who were present and who disagreed with the State Department representatives employed clearly disruptive tactics to deny them the right to be heard. The program moderator asked that they

stop and let the men talk, but he too was hooted down. In employing these tactics successfully, the left was effectively negating the speakers' right to speak and the interested students' right to listen. The University administration could have acted at that time to protect the rights of the speaker by ordering the disruptive students out of the hall, but decided not to do so because there would have been a danger of violence had they refused to leave voluntarily. In allowing them to stay the administration must share the responsibility for depriving the speaker and interested students of their respective rights to speak and listen.

Similar examples have occurred continually during the last two years and in each case the left has moved closer and closer to the stand it finally took in the Dow case. That stand, of course, included the implicit assumption that the left has a right to deny anyone else the right to speak.

What has amazed most of us is not so much the leftist desire to force its will on the rest of us as its insistence that such action constitutes a rational and legitimate exercise of the right of free speech. It should be observed that there is some question as to whether one man's freedom of speech includes a right to deny it to others as the left seems to implicitly claim. And it is time that someone question the right of a group to demand protection of rights for itself when it will not grant those rights to others.

A year or so ago the Committee to End the War in Vietnam invited Herbert Aptheker to visit this campus to speak on Vietnam. Now Mr. Aptheker, as most informed Americans realize, is a Communist. He is, in fact, a top theoretician in the CPUSA and does not shirk identification as such. He travels for the Party and speaks on campuses to those students foolish enough to invite him. His purpose is to gain sympathy for his cause and perhaps even to recruit a few interested students for the vast organization he serves.

Thus, it could easily be said that Mr. Althecker represents the Com-

munist Party in a manner similar to that in which the interviewer represents the Dow Chemical Company. Like the representative from Dow, he came to recruit those students who might take an interest in his organization.

Now the left holds that since Dow is involved in the production of Napalm for use by Allied military forces in South Vietnam the company is, in effect, an accomplice in the "murder" of Vietnamese civilians by American forces in that country. But by the same logic a case could be made implicating Herbert Aptheker's Party in the murder of between 50 and 80 million innocent civilians in the fifty years since Lenin's Bolsheviks seized power in Russia. Those who invited Mr. Aptheker to speak might well disagree with this implication of guilt, but by the same token the students interested in interviewing with Dow probably disagree with the charges against the company and for similar reasons.

The point is that an analogy can be drawn that is relevant. To see the hypocrisy of the campus left we need only compare what happened in these two instances. In the case of Mr. Aptheker a few who disagreed with him suggested the state refuse him the right to appear. Now this really infuriated our civil libertarian left. The cry went up that Mr. Aptheker must not be denied the right to speak merely because a few reactionaries disagreed with him and reasonable men on both sides agreed that probably Mr. Aptheker should be allowed to speak his poison to those foolish enough to listen.

In the case of Dow Chemical, however, our little Civil libertarians reversed their stand, saying that since they disagreed with Dow the company's representatives must not be permitted on campus. In fact, they allowed that if the administration didn't see fit to throw Dow off campus they would take matters into their own hands. And since the administration wouldn't, they did just that. The administration called in the police and there was violence on the hill.

As of this writing it is too early to

tell what final impact the events of October 18th will have. Chancellor Sewell and other University officials insist that they will not back down and that the rules must be enforced. Several leftist leaders have been suspended and University Pres. Fred Harrington has told a state legislative committee that the school will continue to allow campus interviews. If we take these men at their word we might expect a reassertion of the free speech doctrine on the campus. But can we?

Above all, the administration wants to avoid trouble, and to do this it might well as in the past accede to leftist demands. At this time the Student Senate is considering a bill which would explicitly reject the concept of free speech and advocate the banning of speakers from the campus for purely political reasons. The bill, Student Senate Bill 15,SS, 141 reads as follows:

"It is the sense and recommendation of the Student Senate as the elected and representing body of students that the conduct of any corporation in its production of war material for use in the killing and maiming of human beings is so inconsistent with the basic tenets of any university community and the "Wisconsin Idea", that such companies' representatives must be denied access to the University Placement Service. To service in any way the flow of knowledge nurtured in this community to the creators of such war materials is more

than deplorable and must be discontinued."

If this bill passes the student government will have succeeded in destroying the University as a free forum for the discussion of controversial issues. If this happens force will not only rule on the campus but will have, in an important sense, been legitimized.

This must not be allowed to happen; but if it does the University and the left should realize the consequences that will follow.

Rules must apply to everyone or to no one. There can be no middle ground here. Many of us who have had to stand by for years watching the left demonstrate time and again that might, after all, does make right have just about had enough. We are encouraged by the administration's decision to act, late though it is, but we must demand that this and other rules be enforced equally. If they are not to apply to the left why should they apply to others? Are the rest of us to be expected to observe rules that the left may ignore with impunity or may we consider those rules to be void?

