I had heard of him when he was running for the governorship of Nebraska. It was the picture in the paper that captured my attention. There he was, a marathon runner on an artificial leg. He had been the victim of a grenade explosion in Vietnam where he served heroically as a member of the Seal Team.

The first time he lectured at UC Santa Barbara he had prepared a kind of textbook address.
I first heard of him when he was running for the governor of Nebraska. I was the president in the paper that captured my attention. Then he was a marathon runner on an artificial leg. He had been a victim of a grenade explosion in Vietnam where he became heroically a member of a dead team.

[Handwritten note: Develop from article in Nebraska Democratic paper.]

He first time he lectured at UCSB he had prepared a brief textbook address. He was careful to note that he needed to offer three points and then was analytical about the war. An aid to deal with our knowledge of foreign countries, other peoples, and other cultures. He had knowledge of other cultures; the culture person on contest of the U.S. military mission in Vietnam. (And during the second paragraph to what was the kind of impact and impact that costs might rightly motivate a return to go to war. Here this caution he sounded cautions, telling his young audience that it is sometimes more difficult "to kill for your country than to die for your country." And the third path was an appeal to the students to learn as much as they can about the issues the country is facing, the ways the leaders in responding, and to exercise
The conviction that the R. Lewis will help to
3
"The man just a man at it helps
2
I see it. Their precedent generates
1
At war day The Q + A time but for someone
2
When the good Pard Lunar The dramatic response.

"Wally Matilda episode -

Well. Big hype! Senate Senate direct
1
After month of "should O in senate O" debate
2
When alone, K decided to run for Senate
3
Hit. Senate -
4
election the real - the same The story again -
5
right

He was at the only
6
a Vietnam Vet.

Charles Ruch 2 Vir - at the same time
7
in the 1st U.S. Senate
8
Jeremiah Denton
9
John Kerry
10
John McCain
11
Charles Ruch

But he was the only one I knew to receive
12
The Distinguished Service Medal. The only one
13
I have been to Vietnam wanted -
14
He an air, who, undoubtedly, last been dead
15
affected by The Vietnam War -
16
me when person immediately
17
identifying with that episode in recent
American history.
Fly Burning:

Things are tough here at home.
We have them all taped.

Next scene came he says he did

in New Mexico it was

a tape video tape --

Also released a story he tells.

Next, the day in Lincoln.

Another -- new day --

Reference to parents -- what they didn't

up (we need

in the same).

Rise in attendance -- more telling:

American leg -- another breeches --

Concord -- no medals --

May Caledonia --

SPELMAN college in Atlanta --

Hey Ruth: This is how it Vietnam War

end --

A Viet Nam her president.

Perhaps we went really

in had she to receive ugly turn

to rest Mad Hyde.
Perhaps he had not fully realized
that dependence on whom he or his
staff—
or publix, because it was a single walk
being defeated by a superior candidate
— and who had been플에 and a加以
— did have an experienced staff
who were able to find many more
relatives.

Big question: how well could he have done had he
been the extraordinary:bg,: had the 1882 election been
decided like a kind of referendum in
the Vietnam War.

The expectation was that this was the year
and V.W. went more uneven.

My prediction
of his who we will never find
was about P.K.

This implied— an accomplished draft dodger
 Ciudad an especial one in the contest.

How could this be?
We weren't sure that we were ready for a veteran.
But — veteran

vote—

veteran, having been identified with
everything given and a boh average,
more he accepted more or more.
1. Place - setup
2. - times
3. Does it look like a plan for parts
- JFK - called
- 2 or 3
- 3 - a call

- Student facts

- 7 lovely students

- There are 5 students in the class

- She is a student

Question:

- Did any of the plans fail in the plan?

- Can it be a plan?

- Did it have two or more

- Was the plan as

- Was it a real plan?

Answers:

- Something like - Be conditions, flip menu

- What are the conditions also mean if

- JFK was a real plan? Yes, it was a real plan. It was a real plan.
But the juxtaposition of a highly decorated war veteran and a celebrated death, 
and the presidential suspect, raises questions about the war. 
We're asked to consider the very brink of war.

The truth about the quality of the Viet Cong behind us.

