

A HISTORY OF ANTI-WAR ACTIVITY
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
1964-1970

by

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"What makes Washington policy makers think the American people are going to support for long a war effort that is merely an upholding of a mistake? How many Americans are willing to spend and die for that?"

Senator Wayne Morse
From the floor of the U.S. Senate
June 2, 1964

"...administrative policy will not be made in the streets."

Vice President Spiro Agnew
In response to the first Moratorium
October 16, 1969

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Preface

The University is quiet this year. The stillness has been broken by small outcries against tuition increases and apartheid, or for child care, but these seem to be ghostly remnants of a bygone era. ROTC men are once more found in uniform on campus, the Greek organizations have revived and dormitories filled again, and education has once more appeared 'relevant.'

In this quiescent atmosphere one is apt to forget or, worse still, log into anecdotal memory the not so distant past, when the radicalized faculty and students of the 1960s dominated campus life.

I, like most Americans, was very successful in putting to one side those turbulent years. However, the combination of an inquisitive teacher and a powerful movie reawakened an interest. Professor Paul Holbo made me realize the lack of local research on the sixties, and the movie, "Hearts and Minds," made me realize that for better or for worse the Vietnam War is now part of the American heritage and should never be forgotten.

We see around us at the University of Oregon the successful conclusion of many of the student complaints of the sixties. Civil rights legislation has been passed, dress codes dropped, the voting age lowered, free speech on campus secured, marijuana laws relaxed, and student participation in running the school secured, while Oregon environmentalists have achieved more gains than their counterparts in most other states. One protest of the 1960s, however, was not successful. That was the protest against the Vietnam War. For, though the United States eventually withdrew from the war, it was on the terms of President Richard Nixon, not the protestors.

Gary R. Barnum

May 8, 1977

Introduction

"But it is, of course, not my aim to substitute for a one-sided materialistic an equally one-sided spiritualistic causal interpretation of culture and of history. Each is equally possible, but each, if it does not serve as the preparation, but as the conclusion of an investigation, accomplishes equally little in the interest of historical truth."

Max Weber
The Protestant Ethic and the
Spirit of Capitalism

The purpose of this paper is to provide the reader with a chronology and brief description of the rise of anti-war activity on the University of Oregon campus. I feel that a qualitative change can be noted in the demonstrations from 1964 to 1970 and that the activities at the University can serve as a microcosm of the development of anti-war efforts around the nation.

This paper should not be the end of study of the development of anti-war activity on this campus. A good causal investigation is yet to be done. I hope that this work can serve as a springboard for studies in the future.

Chapter I

1964-1966

"The sad fact is, that no matter how much it is denied, the United States is making war in Asia. We cannot justify it and we ought to stop it."

Senator Wayne Morse¹

The history of the Vietnam conflict is a long one. Beginning with the fight against French colonialism after World War II and ending with the fall of South Vietnam in the spring of 1975 it was a continuous war with all the ugly manifestations of that deadly game.

The history of widespread American awareness of Vietnam covers a shorter period. Glancing through newspapers of the early 1960s one finds few references to Vietnam and then only as one of "those Southeast Asian countries." The gradual rise of American involvement passed by virtually unnoticed until the summer of 1964, save by a few 'trouble makers' such as Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon.² Yet, by the end of 1963, there were already over seventeen thousand military 'advisors' in Vietnam.

If one were to pick an arbitrary date to mark the beginning of general American awareness of South Vietnam it would probably be August 1964. On August 2-4, 1964, North Vietnamese torpedo boats allegedly attacked two American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. President Lyndon Baines Johnson reacted swiftly on August 4 and ordered an American air attack on about one hundred miles of North Vietnamese coastline, to destroy North Vietnamese boats and naval installations. On August 7, the United States

1. "Morse Calls for End of Vietnamese War," Oregon Summer Emerald (OSE), 7/15/64.

2. Senator Wayne Morse was undoubtedly one of Oregon's more interesting

Congress supported President Johnson in a joint resolution which empowered him to "...take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."³ The vote was passed by a vote of 406-0 in the House and 88-2 in the Senate.⁴

On the University of Oregon campus, this event was noted by little more than a short column in the student paper, but the impact of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was yet to come.

On August 18, 1964, Professor Daniel Goldrich (Political Science) spoke on the issue of Vietnam before a small group at the University. He stated, "I think that we can lose, and that militarily we are increasingly losing. What alternative do we have, but some kind of settlement?"⁵ This warning, like those of Senator Morse, passed by for the most part unnoticed.

The opening of fall term 1964 was quiet, but by the middle of October small ripples began to appear. On October 14, a discussion panel of three university professors spoke on American presence in Southeast Asia. This was important because, on most other campuses, civil rights was the major topic of discussion. Professors John Gange and Charles Schleicher (both Political Science), and Paul Dull (History) led a discussion before a small group. Professor Dull noted the division in the free world's

2. (cont.) politicians. A good account of his pre-Vietnam career is Arthur R. Smith, A Tiger in the Senate (1962).
3. Department of State Bulletin, LI (Aug. 24, 1964), p. 268. The text of the resolution, President Johnson's statement, and the statements of Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk are a study in irony when read with the knowledge of what followed.
4. Throughout the 1960s the outcome of this vote was known to almost every anti-war person in the United States. The two dissenting senators were Ernest Gruening of Alaska and Wayne Morse.
5. OSE, 8/19/64.

attitude towards Vietnam and stated that the United States was backing "...each successive non-democratic regime that comes to power (in Vietnam)." ⁶

The next day Senator Morse spoke on campus to a "near-capacity crowd in the University Theater." He stressed that the United States was violating the 1954 Geneva Accord by its presence in Vietnam. This was followed by a question-answer period with ninety students in the EMU fishbowl. ⁷ Obviously, at this point, awareness of the Vietnam situation was low, but it is important to note that interest existed.

November 1964, saw the revival of an age-old controversy at the University, the presence of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) on campus. This program had been questioned numerous times before, and it was actually not until later in the 1960s that the anti-war groups identified ROTC as part of the 'military-industrial complex,' guilty by association in the Vietnam War. ⁸

During the fall of 1964 the Berkeley campus of the University of California was experiencing turmoil over free speech and student rights. The Free Speech Movement (FSM) that was formed there in October 1964 was undoubtedly one of the first and most important of 1960s demonstrations on campus. The Vietnam War was not an issue at Berkeley at this time, but these early protests aided the development of the huge anti-

6. ODE, 10/15/64.

7. Though the university's student union was known as the SU until the later 1960s, I will refer to it as the EMU (Erb Memorial Union) to maintain consistency.

8. The continuing controversy over ROTC may have seen an end this year. On May 5, 1977, the University Assembly voted 86 to 76 to recommend to the university president, William Boyd, that ROTC contracts with the Defense Department be terminated. As of this report, the decision is not final, but it is notable, because it is the first time in the University's history that a proposal to abolish ROTC has passed.

war protests that would later mark San Francisco as a main center of dissent.

The winter term of 1965 saw the formation at the University of Oregon of a new group, the Students for Socialist Action (SSA). It was formed by seven students, four of them graduate students, under the direction of a visiting Irish history professor, Owen Dudley Edwards. Their first organized protest was planned for January 21, but was postponed until January 30. The object of the protest was specifically the Vietnam War and President Johnson's policies. In their issued statement they claimed:⁹

The U.S. government and media are imposing a lie upon the American people. Our Government's unilateral war against Vietnam is a grotesque betrayal of— to use the words of right wingers—the principles of self-determination. The present administration has no concern for the loss of lives in Vietnam. The Administration is concerned with only expediency in U.S. imperialism. The policy is one of killing people because of their political beliefs. We call for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of all U.S. military personnel and equipment along with an immediate conference of all nations involved concerning: (1. Medical aid, foodstuff, handled by neutrals. 2. Free elections. 3. Assurance of no further military intervention.)

As news of the SSA's plan to picket the Vietnam War emerged, conservative campus groups came out to support the war. The Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) openly criticized the SSA and made plans for a counter-demonstration under the newly formed Bi-Partisan Student Committee for the War (BPSC). By this time the people against the war formed an Ad Hoc Committee, bringing together for the demonstration the SSA, the American Friends Service Committee, the War Resisters League and the Young Democrats.

9. Entire text of statement was published in the ODE, 1/21/65.

On January 29, a debate was held between the Ad Hoc Committee and the BPSC. The tone had been set the night before in a lecture given by Professor Charles Schleicher (Political Science), who spoke of the worsening situation in Vietnam and by the BPSC spokesman, student Steve Munson, who called for increased military aid. The demonstration itself only attracted 120, but the pattern for future war protests had been set and the lines had been drawn.¹ Ninety people gathered from the Ad Hoc Committee and twenty-eight from the BPSC. There was some jeering during the protest march, but it was generally peaceful.