These are questions that must be answered if the University administration backs down or if this bill passes. If force is to rule on the University campus then the left can ex-

pect no better than it gives. If free speech is rejected as a right for all but those approved by the left we may reject it for them. To put it more plainly, if the left doesn't allow Dow on the campus why should we allow Herbert Aptheker, and if force may bring about the removal of Dow why may it not also be used to remove Aptheker and his friends?

The argument can and will be made in rebuttal that two wrongs never make a right. While such an argument may have a degree of validity those who make it must offer an alternative. When the properly constituted authorities refuse to guarantee students' rights who will if not the students themselves?

The further argument may here be made that granted the injustice of the situation, Mr. Aptheker should not be deprived of his rights as a consequence; he being in this instance an innocent party. This argument also has validity, but the alternative to acting in this manner is a complete resort to violence against the left as a group. Put simply, it would force the students who have been wronged over the years to band together and administer a sound and thorough thrashing to the offending rabble. If this proves the more reasonable alternative it too may well come to pass.

SOME POINTS AT ISSUE

Jared Lobdell

A speech designed to be used in a Forum debate with a protester who never showed up.

It has been my impression that a university is meant to be a center of thought and learning, not only for its own town or its own state, but also for the country and for the world. It is true that undergraduates, and especially Freshmen at the University of Wisconsin, may also find it a center for beer (which is perfectly legitimate), but that is a part of their nature, and not of the nature of the university. It is also true that other undergraduates, and

graduate students as well, may want to make the university a center for violence, insurrection, and general chaos, but this, however much it maybe a part of their natures, is not legitimate, is not legal, and does not, to me, seem to be a product of either thought or learning.

There was nothing thoughtful about the bearded pep-rally-gone-mad I saw wending its way up Bascom Hill this morning. There was even less to be said in its favor when

it turned to armed violence this afternoon. There was nothing learned about the amplified ranting provided by the demonstration outside the seminar room where I was myself trying to learn something in a class in the Commerce Building yesterday. There was even less to be said in favor of the demonstration when it caused classes to be called off today. To be just, there is nothing especially thoughtful or learned about the general reaction to this violence

either, but that should not be allowed to obscure the central questions involved. There are at least three of them.

First, is the staging of these demonstrations in keeping with what ought to be the nature of the university? This is not the same thing as asking whether the views of the demonstrators ought to be heard or discussed: of course they ought to be. But I see nothing to indicate that demonstrations, chanting, milling about, tire - slashing, car - wrecking, rock-throwing, and general disturbance contribute to thought or learning or to the discussion, or even the hearing, of the demonstrators' views. The answer to this question, in my mind, is clearly no.

Second, are these demonstrations morally genuine? I would rather not spend much time on this, because reflections on motives are in general on part of proper debate, but in view of the defense I have heard, that "we must do this because the war in Vietnam is wrong," I think the question is open for discussion. I have doubts, of course, about the logic of the argument that "because we disapprove of waging war in Vietnam we must therefore wage war at home," but even granting the logic, I doubt very strongly that the moral imperative the demonstrators claim is genuine. It may be that the view is sincerely held — but then, Hitler, after all, sincerely believed that Jews should be liquidated. Sincerity is not a test of morality. It is possible that the war in Vietnam may be wrong — but the proper way to discuss that point is by using facts, and

logic, and international law. To say that your view is right, and therefore I must be shouted at and demonstrated against and obstructed until I agree with you is plainly immoral. Furthermore, it is not right, it is not moral, to act at the expense of others, on a view which (however correct) you hold only or even chiefly for emotional reasons. I am not saying that all the demonstrators hold their views for emotional reasons — I merely suspect from observation today that a great number of them do. My answer to this second question is that I do not believe there exists a genuine moral imperative behind the demonstrations. To my mind they have the same moral quality as staging a pep rally around a grave or burning a cross.

Third, even if the demonstrations were in keeping with what ought to be the nature of the university, and even if there existed in the demonstrators a genuine moral imperative against Dow Chemical or the Vietnam War, is it not the case that the real purpose of the demonstrations is rather more wide-sweeping than is generally pretended? It is one thing to believe the "munitions-makers, merchants of death" theory of history — a view which, for its reasonableness, I rank somewhere around the John Birch Society's conspiracy theory — and to demonstrate against Dow on that ground. It is another thing to oppose the war in Vietnam on the grounds that our methods are unjust — a view which I do not agree with, but which has its legitimate precedent in the Nuremberg Trials, which were them-

selves a Pandora's box of illegitimacy in law. It is yet another to oppose the war in Vietnam on the grounds that its goals are unjust — something I think is a little hard to do since no one, including LBJ, seems to know what its immediate goals are. And it is yet another thing to oppose Dow on the grounds that it is a corporation and all corporations are evil, exploitative, and money - grubbing. The demonstration seems to encompass all of these, by which I think I am entitled to conclude that its unifying purpose lies in the hope that the admittedly imperfect instrument of American capitalist democracy will be beaten down by the (to my mind) far less perfect instrument of world socialism. I do not share this hope, but that is not my point now. My point is that it is immoral to pretend that the demonstration is about napalm if it is really designed as a step toward beating down capitalism and representative democracy, and substituting socialism or mob rule.

