



COMMUN XI
HISTORICAL CRISIS COMMITTEE

THE VIETNAM WAR STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT

Background Guide

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Letter from the Crisis Head

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to COMMUN XI! My name is Ellery Española Mase, and I am currently a junior at Commonwealth. This is my fourth year doing MUN and COMMUN, as I, like you, did it in middle school. As the crisis head for this committee, one of my roles will be working behind the scenes day-of as you all debate student involvement during the Vietnam War and attempt to find a solution that pleases everyone. Given its setting on the Cold War's convoluted political stage, with its numerous proxy wars, this topic is necessarily labyrinthine. Thus, the goal of this committee is to help you learn how to navigate and debate such topics thoughtfully and sagaciously. These skills are invaluable in any scenario, but are some of the key building blocks for debate especially. Debate on a topic like this is grounded in research, which is why **position papers will be required** for this committee and award eligibility. Additionally, this is a historical crisis, so delegates will be passing and making directives both privately and publicly—and you will learn how your actions have affected the world via crisis announcements from the fittingly named crisis team. Unlike a General Assembly, your choices and their results will take place in real time to the committee.

This committee takes place in early 1970 (you can consider January first, 1970 to be the day that this committee takes place), any and all events that occurred before then are canon, and any and all that occur after are subject only to your choices during this committee. In researching this committee, it could be interesting and helpful to learn about events that happened after, but they should not be referenced in the debate or your position papers. I hope that you learn much and please do not hesitate to reach out with any questions, comments, or concerns.

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Introduction

The United States of America officially involved itself in the Vietnam War on November first, 1955; however, America had been supporting the conflict long before then. Although a fear



of Communist expansion spurred initial US involvement, it was not until March eighth, 1965, a decade later, that American troops first landed in Vietnam. Almost immediately, in May of the same year, student demonstrations—be it protests, discussions, or teach-ins (informal lectures)—against the war emerged, with a lot of student support.¹ Higher-educational institutions did not always support these protests, and in many cases the students saw the institutions as either pro-war or fostering military organizations on

campuses, so finding how these groups can coexist is crucial. Another point of contention is that II-S deferments (college draft deferments) peaked in 1967–1969,² and the American Government dealt with the growing number of students receiving draft exemption by removing graduate

¹ Sophia Chupein and Frances Woo, “Vietnam War Protests: 1965–1972” A. S. Living History Project. November 29, 2025. <https://livinghistory.as.ucsb.edu/2019/10/10/vietnam-war-protests/>.

² Marth J. Bailey and Eric Chyn, "The Democratic Effects of Dodging the Vietnam Draft," *AEA papers and proceedings*. *American Economic Association*, vol. 110 (2025): 220–225. [10.1257/pandp.20201106](https://doi.org/10.1257/pandp.20201106).

students from the exemption in 1967.³ At this time before a law change in 1971, students could also possibly receive continuous draft deferments until they aged out of the system.⁴

ORGANIZATIONS

Vietnam Day Committee (VDC): The Vietnam Day Committee (VDC, founded in 1965) was a group that organized anti-Vietnam War protests, with its heyday in 1965–1966. Major leaders in the group were Jerry Rubin (a graduate student at UC Berkeley) and Stephen Smale (a professor at UC Berkeley), who, with other VDC members, worked to stop the “war train.” Many recruits who were going to Vietnam had to go through Berkeley and Oakland, so the activists would block the trains that carried the soldiers—this was one of the ways that the VDC was distinctly a group that focused on engaging with soldiers. Additionally, the VDC was able to organize massive protests, such as one with 35,000 people in 1965. The VDC was not contained exclusively to UC Berkeley—at UWashingon, they collaborated with the Young Socialist Alliance, and the youth wing of the American Socialist Worker’s party.⁵ In 1966, the VDC headquarters were bombed and UC Berkeley banned them from campus. However, they continued working until the early seventies.⁶

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS): The road toward the SDS started in 1905, when the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was founded. The ISS later changed its name to the

³ J. Gordon Hylton, "Remembering Conscription in the United States." *Marquette University Law School Faculty Blog*. August 1, 2011.

<https://law.marquette.edu/facultyblog/2011/08/remembering-conscription-in-the-united-states/comment-page-1/>.

⁴ United States of America. Selective Service System. *Changes from Vietnam to Now*. <https://www.sss.gov/history-and-records/changes-from-vietnam-to-now/>.

IMAGE: *Vietnam War Protesters in Logan Hall (Was Medical Hall, Now Claudia Cohen Hall)*. 1967, Nov. 2. Clipping: photograph, 13 x 10 cm (5.0 x 3.8 in). UPF 8.5 S, University Relations News and Public Affairs Records, Box S311, folder 4. <https://jstor.org/stable/community.22103881>.

⁵ Jessie Kindig, “Vietnam War: Student Activism.”

⁶ Lucy Tate, “Vietnam Day Committee,” FoundSF, [Vietnam Day Committee](#).

League for Industrial Democracy (LID) in 1920, of which the Student League for Industrial Democracy (SLID) was a semi-autonomous branch. SLID merged with communist groups in the pre-WWII period, but after the war LID prevented communists and radical-socialists from joining. At its annual convention in 1960 (all annual conventions of the SDS take place in the summer; the leading team elected then serves for the scholastic year), SLID changed its name to Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). With a growing distance between LID and SDS, in 1965 LID expelled the SDS.⁷ Another important detail to note about the SDS is that while it had started out with elected presidents and vice-presidents, in 1967 there was a restructuring of power, and those roles were replaced with National Secretary, Education Secretary, and Inter-organizational Secretary. It should be noted, though, that before the 1967 convention in Ann Arbor, MI, there was a role called National Secretary. Delegates should be careful not to conflate the two roles. In 1968, there were several groups within the SDS, namely the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM I) and the Progressive Labor (PL) members. During the 1968–1969 school year, these groups factionalized, and during the 1969 annual convention in Chicago,⁸ the SDS split into three groups: the PL, Weathermen, and RYM II.

Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II): The RYM II was where most of the moderate members of the SDS ended up (led by Michael Klonsky, the SDS National Secretary elected in 1968).⁹

⁷ Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives Staff, “Student League for Industrial Democracy Record,” NYU Special Collections Finding Aids, New York University, https://findingaids.library.nyu.edu/tamwag/tam_024/.

⁸ *Encyclopedia of Anti-Revisionism On-Line*, “New Left Notes,” <https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/periodicals/new-left-notes/index.htm>.

