US Has A Long History Of War Protest

By Dr. Orville Menard

Department of Political Science

The Nervous Nellies

I love my country, yes, I do
I hope her folks do well.
Without our arms, and legs, and things,
I think we'll find them so.
Young men with faces half shot-off
Are unfit to be kissed,
I've read in books it upsets their looks,
I guess I won't exist.

These words are not the product of a Vietnam War dissenter; they first appeared in a World War I opposition newspaper on April 14, 1917.

Blessed and accompanying charges of disloyalty, lack of patriotism, aiding the enemy and treason have been with us in war after war. They began with our first conflict in the argument over the necessity of separating from England.

Americans became Patriots or British favoring "Tory traitors" (or joined the majority in waiting to see how things worked out) with several thousands of "Dishonest loyalists" choosing to leave the country rather than remain as the separatists feared victory.

We will not grow tired. We will not be defeated. We will not yield, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement.

—President Lyndon Johnson

In a speech where the War Department announced that the United States had entered World War II, President Lyndon B. Johnson declared:

"We will not grow tired. We will not be defeated. We will not yield, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement."

George Washington once referred to the Tories as "obstinate pests of society" and had hoped they would "dwindle in number until they would either become patriotic or be driven into the arms of the Wartime leaders since they have undoubtedly shared Washington's wish as they have suffered their "pasts" and "Nervous Nellies."

Quasi War With France

During our Quasi War with France, John Adams was astounded by the opposition Republicans for wishing to replace representative government with a military or executive despotism, and for leading the U.S. into an unnecessary war with the French. He was shocked by his own Federalist party for fighting a limited conflict instead of a full-scale war.

This conflict divided the Federalists in the election of 1800, ending the victory of Thomas Jefferson. Adams had in July that the War Federalists were a greater threat to the nation than the Federalists themselves, and Jef- ferson called the party "a destructive corporation of American citizens engaged in domestic treason as a part of a plan," according to the Federalists.

In an effort to handle the "Anti-Federalists," the Federalists passed the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts, which resulted in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. These declared the government's acts null and void and demanded appeal and threatened "revolution and bloodyshed" if the resolutions went unheeded. The war of 1812 found the nation again divided.

"Malicious designs, formed by the political party, to subvert the government by illegal means, and to support a foreign enemy," said President Adams, "are the subjects of public alarm and the measures of national vigilance."

The Hartford Convention, a meeting of New England anti-war Federalists, invoked the doctrine of nullification and asked for several Constitutional amendments, suggesting secession from the Union if the amendments were not forthcoming.

In addition, Madison, one of our most vitiated war Presidents, had problems with the war party. He noted a clanging threat from Northern Republicans who considered the Administration corrupt, inept and subject to special interests. They asserted the government was a deliberate attempt to divide the people by evoking the war party..."}

The performance of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, Democratic nominee of the Senate, was certainly to give the war critics a shot in the arm that will spur them to greater efforts to dynamite Johnson's policies.

Associated Press

Lincoln Had Problems

Lincoln also had his problems with Congress, particularly with the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, a novel experiment as a continuous investigating committee on the Executive's prosecution of the war, run for purporting ends by a Radical Republican cabal. Compared to Lincoln's ways with the Joint Committee, President Lincoln had the Senate Foreign Relations Committee minimal.

Finally, any mention of Lincoln's wartime travails must include the draft. Opposition to the Conscription Act was Lincoln's only constitutional, unnecessary and resulted in discrimination and "each instead of course" so that conscription could be purchased for $500.

The Act was attacked as an outrage on all decency and fairness, and in New York City three days of burnings, looting and loss of life resulted from anti-conscription riots in July, 1863.

The Splendid Little War with Spain at the turn of the century was ushered with the nation in almost unanimous enthusiasm. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee minimal. Finally, any mention of Lincoln's wartime travails must include the draft. Opposition to the Conscription Act was Lincoln's only constitutional, unnecessary and resulted in discrimination and "cash instead of course" so that conscription could be purchased for $500.

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Month’s Viet-Finance Could Run OU 300 Years

By Dr. E. J. Steele
Department Head, Economics

When my son recently returned from "Nam" he handed me a carton from his E-bag. On the outside were the words "M billed/Combat-Individual."

"Oh, I said, "a box of C-rations!" As I unfolded the individual items, memories of World War II re-turned."