Remember that phrase "beating down." Tonight we are discussing or debating these things, but today and yesterday on the hill what we had was neither discussion nor debate, but a Nazi rally in miniature. All that was needed to make the demonstration complete was a campaign biography of LBJ to start the bookburning. The chief difference except size between Madison 1967 and Berlin 1934 or Nuremberg 1936 is that the police in Germany cracked heads on behalf of the demonstrators and here they cracked heads in opposing them. The quality of the demonstrators was about the same.



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(The writer was in Vietnam from October 1 through October 5, 1967. Most of the time was spent in the area of Da Nang and Con Thien talking to young soldiers and airmen. Some of these conversations were tape recorded on the spot and are transcribed verbatim in this report.)

There are now some 500,000 American troops in Vietnam. The great majority are under 21 years of age. According to official figures released by The Pentagon, they — and the young Americans who preceded them — have already suffered more than 100,000 casualties. And what do “casualties” really mean? Young men shot to death in Da Nang, Pleiku and Con Thien; boys with their legs blown off in Chu Lai and Bien Hoa; youngsters coughing themselves to death in the rains of Vung Tan and An Khe; teenagers racked by dysentery in Nha Trang and Binh Thuy.

These men and boys are fighting a war — a real war. They conduct themselves as valiantly as any Americans in any war. While they fight — and while they sit around in the jungles of Southeast Asia, waiting for the next action or for a sniper’s bullet to come out of the trees or a grenade to land suddenly and unexpectedly in their midst — Americans at home are demonstrating, issuing pontifical statements, calling press conferences, writing editorials, making speeches and visiting the enemy — all in the name of “peace” or “negotiations” or whatever phrase captures the current fancy of the editorial writers of *The New York Times*. But the ultimate purpose is to bring about the defeat of the young Americans who have been called on to make the ultimate sacrifice in defense of their Nation and its security.

This is a “different” war, indeed. It is not even called a war. Rather, it is termed a “limited engagement” or a “police action” or given any of a number of other high-sounding labels. But, to the half-million men and boys in Vietnam, it is a war, a war which kills and maims. And there is a real enemy.

The enemy is the Viet Cong, a force supported directly and indirectly by both the communists and many so-called free nations of the world — including, ironically, the United States of America.

Trade between free world nations and the Communist block continues, and makes possible the production of the tools of war used by the Viet Cong. Our diplomats and our politicians still meet with the enemy and his allies to clasp hands of spurious friendship. Americans still visit the center of the enemy’s power in Hanoi and vie to see who gets the most congenial photograph of Ho Chi Minh.

In spite of this, young Americans are still called on to suffer the pain of war. They get scant attention or sympathy or the desperately-wanted moral support and the love and admiration of their own people. Instead, the organs of public information and opinion in their country demean their efforts and openly sympathize with their enemy.

Early in October, I had an opportunity to see this war at first hand, and to speak to the young men fighting it. I watched them carrying out the job entrusted to them by their Government. In a small way — and in a brief span of time — I have looked again on what I consider the real glory and hope of the United States.

For the past 24 months — and more — the American people have been subjected to a barrage of propaganda and convoluted thinking on the Vietnam war. We have heard from doves and hawks and — a new addition to the lexicon of “opinion” on the war — the griffins (the term “griffin” was coined by the pollsters to designate that portion of the American people — the great majority of which is totally confused).

Senators, cabinet officers, administration leaders, churchmen, professors, generals, editorialists, students — and all others who have taken it upon themselves to reflect what they believe to be the mainstream of American thought — have had their say. But we haven’t heard much from those who are actually fighting this war and who place their very lives on the line each day. What do they think? What are they saying?

I spoke to a number of these young Americans in the field — near Da Nang and Con Thien — areas where some of the most vicious fighting of the war has taken place. Here is what some of them had to say — in their own words:

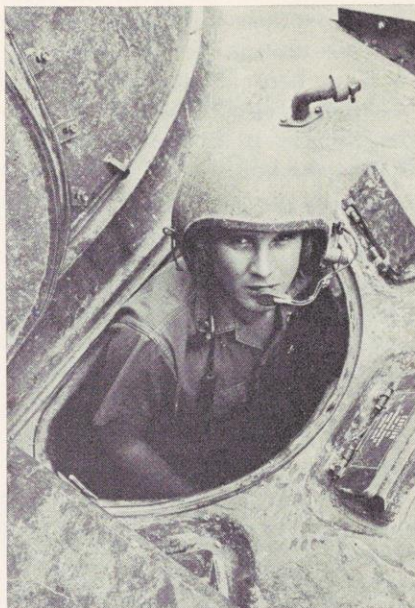
There was young Danny Stevenson from Florida — of the 195th Light Infantry Brigade — 19 years old with 7 months of active fighting behind him: “Why did I enlist? It wasn’t so much that the draft board was breathing down my neck. It’s just that I felt that I should do something. Almost like I had to do something. I don’t know — it’s sort of like I learned at school — that when your country goes to war you should kind of pitch in because it’s sort of like your duty. You know what I mean? A lot of other kids were over in Vietnam, and I felt lousy being home. Sure, it’s rough out here a lot of times, and I get scared. We all do. You never know just where they are going to start shooting at you from next. One day, we were just walking along the road. Suddenly, they started shooting from the trees and a kid in front of me just dropped. That was the first time I really saw it. A kid getting killed right in front of me. It could have been me. You sort of get used to it after a while. One thing that bugs me is that you can’t tell