Is the intent to what the conflict was about, or perhaps an interest in who
in the population is friendly, what the war
was an issue? What is background?
Was it conduct? Was it justifiable?
The upset must be that Vietnam is not a particular
story. Vietnam is not the definition of
in instrumental who remained in
qualification, a disqualification of the century.
This must mean that the debate over the
issue cannot be so elevated to high
priority. America cannot that its
war was controversial, and
further. They may not accept
still have problems with
But the question is more of a special
interest and Vietnam, his position
with a candidate who wanted to
bring peace. Peace was not
reality, peace was not

smoothed by a candidate who
wants another step to
come before his way. Former
war protesters and anti-war
objectors have no
special letters for war heroes. But war is less certainly
any longer can present to be off reflecting.
Day of the moral of the country, we have some concern certain consequences pursue. In the country, may have been within to the V.W. as a period, at the same time, their characteristics, often need not frame with any special qualification. B.K. was an intangible consideration, large within the relation with a scene. The nation, intelligence, can be raised, if become senses to the country. The fact that the letter was expired in a credit, in effect. For that reason. The nation, deep remained problematic. in a...metal. But this does not justify signification should not to continue without. Or does not mean that the nation is freely within to a cause. And while the nation could not better signal that the use of ideological contain—contingent is, past. This is means instead a Mr. V.W. instance is certainly with a limit path. The problem is much more pure. The negative. While it also can crucial to the outcome of a relation... Hence, V.W. situated as a plus plus. Be it or is vital, determine and...Chairman must have, power to the contrary, part of qualities to chairman—chief with it a plus. But what is the crucial contact, man who definitive either.

So the primary election, even we decided, continue, the one clear grounds.
B. K. came up. And B. C. ran. No worries.

The peace that was the war.

Don't you remember the Red Cross?

The answer is: yes or no.

Yes = this theory of politics.

1945: Pearson Election

Is there a debate?

Would war be people's first priority?

This line: The split in the family was

simply acknowledged, and mediatised as

neglected, not reduced

simply carrying from

$45,000

$10,000

$35,000

$35,000

$35,000

$35,000

My speech was made into

The speech that came into

President's in 1952 but in

writing the debate, the

war was

The war wasn't debatable.

It's essentially debatable.

It's essentially debatable.

It was

Conclusion: no concern clearly.

My view a function of the war.

But vivid. There's a word. Seeing

the war with the war as the debate.

split it. The evidence on the war

is acknowledged in tremendous power.

When does this lead B. K. well, to

but both occasions to the crisis
capitalize politically in the war experience
has already passed. Will mean no
will demand in suitability of
At pres. in their favor.

Generalized factor: War publishers
in the call

Pre-press in a publisher's view in the
Conflict between genera.

It is a real challenge.

For World War II, genetics
The genetics of keep one side.

It is for the part, the V.W. cannot be
Easily accommodated - run so long for.

for anyone to force for whom
Ambition - ambition - up

We published:

The U.S. Army Signal users the V.W. series
This amount to constant noted press

It has successfully challenge the
Press on former whose

Not only has a new follow come into prominence
but a new war in been constituted

There, when people contradiction the claim
be for a war - nearly war.
example is paid to the war. The war is understood to be the way we live daily.

It is not an anomalous war.

Nor put the Vichy French below
but elevate it to present status.

But the real symbol of the whole business
K + K → KX ascent the K
her ascended to the point of present war. In this place it is a matter
of selecting the enemy on the basis of every decision that must conflict with
or acknowledge the Grain Soviet’s personal national
turnover the by war ascent and continue
to stand for. In contrast let. Be a be
be reflecting of the persistent turnover.

Then the popular select to register it
judgment in the present is a war but
because this is the situation become a subject,
and in the identity of the press conclusion
judge the books
necessity for the outcome peace.

Leaves B. K. for K to whom he next
he do-
he may be carrying the kind of his
united with rich collection

shades
but that he

primarily for the veterans

was the national symbol

for those in no national conclave

no on

undivisibility

Seeds for the Apsects

are large national response for to

but a speaker etc.

So, it's about the war. We're

the new wars ability to serve a

feel point

25

30

\( \frac{750}{15} = 50 \)

\( \frac{37}{20} = 1.85 \)

\( \frac{12}{5} = 2.4 \)

\( \frac{60}{25} = 2.4 \)

\( \frac{72}{30} = 2.4 \)

\( \frac{24}{6} = 4 \)

In Omaha, our home
in Omaha, our hometown.

In September of 1984, I was in Nebraska to preside at a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Nebraska Committee for the Humanities, which meeting was to take place under the Capitol rotunda in Lincoln. Sarah Rosenberg, the executive director of the Nebraska Committee, was able to arrange a meeting for me with Governor Bob Kerrey. She informed his office that I wanted to talk a bit about public humanities programs in the state, but would also welcome an opportunity to have a brief discussion about the war. Sarah was pleased when she telephoned with the governor's acceptance that he had allocated thirty minutes of his time for these purposes.

