

Weather Report

Temperatures for the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today: Maximum, 72; minimum, 43.

Monterey Bay Area—Mostly cloudy through tomorrow and rain likely beginning tonight or early tomorrow. Cooler tomorrow. Lows in the 50s. High today in the middle 60s. Southerly winds 12 to 15 knots today increasing tonight.

Five-Day Forecast — Rain likely at times. Temperatures 2 to 5 degrees above normal on coast.

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FORTY PAGES

America Under Attack At UCSC Teach-In

By Mel Baughman
Sentinel Staff Writer

Impassioned pleas for resistance to the draft, continued opposition to the war, and expanded civil disobedience were coupled with sweeping denunciations of America and the American economic and political systems at Friday night's UCSC teach-in on the Vietnam War.

Termed by its organizers the "Vietnam Education Project," the six-hour marathon drew a standing-room only crowd of some 500 students to the dining room of Adlai E. Stevenson College, where some 20 professors unleashed a series of vigorous attacks that brought long and thunderous applause from their audience.

Bearing the brunt of the intellectual discussion's leftist-oriented vitriolic vehemence

were the draft, the Johnson Administration, American foreign policy in Southeast Asia, the "corporate worlds of business, war-making and politics," and the mass media.

The mood of the evening was suggested and the tone of the discussion was set by the opening faculty speaker, Bob Scholte, when he declared that the U. S. role in Vietnam is a continuation "of centuries of exploitation, interference and domination."

Using as his source, "How the U. S. Got Involved in Vietnam" by Robert Scheer, one of the nation's most articulate spokesmen for the New Left and managing editor of Ramparts Magazine, Scholte accused American policy makers of lying, charged that this nation is frustrating the hopes of the Vietnamese

people for independence, and declared that the only persons working to improve living conditions in Vietnam are the communists.

He charged America is supporting the "reactionary interests of a corrupt and parasitic aristocracy."

Scholte, a doctoral candidate at UC Berkeley and acting assistant professor of anthropology at Stevenson, received sustained applause when he declared the war is meaningless and cruel and that he supports the nation's communist enemies in Vietnam.

Other speakers challenged America's motives, charged the war is the result of inherent defects in the nation's political and economic systems, and called for a transformation of the systems. The nature of the new systems

wasn't spelled out, however.

Robert J. Werlin, acting assistant professor of sociology at Cowell College, termed America's involvement "hideous" and said it results from the concentration of power in an elite made up of the military, executive branch of the government, and business leaders.

Said he, "What's good for the Army or General Motors may blow us all up in the end."

He stated the New Deal programs of the 30's enhanced the growth of government and World War II stimulated development of the military. He said that American capitalism today is primarily a military capitalism with interlocking institutions which maintain power in part through control of the mass media.

He said the nature of the

power structure renders opposition meaningless and ineffective, yet, he said, there is a "vague, anxious uneasiness among the people."

Werlin declared that the nation is "in a severe moral crisis" in which credibility and confidence in government have declined. He said the nation faces either "violent and total repression at home" or a basic transformation in the political and economic structures so that the result is "true participatory democracy in America."

G. William Domhoff, author of the new book, "Who Rules America?", and assistant professor psychology at Cowell, told the students that without government spending and without the war the economy would collapse. He said the war is essential to maintain a healthy corporate sys-

tem, adding that the war "is not an accident, but an integral part of the system run by the corporate rich."

He urged the students to work to "change the game," to fight the opposition of "the good fathers," to "become the fathers yourselves" or, said he, "the system does not change."

Of the some 20 professors who spoke, only one voice was heard in defense of the American system. Karl A. Lamb, associate professor of government, challenged the concept of the power elite and pleaded that the nation's political system provides meaningful alternatives to citizens.

He said the war's present dimensions are the result of a miscalculation by President Johnson, and he said the vitality of the U. S. economic sys-

tem and the scope of unfilled national needs contradicts the critic's contention that prosperity under capitalism depends on war.

Lamb also defended the communications media, upheld the role of government as a legal authority in society, and disagreed that the average citizen is stupid and irresponsible. He concluded with a plea for dissenters and critics of national policy to act within a legal framework.

John Kroyer, assistant professor of philosophy, predicted that within two centuries the draft would be remembered as "one of the world's historical insanities." He urged students to resist the draft, to "combat the idea that government can tell me to go to get killed."

Kroyer said "freedom is not

to be found in the liberal representative state," and he said the resistance to the draft is "a very early herald of the death of the state."

The role of this nation in Vietnam and in Asia was reviewed in calm, emotionless tones by Alkire Iriye, assistant professor of history at Stevenson College. Conceding that the war is a great tragedy and calamity for the Vietnamese people, Iriye stressed that America has been an Asian power for 200 years. He suggested that attention now must be directed to the future shape of Asia, and urged his audience to view events in an historical perspective.

Other speakers assessed the roles, both present and future, of Red China and the Soviet Union in Vietnam and Southeast Asia.