Charlie from the other Vietnamese. It sort of makes you think. We've been told that we are here to bring some kind of democracy to the people. I'm all for that, I guess, but I'm not sure that they really give a damn one way or the other. So I came to a conclusion. I'm not here to bring democracy so much as I am here to fight for my own country. Sure it's far away. But if we don't stop them here, they'll sure as hell fight us even closer to home. I don't know much about politics or stuff like that, but I do know that the commies want to bring us down. And we've got to stop them somewhere. Somebody has to do it. So I guess it's me and the other kids around here. The other thing that bugs me is that nobody back home in the States seems to give a damn. I don't mean my family or people like that. They write me, and I guess they're proud of me. I hope so."

Corporal Ronald B. Davidson, 21, of St. Charles, Illinois, with 11 months in Vietnam behind him: "I enlisted in the Marine Corps because I was getting to be pretty old and I felt I should get my military service over and done with. I'm not an officer or anything, but I do know that they're making it very hard to fight this war. We go out and we see guys around us getting shot up and everything, but we're not allowed to fire back because some politician in Washington says you can't. The only way to deal with the commies here is to put as much pressure on as you can — push right over the DMZ and let them know that we're tired of playing around. You know, it's really pretty miserable here. For the last couple of weeks we have had to sleep out in the rain every night. There is no sort of shelter we can build to keep us warm and dry. I've been over here almost a year. Nobody makes demonstrations or anything here. We just try to stay alive."

Corporal Jerry D. Watson of Marion, Kentucky, who had his 20th birthday on the day that I spoke to him, sitting inside his tank to escape the rain: "I've been here

for about ten months now. I wanted to come to Vietnam to do my part, like the rest of the boys here . . . to sort of do what I can. To try to stop the threat of communism throughout the world and help out these people here. You know, hearing about things back home, I sort of dread going back. We have all these troubles here, and it seems almost like they're making more trouble at home. I'd sure like to have some of the leaders of those riots come here to replace me. You know, sometimes right in the middle of things, you think about what's going on back home. It was

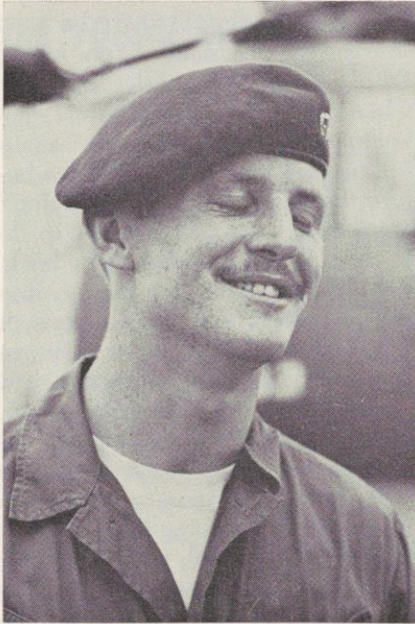


CPL. JERRY WATSON

about two months ago, I guess, when I was out on an operation. We ran into some enemy and two of our tanks got hit. I had a buddy from my company who got his legs blown off him and another who got shot in the stomach with a 30 calibre machine gun. Seeing that happen right in front of me — and thinking about people complaining back in the States — doesn't seem to add up somehow. Well, I wanted to do my part in the whole business and I guess I'm doing it. That's about it."

Then there was Lt. Leslie Lewis from McLean, Virginia — in Vietnam now for 11 months and due for rotation back to the States. Fresh out of college and, after 4 months

training in the States, he was shipped to Vietnam: "You know, I'd like to get into politics somehow when I get back. Except, I just may volunteer to come back here again for another tour. I hate to leave before the job's done, but I sure don't enjoy it here. Somebody has to do it, though, so I just may come back. I guess if I make it I can go into politics after that. Those guys in Washington just don't seem to know what the score is here. I read a lot. It helps kill the time. And, boy, some of the garbage that's being put out. It's like we're losing the war. They pay more attention to what the VC is doing than to what we're doing. I think that things are going better and better. The people back home keep talking about the bombing of the North. They want to stop it. I don't know why, because it's working. Charlie is having a rough time getting enough stuff to throw at us. He has to carry it on his back because we bombed out most of the roads. That takes a long time. Anyway, even though it's rough, I'm proud to be here. It's for the country, after all, isn't it? Boy, I'd like to get into politics and really tell the people what it's all about. You know, we keep picking up Russian guns and other equipment. It sort of makes me mad that Americans are still doing business with the Russians the same time as we're fighting them here. No, I never saw any Russians here but that doesn't matter. It's the gun that's even more important than the guy who fires it. And they are Russian guns. It doesn't seem to make much sense, does it? A lot of things don't seem to make much sense. I read about those hippie kids and the race riots and all that kind of thing. Being away from home, over here, makes it seem like it's another world there. It gets so that you don't know which is more real — being here and fighting or being at home and watching things fall apart. Anyhow, all I can do is the best I can. By the way, do you think this moustache looks good on me?" I left him, in front of his bunker, surrounded by his men — all of them just a year or two



AIRMAN MIKE WALKER

younger than him. He waved goodbye and touched his moustache. It really didn't make him look too much older than the other kids.