We met on September 14, 1984 in the governor's office. I told him about the class, then offered a rather quick sketch of events since the end of the war in 1975, mentioning the dedication of the Memorial in Washington and the May 29, 1984 funeral for the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery. I talked a little about the recovery process that seems to be taking place, specifically that veterans of the war, more and more, are finding themselves in leadership positions throughout the country. He himself is the second Vietnam veteran to be elected governor of a state, the other being Charles Robb of Virginia. I mentioned that I had read such elections are being read by some commentators as being symbolic of the recovery. He smiled and said he was amused because he hadn't seen himself in this light; he didn't know that he had this reputation, he said, elsewhere in the country.
"But, isn't it true," I asked, "that your experience with the Vietnam War influenced your decision to run for governor?"

Mr. Kerrey paused, before responding, "The answer to the question must be 'yes,' but there wasn't any direct causal connection." He explained that there were other significant factors involved. Then he briefly described his life before he sought the governorship. He talked of being involved in the anti-war protest movement when he returned from Vietnam, and his effort, motivated by Allard Loewenstein, to have Richard Nixon removed from presidential office. He seemed proud of these undertakings. But he dwelt longest on his hospital stay, attesting that the surgery and the extended recovery period forced him to reflect on the conditions of persons that he might not have considered at all otherwise. He referred to the other patients in the hospitals, and to the hosts of peoples in need. This recognition had as much to do with his wanting to be governor as anything, he said.

Returning to the sequence of events that seems to mark the recovery period, I mentioned that it has taken many veterans nearly a decade or more to find ways to express themselves on the subject of the war. An estimated 500,000 veterans -- approximately 20% of the total number -- are known or believed to be suffering rather severe emotional and psychological distress. It was in response to this set of facts that Governor Kerrey invoked the authority of Elie Wiesel, the interpreter of the holocaust, with the quotation that was cited earlier: "when an event is unspeakable," he repeated softly, "it takes a while to learn the right words." I told him that, with all due respect, I hadn't expected a governor to talk
as one of the strongest and most trusted supporters of the class in the Santa Barbara community.

We recognize, of course, that some of the media attention was inspired by the fact that notable persons -- at times, national leaders -- were coming to Santa Barbara to address the class. In 1982, for example, George McGovern returned to the campus to tell of the very difficult, strained conversations he had with President Lyndon Johnson, in 1966 and 1967, when United States involvement in the war was heightened and intensified. McGovern also described his own reasoning in 1964, when he, together with all but two Senators, voted in favor of Johnson's Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. Media personnel were present as the former democratic presidential nominee -- who ran under an anti-war banner in 1972 -- talked of the agony.

And the reporters returned in significant numbers when Governor Bob Kerrey of Nebraska visited the class. Kerrey visited the class twice, in 1985 and 1986, journeying all the way from Lincoln, Nebraska for this purpose alone. When asked why he did it, he replied that he "may not have accepted an invitation, say, to the State of Minnesota, in late February, but this was California." He added that he had "heard about this incredible class, and wanted to witness it for himself. Besides, it gives me a chance to think about some things that I don't always think about in my workaday world."

His message was straightforward. The question he gets asked most often about the Vietnam War, he said, was "how he could actually kill people, that is, take away someone's life." He said that he had 'thought about this question more than about any other, and he has
concluded that "there are some tasks the country asks you to perform that are more difficult than dying for your country." He proposed that "killing for your country is more difficult than dying for your country." He added that there are some situations in life that may justify taking some else's life, the first of these being when one's own life is being threatened, and the second being when one's loved ones are being threatened. He talked about the circle of responsibility becoming larger, so that killing may be justified if our collective life -- our life as a nation -- is threatened. At this point, he cautioned, we must be exceedingly careful. "Before long," he suggested, "the circle has grown larger, and we are out there killing for ideology, for race, for religion." Without such clarity, he chided, "we'll be out there killing to protect the rights of Burger King in El Salvador."