The economist in me made me read the names on the producers of the tin. White bread from a firm in Eugene City, cocoa drink from Los Angeles, vegetables from Chicago, canned meat from Connell Bluffs, matches from a small town in New Hampshire, toilet paper from New Jersey and even a can opener from Milwaukee—all made the meal complete.

Mike had said they received three of these a day. My mind began to calculate the number until my "mental computer" broke down.

The United States spends over two billion dollars a month in Vietnam. That is enough to run the University of Omaha for three hundred years!

My mind began to think of some of the things we buy for that amount, most all from private companies and individual people. The Armed Forcers have

The Vietnam war is poisoning and brutalizing our domestic life... lends idea of violence as a way of solving problems.

"—Senator William Fulbright"

long depended on the private enterprise sector of the economy for most of the goods and people which they use, both in peace and in war. Is our economy dependent upon this type of expenditure?

To shed some light on this question we need to remind ourselves that, while the government uses private enterprise, the characteristics are different. For one thing, the Federal government increasingly purchases research and development potential as well as goods, and in this it cannot guide its procurement by the same rules and regulations that it has developed over the years for the purchase of conventional weaponry.

The uncertain international situation means that the government must be concerned not only about the procurement of a single item or weapon system but about the maintenance of a total defense capability that can be sustained only through continuing large-scale purchases. This calls for large private resources geared to this peculiar market.

The fact that government lets contracts and pays the bills inevitably opens the decision-making processes to a large number of political considerations and pressures.

This last statement reminds us of the numbers and variety of businesses making the food region. With some businesses defense contracts are a small part of their total business. For some firms, of more than small size, a major portion of their business is defense. For example, the aircraft production is 94% for defense.

With respect to regions and states, defense production is very heavily concentrated in the Southwest and the West. But few parts of the country escape from some dependence.

"Is our economy dependent upon this business? This question cannot be answered in such a short space. The survival and profitability of many corpora-tions are dependent on new contracts from the government."

The heavy concentration of defense industries in a few areas makes the economy of these areas very heavily dependent on new contracts.

Sudden cancellation of large defense contracts can have a disastrous effect on particular companies and communities. Since the awarding of contracts and, when necessary, the cancellation of defense contracts must be made by government officials and since these decisions frequently have a life or death influence on the economic future of particular groups, it is important.
"93...93 1/8...93 3/4...94 94 1/2...94 7/8...95...95 1/4...96"

THE BODY COUNT
On Vietnam

Vietnam is a multi-sided complex issue which affects every student at OU.

In the hope of adding a few new paragraphs to the volumes of copy already compiled, the Gateway has recruited five PhD's from OU to examine some aspects of the position the United States is in.

"OU Looks at Vietnam" is in no way intended to be a comprehensive evaluation of a complicated period. It is, instead, designed to answer a few questions on why we got into the war, and what it means, or might mean, to students at OU.

If the Gateway has succeeded in answering a few questions then it can consider the issue a success. Vietnam is one subject no one can know too much about.

How does the Gateway stand on the war?

War is a necessary evil... but not this war.

Montana Senator Mike Mansfield is the majority leader of the U.S. Senate. He is well informed, holds a high position in, and a high respect for the government of the United States.

Mike Mansfield says we are in the wrong place and fighting the wrong kind of war.

Walter Cronkite is a well respected man of news. He has at his disposal all of the world's best news services. He just returned from Vietnam and reported that the Communists are matching us man for man and machine for machine. At that rate we can never win.

General Earle Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said: "We'll be involved out there (Asia) till the end of the century. Our interest in the Far Pacific is precisely what our interest was in the late 40's and 50's in Europe. We want to see the small nations that are free remain free."

But what about Korea? It is commonly expressed that Korea is a police state. If that is so, and a lot of Americans say it is, we lost a lot of good soldiers to protect a dictatorship.

True, the people in South Korea have life a lot better than the people in North Korea. But was the price worth it for America and her national interests?

Can freedom be a gift? Can the people receiving it, really be free if they don't earn it or use it in democratic style.

The Gateway feels the government should draw a more definite line between the point national interest ends and the point pride and stubbornness begins.

National pride is to be desired, but let us not forget that "saving face" is a far-eastern tradition.

Senator William Fulbright has said: "The Vietnam war is poisoning and brutalizing our domestic life... diverts human resources from cities... feeds idea of violence, as a way of solving problems. I believe the wisest policy at present is to stop the bombing of North Vietnam, to request the U.N. Security Council to put