In early February, university professors gave a series of YMCA dialogues concerning Vietnam. Then on February 8, a representative from the May 2 Movement, Rick Manderfield, came to campus.² He only spoke to a few students but he was one of the earliest representatives of a national anti-war organization to visit the university. A few days later David McReynolds, field secretary for the War Resister's League, spoke to a small group at the University of Oregon.³

On February 16 the local Young Democrats (YDs) issued a statement, joining Senator Morse in calling for an immediate cease-fire and for reconvening the Geneva convention. They also set up a table at the EMU to pass out pamphlets against the war and to sponsor a telegram to President Johnson. A few days later, on February 20, a group of thirty faculty and students, directed by the Ad Hoc Committee, gathered in front of the Eugene

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1. "UO Marchers Clash, Verbally on Vietnam", Eugene Register-Guard, 1/31/65. The article described the general lack in public interest, "Neither demonstration drew many spectators."
 2. The May 2 Movement, begun in March 1964, stood against the South Vietnamese government and American military presence. Rick Manderfield was the west coast coordinator.
 3. David McReynolds was a long-time pacifist, beginning his career in 1949 at the University of Southern California where he was part of

Recruiting Office for a 'peace vigil.'

Thus, by the end of winter term 1965, a small group of anti-war faculty and students had organized at the University. The first demonstrations had occurred, but the confrontations between anti- and pro-war factions had been restricted to debates and occasional jeering.

The opening of spring term saw the formation of the Faculty Student Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam (FSC), with Professor David Aberle (Anthropology) as the chairman. The FSC's first activity was the planning of the all-night vigil for April 23. The same pattern repeated itself in the development of this protest, except that more people had now become involved.⁴ Once more a group for the war, this time calling itself the Ad Hoc Committee to Stay in Vietnam, made plans for a counter-demonstration. On Saturday, April 17, an anti-war group of forty-five people directed by the FSC held a march in support of a concurrent march in Washington DC.⁵ As the all-night vigil neared, the number of faculty and students involved increased, as well as the number of those objecting to the vigil.⁶

The demonstration itself was a success. It was nationally noted as one of the earliest of the anti-war 'teach-ins,' which were to be important later in the 1960s. Fifteen hundred people listened to

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3. (cont.) the movement to abolish compulsory ROTC. He later became a member of the Free Speech and Press Committee of the ACLU and part of the Americans for Democratic Action. In 1958 he was the Socialist Party's candidate for a congressional seat in New York. He joined the War Resister's League in 1960.
 4. It should be noted that the war itself had been stepped up at this time. In early February, in retaliation for a raid of American barracks at Pleiku, the first large-scale bombing raids were carried out over North Vietnam. In early March the first actual 'combat troops' were sent to Vietnam.
 5. The Washington march attracted twelve to fourteen thousand people.
 6. See ODE, 4/13/65, 4/19/65, 4/21/65, 4/23/65.

Senator Morse, and by 11:00 p.m. the crowd had grown to three thousand. A group of about one hundred hecklers booed and hissed later in the evening and there were about fifty pro-war signs, but the general mood of the vigil was peaceful.⁷ Off-campus speakers at the vigil included Senator Morse, Senator Gruening (by telephone over the PA system), David McReynolds and Robert Scheer of Ramparts Magazine.

From May 10-15 the FSC sponsored a series of speeches on Vietnam. They were given at noon on the Free Speech Platform at the EMU, and the attendance varied from one to two hundred students. The speakers included, among others, Professors Owen Edwards (History), Robert Leeper (Psychology), Robert Agger (Political Science), and David Aberle (Anthropology). Professor Kenneth Boulding of the University of Colorado challenged the "legitimacy of U.S. presence in Vietnam."⁸ Professor Roland Ball (English) declared the war the "...final madness... one having no contact with truth in the world today."⁹ On Saturday, May 15, a group of two hundred people watched the Columbia teach-in on a closed-circuit broadcast and came out "...overwhelmingly opposed" to the administration's position in Vietnam.¹

The summer of 1965 was marked by a series of symposia on Vietnam presented by the FSC. They were generally low-key and were not well attended, but the interest in Vietnam was maintained.²

The opening of fall term saw a marked increase in draft calls and a simultaneous increase in student interest concerning the IIS student

7. A rock was reportedly thrown at Assistant Professor Kathleen Aberle (Anthropology) as she spoke, but no one was injured.

8. ODE, 5/13/65.

9. ODE, 5/11/65.

1. ODE, 5/17/65.

2. In July 1965, American military strength had reached seventy-five thousand men in Vietnam.

deferment. On October 16, anti-war protests were held around the nation.³ Three hundred attended a rally in Salem and a number of University of Oregon faculty and students were involved.⁴ Polls were conducted after these demonstrations; the results showed that most adults considered the protests "harmful to America."⁵

During the end of October and the beginning of November, anti-war activity at the University was eclipsed by the visit of the controversial Alabama sheriff, Jim Clark, on November 11. For several weeks the major topic of discussion was civil rights. The beginning of November did see, however, a rise of activity by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), an outgrowth of the SSA.⁶ A debate was held November 9 between students Mike Harpster of the SDS and Randy Gragg of the Citizens for Vietnam.

At the end of November a group came to parody the anti-war demonstrators under the name of Students Wildly Indignant about Nearly Everything (S.W.I.N.E.).⁷ At this time a poll was taken by the Portland Oregonian which indicated that a majority of Oregon college students supported United States foreign policy.⁸

The mood at the end of 1965 was generally quiet, reflecting the general temper of the year. The few demonstrations of the year had been non-violent and several organized debates had taken place. On December 23, President Johnson capped off the year by announcing a cessation of the bombing and plans for his "peace offensive" for Vietnam.

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3. The protests were generally small, the largest being three thousand that was held at Berkeley.
 4. Of this number approximately one hundred came out to support the war.
 5. ODE, 10/19/65.
 6. The SSA became affiliated with the SDS during the summer and early fall of 1965. The faculty advisor of the newly-formed SDS was Kathleen Aberle.
 7. S.W.I.N.E. provided an amusing interlude. Like many parodies of this sort, however, it had a definite conservative appeal.
 8. ODE, 11/22/65.

Chapter II
1966-Summer 1968

The opening of winter term 1966 was quiet and hopeful. President Johnson's "peace offensive" was under way and an end to the Vietnam War seemed in sight. A mark of this new hope was found in the January drive on campus for sponsors of a telegram to President John congratulating and endorsing his decision to cease the bombing in Vietnam. Many of the six hundred signers were members of various anti-war committees.

At this time, a related, important question of school government appeared: whether or not the Associated Students of the University of Oregon (ASUO) Senate should take a stand on the Vietnam War. In later years the ASUO Senate took stands on many extra-campus issues, but at the time this was very unusual and controversial.¹ January 1966, for the most part, seemed to be a lull, a generally quiet time when anti-war groups seemed to be under no pressure. One group, the university SDS, announced its intention to resume protests "...if and when aggression is resumed..." but SDS members, too, reflected the calm of that time when they decided not to continue with their plans for a bonfire which would have burnt the Pentagon in effigy.

1. An ODE, 1/21/66, article, "How 5 Student Groups View Viet Nam," demonstrates the numerous differences between the campus groups. The SDS called for an immediate cessation of the war and stressed that the problems were in the 'fabric' of American society, thus requiring 'fundamental changes' in American foreign policy. The YDs were supportive of the national Democratic Party, but stood with Senator Morse against the war, they also did not feel that the ASUO Senate should take a stand. The FSC also called for an end to the war, but with a calmer tone than the SDS. The Young Republicans and the YAF were both in favor of the war, but the YAF felt that the draft was inequitable. With this divergence

If January 1966 was a lull, January 31 saw the storm that followed. On that day President Johnson, after receiving no reply to his bid for peace, resumed extensive bombing of Vietnam. The next day peace marches were held across the nation, and the FSC held a number of small 'silent vigils' in Eugene. The ASUO Senate renewed enthusiastic discussion of the war, and the FSC planned a peace march for February 5.² The march was held as planned and attracted three hundred participants; though not huge, this was one of the largest anti-war protests in Eugene to that point. After the February 5 march, attention turned to the ASUO hearings. Various anti-war groups were angered at the renewed bombing, yet the majority of the student population remained inert politically.³

The question that was becoming important to many students, however, was the draft. The Selective Service, increasing its calls every month, was planning a series of tests which would qualify students for the IIS student deferments, or make them eligible for the draft if they did poorly. Such a 'cut and dry' system roused the ire of many organizations and the fear of many students.⁴ During February the SDS opened a campus forum for presentation of alternatives to the draft, both legal and extra-legal.