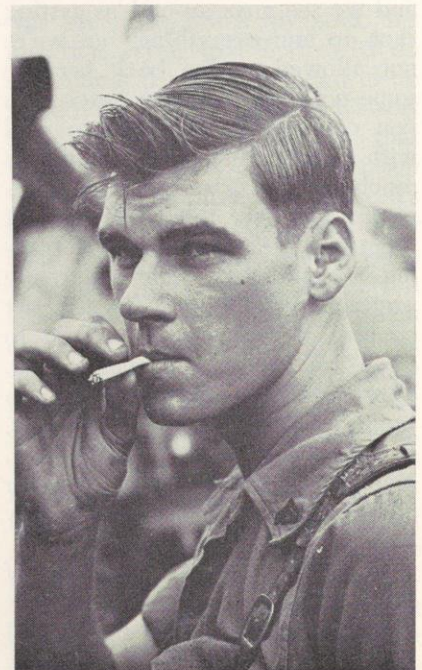
Corporal Leslie M. Foreman, a young tank man, from North Highlands, California: "I was 23 years old a couple of weeks ago. That makes me sort of an old man around here. I enlisted in the Marine Corps because that's what I wanted to do ever since I was a kid. We're pussyfooting it around too much with this war. We should push more and get it over with. If we're going to go out and fight the enemy, let's do it. They call this a political war, so the politicians seem to be running it. I don't know much about the difference between wars except people always get killed whether it's political or not. I don't want this to be like the Korean war. If a certain President had let the troops go on further in Korea, we probably wouldn't be over here now. And those peace marchers! I'd like to bring them all over here and let them march through the jungles, carrying their signs, if they think it's going to do any good here. They'll find out what the true scoop is once they are here. Somehow, I don't think the people back home know enough of what's happening here. They just don't seem to understand. Nobody likes

war. But we're in it, and we'd better win it or we'll just have to fight it over again some other place and at some other time. It's hard to think about all these things when my main concern now is just staying alive and getting back to my family."

Pfc. Albert Woodland, Jr., 19 years old from Jackson, Michigan, a trooper with the 7th Marine Division. I first saw him sitting outside his bunker — about 20 miles outside of Da Nang — the rain beating a tattoo on his helmet. He held his rifle at his side and stared through the rain at a line of trees some 200 yards away. It was from the trees that the sniper fire had come. He was just staring ahead — waiting: "I been here about six months. We're supposed to be here to stop the country from being overtaken by the communists. But it looks like we're not getting no place, and we're doing nothing but losing lives every day — American lives — young men under 21. I feel if they let the military fight the war, you know, maybe it would end this war quickly. Instead, the people back home — the businessmen and the senators and all of them — are trying to run the war from a desk. If you're going to have a war, you might as well have an all-out war. Otherwise, all of this dying is for nothing. And all this rioting at home. They're not proving nothing. I wish those clowns who want to act up would come over here and take my place. They could take my place, anyday. The communists take pictures of them, you know. They show these pictures to their own people to try to show them how bad the United States is. The communists also drop these pictures around us to try to show us that there is more trouble at home than there is here. Boy, are they ever wrong. Here's where the trouble is. Just about a week ago, we were on hill 39 and the platoon had to stay there for the night. We were all sleeping. It must have been about 3:30 — maybe a quarter to 4 — and a squad of VC sneaked up on us and started tossing hand grenades and shooting stuff. We got

plenty messed up. The guy that was sleeping next to me got hurt pretty bad — like his leg was right off. Hand grenades tossed me around, but I didn't get hurt or nothing like that. I was lucky. Boy, here is where those folks should riot, if that's what they want to do."

Corporal Jerry R. Skelly, 20 years old from Wooster, Ohio, in a scout sniper platoon of the 7th Marines. He is one of the crack shots of the platoon and has 17 VC to his credit: "I hate it when anybody talks about the VC's I got. You know, I'm not proud of it at all. It's just something that I had to do. Because they're shooting at us, all the time. It's hard to get at them, but it's something I guess we just have to do. It's rough for them, and it's rough for us. I think that we should put even more things up there in the North, really put the hurt on them. That's where all their stuff is coming from, and I guess bombing them is the only way to keep the stuff from coming back at us here. I don't know why we're not doing more of that. People are saying we should pull out of this place. If we did pull out, communists would definitely take everything over. This country would be a good place for them to set up against the U.S.A. I think we're doing a real job to try



CPL. RON DAVIDSON

to stop that. If we don't fight them here, we might have to do it a lot closer to home."