⁹ Doug Jenness, “Politics of RYM II — an analysis,” *The Militant*, November 28, 1969, <https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/ncm-1/politics-rym-2.pdf>.

The Weathermen (WUO): The Weathermen (also known as the Weather Underground Organization) were a more radical group (led by Mark Rudd), with the goal of inciting revolution amongst the people. The Weathermen were associated with many violent protests, such as their riots arranged to coincide with the trials of the Chicago Seven in October of 1967,¹⁰ or the tying up and attacking of college professors.¹¹

Progressive Labor, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS-PL, PL): The SDS-PL was left virtually in charge of the remnants of the SDS (as the two other groups had left it),¹² led by John Pennington. The SDS-PL continued to run the *New Left Notes*, which was the SDS's newspaper (its editor was Alan Spector)¹³ Due to its lack of popularity on campuses, the PL-led SDS mostly fell apart, and it is now a scion of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP).¹⁴

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC): The American Friends Service Committee was founded in 1917 and played a vital role in both providing medical assistance to civilians in Vietnam and the draft in the United States.¹⁵ One way to obtain draft exemption was by being a conscientious objector—someone who opposes violence in all forms. The Quaker church is considered a pacifistic entity (due to many reasons: one of the Quaker testimonies is

¹⁰ nefant12, "Days of Rage," *The Weather Underground*, March 9, 2012, <http://blogs.evergreen.edu/mavmeg14/blog/2012/03/09/days-of-rage/>.

¹¹ Laura Lambert, "Weather Underground," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, April 6, 2025. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Weathermen>.

¹² M. David Landau, "Is PL Killing SDS?" *The Harvard Crimson*, March 8, 1971, <https://www.thecrimson.com/article/1971/3/8/is-pl-killing-sds-plate-last/>.

¹³ *Encyclopedia of Anti-Revisionism On-Line*, "New Left Notes," <https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/periodicals/new-left-notes/index.htm>; John Pennington, Alan Spector, Leslie Lincoln, Pat Forman, Sandy Meyer, and Mike Davidson. "(SDS) New Left Notes (Boston, MA)." *(SDS) New Left Notes (Boston, MA)* 5, no. 1 (June 30, 1969). <https://jstor.org/stable/community.28044181>.

¹⁴ Wisconsin Historical Society, "Students for a Democratic Society Records, 1958–1970," Archival Resources in Wisconsin: Descriptive Finding Aids, <https://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi/f/findaid/findaid-idx?c=wiarchives;cc=wiarchives;q1=students%20for%20a%20democratic%20society%20records;rgn=main;view=text;didno=uw-whs-mss00177>.

¹⁵ American Friends Service Committee, "History," American Friends Service Committee, [history](https://www.afsc.org/history).

“peace,” and the rest of the testimonies are frequently and can easily be interpreted as advocating for non-violence), and historically Quakers have been excused from the draft. Ergo, throughout history many have claimed to be Quakers in order to evade the draft. More prominently (and generally more publicly made clear), the AFSC also offered counseling for people who were resisting the draft (both legally and illegally), which included talking to students about draft “elusion,” and how to do it.¹⁶ During the time that this committee takes place, Bronson Clark was the Executive Secretary,¹⁷ but not the Chairman.¹⁸

National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (the Mobe): The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam was an organization headed by many people that organized two massive rallies in 1967: in April, they had 400,000 people in New York City April and 75,000 people in San Francisco protest the Vietnam War, and in October they managed to have 150,000 people march from Washington D. C. to the Pentagon in protest. In 1968, the Mobe worked with the SDS to organize protests, and also took part in riots during the Democratic National Convention. This resulted in David Dellinger—the leader of the Mobe and also one of the Chicago Seven—being arrested. The Mobe would later divide into the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People’s Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) in 1970.¹⁹

¹⁶ American Friends Service Committee, “Resisting the Vietnam War,” American Friends Service Committee, [resisting-vietnam-war](https://afsc.org/sites/default/files/documents/1968_QSB_Fall.pdf).

¹⁷ “Bronson Clark heads AFSC,” *Quaker Service* (Fall 1968): 1, https://afsc.org/sites/default/files/documents/1968_QSB_Fall.pdf.

¹⁸ Joseph W. Elder, “From the Archives: Forty Months of Failure,” *The Progressive Magazine*, May 23, 2023, <https://progressive.org/latest/forty-months-of-failure-elder-230523/>.

¹⁹ The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam Records (DG 075), Swarthmore College Peace Collection.

May 2nd Movement (M2M): The May 2nd Movement was organized to fight against government intervention in Vietnam, specifically by organizing and educating people.²⁰

The Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR): During this time, whenever protests would get violent, the Medical Committee for Human Rights (founded in 1964), which was a coalition of doctors, offered support and medical assistance to protesters (primarily in civil rights protests) during and after demonstrations, while also opposing the war themselves.²¹ In many cases, protests against the Vietnam War were tied in with other fights for civil liberties. For example, the MCHR and University of North Carolina students also had motives of women's rights and anti-segregation / more equal treatment of black people²² that, in the case of UNC, helped to fuel the anti-war protests.²³

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC): The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was founded in 1960 and, in a statement made in 1966, they made clear that they stood against the Vietnam War.²⁴

Young Socialist Alliance (YSA): The Young Socialist Alliance was founded in 1960 with the goal of mobilizing the youth to revolution, especially in universities. YSA was the youth

²⁰The Sixties Project, "What is the May 2nd Movement?"

²¹ John Dittmer, "The Medical Committee for Human Rights," *History of Medicine*, Sep 2014, [The Medical Committee for Human Rights | Journal of Ethics | American Medical Association](https://journalofethics.ama-assn.org/article/medical-...)[https://journalofethics.ama-assn.org > article > medical-...](https://journalofethics.ama-assn.org/article/medical-...)

²² Kara Rogers, "Medical Committee for Human Rights," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, March 20, 2023. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Medical-Committee-for-Human-Rights>.

²³ "1962 - 1973 U. S. Involvement in the Vietnam War Prompts Student Protests," University of South Carolina, [1962---1973-us-involvement-in-the-vietnam-war-prompts-student-protests](https://www.usc.edu/news/1962-1973-us-involvement-in-the-vietnam-war-prompts-student-protests).

²⁴ Digital SNCC Gateway, "Vietnam," SNCC Digital Gateway, SNCC Digital Gateway, <https://snccdigital.org/inside-sncc/policy-statements/vietnam/>.

group of the Socialist Workers Party, both of which were extremely active in protesting the Vietnam War.²⁵

Peace Action (SANE): At the time of the committee, Peace Action was known as SANE—in reference to the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Peace Action was formed by the merging of SANE and FREEZE (the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign) in 1987 and 1993.