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1. (cont.) in mind it is easy to see why the question of an ASUO political stand could be controversial.
 2. A mark of the renewed outcry against the war is to be found in an ODE, 2/2/66, article, "Korean War Draft Standards Revived." Supposedly a CPS report, not an editorial, this article ended with the statement, "An overwhelmin outcry from colleges is about the only thing that will stop the reintroduction of voluntary tests and student class standings as critieria of student deferments from the draft."
 3. An ASUO Senate hearing on the war, on February 8, managed to attract only thirty students and quickly dwindled to twelve.
 4. As stated above, even the pro-war YAF was against the draft system.

'Escalation' was the key word for the Johnson administration after January 1966, and as the student returned to the university in the spring he saw the newspapers filled with articles about the war⁵. The end of March and the beginning of April saw a series of campus speakers both for and against the war⁶. Before a group of two hundred, William Worthy, a correspondent, predicted the spread of war to neighboring countries in Southeast Asia and foresaw disaster for the United States. A few days later another correspondent, Charles Wiley, urged an increase of the war effort and stated that the anti-war demonstrations had a deleterious effect on the war effort. In mid-April the SDS sponsored a draft workshop in which four university professors condemned the draft as unjust⁷. The SDS also made plans to hold several 'counter-tests' at the same time the Selective Service exams were to be given⁸. Towards the end of May the ASUO Senate reflected this rise in activity by finally coming out against the war and in favor of a cessation of

5. The ever-present Senator Morse predicted February 13, 1966, that eighteen months from then there would be 600,000 American troops in the war. Eighteen months later there were 525,000, a growth of about 330,000 since Senator Morse's prediction.
6. The dilemma of the student as concerned the war was poignantly stated in a personal article by a student, Bob Olds, in the ODE, 4/5/66, "How can Students Know Right Course?"
7. Professors Daniel Goldrich (Political Science), H. Barclay, J. Howard (Sociology), Joel Berreman (Sociology), speaking 4/12/66.
8. During spring term of 1966, however, the SDS stand against the war was being eclipsed by its stand on drugs. At the end of April, the SDS was making a concerted effort to legalize the hallucinogen, LSD. This dissipation of SDS activity caused several of its leaders to become disaffected with the organization. In his doctoral thesis, A Comparative Historical Study of Student Protest at the U of O and OSU During the Sixties (1971), Neil Murray compares this dissipation into drug activity at the University of Oregon to the relatively cohesive anti-war protest at Oregon State University.

of bombing, negotiations and recognition of the National Liberation Front.⁹

At the end of spring term 1966, the SDS members had increased their activity, the ASUD Senate had taken a stand against the war, and other issues, such as drugs, had begun to surface. All of these events marked the slow rise of student participation in the leadership of anti-war and anti-establishment activity, and the diminution of faculty involvement. The faculty were still involved, but students were beginning to encroach upon their leadership.¹

The summer of 1966 was marked by some FSC activity such as lectures and a Salem march in mid-August, but the campus remained relatively inactive. At the opening of fall term, however, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey came to Eugene and was met at the airport by a small group of anti-war pickets sponsored by the FSC. Little else occurred in October,² until the announcement came on October 28 that the university student body president, Henry Drummonds, had refused his student deferment. He stated that he felt the war to be "...misguided and wrong..." but that he also believed the draft was unfair in granting students a deferment while denying it to others. A few days later a group of law students parodied Drummond's decision, but the student

9. The National Liberation Front (NLF) claimed to be the outlawed government of South Vietnam. The presence of the NLF in negotiations was a controversial question because it involved the recognition of a government in opposition to South Vietnam.
1. Neil Murray outlines a decay in student-faculty relationships. This deterioration is mainly noted in arguments over curricula and student representation, but it is interesting to note that this occurred simultaneously with an increase in student-leadership in anti-war activities. There is a very revealing quotation cited by Murray, p. 77, from an ODE, 2/10/66, editorial, "The group which holds much of the power over the kind of education students get—is not the administration—It's the faculty..."
2. On October 24, Marc Raskin, coordinator for Policy Study, Washington DC, spoke to a "large group" on campus against the war.

newspaper and anti-war groups rallied to his support. On November 2, the FSC passed a proposal that the University should refuse to cooperate with the Selective Service.³ At the same time, the general faculty came out in support of the current university policy of cooperation with the draft board. During the end of November a number of seminars were held concerning the draft. It is notable that the coordinators of these sessions were usually students.

1966 had seen no large successful teach-in at the University of Oregon on the scale of those held in 1965. As the war continued to escalate, the aims and tactics of various anti-war groups proved divergent. The students began to increase their domination of the activities, which were no longer solely against the war, but began to shift towards counter-cultural protests on such matters as drugs and dress. They displayed animosity towards the older generation. The protests of 1966 were relatively sporadic and unplanned, however, especially when contrasted to the relentless growth of the war.⁴

During January 1967 little anti-war activity occurred. A small group of students formed the "Aid for Napalmed Children in Vietnam," but most anti-war groups remained fairly directionless. In early February the SDS came out specifically against the Reserve Officer Training Corps and Marine recruiting on campus. On February 6, the SDS held a demonstration at the recruiting table outside the EMU. Professors Jack P. Maddex (History) and David Aberle spoke against on-campus recruiting. The mood remained relatively light, and the recruiters

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3. 'Cooperation' came in the form of reporting student hours and class standing to the Selective Service. If a student's grades fell below the satisfactory level, or if the student was enrolled in less than a full load of classes, he would lose his deferment and be classified 1A, eligible for the draft.
 4. At the end of the year the American troop strength in Vietnam had risen to over 400,000 men.

avoided open confrontation by moving inside the EMU before the demonstration.

In spring term several incidents occurred which began to renew interest at the University in the war. First, on April 4, the announcement that the student body president, Henry Drummonds, had received his draft notice. Second, there were plans in Eugene for a "peace march" in support of Secretary of the United Nations U Thant's proposal for peace in Vietnam. Finally, on April 12, a small group of student 'hippies' staged a draw-in in which they made anti-war chalk drawings in front of the EMU.^{5&6} This demonstration received attention because 'fraternity men' jeered the hippies and threw water and cigarette butts at them after which, they scratched out the drawings. This was one of the earliest open confrontations between the pro- and anti-war students on campus. Two things, however, should be noted. First, the 'hippies' did not reciprocate the violence, and second, the differences of opinion were just as much involving styles of dress and hair, as they were political, perhaps more so. On April 15, the Eugene "march for peace" was held

5. 'Hippie' is a very general term of this period which has less and less meaning the farther one proceeds into the 1960s. As early as 1966 the term was applied to any youth sporting long hair and sloppy or outlandish dress. The hippie movement was part of the larger youth counter-culture movement. Two authors of the more popular genre dealing with this movement are Charles Reich, The Greening of America (especially his utopian "consciousness III") and Theodore Roszak, The Making of a Counter Culture (or his more recent, Where the Wasteland Ends). More in-depth studies are Peter Berger's, The Homeless Mind (especially chapter 8, "Modernity and Its Discontents") and Michael Miles', The Radical Probe.
6. As a 'teach-in' was a meeting or a get-together for the purpose of speaking on a certain subject, so a 'draw-in' was for the purpose of putting across a certain idea. The terminology "_____in" was meant to display less structure and establishment-restrictions. They were a conscious escape from forums, seminars, and meetings, but they always had, it should be noted, a very specific reason for meeting.

and an estimated four to five hundred people participated.⁷ On that same day, fifty to one hundred thousand people marched in a "march for peace" in San Francisco.⁸

At the end of May and during the summer of 1967, a marked revival of university faculty participation in anti-war activity occurred. The "march for peace" had been a successful and legitimate (i.e. quiet and orderly) protest to the war and now plans for Vietnam Summer⁹ were being drawn up. On May 16, the campus Vietnam Summer Committee set up a table at the EMU and passed out anti-war and Vietnam Summer information. Also at this time, the University president, Arthur S. Flemming called for the United Nations to resolve the Vietnam conflict. In the middle of May an FSC-sponsored teach in was held, and on May 26 a forum was held on alternatives to the draft at which a lawyer, Ana Ginger; a priest, Max Wills; a graduate student, Ira Sadoff, and a university professor, Steven Deutsch (Sociology), all spoke.¹ It seemed that the faculty-organized quiet protest had returned.² On May 23, however, the national SDS openly advocated support of massive

7. This was the official police estimate. The organizers claimed 800. The estimate of crowd size at the various demonstrations was very difficult and it should be kept in mind that the protestors would tend to exaggerate, while the officials would prefer to diminish the count.

8. This was the largest anti-war demonstration at this point. Seventy students from the University of Oregon took part in it, thus diminishing the number of activists in Eugene.

9. Vietnam Summer was a nationally organized "grass roots" attempt to educate the American public about the war. An interesting, though narrow, account of Vietnam Summer is Kenneth Kenniston's, Young Radicals: Notes on Committed Youth.