Sergeant Anthony Arcuro, 20 years old from York, Pennsylvania, of the 2nd platoon, Headquarters Co. of the 7th Marines, had just come back from a search and destroy patrol outside of Da Nang when I saw him trudging through the rain. "I've been here about 5 months now. I can't say that I like it. But it's where I want to be — like I have to be here. I enlisted because I felt an obligation to my country, to my family and to myself. I thought I could in some way help the general situation as far as the advance of the communist forces around the world. Most of the men — my men and myself and others I've talked to — feel we should pursue the war a lot harder. We'd just like to be given a little headway and use a lot more military tactics than the political tactics that are being used. Those politicians and people all have the right to demonstrate and to voice their opinion. But I think if just some of those people could see how these people live over here and how they are oppressed and how communism can ruin and just disrupt all forms of government and a peaceful way of life, they would change their tune. We can't see why the people in a wonderful land like the United States can't get along together when they have so much that they could help each other with and so much they could help other people in the world with. It just seems to be a waste. Everyone seems to work real well together here. They know we have a job to do, and they try to do it. There's no thought of black or white or yellow or red. If I were President Johnson, I would issue an order on an all-out bombing of North Vietnam to stop the infiltration into South Vietnam. Otherwise, we might just be here a long time and the longer we stay here — just holding our own without really hurting the North — the harder it will be to win anything."

Twenty-year old, Lance Corporal Michael Stark of Bartonville, Vermont. "I think we should move up

to the North and fight this war even harder, if possible, so that we can finish it sooner. If we don't stop them here, they'll be after our own country, the United States. This is why we're here, I guess. I don't understand all those peace demonstrations back home. It's like those people are going against their own country. I don't like it one bit. You know we all get banged up here and then, if we can, we go back into action again. So we're doing the best we can. I just don't know what they are trying to prove back home. When all of this is over, I'm going back to my place in Vermont where I'll try to start a ski lodge. I'll be very happy with that. I won't be able to do it if the communists are there, will I?"

Another young Marine, 20 year old Corporal Kenneth H. Couture of Belwood, Illinois: "I've been here