A Quaker Action Group (AQAG): A Quaker Action Group was founded in 1966 by Lawrence Scott with the direct goal of countering the war in Vietnam, and “arous[ing] the Society of Friends” (“Friends,” frequently capitalized, is the name by which Quakers call each other). In doing so, they attempted to force the PYM (Philadelphia Yearly Meeting—a gathering of many Quakers where the faith is discussed) to agree with them in 1967. However, the PYM refused to make an activist statement, but called for a ceasefire in 1968, which was against what many wanted and had called for. Throughout the war the PYM continued to refuse to say that the US needed to withdraw (as not everyone believed pacifism required US withdrawal), and in 1972 the PYM declared that it was heartbroken that there were differences of opinion in the “Quaker witness.”²⁶

²⁵ African Activist Archive, “Socialist Workers Party,” African Activist Archive, [210-813-440](#); Christopher Phelps, “The Closet in the Party: The Young Socialist Alliance, the Socialist Workers Party, and Homosexuality, 1962 – 1970,” *Labor* 1 December 2013; 10 (4): 11–38. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1215/15476715-2348682>; Young Socialist Alliance, *Introducing — The Young Socialist Alliance*, <https://www.marxists.org/history/etol/document/swp-us/idb/ysa-nec-min/8th%20YSA%20Convention%20Nov%201968/Introducing-the-young-socialist-alliance.pdf>.

²⁶ “The Renewal Movement: The Peace Testimony and Modern Quakerism,” *Quaker History* vol 85, no. 2, Fall 1996, <https://www.quaker.org/legacy/renewal.html>.

Chicago Seven: Group of anti-Vietnam War protestors who the United States Government decided to make an example of. There used to be eight, but Bobby Seale was removed from the group and had a separate trial. Many people rallied around the Chicago Seven, and its members were Rennie Davis, David Dellinger, John Froines, Tom Hayden, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, and Lee Weiner.²⁷

History/Context

Pre-1965 (Before USA lands troops in Vietnam)

Even before American troops landed in Vietnam, there were student protests and action against American involvement. For example, the May 2nd Movement (M2M) organized university students across the country, protesting the escalation of American involvement in the Vietnam War, on May second, 1964.²⁸ At the same time, one of the largest student demonstrations was happening. In New York City, students from the University of Columbia, New York University, City College, and Haverford College protested in Times Square and then marched to the United Nations Headquarters,²⁹ while students protested in Boston, San Francisco, Madison, Seattle, and numerous other locations simultaneously.³⁰ Additionally—while not student groups—many Quaker groups were early protesters of American involvement in the Vietnam War.³¹

²⁷ Jojo Galvan, “The Chicago Seven Trial,” Chicago History Museum, September 23, 2022, <https://www.chicagohistory.org/chicagoseven/>.

²⁸ The Sixties Project, “What is the May 2nd Movement?” Viet Nam Generations Inc. https://www2.iath.virginia.edu/sixties/HTML_docs/Resources/Primary/Manifestos/PL_M2d_manifesto.html.

²⁹ Amanda Miller. *Antiwar Demonstrations 1963–1975*. In Civil Rights and Labor History Consortium / University of Washington, “Mapping American Social Movements Project.” https://depts.washington.edu/moves/antiwar_map_protests.shtml.

³⁰ The Sixties Project, “What is the May 2nd Movement?”

³¹ Quakers in the World, “Peace Witness and Relief Efforts during the Vietnam War.” <https://www.quakersintheworld.org/quakers-in-action/315/Peace-Witness-and-Relief-Efforts-during-the-Vietnam-War>.

Other protests happened on campus: during the 1964–1965 academic year, students at the University of California, Berkeley engaged in massive protests against the political censorship on campus that, after sit-ins, rallies, demonstrations, and other forms of political protest, finally resulted in the guaranteeing of constitutional rights of students on campus. This meant that students could hold more protests on campus, which is described as “setting the stage for mass student protests against the Vietnam War” by Robert Cohen.³²

UC Berkeley was one of many campuses guaranteeing freedom of speech to its students (other colleges also adopted/softened their policies on censorship), but numerous colleges did not adopt more liberal policies.³³ Something that delegates should note is that even after the Supreme Court ruled in *Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)* that students still had their constitutional right of free speech in public schools (notably not private—which many of the universities discussed are)³⁴ as long as they were not disrupting schooling, it did not cover universities or colleges explicitly.³⁵ Additionally, many of the ways students protested *did* disrupt education, even if there were cases where students were unfairly arrested.³⁶

1965

In 1965, American troops first landed in Vietnam, and the number of protests reflect that escalation. In April, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) organized a march in

³² University of California, Berkeley, "History of the Free Speech Movement," Free Speech, University of California, Berkeley, [free-speech](#).

³³ Robert Cohen, "The Free Speech Movement at Sixty and Today's Unfree Universities." *Academe Magazine*, <https://www.aaup.org/academe/issues/winter-2025/free-speech-movement-sixty-and-todays-unfree-universities>.

³⁴ United States Courts, "Facts and Case Summary - Tinker v. Des Moines," United States Courts, Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts on behalf of the Federal Judiciary, <https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/educational-resources/educational-activities/first-amendment-activities/tinker-v-des-moines/facts-and-case-summary-tinker-v-des-moines>.

³⁵ *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 393 U. S. 503 (1969).

³⁶ Caroline Therese Sarros, "History Through the Media Analysis of Media Bias and Public Opinion Toward Student Protest in the Vietnam Era" (2005). Chancellor's Honors Program Projects. https://trace.tennessee.edu/utk_chanhonoproj/915.