2. In early May the faculty approved the pass/no pass option. This allowed the student to opt for no grade in a course, merely "credit received." It was supported by anti-draft groups because such an option lessened the chance of losing a deferment through a low grade point average.

1. Professor Marty Durst (English) and graduate student James Blake (English) spoke against the war.

resistance to the draft and the war. The effects were some time in coming, but the SDS stand revealed the danger to debating, if the war continued.

The Eugene Vietnam Summer was a success in moderation and a moderate success in protest.³ The FSC, meanwhile, sponsored a series of three lecture sessions to which an average of fifty to sixty attended. The speakers included Professors Joseph Fiszmann (Political Science), Steven Deutsch, Jack Maddex, and Joseph Fashing (Sociology). John Gange, director of the Institute of International Studies, challenged the teach-in itself and, though he supported an end to the war, he called for continued American military presence in South Vietnam. At the end of July a debate was held between John Gange and Daniel Goldrich. in which Gange restated his position and Goldrich called for both an end to the war and full military withdrawal.

As fall term opened, a most unusual unification was announced. Plans were being drawn up by the SDS and YAF for a "War and Peace" dance which, though it was never held, showed how two totally opposite groups could unite in their stand against the draft.⁴ In early October, however, a debate was held between Randy Gragg of the YAF and Bill Watson of the SDS. The arguments were familiar, with Gragg emphasizing the need for "positive" (i.e. aggressive) military action and Watson stressing the illegality (both by the non-compliance with the Geneva Accord and the constitutional question of an undeclared war) of the war, while both agreed that the draft was bad. October also marked the first major

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3. The local Vietnam Summer Committee claimed two hundred volunteers. The Eugene effort was one of the best organized in the nation; with heavy canvassing of the county being carried out throughout the summer.
4. Also at this time a demonstration was held outside McArthur Court while pro-war comedian Bob Hope gave a show.

national push of the Resistance, a national group formed in the spring of 1967.⁵ This group called for massive resistance through non-cooperation with the draft system. Plans of this group included a nationwide surrender of draft cards on October 16. In Eugene, YAF member Gragg proposed a motion in the ASUO Senate to abolish the draft, while outside the Senate the SDS was planning a week-long picket of the local draft board.

The October demonstrations began in a small way around the nation. In Portland there were several arrests. In Eugene, a protestor, Jim Bradshaw, was attacked by an "irate citizen." The first SDS demonstration brought only twelve participants, but after the student was attacked the demonstrations began to grow daily, until, at the end of the week, four hundred students participated in a peace march. The next week saw further increases as the FSC and the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) endorsed the protest. On Friday, November 3, at a protest in front of the Eugene Selective Service office, some seventy people participated as the demonstration became a sit-in. The police came and ordered their dispersal, but twenty-eight stayed to be arrested.⁶ The next day, the SDS staged a downtown protest in which nine hundred participated; a protest planned totally by the SDS. Once again, the faculty was disappearing from the leadership of the protests.

Later in November the attention focused on the national scene as the National Director of the Selective Service, General Lewis B. Hershey, committed a major 'faux pas' by announcing that anti-war

5. The Resistance did not form at the University of Oregon until early in 1968, though when it did arrive it was immediately endorsed by almost sixty faculty members, a move that would display their increasing radicalization.

6. Neil Murray stated in his thesis that in a personal interview it was revealed that the SDS had planned the arrests and had assured the Eugene police of peaceful cooperation. This was a standard tactic

student demonstrators would automatically lose their deferments and be placed on top priority draft eligibility. The announcement was quickly followed by protests from many groups and most campuses since it involved a rather blatant restriction of free speech. It also caused an increased interest and concern over the draft. In early December, a second "stop the draft week" (the first being sponsored by the SDS in late October) was begun. This protest, however, was not so successful as the first one, mainly because it occurred so close to the end of term.

On December 22, 1967, President Johnson announced, "The enemy knows he has met his master in the field." The United States troop strength stood at well over five hundred thousand men. 1967 had marked a renewed attempt at debate and orderly dissent. The University's faculty had come briefly to the fore once more in leading teach-ins and debates. By November, however, the student-run SDS was making the headlines and organizing, if not manipulating the large protests in Eugene. It was apparent that the disorganization that marked anti-war groups in Eugene during the 1966-1967 school year was over, but as the groups began to reunite, it was the youths who were in control.

As winter term 1968 began, the ASUO Senate planned a referendum on the University's stand on the Vietnam war⁷. The SDS, meanwhile, staged a "napalm burning" of a baby doll in front of the EMU and afterwards, confronted a recruiter from DOW Chemicals Incorporated with a series of

6. (cont.) of civil rights groups in the early 1960s, but it was the first time that a local anti-war group had used it.

7. During October 1967, efforts had been made around the United States to put a war referendum on state ballots, thus subjecting the war to a popular vote. To my knowledge none of them succeeded (see ODE, 10/21/67). Several Universities, however, had put the war up for a vote. Oregon State University held such a referendum and came out in support of the war, though only by a slim margin. (ODE, 12/8/67).

questions about the Vietnam War and DOW's complicity in it.⁸ At about this time, Oregon State University Professor Leonard Adolf (History) spoke on campus, stating that the United States military presence was "destroying Vietnam." Nationally, the trial of Doctor Benjamin Spock, one of five arrested for leading an anti-war December demonstration in New York, was gaining notoriety.⁹ As all this was occurring, President Johnson assured the nation in his State of the Union address, that the "war (and the nation) was going well."

On February 2, at a meeting of four hundred students at the University, Senator Wayne Morse asked, "What right do I have to sit in the Senate...and send our boys to their maiming and killing in a war our country can't even declare?"¹ Presidential hopeful Senator Eugene McCarthy spoke later to a Eugene crowd of fifteen hundred against the war. He was the first of a long series of political speakers who would come to the campus in the 1968 campaigns.²

8. The baby doll was burnt to dramatize the effects of napalm, which DOW supplied the United States for the Vietnam War. Napalm is a highly volatile substance, the use of which was banned by the Geneva Convention. It was a source of extreme controversy throughout the war. The SDS "burning" was held January 11, and was mocked by members of the YAF. The "question period" was another example of SDS planning and manipulation. The student who was being interviewed when the members of the SDS came into the recruiting room was Kip Morgan, an SDS member himself, though the DOW recruiter was unaware of this. Kip Morgan "requested" that the demonstrators be allowed to speak.

9. In Eugene, a "trial" (actually, a school board hearing) was being held over charges against a fifth-grade teacher, Ron Kunkle, who had spoke against the Vietnam War in his class. He was eventually fired from his post.

1. ODE, 2/5/68.

2. Dr. Benjamin Spock spoke to a University group on February 21 and New York City Mayor John Lindsay spoke on February 22.

In the middle of February a national petition against the war circulated in the university's law school. Only five faculty members and thirty-one students signed the petition, but it was the first indication of anti-war activity to come from that school. On February 20, a new argument was heard when the black socialist candidate for vice president, Paul Boutelle, called the Vietnam War, "a racist war." New pressure had come upon graduate students as President Johnson and the Selective Service had begun to tighten restrictions on graduate-student deferments. During February several speakers on campus urged the graduates to act.³ On February 26, a group three hundred students listened to graduate student Gove Eifinger (Mathematics) speak on the newly formed Campus Draft Committee and student Dave Gwyther announce his intention of forming an ASUC-sponsored draft counseling service.⁴ One of the first actions of the Campus Draft Committee was a survey of over two hundred students concerning the draft. Over 90 per cent were considering alternatives to the draft and some 25 per cent advocated complete non-cooperation. The committee also circulated a petition of support of draft resisters which received sixty faculty signatures.

The resumption of school at the end of March coincided with the announcement by Lewis Hershey that undergraduate students might be subject to the draft.⁵ A growing concern could be noted at the end of March among graduate and undergraduate students alike as an immediate chance of being drafted became more and more a possibility. On March 31, however,

3. ODE, 2/21/68.

4. Draft counseling at that point was done through the Dean of Men. Dave Gwyther had already accused that office of not supplying students with sufficient information on alternatives to the draft.

5. ODE, 3/26/68.

President Johnson made a startling announcement which, "Took the wind out of the revolutionary sails."⁶ President Johnson announced the cessation of bombing in North Vietnam and his intention to attempt to secure a peace settlement. He concluded by stating, "I shall not seek and I will not accept the nomination of my party as President." This was followed three days later by the announcement that North Vietnam agreed to negotiate for peace. Demonstrations had been set for April 3 and most were still held, but the March 31 announcement tended to subdue them.

There was little anti-war activity on campus during April as most groups had taken a "wait and see" attitude toward the plans for peace negotiations.⁷ At the end of April, the old issue of student representation arose. University president Arthur Flemming had announced early in the year his intention to leave the University and a search committee without student representatives had been organized to find a new president. A group of students staged a Johnson Hall sit-in, the first major sit-in that occurred on campus. A compromise was reached which allowed three students, three faculty and administrative personnel on the search board.