CPL. KEN COUTURE

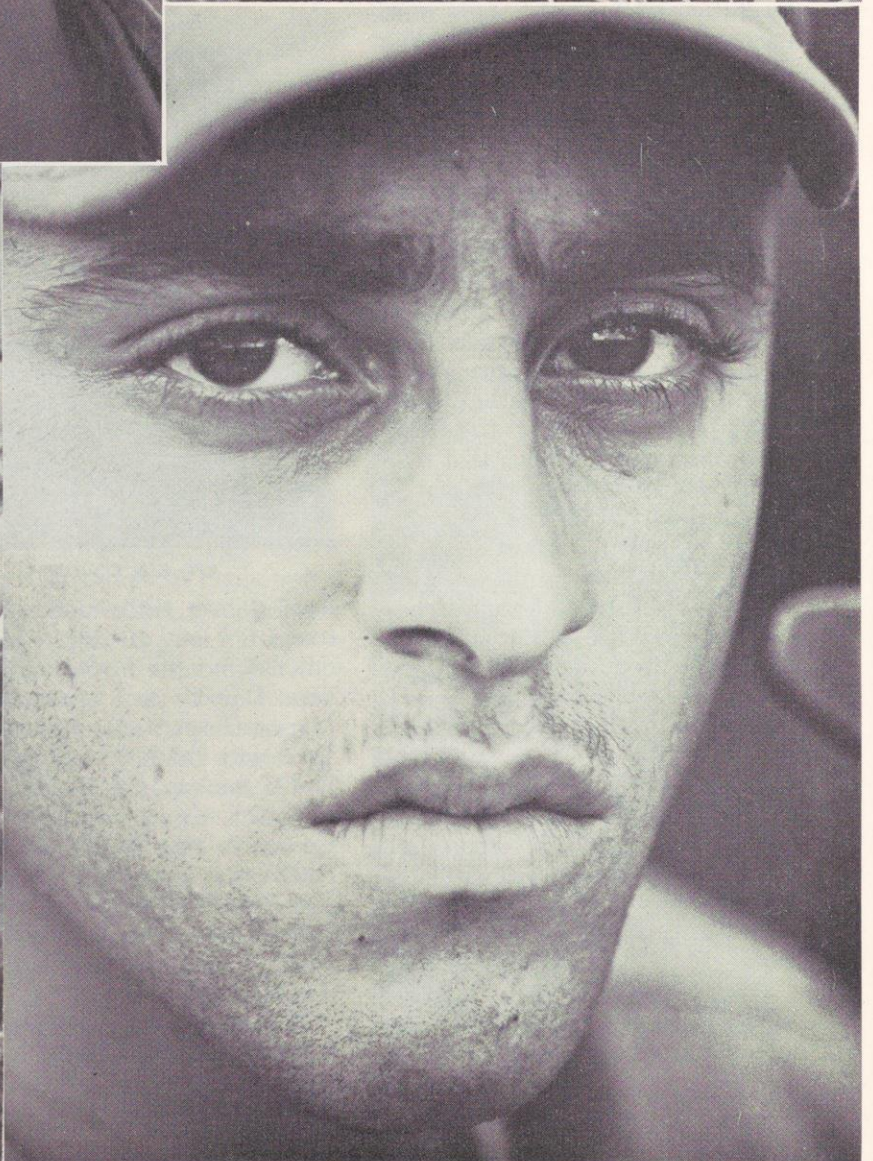
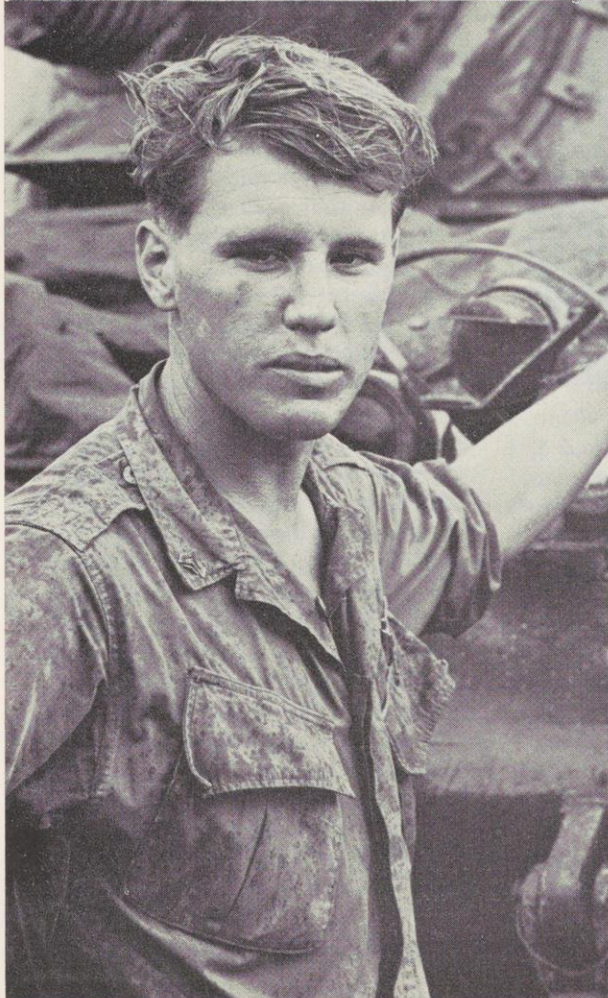
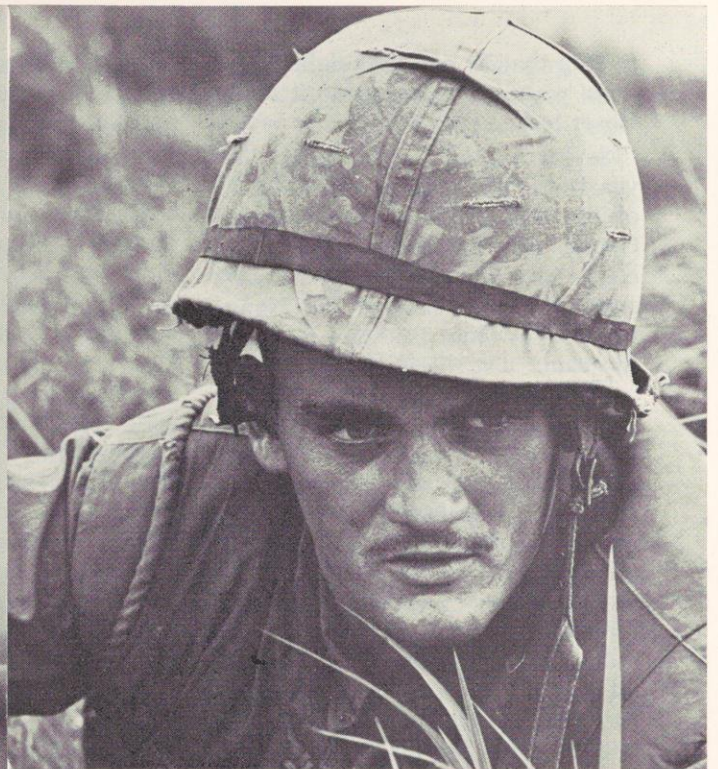
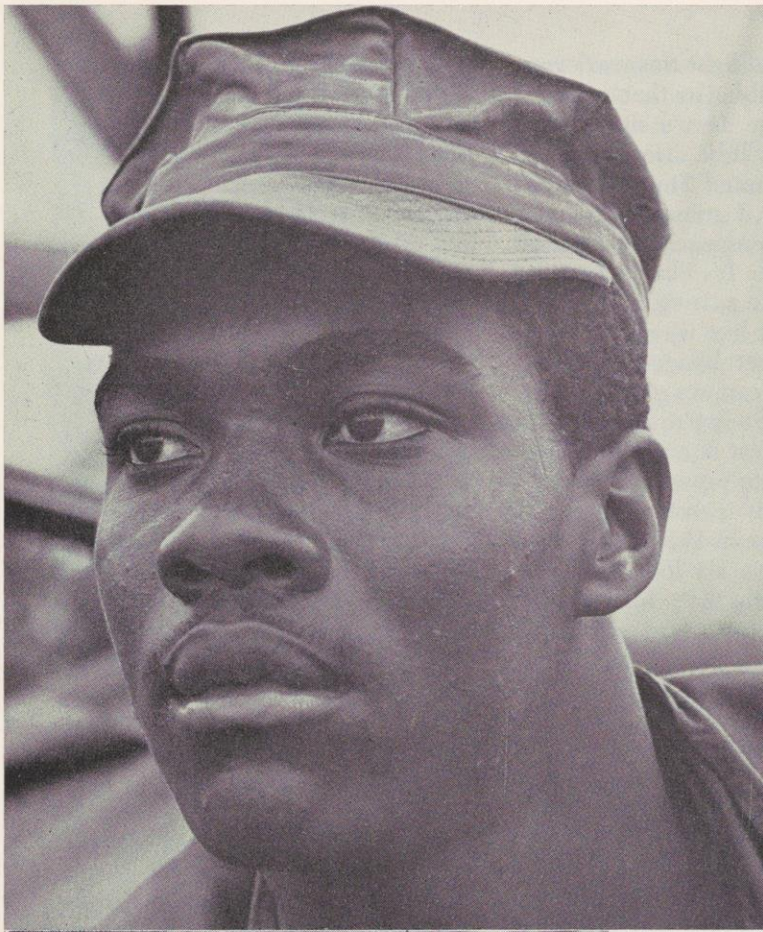
for just over three months, and it seems too long already. I have another 8 months to go, and I sure hope I make it. I enlisted in the Marine Corps because I wanted to serve with the best, and this is the best. I think we are fooling around too much with this war. We should get up to the North — across the DMZ — to stop them where they start. Sure, I'm all for helping these Vietnamese people. But I'm not here so much for them as I am for my own country."