Washington against the Vietnam War,³⁷ the first of several major protests that year. In November, SANE (now Peace Action) organized a rally in Madison Square Garden. This was the biggest anti-war demonstration so far,³⁸ at which then-SDS-president Carl Oglesby spoke.³⁹ The next major protest was at UC Berkeley. 15,000 students marched from their campus to the Oakland Army Terminal in October.⁴⁰ This resulted in a clash between students and police, as well as counter-protestors. At that protest, it was decided that there would be a teach-in at UC Berkeley.⁴¹ Additionally, many troops who were being sent to Vietnam had to go through Oakland, which made it very easy for students to protest. Less massive but more frequent protests happened at Lawrence University in Lawrence, Kansas, that year. In February, students sat-in at the Chancellor's office.⁴² Aside from marches and rallies, students protested in other ways, such as an attempt by 10 University of Wisconsin-Madison students (and one other person) to make a citizen's arrest of an Air Force base commander. This, however, failed, and the students were arrested.⁴³

There were also clashes between students and their schools: for example, at the University of Pennsylvania, there was a fear among administrators that students would discover the university's "hidden, top-secret bacteriological warfare unit," and throw themselves at it, which was combined with the fear that the SDS had been infiltrated by Communists. In objection to the rumor that there actually was a "hidden, top-secret bacteriological warfare unit" at UPenn

³⁷ Todd Gitlin and Christian G. Appy, "A Student Organizer Recalls an Antiwar Protest," *Social History for Every Classroom*, SHEC: Resources for Teachers, <https://shec.ashp.cuny.edu/items/show/978>.

³⁸ Peace Action, "History." Peace Action. <https://www.peaceaction.org/who-we-are/our-mission/history/>.

³⁹ Carl Oglesby, "Let Us Shape the Future" (speech, Washington, DC, November 27, 1965), Students for a Democratic Society, oglesby.htm.

⁴⁰ American Experience, "Protests and Backlash," *PBS*, <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/two-days-in-october-student-antiwar-protests-and-backlash/>.

⁴¹ UC Berkeley Library, "The Pacifica Radio/UC Berkeley Social Activism Recording Project: Anti-Vietnam War Protests," *Anti-Vietnam War Protests*, Library Guides at UC Berkeley, <https://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/c.php?g=819842&p=5850986>.

⁴² JoJo Palko, "'We're All Going to Jail, to Jail': The University and Civil Rights in 1965" *The Kenneth Spencer Research Library Blog*, March 23, 2015. <https://blogs.lib.ku.edu/spencer/tag/student-peace-union/>.

⁴³ Miller, *Antiwar Demonstrations 1963–1975*.

(and against the unit if there actually was one), students protested in front of the Institute for Cooperative Research (ICR)—where the “hidden, top-secret bacteriological warfare unit” allegedly was. These protests resulted in the university admitting that they did study biological and chemical warfare at the ICR, but that it was from “a defensive standpoint.”⁴⁴ This was one of the several ways that there were tensions between universities and students.

1966

At the beginning of the Vietnam War, students could obtain legal deferment from drafts for a plethora of reasons, and enrolling in college quickly became a popular method of draft avoidance.⁴⁵ However, in 1966, the Selective Service System changed its policy and decided that students in the bottom half of their classes could be drafted.⁴⁶ This decision was followed by mass condemnation on the part of students, and students took control of administrative offices.⁴⁷

The same year in March, students at Amherst College (in coordination with the University of Massachusetts, Wesleyan, and Trinity College)⁴⁸ engaged in a hunger strike, organized by SDS members at the respective colleges. Teachers supported this, as eleven vocally endorsed it, and one professor even joined in.⁴⁹ Students protested in more violent ways too, as in

⁴⁴ Alison D. Graham, “International Crisis: Penn’s Involvement in the Global Conflicts in the 20th Century,” *Global Engagement: The War in Vietnam*, Penn Libraries, University of Pennsylvania, 2007, <https://archives.upenn.edu/exhibits/penn-history/global-engagement/international-crises/vietnam-war/>; Jorge Penado, “Vietnam on Locust: The Peace Symbol Statue & History of the Vietnam War on Penn’s Campus,” *Frankly Penn*. February 21, 2018. <https://franklypenn.com/2018/02/21/vietnam-on-locust-the-peace-symbol-statue-history-of-the-vietnam-war-on-penn-campus/>.

⁴⁵ David Card and Thomas Lemieux, “Did Draft Avoidance Raise College Attendance During the Vietnam War?” Center for Labor Economics, University of California, Berkeley, February 2002, <http://cle.berkeley.edu/wp/wp46.pdf>.

⁴⁶ American Experiences, “Protests and Backlash.”

⁴⁷ American Experience, “Protests and Backlash.”

⁴⁸ Martha Saxton, *Amherst in the World*. Amherst College Press, 2020. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1353/book.85739>.

⁴⁹ Saxton, *Amherst in the World*.

April students at UC Berkeley hanged an effigy of President Johnson and Vice-President Humphrey. Police were called, and the two groups fought and several protesters were arrested.⁵⁰

SANE also helped to organize massive demonstrations in Washington D. C., and, working with the Woman's Strike for Peace and the American Friends Service Committee, obtained 73,000 signatures on a petition that urged politicians to work for peace in Vietnam.⁵¹

1967

One of the major events in 1967 was the outcry against the Dow Chemical Company (the main supplier of napalm—a highly flammable liquid used in fire attacks—to the Department of Defense).⁵² That year, Dow held recruiting events nationwide at universities—rarely without student protests. One of these recruiting events was at UPenn, where, in response, the students held a sit-in. Attempts by the administration to calm the situation failed, and Dow was eventually asked to leave. Additionally, a CIA recruiter who could no longer use their office due to the students was escorted out by security. Within the month, students also demanded the removal of American military organizations (such as the Navy and Marine information officers) from the campus.⁵³ UPenn was not the only campus where students protested Dow. Both UC Berkeley and San Jose State University held demonstrations. The picket in UC Berkeley went as planned. However, in SJSU students were tear gassed, beaten with clubs, and arrested after they chained and threw a chair through the doors of the hall where Dow was holding a recruitment event.⁵⁴

⁵⁰ “Johnson Is Hanged in Effigy At Antiwar Rally on Coast,” *The New York Times*, April 13, 1965, <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1966/04/13/80000481.html?pageNumber=53>.

⁵¹ Peace Action, “Timeline.” Peace Action. <https://www.peaceaction.org/who-we-are/our-mission/timeline/#1960s>; Miller, *Antiwar Demonstrations 1963–1975*.

⁵² Gregory T. Guldner et. al., *Napalm Toxicity* (StatPearls Publishing, 2025), [Napalm Toxicity - StatPearls - NCBI Bookshelf National Institutes of Health \(.gov\)https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537127](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK537127); Graham, Alison D., “International Crisis: Penn’s Involvement in the Global Conflicts in the 20th Century.”

⁵³ Graham, Alison D., “International Crisis: Penn’s Involvement in the Global Conflicts in the 20th Century.”

⁵⁴ Miller, *Antiwar Demonstrations 1963–1975*.