April 24 through the 26 was designated as "three days of concern," and several anti-war committees directed a series of lectures concerning

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6. Credit for this statement goes to historian Hugh Seton-Watson.
 7. On April 4, 1968, civil rights leader and advocate of non-violence, Martin Luther King, was assassinated. This caused a wave of demonstrations, many of them violent. Several vigils and demonstrations were held in Eugene as a new wave of "bad white conscience" swept the nation. This was another event of that spring which tended to distract attention from the anti-war movement. The slaying of the leader of non-violence has been marked by many as a harbinger of the rise in violent activities in the next couple years.

the Vietnam War. The mood was quiet.⁸ On May 16, however, an event occurred which would be an ominous predecessor of the years to come. An unidentified person attempted a "molotov cocktail" fire-bombing of the ROTC building, French Hall. The bomb failed to ignite, but it was not the last of such activities at the University of Oregon. Thus ended spring term of 1968; with interest in the upcoming campaign, interest in Senator McCarthy's and Senator Robert Kennedy's peace platforms, hope for the bid for peace in Paris, and the remains of one fizzled bomb in French Hall.

8. Though the University of Oregon campus was quiet at this time, Columbia University in New York City was not. At the end of April violent confrontations had occurred between student activists and police. As Kirkpatrick Sale pointed out, "Columbia 1968 was the most significant student rebellion to date...Columbia quickly became the symbol of all campus protest, and it energized the news media, angered the politicians, terrified the academics, and inspired the students." SDS. (New York: Vintage, 1974), 441.

Chapter III

Summer 1968-1970

On June 5, Sirhan Sirhan assassinated Senator Robert Kennedy. Thus began the summer of 1968. Then, for one week in mid-summer the attention focused upon the Democratic convention in Chicago. What occurred at Chicago was a fiasco. Between the political machinery on the inside of the convention and Mayor Richard Daley's repressive police force on the outside, many young Americans were sorely disillusioned with the American political system. "Chicago '68" was left imprinted on many American minds. Radicals felt that the system had been proven corrupt. 'Solid-citizens' felt that the radicals had been proven insane. Following the convention, indictments were drawn up in 1969 against eight defendants for conspiracy and crossing state lines with the intent to incite riot.¹ During the trial that followed of the "Chicago 8," what had been a fiasco during the Democratic convention proved to be a circus in the court of law.

The summer in Eugene showed little indication of the events that were occurring around the nation. In Eugene, liberals were endorsing

1. "The defendants, formally indicted on March 2, 1969, faced with ten years in jail and fines of \$20,000 each, were Rennie Davis, David Dellinger, John Froines (University of Oregon professor), Tom Hayden, and Lee Weiner of the Mobilization, Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman of the Yippies (Youth International Party), and Bobby Seale of the Black Panther Party." Sale, Kirkpatrick. SDS. 542. The federal law against interstate travel with intent to riot was passed by Congress in March 1968, with anti-war demonstrations specifically in mind.

the "clean Gene" campaign, and the radical groups were maintaining silence.² A small group of people in Eugene attempted to form a "Peace and Freedom Party," but this failed.³ One of the few local demonstrations during the summer was a downtown rally in support of Dr. Spock, who was being tried for his participation in the 1967 New York demonstrations. The local demonstration was led by university students Dave Gwyther and David Schoenfeld, but only twenty-five to thirty persons participated.

Fall term 1968 began with concern over the draft, but there were few actual signs of radical discontent. The newly-formed ASUO Draft Information Center (DIC), organized by Dave Gwyther, was publishing facts concerning alternative service. The Democratic convention was the topic of many discussions, but the campus mood remained pretty low-key.⁴ On September 29, however, fire bombs caused over one hundred thousand dollars damage to the Eugene Naval Armory.⁵ The police called the bombing, "A well-organized common effort--not the ordinary arson job..." but no one was ever apprehended.

Student disaffection with the political system could be noted in the various campus movements that were underway at this time not to vote for either of the major party candidates. A particularly revealing editorial commented on the 1968 campaign:⁶

That's the dilemma facing the American voter when it comes to Vietnam. One candidate (Vice President Humphrey) has so many positions that it's hard to tell where he's at. The other candidate (Richard M. Nixon) refuses to give the public any indication of what he would do to end the war. Isn't it wonderful to have the right to vote?

2. Youths campaigning for Senator Eugene McCarthy shaved and cut their hair in a "clean for Gene" movement.
3. ODE, 7/25/68. The Peace and Freedom Party was a counter-cultural, grass-roots attempt to achieve change in America. It was vaguely reminiscent of the 19th century American Populist party.
4. ODE, 9/25/68.
5. ODE, 9/30/68.

On October 8, Kip Morgan wrote an article for the Oregon Daily Emerald urging students to form a union and strike. Two days later, a group of students, under the direction of Morgan, drew up plans for massive class disruptions. Little actually occurred other than an excessive faculty reaction culminating in disruption clauses in the student conduct code.⁷ October 9-11 marked a symposium on the Resistance. David Harris, advocate of non-violence, gave the first speech.⁸ Other speakers included Senator Charles Percy (Republican, Illinois), and university professors Steven Deutsch (Sociology) and Herbert Titus (Law).⁹ On the final day of the symposium, Joan Baez Harris gave a concert which drew a crowd of several thousand. The size of the crowd, however, probably owed more to her appeal as a singer than as an activist

A few days later, on October 15, a group of several hundred held a rally to gather support to stop an induction bus from going to Portland. This event proved to be a comedy of errors, as a group of five hundred protestors organized at the bus station, while the induction bus departed several blocks away. At the bus itself, Gwyther, Morgan, and Marla Vandewater chained themselves to the door, but the police quickly cut the chains and placed Gwyther, who was up for induction, on the bus.

6. "Would You Buy a Used Car From Either?" ODE, 10/3/68. Vice President Humphrey can get a good deal of the blame himself for alienating some of the normally strong Democratic youth. The Chicago party machine nominated him, he made comparisons between student dissenters and the Hitler youth (Portland, 9/29/68), and he was unable to repudiate his connections with the Johnson administration.

7. See below, appendix, page A 22, 10/11/68.

8. David Harris was a radical of national renown. He was a former student body president of Stanford University and was at this point appealing a prison sentence for evasion of the draft. He was also married to folk singer-activist Joan Baez. He lost the appeal and was later divorced.

9. Speaking before a crowd of fifty. Senator Percy had spoken to a group of about five hundred. ODE, 10/11/68.

Those gathering at the bus station, after realizing their mistake, were uncertain what to do next. A group of forty staged a sit-in at the Selective Service office, while approximately two hundred staged a brief downtown march. The bus incident merely served to infuriate townspeople.¹ The fears of the public were further fed by a report in the Oregon Journal that "Anarchist 'Instructions' Flood Eugene Campus."² The University of Oregon was becoming a very dirty name. On October 18, as if to confirm public fears, the radical priest Father Daniel Berrigan spoke to a campus crowd of one thousand and defended his actions in May, when he was involved in the burning of draft files. On November 4, Senator McCarthy spoke to five thousand people at McArthur Court. In spite of SDS plans for a walkout, "clean Gene" was heartily cheered.³

Richard M. Nixon was elected president in early November. At the University of Oregon at about the same time, dynamite exploded in the ROTC offices. Once again, no one was apprehended. It may be a mark of popular opinion, however, that the distribution of an obscene anti-war pamphlet caused an even greater public outcry.⁴ On campus, the bombings and the furor over the pamphlets caused liberal-oriented groups to shy away from association with radical groups such as the SDS.⁵

1. An ex-Marine, Harry Stayner, ripped up an anti-war sign at the early morning rally and denounced the crowd. ODE, 10/16/68.
2. This article was in reference to a pamphlet which was handed out at the EMU giving instructions on how to make a molotov cocktail. Few were apparently handed out, but public reaction was strong. ODE, 10/16/68.
3. On October 29, Senator McCarthy announced his support of Vice President Humphrey, mainly as better than Nixon. This action, however, caused the disaffection of some liberals. ODE, 10/30/68, 11/1/68
4. The SDS pamphlet depicted the draft and the war-machine as a monster, which ate souls and defecated soldiers. See ODE, 11/9/68, for student opinions. This incident and the public outcry were well covered by Ken Metzler, Confrontation, p. 69.
5. In mid-November, the anti-draft group, Resistance, was disclaiming any ties to the SDS, whose increasingly radical activities in other parts of the nation were gaining notoriety. The Eugene Resistance led a march November 15 for "national draft day" which attracted 150.

