## **Uncomfortable parallels** between Iraq and Vietnam

The longer the war in Imq goes on, the more concerned I get. Here's why.

Back in 1966, just as the Vietnam War was really heating up, I was working in Washington as the chief of staff for a Michigan congressman, Paul I. Todd Jr. I. syent a day in July at the White House, much of 't talking with President Lyndon Johnson about the war. At the end, I was orally offered a job as a special assistant to the president, with general responsibility of reaching out to young people about the war.

I wound up not taking the job. But I do remember wividly my conversation with President Johnson, and today I am increasingly troubled by the parallels between the wars in Vietnam and Iraq.

The first has to do with the economy. During the war in

The first has to do with the economy. During the war in Vietnam, President Johnson's economic policy was to have both "guns and butter." He power was the property of the rapidly increasing cost of the war. The resulting ballooning federal deficit helped drive inflation into the double digits in the 1970s. The response of the Federal Reserve Board to push up interest rates to double-digit levels triggered the devastating recession of the early 1980s.

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Today we face much the same situation. The federal budget is already billions in the red, in part because of the recession and in part because of the ligate cut passed by Congress last year. And now President George W. Bush wants another big tax cut passed by Congress last year. And now President George W. Bush wants another big tax cut, \$720 billion this time, "to stimulate the economy." The administration has also requested a supplemental appropriation of \$75 billion to pay for the war in Iraq so far. Most experts figure the full cost will be at least \$200 billion, not counting the continuing expense of peacekeeping and reconstructing Iraq after the war.

Economists are already warning of a "fiscal train wreek," a compound of current federal deficits, additional tax cuts and rapidly rising war costs that will result in much, much larger deficits. Deficit apending usually results in inflation, and the standard way to control inflation — by increasing interest rates — usually results in full-blown recession.

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The second parallel concerns persistent disputes within the government about strategy.

In the case of Vietnam, military leaders constantly chieded civilian politicians, faced with an increasingly unpopular war, with trying to serimp on committing adequate men and weapons to win the war. In Irraq, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has come under growing criticism from military officers that the initial allied corabat force of 180,000 troops is too small and too light on armor to protect a 300-mile supply line and win the battle for Baghdad.

In the case of Vietnam, political leaders worried about rising world opinion against the war resisted military requests to escalate by mining Hanoi harbor or using nuclear weapons. In Irraq, military commanders are already concerned that restrictive rules of engagement are inhibiting our forces

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from firing on hospitals, mosques and civilians being used as shields by Iraqi guerillas. But the administration, alarmed at the prospect of American-destroyed mosques being featured on Arab TV, is boxed in, caught between an urge for brutal effectiveness and increasingly hostile world civil.

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The third parallel has to do with our failure to understand the enemy.

After Victuam, then-Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara admitted he and other war planners didn't understand Victuamese history and culture, let alone the political dynamics of colonial French indochina. The Victuamese of colonial French indochina. The Victuamese regarded American troops as nothing more than the latest bush of invaders and were prepared to fight us to the death.

The Iraq war began with an attempt to "decapitate" the regime by killing Saddam Hussein achieves the regime by killing Saddam Hussein alike in the team in their bunker that, unfortunately, failed. American officers are now saying hwar are by the Iraq will be fight, "We predicated this entire campaign on mass defection and surrender, and that hasn't happened," a senior Pentagon officer told the Associated Press law week. Worse, it's beginning to look as the bunker than democratic liberators.

Other parallels come quickly to mind.

In Vietnam, the chain of command bypassed the military chiefs and run right up to President Johnson, who personally made targeting decisions. In Iraq, the chain of manad evidently runs straight to Secretary Rumfeld, who has imposed his index to the sum of the

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## Honor troops by supporting free, open debate about war

with troops on the dusty and dangerous rand to Bagbdad. We don't have retired generals handy to offer minute-hyminute commentary on what all the maneuvering means. We don't have a White House correspondent walting for President Bush's return from Camp David.

We're community newspapers. We cover local news, but we cannot escape the war. It is the primary focus of everyone we meet. It's the all-consuming topic of conversation, even in the midst of the Oscars and the NCAA basketball tournament, which would usually dominate early spring conversations.

And sometimes world news when we want to tell everybody who they are, why they decided to join the military and what their families are thinking. And should some of those young people make they want to tell everybody who they are, why they decided to join the military and what their families are thinking. And should some of those young people make they want to tell everybody who they are, why they decided to join the military and what their families are thinking. And should some of those young people make they want to tell everybody who they are, why they decided to join the military and what their families are thinking. And should some of those young people make they want to tell everybody who they are well tell those stories as call it was a statement supporting the troops, that a story. If students at a local high school walk out in protest to the war and another group of students counters their protest, that's a story. Many of our communities have residents with ties to the Middle East. Some of them are supportive of U.S. actions against saidents with ties to the Middle East. Some of them are supportive of U.S. actions against saidents with the sour of the protest, that's a story. Many four communities have residents with the sour of the protest of the war their background. That's an ongoing and important story in this country of many peoples from many lands.

We will cover those stories. We'll also open our editorial pages to letters to the editor and opedito.

what he has an "inalienable" right to do, protest against government policy. The ex-Marine had an equal right to argue with the protester's point of view. In the end the ex-Marine walked away, agreeing to disagree. What is un-American is to assume that the policies of the current government or any sitting government cannot be challenged. It is in the debate over issues, even issues of war, that we come to a clearer understanding of what's happening and we keep the government tonest in its prosecution of its policies. Many of those who oppose any war, defend their position as supportive of the troops now engaged in battle. They don't want those troops or the people of Irnq in harm's way. They want to save lives.

Others believe that the only way to support the troops is to drop all opposition to the government policy that has placed them in healt. They believe any opposition undermines morale. Those are two points of view, among many. As a newspaper, we have an obligation to report on those different points of view.

To this editor, the war in Iraq is troubling and complicated. Saddam Hussein is a dangerous dictator who has terrorized his own countrymen. He has used chemical weapons against neighboring Iran and against minority Kurds. He is a destabilizing force in the region. He may have weapons of mass destruction. The international community is almost unanimous on these points. They differ on the best approach and timetable for dealing with the problem. The U.S. government has failed diplomatically in not making its asse to the majority of the world's countries and, with Britain, has created a dubious "coulting force in the majority of the world's countries and, with Britain, has created a dubious "coulting force in the majority of the world's countries and, with Britain, has created a dubious "coulting force in the majority of the world's countries and, with Britain, has created a dubious "coulting force in the majority of the world's countries and, with Britain, has created a dubious "coulting force in the

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