Students at the UWisconsin-Madison held several anti-Dow sit-ins, the second of which resulted in a fight, where police—who were called by school administrators—attacked the students with clubs, to which the students retaliated by throwing rocks and name-calling. Students blockaded a Dow recruiter in a room for seven hours at Harvard, a common practice/technique at many other schools.⁵⁵

In the midst of anti-Dow protests, students also protested against each other—for example, students at University of Oklahoma (who were from the local SDS chapter) were protesting at the Student Union center and ended up in physical fights with other students.⁵⁶ Another instance of violence was when students at University of California, Santa Barbara caused massive property damage in Isla Vista, as well as the temporary closure of the Santa Barbara Airport when protesting the Vietnam War.⁵⁷

In June of that year, in response to President Johnson speaking in LA, 10,000 protesters (organized by the PLP, SDS, and other organizations)⁵⁸ stood across from the hotel. Police attempted to disperse them, but the clash was bloody and would set the tone for many other anti-Vietnam protests. Additionally, LA was then not known for having bloody or massive protests, and this occurrence stuck with President Johnson, as he never again campaigned or gave public speeches again—with the exception of at military bases.⁵⁹

⁵⁵ Lewis Fitzgerald-Holland, “US Students Campaign to Stop Dow Chemical Company from Manufacturing Napalm (1967–1969),” Global Nonviolent Action Database, November 21, 2015, <https://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/us-students-campaign-stop-dow-chemical-company-manufacturing-napalm-1967-1969>.

⁵⁶ Miller, *Antiwar Demonstrations 1963–1975*.

⁵⁷ Chaupein, Sophia and Woo, Frances, “Vietnam War Protests: 1965–1972.”

⁵⁸ Jim Dann and Hari Dillon, *The Five Retreats: A History of the Failures of the Progressive Labor Party*. <https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/1960-1970/5retreats/chapter2.htm#bk15>.

⁵⁹ Scott Harrison, “From the Archives: 1967 antiwar protest turns violent,” *Los Angeles Times*, June 22, 2017, <https://www.latimes.com/visuals/photography/la-me-fw-archives-1967-anti-war-protest-turns-violent-20170620-story.html>.

1968

Dow's role on the stage did not end in 1967, as in 1968 student organizations (such as the SPU and the National Committee of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam [NCCLCV]) also attempted to persuade Dow to not renew their contract with the United States Government. However, this failed and Dow board members voted to renew their contract, but eventually lost the bid in 1969.⁶⁰ The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (the Mobe) also worked with the SDS to protest the war, as in April they worked together to organize "Ten Days of Protest,"⁶¹ (also known by several other names, such as "Ten Days to Shake the (American) Empire," or "Ten Days of Resistance") which were massive protests across several higher-educational institutions.⁶² The Mobe also organized other protests and riots throughout the years. Another significant protest that occurred that year was at Columbia University, where students from the SDS and SAS (Student Afro-American Society) protested the War (among other things) by "taking over the school," in hopes of negotiating their demands. Eventually, the NYPD got to the students (they had seized several buildings and were keeping a Dean captive) and beat and arrested not only students, but also faculty.⁶³ There were also more non-violent protestings of the Vietnam War in 1968: for example, students at Brandeis University sheltered AWOL (absent without official leave) military personnel John D. Rollins.⁶⁴

⁶⁰ Lewis Fitzgerald-Holland, "US Students Campaign to Stop Dow Chemical Company from Manufacturing Napalm (1967–1969)."

⁶¹ The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam Records (DG 075), Swarthmore College Peace Collection, <https://archives.tricolib.brynmawr.edu/repositories/8/resources/7388>.

⁶² Fifth Estate Collective, "SDS Shakes the Empire," Fifth Estate, [sds-shakes-the-empire](https://www.fifthestate.org/sds-shakes-the-empire).

⁶³ Paul Hond, "Stir it Up," Columbia Magazine, Spring 2008, <https://magazine.columbia.edu/article/stir-it>; "Columbia Revolt," *C-SPAN*, May 11, 2018, [503135](https://www.c-span.org/video/?cspid=503135).

⁶⁴ Brandeis University, "Vietnam War Protests: National Strike Information Center," Robert D. Farber University Archives and Special Collections, Brandeis University, <https://www.brandeis.edu/library/archives/exhibits/student-activism/vietnam/index.html>.

1969

In 1969 the SDS virtually fell apart, and split into three factions: the Weather Underground Organization (WUO), the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM II) and the Progressive Labor movement (PL or SDS-PL). The differences and details are gone over in the description and history of the SDS, but in short all three split from the SDS. Dow came back despite the bidding loss in 1969, as student protestors switched from protesting Dow's direct involvement with the US military to protesting Dow as a way to convey to their schools that they wanted them to sever all ties with military-affiliated organizations.⁶⁵ Boycotting of companies that were tied in with the propagation of the Vietnam War was not unique to Dow, as many people stood against General Electric because it profited from the war.

It was not just college students who were protesting against the Vietnam War, as Stanford students joined forces with local high school students to protest the war, and in New York 4,000 people, of which about three quarters were high schoolers, also protested the war.

Students also held a "mock funeral," which was seemingly part of a trend in southern California, as students at a different university placed a casket on the lawn to protest the war while holding an open forum. Also in California, 85,000 people protested in San Francisco with 30,000 marching through it on November sixteenth. Students protested in other peaceful ways, too; for example students in Tuscaloosa held a vigil and students in Nashville read the names of Tennessee's war-killed while being heckled. 20,000 students rallied in front of the football stadium at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, while 35,000 students held a moratorium on their classes. Vermont also experienced a massive protest of 4,000 people; estimated to be one of the biggest to occur in the state ever. 2,300 people at Harvard University and Radcliffe College

⁶⁵ Lewis Fitzgerald-Holland, "US Students Campaign to Stop Dow Chemical Company from Manufacturing Napalm (1967-1969)."

embargoed their meals for 30 hours, with the schools giving them a sixty-percent rebate for all of the meals they missed. This money—an estimated \$3,500—was donated to the AFSC. Again in Massachusetts, students in the valley dovetailed together and protested Vietnam in a rally. Students at Suffolk Community College (in New York State) were led by a former Marine in sit-ins protesting military recruitment on campus. Their demonstration was successful and the president of the college had the recruiters leave.