But it is the idealism of the man that is best able to capture the enthusiasm of the students. He talked about being so excited about the prospects for a day that gets up early to await its dawning. He talked of Nebraska farmers who have devoted forty, even fifty years, to the cultivation of their plots of ground, and of how real human achievement cannot be purchased, no matter how much money one has. And yet, the most memorable aspect of his visit was the closing paragraphs in his 1986 lecture. After telling students that he was going to portray the war, he stopped out in front of the lectern, asking if he might do something that "I have never done before except in the shower." With their encouragement, he told of the background of the song, "Waltzing Matilda," then sang a number of verses of it acappella. There he was, an idealistic
Dream: In the country to be ready for a
Vietnam War veteran to present a speech

Explain: "acceptance?"

Why did the acceptance speech collapse?

The audience was not willing to listen. It was a very
Sad situation. They allowed for the election of
Bill Clinton.

1989 Speech:

"I am a speaker, and I speak for the
people."

We need to work together to make a
better world.

1950's: Polish,

"I am a speaker, and I speak for the
people."

We need to work together to make a
better world.

In conclusion, I want to say that the
decision of the people will be
accepted. But...
Finishing the War

1. The Class 30
2. The Next Generation 30
3. Pilgrimage to Hiroshima 20
4. to Vietnam 30
5. Bernard Lewis 20
6. Mr. Kerry & Nehru 30

\[
\begin{align*}
300 & \div 300 \\
180 & \div 200 \\
140 & \\
120 & \\
400 & \div 1
\end{align*}
\]
Russian Gulf

- coming at 2 hands
- bomb centres
- full uniformed Amer. personnel at Thaoi airport

- saying The Vietnamese Cafe

- TV screen in Banghok
- George Bush
- Amer. want to find

Vietnam Syndrome - no.
- get in right end
- Reagan's statement
- Bush's - unknown
- later

What did he do - ?

[Signature]

Billy Schoor
graduate students who were working in the class as Teaching Assistants. And in 1985, the graduate students who were assigned to the class -- all doctoral candidates in religious studies at UCSB -- were John Simmons, Kay Alexander, Michael Burdick, and B. Keith Naylor. But before going into this topic in more detail, I need to relate two developments that occurred between the 1983-84 and 1984-85 academic years.

I was in San Francisco in July, 1984, for a meeting of the California Council for the Humanities, which, because of several scheduling advantages, took place on one of the days of the national convention of the Democratic Party. Unexpectedly, I met George McGovern in the lobby of the St. Francis Hotel, and he provided me with a ticket to attend the convention. Once inside the convention arena, I found myself down on the floor near the delegates' section, and I began talking with a rather softspoken gentleman -- a man I had not met before -- about what we might expect to take place there later in the evening. It was a conversation that I enjoyed very much. I was impressed by the kindness, graciousness, and perceived integrity of the man. When he walked away, a television reporter came up to me to ask if I knew who it was I had been talking with. I said, "no, it was only a casual conversation; we didn't even introduce ourselves." She said, "Well, that was Bob Kerrey, the Governor of Nebraska." I hadn't known.

I had been reading about Bob Kerrey, who won the governorship on his first try, after having served with the Navy Seals in Vietnam, where he was severely wounded, and had a portion of his leg amputated. I was born in Nebraska, and though I left there in the early 1950s I continue to read the *Omaha World Herald* from time to time. I feel that I know that paper well, for my brother Roger and I were paper carriers for many years
for the genuineness of her "welcome home" to him. He said that he had never received a note that had touched him as deeply.

She asked me if I thought she should keep the flag. I responded that I knew Murphy wanted her to have it. In response, she and her roommate, May Okihiro, a pre-medical student from Hawaii, prepared a large banner -- WELCOME HOME VETS -- on which the names of all of the veterans who had visited or were sitting in on the class were inscribed. And on the last day of class, they presented this banner to the veterans on behalf of, and in the name of, the class. The banner became the focal point of the first Santa Barbara "Welcome Home" for the Veterans. It still hangs on the wall in the Veterans Memorial Building on Cabrillo Boulevard, and has been a prominent feature of all succeeding commemorations.

By this time, the campus and local press became actively involved. The story about May Okihiro's presentation of the banner to the veterans was carried as an evening news item on KEY NEWS, the regular evening newscast of Television Station KEYT. And the campus newspaper, The Daily Nexus, carried feature stories throughout the quarter on some of the presentations of the guest presentors.

Nevertheless, we were not prepared for the significant increase in student enrollment that occurred when the class was offered during the winter quarter, 1985. Whereas in 1984, approximately 350 students took the course for credit, the pre-enrollment for 1985 was over 700; and when we arrived for the first class, the auditorium of some 850 seats was filled to overflowing. I say when "we" arrived because by this time I had formed a close working relationship with several