Students at the University were distracted by issues other than the war at the end of November. A controversy over the boycott of grapes surfaced and in early December an issue of black athletes' hair style.⁶

As 1968 closed, so did an era. President Johnson was leaving office, peace negotiations had begun, the Democratic party was split, and the anti-war groups were dividing on tactics. The war continued, however. In Eugene, several explosions had occurred, more open confrontations between the SDS and the authorities had taken place, the liberal part of the university faculty had retired to the sidelines of anti-war activity, and the mood was becoming noticeably tense.

As winter term 1969 opened, San Francisco State University was in the news. That school had been the scene of an extended student strike at the end of 1968, mainly over minority rights. As the term resumed, so did the strike. Plans were being drawn up by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (MOBE) for a protest at Richard Nixon's inauguration.⁷ At the University of Oregon the anti-war forces were not quiet either. A new anti-war tactic was now being employed by a small group of students. On January 8, Kip Morgan led a "guerilla-theater" trial of the Roseburg draft board.⁸ The draft

6. The grape boycott concerned the problem between the United Farm Workers and the Teamsters Union. It was long and involved, and the explanation is well beyond the scope of this paper. The problem involved minority and class issues and had strong anti-establishment overtones. Metzler deals rather well with the problem of the grape boycott. President Charles Johnson eventually supported a limitation of grape purchases by the University, much to the public's dismay.

Racial problems had been hitting the campus since spring term of 1968. Since a large portion of the university black community was involved in athletics at this time, the issue of hair restrictions, especially as they could be contrived to have racist overtones, received wide attention.

7. The national SDS had made a decision in mid-January to move off campus and to disaffiliate itself from the anti-war movement. They decided, therefore, not to support the inauguration demonstration.

board was found guilty of "...high crimes against humanity." On January 16, Morgan's group, now called the People's Liberation Court, held another trial, this time of the Eugene draft board. The protestors physically prevented the secretary from calling the police.⁹

On January 18, 1969, while several thousand demonstrators in Washington, D.C., mocked the coming inauguration, three to four thousand Eugene high school and university students marched in support of a "Hunger Campaign."¹ During President Nixon's inauguration there were no demonstrations in Eugene and only an unsuccessful attempt at disruption in the nation's capital. On January 22, however, anti-war and anti-military students demonstrated again on campus. The object of the demonstration was the Naval Recruiting table at the EMU. A group of eight to twelve students took the recruiting literature outside the EMU, and made a bonfire from the material and a cloth naval banner that had been on the table. After that, the group returned to the building and bodily removed two of the recruiting officers. This was one of the earliest overtly physical actions by anti-war demonstrators. University president Charles Johnson spoke against the demonstration as an abridgement of free speech.² On February 10, four students and a former student were arrested for their part in the

8. The 'court,' all university students, included twelve jurors, a student for the defense and one as the judge.
9. This time only eight university students were involved. The "physical coercion" (preventing the secretary from reaching the telephone) was an important aspect of the later trial.
1. The estimates of the Washington, D.C., demonstration vary from two to four thousand people. The "Hunger Campaign" was a movement to raise money and support for the malnourished in Lane County and South Korea. It had nothing to do with any anti-inauguration demonstrations.
2. An example of the increasing intensity of the revolutionary rhetoric came a week later. On January 28, activist James Forest (then up for trial on charges of "napalming" draft files in Wisconsin) stated, "The military should not have the right of free speech because they are murderers." ODE, 1/13/69. On February 2, he stated that the question

naval recruiting incident.³ A protest of the arrests occurred the next day as two hundred-fifty students marched through Johnson Hall and the ROTC buildings. On February 14, the "Campus Peace and Freedom Movement" held a rally which drew three hundred students. The group issued a statement with several demands to President Johnson.⁴ The demands were not met, nor did any trouble arise from the rally. A university referendum on ROTC was held several days later and it showed that a majority of those who voted supported ROTC.⁵

The issue that came to the fore at the end of February was race. President Johnson allowed the Black Student Union to hold a Malcolm X Memorial Day, and later, the issue of hair styles and black athletes was reawakened by events at Oregon State University.⁶ The result of that controversy was that the blacks left Oregon State en masse in early March. This affected the University of Oregon because its black basketball players refused to play against Oregon State. The ever-popular

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2. (cont.) for the protestor was not violence versus non-violence but on "effecting change." ODE, 2/3/69.
 3. Four were university students: David Gwyther, Howard Anderson, Ray Eaglin, and Bill Kerlee, and one was a non-student, Kip Morgan, who had dropped out of school, though only temporarily. Dan Fitz and Roy Bennet were arrested the next day. All charges stemming from the naval recruiting incident, except for a minor arson charge against Dan Fitz for burning the literature, were dropped. Morgan and Gwyther were both convicted on charges of the disruption of draft boards in Eugene and Roseburg.
 4. The demands were: 1. Free "political prisoners" 2. End militarism on campus (i.e. ROTC, recruiting) 3. End personal repression.
 5. Out of 3,375 votes cast in the primary (a surprisingly large number in view of previous student primaries) 2,332 voted for ROTC and only 939 voted against. On the issue of university credit for ROTC courses 1600 voted for credit and 1528 voted against.
 6. The Oregon State University football coach, Dee Andros, ordered a black athlete to cut off his beard. The athlete refused, and he was dropped from the football team. The black basketball players then refused to play in protest of Andros' decision, and Andros refused to budge.

'civil-war' between the two universities had become a focal point of civil rights. Thus winter term 1969 closed on an uncomfortable note. Numerous questions had been raised, many confrontations had taken place, but little had been resolved.

As spring term opened, the San Francisco State University president, S.I. Hayakawa, and Ramparts editor, Robert Scheer, held a dialogue in front of over four thousand people at McArthur Court. This meeting typified the Right-Left debate, which had broken down well before this time to mere charges and counter-charges. Hayakawa, popular among conservatives for his strong action against demonstrators, compared the New Left to the Hitler youth and continued his strong stance against student revolt. Scheer, a radical, stated that the demonstrators were being forced into action by the "established power." For the rest of spring term, students saw continued reports on local trials over the naval recruiting incident. On the national scene, they saw trials of anti-war demonstrators.⁷ On April 16, four Eugene residents, two of them students, chained themselves together and refused induction. Only thirty-five gathered for this demonstration, as other protest issues were being raised.⁸

On the national level the major "law and order" crackdown of the Nixon administration was underway. General Lewis B. Hershey announced that the draft boards would institute a system of quick reviews, as

7. The trials of the Chicago 8, the Presidio 27 (over a charge of mutiny in San Francisco), and the Oakland 7 were among the best publicized. The University of Oregon had a special interest in the Chicago 8 trial because one defendant was university professor John Froines.

8. Shacks were erected in mid-April on campus to dramatize the plight of America's poor. There was also a move to preserve the French Pete wilderness area.

Hershey put it, to "Undermine registrants who are using the appeal procedure for delaying tactics."⁹ Hershey also restated his support for reclassification, meaning loss of the IIS student deferment for anti-war demonstrators.¹ President Nixon urged universities to "have more backbone" and to take a stronger stand against student disorders.²

There were no major anti-war demonstrations in Eugene during the spring of 1969. The mood was not peaceful, however, as on May 15 a dynamite explosion went off at the Presbyterian Church near campus. On May 19, eight more explosions rocked Eugene. The physical damage only amounted to some ten thousand dollars, which was slight in view of the earlier firebomb at the Naval Armory, but the mental impact of one of the biggest bombing sprees in America during the 1960s was huge. Citizens around the state were irate, and university students felt the presence of violent protest, even though no precise motivation for the bombings was ever found. Even in retrospect, one could easily exaggerate the extent of anti-war protest at the University of Oregon in 1968-1969, and many did just that. The important and noticeable events of that year were not speeches and debates but bombings and open confrontations. Though the actual number of students involved was small, the impact of the incidents expanded in people's minds. As Kirkpatrick Sales put it, a group of students had made the step, at least in appearance, from resistance to revolution.

The general lull in actual anti-war activity on campus continued throughout the summer.³ Kip Morgan and David Gwyther were tried for

9. ODE, 4/18/69.

1. ODE, 4/30/69.

2. ODE, 5/1/69.

3. Ray Eaglin, who had been found innocent of charges stemming from the naval recruiting incident, was allowed to speak at the spring graduation ceremony. He spoke against racism and the war, and he accused

draft board disruption and both eventually were found guilty.

President Nixon's promised troop withdrawal began its slow start.⁴

Anti-war groups at this time decried police and governmental repression.⁵ There was a feeling among their sympathizers that the American "police state" was showing its true colors. Kip Morgan's parents wrote an open letter to the Oregon Summer Emerald:⁶

This is one HUGE MILITARY COMPLEX...it's later than you think. And don't think it can't happen here (police repression). It is happening here and YOU may be the next political prisoner taken!