After several protests that same day, on October sixteenth, 50,000 people joined together to listen to Coretta Scott King speak out against Vietnam, before marching for two hours with candles around the White House.⁶⁶

ROTC

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) was an organization founded in 1916. As a campus institution, it naturally faced extensive scrutiny and violence during the Vietnam War. One of these incidents happened in 1965, when the president of Lawrence University's Students for Peace Union (SPU, founded 1959, later merged with Campus Americans for Democratic Action in 1967 and became the Independent Student Union [ISU])⁶⁷ cut himself and spilled blood on an ROTC poster. That was not the only case of anti-ROTC protest at Lawrence University, as later that year there were picket lines.⁶⁸ At the University of Washington, 9,000 students protested the ROTC's presence at their school in 1969.⁶⁹ At the UCSB, students also questioned the ROTC, and had many academic debates and papers on the ROTC's place at UCSB. In 1972 (after the scope of this crisis), a protester hit a line of ROTC members with his

⁶⁶ Miller, *Antiwar Demonstrations 1963–1975*.

⁶⁷ Philadelphia Area Archives, "Student Piece Union Records," Philadelphia Area Archives, https://findingaids.library.upenn.edu/records/Peace_SCPC.DG.065.

⁶⁸ JoJo Palko, "'We're All Going to Jail, to Jail': The University and Civil Rights in 1965."

⁶⁹ Jessie Kindig, "Vietnam War: Student Activism," Antiwar and Radical History Project, Civil Rights and Labor History Consortium / University of Washington, 2008, https://depts.washington.edu/antiwar/vietnam_student.shtml.

car and others threw cans at them.⁷⁰ Another “attack” on the ROTC was when students at University of California, Los Angeles “occupied” the ROTC office and promulgated it as a “liberated area,” language which is reminiscent of American empirical expansion into the Pacific during the beginning of the twentieth century, as well as manifest destiny. In Madison, students were arrested by the campus police when they broke the windows of administrative and ROTC buildings.⁷¹

ROLES

Michael Klonsky (1943–)

Michael Klonsky was elected National Secretary of the SDS in 1968. In May of 1969, Klonsky was arrested and subsequently released due to bail being matched before the start of this committee.⁷² Klonsky is the leader of the RYM II, so has control over all of the members of that organization.

Noel Ignatin (1940–2019)

Noel Ignatin (later Noel Ignatiev) was a member of the RYM II, referred to as the "theoretician." Ignatin wrote in the RYM II's newspaper, and should be regarded as the force behind the newspaper as well as a general leading figure in the RYM II.⁷³

⁷⁰ Sophia Chupein and Frances Woo, “Vietnam War Protests: 1965–1972.”

⁷¹ Miller, *Antiwar Demonstrations 1963–1975*.

⁷² Donald Janson, “5 IN S.D.S. SEIZED BY CHICAGO POLICE; Scuffle Occurs as Officers Answer False Alarm,” *The New York Times*, May 13, 1969, [5-in-sds-seized-by-chicago-police-scuffle-occurs-as-officers-answer.html](#).

⁷³ “Maoism vs. National Liberation: Where Does RYM II Stand?,” in *Encyclopedia of Anti-Revision On-Line*, ed. Paul Saba, [h&srym2.htm](#); Neil Genzlinger, “Noel Ignatiev, 78, Persistent Voice Against White Privilege, Dies,” *The New York Times*, November 14, 2019, [noel-ignatiev-dead.html](#).

Mark Rudd (1947–)

Mark Rudd was a member of the SDS in the 60s, but when the SDS split up in 1969, Rudd led the Weatherman faction. The Weathermen were more at odds with the police and government than other SDS groups due to their more violent protests. Like all other organization leaders, Rudd has the power to control the people under his following.⁷⁴

Bernardine Dohrn (1942–)

Bernardine Dohrn was one of the original founders and a member of the Weatherman group. Like many others, Dohrn was at one point considered a fugitive, but before that and even before she became a member of the Weatherman group, Dohrn was the inter-organizational secretary in the RYM II.⁷⁵

John Pennington (1945–2021)⁷⁶

John Pennington was elected National Secretary at the SDS convention in 1969, which left him as the leader of the SDS-PL.⁷⁷ As the leader of the SDS-PL, Pennington has control over the organization and should work with Alan Spector to put out writing.

Alan Spector (1944/1945)⁷⁸

⁷⁴ Mark Rudd, Mark Rudd, <https://www.markrudd.com/index2da3?/sds-and-weather.html>.

⁷⁵ John Mark Ockerbloom, “Dohrn, Bernardine,” The Online Books Page, University of Pennsylvania, <https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/who/Dohrn%2C%20Bernardine>; Mattie Korneta, “Moving Mountains?: Bernardine Dohrn and the Women of the Weather Underground,” Eastern Illinois University, <https://www.eiu.edu/historia/Korneta2015.pdf>.

⁷⁶ Alan Ginsberg, “John Pennington 1945–2021,” *Groups.io*, [John Pennington 1945-2021 - MarxmailGroups.iohttps://groups.io › marxmail › topic › john_pennington...](https://groups.io › marxmail › topic › john_pennington...)

⁷⁷ John Pennington, “National Secretary’s Report: RYM Walks Out,” in *Encyclopedia of Anti-Revisionism On-Line*, ed. Paul Saba (New Left Notes, 1969), <https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/ncm-1/pennington.htm>.

⁷⁸ Alan J. Spector, “MY LIFE AS A STUDENT ORGANIZER IN STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, SDS,” *The Multiracial Unity Blog*, September 23, 2018, <https://multiracialunity.org/2018/09/24/my-life-as-a-student-organizer-in-students-for-a-democratic-society-sds/>.

Alan Spector was the Education Secretary for the SDS-PL during the time that this committee takes place.⁷⁹ Because the location of the *New Left Notes* base is the same as where one should reach out to contact Spector, and because Spector is credited with being the acting editor for *New Left Notes* for an unspecified amount of time,⁸⁰ for this committee, Spector will be assumed to be the editor-in-chief of *New Left Notes* which means influence over the many students who read that.

David McReynolds (1929–2018)

David McReynolds was in charge of the Independent Student Union (ISU), and came under fire for draft evasion during the Korean War.⁸¹ McReynolds was an avid pacifist, and served on the War Resisters League for years.⁸²

Robert Smith (1936—)

Robert Smith was the founder of the MCHR. During this time, the MCHR aided and helped protestors who demonstrated against the Vietnam War.⁸³ Smith had earned his MD from Howard University in 1961.⁸⁴

⁷⁹ Guardian, "PL declares split, elects 'SDS' officers," in *Encyclopedia of Anti-Revisionism On-Line*, ed. Paul Saba (Guardian, 1969), <https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/nem-1/guardian-pl.htm>.