Then there was Airman Michael L. Walker of Alexandria, Virginia.

One of the "Jolly Green Giants," working on a para-rescue helicopter. "I like my job. Not that I really like it, because no one would really go out of his way to be in a war. But if you have to be in a war — I like this kind of work. Sort of rescuing people. It's pretty scary, too, especially when they start shooting at you. I'm proud of our Jolly Green Giant operation here. We're here to stop the aggression of communism. It doesn't seem like too much of a threat here in a small area but, when you figure that it could spread out from here if we don't stop it, even back to the States, there's a good reason for me to be here. It's all messed up. Like I read things that say I shouldn't be here — that we're doing something that's not humane — or something. Well, the communists aren't all that humane. They're just a small group of people really, that want to take over the world, and they play very rough. And they have every intention of doing it. I guess it's better to stop them here than right at home."

The words you have read were those of only a few of our young Americans whom we have sent to Vietnam. But they represent the general thinking of the great majority of the boys and men that are serving in that area of the world. Their grammar is not always perfect. But they speak from the heart. Almost to a man, they are convinced that they are in Vietnam to serve their country and they deserve the full support and gratitude of the American people, and they are not getting this. It is high time that we put aside whatever differences may divide us and get behind these young men. They are doing their part. Whether we like it or not, we are at war with a communist enemy in Vietnam. Let us recognize this — just as they do — and pursue the war to a victory as quickly as possible.

Title picture: L. Cpl. Mike Stark. On back, l. to r., from top: Pfc. Al Woodland, Cpl. Jerry Skelly Cpl. Les Foreman, Sgt. Tony Arcuro.



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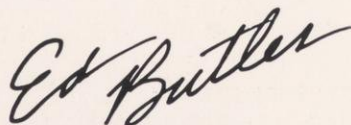
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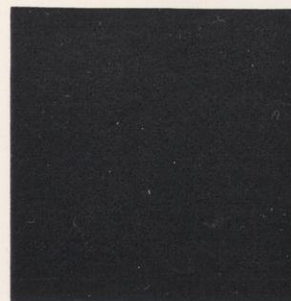
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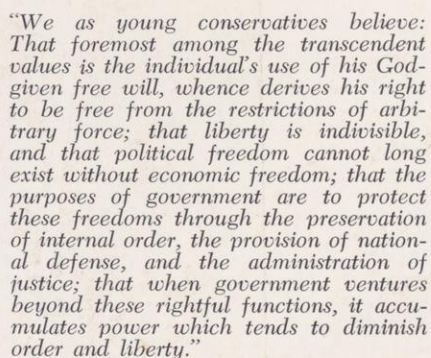
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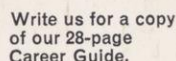


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