An editorial later in the summer stated:⁷

Events in Eugene and throughout the nation point to a pattern of accelerating police repression against those young Americans whose conscience dictates that they oppose the continued killing of their fellow countrymen in Vietnam and the war's chief lifeline--the draft.

Fall term opened with a torchlight parade. The SDS led a demonstration of one hundred and seventy-five students who marched to the house of the new university president, Robert Clark. The demonstration was ostensibly against ROTC, but President Clark viewed it as a "test" of his political stance.⁸ The primary energy of legitimate protest,

3. (cont.) the audience of complicity by inaction. Several days later, on June 16, acting president Charles Johnson died in a car wreck. University professor Ken Metzler, in Confrontation: The Destruction of a College President, gives an interesting account of Johnson's turbulent term in office. The account leans heavily in favor of the administration, but it does offer a view not often given in literature of this period.

4. A CPS report published in the ODE, 10/30/69, pointed out that the actual rate of troop withdrawal was very slight. In fact, at its then-present rate, the prediction was that it would take 294 years to leave Vietnam completely.

5. It was during the summer of 1969 that the SDS radicals formed the violence-oriented Weatherman sect, partially in reaction to increased repression. Sales, 558-599.

6. ODE, 7/8/69.

7. ODE, 8/20/69.

8. ODE, 9/30/69.

in Eugene and around the nation, was directed towards the Moratorium efforts.⁹ The National Moratorium Committee planned the first demonstration for October 15. The plan was to stop all normal activity and to concentrate on bringing an end to the war through a massive show of public anti-war participation. The long-range plan was to hold the Moratorium every month, each time increasing by a day the length of the cessation of "business as usual." The result, if the war continued, would be a continuous general strike. President Clark considered cancelling university activity, but decided to continue operations. This decision angered the members of the local Moratorium Committee, one hundred of whom interrupted a faculty meeting. President Clark allowed individual teachers to dismiss classes, but he would not cancel all university activity. The October Moratorium was a successful, nationwide, peaceful demonstration against the war. In Eugene, over two thousand people gathered in the morning to listen to former Senator Morse. Later in the day, a group of four thousand marched on city hall.¹

9. The SDS held a rally of about one hundred students on October 10, in support of the Chicago 8, who were still on trial. The national SDS had split during the summer between the radical SDS (Weatherman, RYM II) and the Progressive Labor-SDS. See Sales, pp. 568-76. The Weatherman faction attempted to start a virtual revolution with the "Four Days of Rage," held in Chicago on October 8-11. The demonstrations involved violent confrontations with the police, much as in Chicago in the summer of 1968. The difference with these confrontations, however, was that the demonstrators were armed with helmets, clubs and chains. The Weathermen actually charged the police lines. Fights and vandalism occurred. The reaction of the American public was ably stated by one nineteen year-old who had become involved and later repudiated the action, "The guys in here [in jail] are war-monguls [sic]. They all want a revolution and they are all with SDS. They are F---ing crazy." Sales, p. 605. See Sales, pp. 602-12. Also ODE, 10/10/69 and 10/13/69.

1. A group of one hundred students, in a separate SDS-led demonstration, protested at the ROTC building.

Around the nation, thousands came out in support of the Moratorium and against the war.²

With the October Moratorium so successful, the local Moratorium Committee began making even bigger plans for November. Two movements, however, began to cloud the anti-war effort. Concern over the environment came to the fore, and a large group of students supported a local shingle workers' strike. Though the November Moratorium was extremely successful in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco, the Eugene demonstration was markedly smaller than it had been in October.³ This time, only two thousand participated and there was much more verbal confrontation. A group of fifty students kept an all-night vigil, but the mood was not as high as it had been in October. At the successful Washington, D.C., demonstration, correspondent Nicholas von Hoffman revealingly commented:⁴

It was the best, it was the biggest, it was the last of the anti-war demonstrations. There is nothing more they can do to win the minds and hearts of the men who run the American government. Either these men understand the shame and reproach of having tens of thousands of people implore them for life and clemency on the streets, or the youth will turn to other ways of stopping the killing.

Several days after the November Moratorium, a rally to save the French Pete wilderness area drew four thousand people, or two thousand more than the Moratorium had drawn. The presence of popular musician Mason Williams may have caused the large turnout, but it was obvious

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2. The nation, of course, was not united in support of the Moratorium, nor did everyone view this as a proper mode of free speech, in spite of the fact that there was no violence. On that same day, a group submitted petitions to Governor Tom McCall supporting President Nixon. Also on October 15, Senator Hugh Scott and Representative Gerald Ford submitted unsuccessful proposals in Congress to label the Moratorium as a "communist tactic." ODE, 10/16/69.
 3. Three hundred thousand people participated in the Washington, D.C., demonstration and two hundred thousand were at San Francisco's.
 4. Washington Post, November 16, 1969.

that the anti-war demonstrations had rivals.

On November 19, the draft lottery bill passed the Senate.⁵ On November 23, two defendants from the Chicago 8 trial, Jerry Rubin and John Froines, spoke on campus to two thousand people. They spoke against their trial and police repression. The end of November also saw the revelation of the My Lai massacre.⁶ With this impetus, the Moratorium Committee attempted to revive student support for a December Moratorium, but it was a complete failure. Nationally, the demonstrations were small. The Eugene march drew a total of some fifty to seventy-five people, a far cry from the four thousand who marched in October. More radical elements meanwhile remained active. On December 4, Linda Evans, a member of the radical Weatherman faction of the SDS, spoke to a small group of university students. She described the ideology of her violence-oriented sect in one short sentence, "We have to create chaos in America."⁷ In light of some of the violent actions that would follow in 1970, it was apparent that some of the University's radicals took this philosophy to heart.

5. The lottery involved the random selection of birth dates to determine the order of draft eligibility. The idea was that this would be more equitable than a strict chronological selection. The other change was that nineteen year-olds would be given the highest priority. After one turned twenty (except in the case of a termination of a deferment, or a full-scale mobilization) the implications were that one would not be subject to the draft.

6. The Army court martialled Lieutenant William Calley for the My Lai massacre of over one hundred South Vietnamese villagers. This became the most famous case of an American atrocity in the Vietnam War. The case was extremely complex, and many viewed Calley as the scapegoat for the much deeper problems in the military and the United States' policy in Vietnam.

7. ODE, 12/5/69.

Chapter IV

Winter and Spring 1970

As winter term began, open-confrontation was the key phrase. During registration, a group calling itself the "Women's Militia" spattered animal blood on the ROTC registration table.¹ The members left a leaflet which stated, "Avenge My Lai...smash ROTC." They stated later that the reason for their demonstration was to emphasize their belief that the university was not a neutral institution. A few days later, on January 8, thirty-five members of the SDS, led by Paul Gratz, disrupted a faculty meeting on ROTC. Early January also marked the beginning of the activities of the "Radical Arts Theater," whose members gave anti-war and anti-university skits at several campus dormitories.² Meanwhile, a group calling itself the "January 14 Coalition" was making plans to put the University on trial. The "Coalition" organized a protest

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1. This was the first all-women radical action on campus. The issue of women's liberation was gaining much popularity at the end of the 1960s. Kenneth Kenniston, in Young Radicals, makes several references to the frictions that began to develop between the men and women at the National Headquarters for Vietnam Summer in 1967. Kirkpatrick Sales, in SDS, marks the obvious split between the men and women of the SDS at the turbulent 1969 convention in Chicago (Sales, 566-68). Sales quoted a 'Weatherwoman,' who said in 1969, "Women, who for years had been silent or someone's girlfriend, in two or three weeks became strong political leaders. Women grew incredibly close to each other and used that closeness as a source of revolutionary strength." Sales, 585.
 2. The Radical Arts Theater gave skits during the evening meals in the dormitories. The first occurred January 11. On January 28, they gave more skits, this time mocking Weyerhauser. On February 4 and 5, they moved to the EMU, where they demonstrated against ROTC. They were not well received in the dormitories.

on January 14, which drew over one thousand spectators. This number began to diminish, however, when the group moved from the EMU to Johnson Hall. There, a group of five hundred met President Clark who discussed the charges of the University's complicity with the "crimes against humanity."³ The number of protestors dwindled still further to seventy-five, who then disrupted a faculty meeting.⁴ Then the demonstrators, who had diminished to fifty, moved back to Johnson Hall for a brief sit-in to discuss further tactics.⁵

The January 15 Moratorium managed to gather eight hundred students at a rally at the EMU, but, as it moved out to march, only four hundred took part. The march went through the ROTC buildings, and some vandalism occurred.⁶ Several days later, the Moratorium coordinator, Russel Husted, resigned because of the decline in interest that had taken place since October.