⁸⁰ John Pennington, Alan Spector, Leslie Lincoln, Pat Forman, Sandy Meyer, and Mike Davidson, "(SDS) New Left Notes (Boston, MA)," (*SDS) New Left Notes (Boston, MA)* 5, no. 1 (June 30, 1969). <https://jstor.org/stable/community.28044181>.

⁸¹ David McReynolds, "Radical Eyewitness to History," David McReynolds Photography, <https://www.mcreynoldsphotos.org/>; "In Memoriam: David McReynolds, the Gay Socialist Pacifist Who Twice Ran for President, Dies at 88," *Democracy Now!*, August 20, 2018, [in memoriam david mcreynolds the gay](https://www.mcreynoldsphotos.org/).

⁸² Jacey Fortin, "David McReynolds, Socialist Activist Who Ran for President, Dies at 88," *The New York Times*, August 18, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/18/obituaries/david-mcreynolds-dead.html>; David McReynolds, "Nonviolence: a Tactic and Philosophy for Social Change," (1968), *Special Collections: Oregon Public Speakers*. 52. <http://archives.pdx.edu/ds/psu/11267>.

⁸³ Yaakov Zinberg, "The 'Doctor to the Civil Rights Movement' and his Lifelong Mission to Improve Medical Care in the Nation's Least Healthy State," Center on Science and Technology, Princeton University, <https://cst.princeton.edu/%E2%80%9Cdoctor-civil-rights-movement%E2%80%9D-and-his-lifelong-mission-improve-medical-care-nation%E2%80%99s-least-healthy>; Dittmer, "The Medical Committee for Human Rights."

⁸⁴ The History Makers, "Dr. Robert L. Smith's Biography," The History Makers, [dr-robert-l-smith](https://www.history-makers.com/dr-robert-l-smith).

Bronson Clark (1918–2004)

Bronson Clark was the Executive Secretary of the AFSC during the time of this committee, and spoke out against the Vietnam War extensively. The AFSC not only worked to help people avoid the draft, but also organized protests and could send volunteers over to Vietnam for the purposes of helping people.⁸⁵ As the de-facto leader of the AFSC in this committee, Clark can do all of these things.

Lawrence Scott (1908–)

Lawrence Scott was the leader and founder of AQAG during the Vietnam War. AQAG sent aid and medical supplies to the people that the United States Government had been attacking, which caused the two groups to not get along.⁸⁶ AQAG has organizing powers and, for the purposes of this committee, the ability to send aid to students protesting.

Gus Horowitz (1940/1941–2024)⁸⁷

Gus Horowitz was the leader of the YSA during the time of this committee. The YSA would often write anti-war letters / reports to the people, so Jones both has the power to do that with some influence over students who read it, as well as organize the people in YSA to protests or other forms of civil demurral.⁸⁸

⁸⁵ “Bronson Clark heads AFSC,” 1; Philadelphia Inquirer / Philadelphia Daily, “Bronson P. Clark Obituary,” Legacy, <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/inquirer/name/bronson-clark-obituary?id=11441456>.

⁸⁶ “The Renewal Movement: The Peace Testimony and Modern Quakerism.”

⁸⁷ Richard Fidler, “Memories of Gus Horowitz,” Europe Solidaire Sans Frontières, <https://www.europe-solidaire.org/spip.php?article74822>.

⁸⁸ *Encyclopedia of Trotskyism On-Line*, “Young Socialist Alliance: National Executive Committee Minutes & Convention Reports,” [index.htm](#); Gus Horowitz, “Memories of My Years in the Socialist Workers Party (USA): 1960-1980,” Europe Solidaire Sans Frontières, <https://www.europe-solidaire.org/spip.php?article74129>.

Jerry Rubin (1938–1994)

Jerry Rubin was another member of the Chicago Seven, but also was one of the founders of the VDC. He also founded the Youth International Party (YIP), which was against the Vietnam War.⁸⁹ As a leader of both the VDC and YIP (with others in both cases), despite being in jail, Rubin still has some influence over the members of both organizations. Rubin's role in the Chicago Seven also gives him some influence over people.

Richard Howard Ichord II (1926–1992)

Richard Howard Ichord II was the chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee from 1969 until 1975, a job which had entailed the taking down of subversive opinions during the second world war. By the time of this committee, it involved investigating and questioning people's "communist" affiliations. Ichord was a staunch supporter of the American Armed troops,⁹⁰ and in this committee his role will entail attempting to maintain peace through directives passed in the House of Representatives.

William J. Sutton (1908–1972)

William J. Sutton was the Chief of the Army Reserve from 1963 until 1971, a role which encompasses running the Army ROTC branch. Sutton was involved with the Army ROTC long before his role as its head, but one of the most prominent things he did as Army ROTC head was

⁸⁹ Britannica Editors, "Jerry Rubin," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, November 24, 2025. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jerry-Rubin>; Jamie Waters, "Yippie-topia: The Youth International Party at the 1968 Democratic National Convention," *The Newberry*, <https://www.newberry.org/blog/yippie-topia-the-youth-international-party-at-the-1968-democratic-national-convention>.

⁹⁰ J. Y. Smith, "FORMER REP. RICHARD H. ICHORD JR., 66, DIES," *Washington Post*, December 25, 1992, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/1992/12/26/former-rep-richard-h-ichord-jr-66-dies/b916cc2b-e2b9-448d-a784-848b716e68d0/>; History, Art & Archives, "ICHORD, Richard Howard II," History, Art & Archives, United States House of Representatives, [https://history.house.gov/People/Listing/I/ICHORD.-Richard-Howard.-II-\(I000001\)/](https://history.house.gov/People/Listing/I/ICHORD.-Richard-Howard.-II-(I000001)/).

go against Robert McNamara's plan to merge the Army's Reserve and the Army's National Guard, which eventually failed. Sutton attempted to get more women to join the Army ROTC.⁹¹

Albert P. Clark (1936–2010)⁹²

Albert P. Clark was in charge of the ROTC's Air Force division in 1970 as the leader of Air University.⁹³ In this role, it was Clark's job to organize and take care of all of the nation's Air ROTC members, sitting at the top of the chain of command University Air ROTC leaders then district leaders would follow.

John Chafee (1922–1999)

John Chafee was the Secretary of the Navy, appointed by Nixon in 1969. This role will be assumed to mean the same power over the NROTC as outlined in Clark's bio about his power over the AROTC. Chafee both served in the military and as a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives before becoming Secretary of the Navy.⁹⁴

Herbert "Ted" Doan (1922–2006)

⁹¹ David E. Hillkert, "Chiefs of the Army Reserve," United States Army Reserve Command, 2004, <https://www.usar.army.mil/Portals/98/Documents/historycorner/Chiefs%20of%20the%20Army%20Reserve.pdf>.

⁹² Albert P. Clark family, "Albert P. Clark, 1936," West Point Association of Graduates, March 8, 2010, <https://alumni.westpointaog.org/memorial-article?id=1ffe6ded-32c7-44d3-a3bf-b39f22be9051>.

⁹³ "USAF Leaders Through the Year," *AIR FORCE Magazine*, <https://www.airandspaceforces.com/PDF/MagazineArchive/Magazine%20Documents/1996/May%201996/0596leaders.pdf>; Air University, Air University, United States Air Force, [Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps](#).

⁹⁴ Naval History and Heritage Command, "John Hubbard Chafee," Naval History and Heritage Command, April 10, 2019, <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/research-guides/modern-biographical-files-ndl/modern-bios-c/chafee-john-hubbard.html>; Naval Education and Training Command, "NROTC History," Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, <https://www.netc.navy.mil/Commands/Naval-Service-Training-Command/NROTC/Program-Information/NROTC-History/>.

Herbert “Ted” Doan was the president of Dow Chemical company from 1962–1971 and the last president to be of the Dow family—the company was founded by Doan’s grandfather. Dow Chemical Companies was a major supplier of napalm to the United States Government, which they used to make flammable substances to use in Vietnam.⁹⁵ As the leader of Dow Chemical Companies, Doan wants to maintain trade with the United States Government and continue the war while mitigating student backlash on campuses where they recruit.

Richard Nixon (1913–1994)

Richard Nixon was President of the United States from 1969 until 1974. At first (and when this committee was taking place), Nixon increased the American troop count in Vietnam, and Nixon was also the president to replace the standard draft policy with the lottery draft.⁹⁶ Some opinions hold that this was a cruel and inhumane way to draft people.

Melvin Laird (1922–2016)

Melvin Laird was the Secretary of Defense during Nixon’s first administration. In office, Laird advocated for Nixon to dial back the war and established the aforementioned switch in drafting policy. It should be noted that the lottery system did not benefit college students and upper-class men as much as the draft had.⁹⁷

Fred J. Borch (1910–1995)

⁹⁵ Delta College, “Herbert ‘Ted’ Doan Scholarship Endowment,” Delta College, <https://delta.academicworks.com/donors/herbert-ted-doan-scholarship-endowment>.

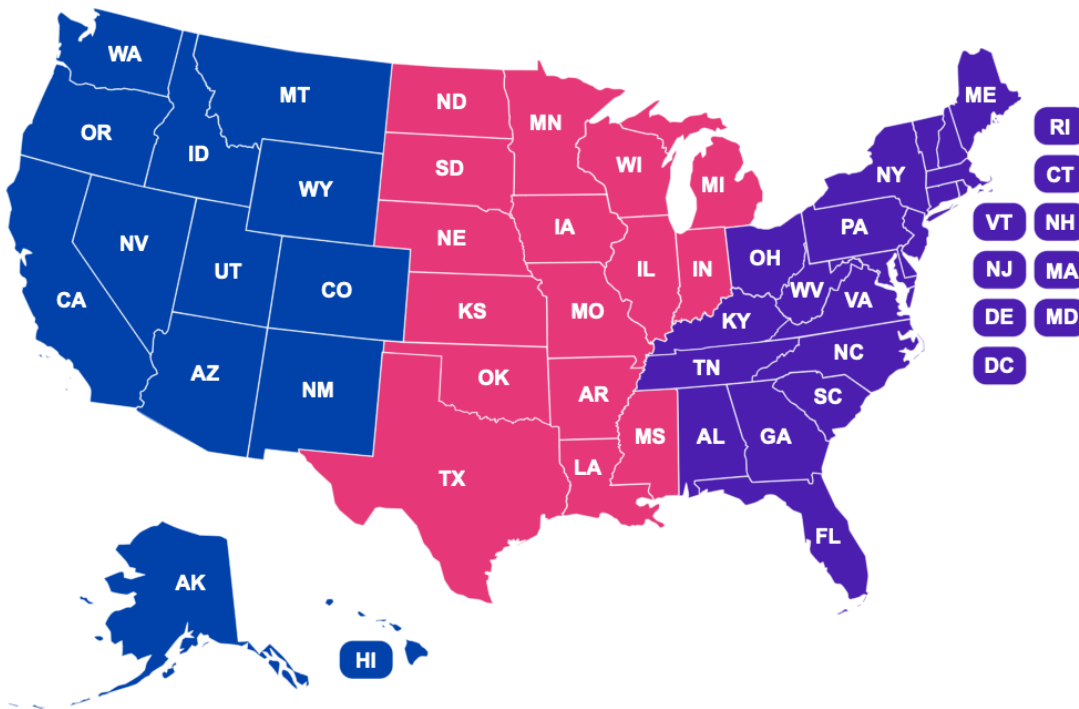
⁹⁶ Richard Nixon, “Speech on ‘Vietnamization,’ November 3, 1969,” (speech, November 3, 1969), Vassar College, [President Nixon's Speech on “Vietnamization,” November ... Vassar College](https://www.vassar.edu/documents/president-nixons...)[https://www.vassar.edu > documents > president-nixons...](https://www.vassar.edu/documents/president-nixons...); Digital History, “Nixon and Vietnam,” Digital History, https://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=2&psid=3464.

⁹⁷ Dennis Hevesi, “Melvin Laird, Defense Secretary Who Challenged Vietnam Policy, Dies at 94,” *New York Times*, November 16, 2016, <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/11/17/us/melvin-laird-died.html>.

Fred J. Borch was the CEO and then (at the time of this committee) chairman of General Electric, which had been supplying the United States Military with technology. As the chairman of General Electric, Borch wanted to maintain a buyer-seller relationship with the United States military while avoiding experiencing the wrath of the American public.⁹⁸

Police Eastcoast (purple), Westcoast (blue) Central (pink):

Each police group will have control of that administration in the local area. Police are not able to hurt students, but can arrest them and engage in other non-violent actions. Police should try to respond primarily to the wants and needs of school administrations or calls to action.



Map created at www.fla-shop.com

⁹⁸ John Holusha, "Fred J. Borch, 84, Chairman of General Electric in 1960's," *New York Times*, March 3, 1995, <https://www.nytimes.com/1995/03/03/obituaries/fred-j-borch-84-chairman-of-general-electric-in-1960-s.html>.

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