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3. There was also a list of demands to which President Clark replied:
 1. Abolish ROTC President Clark referred to the February 1969 student referendum which favored ROTC on campus.
 2. End corporate and military recruiting President Clark referred to the student's right to seek employment.
 3. Boycott grapes President Clark stated that that was the decision of an individual, not the University.
 4. One of the leaders was a graduate teaching assistant, Irving Wainer, who was later fired because of his disruption activities. Some felt that Wainer's firing was a trade-off to calm the public's outcry over retaining John Froines.
 5. It was also at this time that the local SDS was forming plans to close down the University through disruption of classes. ODE, 1/15/70.
 6. Murray effectively contrasted the mood between the October and the January demonstrations in Eugene. The song used at the October Moratorium was, "All we are saying, is give peace a chance." The chant during the January march was, "One, two, three, four, stop this f---ing war."

On January 21, the shingle workers strike resumed and students joined the picket lines. This time there were violent confrontations with strike breakers and several arrests. On January 23, a group of twenty-five students marched into the ROTC building, French Hall. They stenciled fists (the sign of the revolution) on the walls and ripped down displays. In early February, demonstrations occurred against Weyerhaeuser recruiting, but the main topic was the environment. On February 16, a fire was set at the men's physical education building which also housed some ROTC supplies. The damage was estimated at well over a quarter million dollars. No suspects were ever found. On February 22, a rally of three hundred students assembled downtown to protest the guilty verdicts of the Chicago 8.⁷ Students chanted and yelled and were "...regarded by many as unusually militant."⁸

Winter term had marked a sharp increase in violent and antagonistic demonstrations. While it is true that these were not marshaling wide student support, it is notable that the more peaceable movements weren't attracting many students either. On March 2, a Vietnamese pacifist, Miss Cao Ngoc Phuong, could only draw fifty student to hear her speak, and a newly-formed group, the Lane Community based "Stop the War Committee" complained that few university students were involved. Those few students who were demonstrating against the war were, for the most part, doing so aggressively.

Spring term 1970 opened with the new MOBE drawing up plans for a class boycott on April 15. On April 10, three university professors were

7. The major convictions were concerning contempt, for which the defense counselors were also found guilty. "The verdict was eventually overturned by the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, on November 21, 1972, chiefly on the grounds of Judge Hoffman's legal errors and 'antagonistic' behavior." Sales, 618.

8. ODE, 2/23/70

arrested at Valley River Shopping Center for passing out pamphlets urging people not to pay war taxes.⁹ On April 14, the Radical Arts' Theater did a skit against the planned shipment of nerve gas to Hermiston, Oregon. The demonstrations on April 15, however, proved to be more than the MOBE people could control. The faculty was voting that day on whether to maintain the ROTC program. Graduate student Dennis Higman (Journalism) described the events:¹

It was a heady atmosphere; the faculty was getting down to the real issue. The students cheered. President Clark kept order with firm patience. Students got to talk, but were not allowed to show a 20-minute film depicting the horrors of war. Outside loud speakers carried the debate to students who could not jam inside. Faculty members stretched their arms to vote and were counted. The balloon burst when the final tally was taken. ROTC had won a vote of confidence, 199-185.

There were a lot of disappointed students. Many of the faculty had given a vote of confidence to the war. They were bitter, frustrated, and felt they had exhausted the last legitimate channel of action. Most went home. Some--50 to 100 of them--gathered in front of the Faculty Club, chanting "Smash ROTC."

These fifty to one hundred students marched through the ROTC building, kicking in doors, breaking windows, and causing several thousand dollars in total damage.² At eight o'clock that evening a rally of four hundred students developed into a torchlight parade to the ROTC building.³ Some rocks and torches were thrown at the building, and police had to disperse the crowd with tear gas. A few students then gathered at Johnson Hall and broke a few windows there. The demonstration ended with the symbolic burning of tax forms as a demonstration against war taxes. The next day seven students were arrested and seven

9. Professors Jack Maddex, Ted Goertzel (Sociology), and Donald van Houten (Sociology). Charges were dropped.

1. "A Tumult in the Spring," Old Oregon Magazine (July and August 1970), p. 12.

2. Possibly only forty to fifty students, depending on the source.

3. Dennis Higman clarified this number, "...when a small group of the original marchers came back that night 100 to 150 strong. Three or four hundred spectators showed up, too--demonstrating how

hundred-fifty students marched in protest to the city jail. The march leaders, however, calmed the crowd and told them to go home.

The week of April 20-24 was slated for a "Time out for Survival," on environmental awareness. Four students, however, were still in jail, the police were still on campus, and the National Guard was on alert. On April 22, designated "Earth Day," three hundred students occupied Johnson Hall. One hundred of them stayed the entire night. They demanded the removal of ROTC, amnesty for the arrested students, and the removal of the police from campus. At five p.m., on April 23, after President Clark once more urged the students to leave, the police moved in.⁴ Police vans were driven up to Johnson Hall, and officers placed sixty-one students under arrest. As the arrested students were being herded into the police vans, the National Guard helicopter hovered around the area. The number of spectators rapidly grew. The national guardsmen then made their untimely appearance, which apparently caused the brief rioting.⁵ The police resorted to tear gas once more, successfully dispersing the crowd of five hundred. That evening a rally of two thousand gathered at Johnson Hall.

3. (cont.) effectively violence can attract attention where amateur dramatics cannot." Old Oregon (July and August 1970), p. 13.

4. President Clark's statement concerning the Johnson Hall sit-in was, "Let me say first of all that the sit-in is a protest against the Vietnam War. It does not matter to the protestors that the University cannot stop the war. They seek an object to attack and the University is available." April 23, 1970.

5. Professor Thomas Hovet (Political Science), speaking in reference to the rioting after the Johnson Hall arrests, said, "I mention these two instances (i.e. the presence of the helicopter and the National Guard) because if there was an excitement to chaos, these two incidents to an observer from above served precisely that purpose. The helicopter assured the crowd, and the sudden insertion of the national guardsmen, as the crowd dispersed crystallized the people from a fleeing mass into an angry mob...It was not an angry mob until the National Guard moved in." "UO Report on Student Unrest Spring 1970," p. 12. This incident and viewpoint are very interesting when compared to what occurred at Kent State a few weeks later.

Following the rally, one thousand students moved to the EMU where they voted for a student strike. The strike apparently had minimal effect on classes.⁶ The strikers' major effect was actually the closure of 13th Street.⁷ On April 26, students built planters to block traffic on 13th. Several confrontations with irate citizens followed over this issue. The ASUD Senate had originally supported the strike, but on April 27 withdrew its approval. On April 28, a group of one hundred-fifty students reoccupied Johnson Hall and issued a set of demands. The called for:

1. a Faculty-Student Senate with equal representation.
2. open university-admissions.
3. elimination of the enrollment ceiling.
4. repeal of House Bill 1850, concerning student demonstrations.
5. elimination of the new disruption clauses in the Conduct Code.
6. removal of police and National Guard from campus.
7. amnesty for those arrested.

This time, however, the police were not called, and the general mood became one of frustration. By April 29, the strike was over. The strikers pulled down the 13th Street barricades under the agreement that the City Council would soon discuss permanent closure. It appeared that the University would have a chance to calm down, but on April 30, President Nixon announced that he had ordered a full-scale invasion of Cambodia. Nationwide protests immediately followed this announcement. Anti-war groups were making plans for a nationwide student strike. The ASUD Senate voted against joining the strike, though the Student-Faculty Coalition (SFC) voted to support the strike.⁸

6. According to the "University of Oregon Report on Student Unrest 1970."

7. The closure of 13th Street had been an issue on campus for years.

8. Not to be confused with the FSC, which had lost its influence in late 1967 and had withered away. The Student-Faculty Coalition (SFC) was formed in April by Professor J. Allman (Political Science) and director R. D. Hartstone. Its purpose was to gather signatures for a petition in support of the Hatfield-McGovern Amendment against war appropriations.

The event that changed the entire anti-war picture that spring, however, was the Ohio National Guard's killing of four students at Kent State University. To quote Kirkpatrick Sales:⁹

In the next four days, from May 5 to May 8, there were major campus demonstrations at the rate of more than a hundred a day, students at a total of at least 350 institutions went out on strike and 536 schools were shut down completely for some period of time, 51 of them for the entire year. More than half the colleges and universities in the country (1350) were ultimately touched by protest demonstrations, involving nearly 60 percent of the student population--some 4,350,000 people--in every kind of institution and in every state in the union.

President Clark tried to calm the University by calling for a moment of silence in memory of the students who were killed, but students and faculty were calling for cancellation of classes.¹ On May 5, a group of two hundred students marched against the ROTC building and police were called in. A faculty meeting to discuss the war was held on May 6. So many faculty and students came that they moved to McArthur Court. An estimated two to four thousand students watched four hundred faculty members give a voice vote against the war. Classes were called off for three days, and an alternative set of war-related courses was held. An estimated five thousand students took part in these alternative activities. On May 8, over one thousand Eugene residents, university students and faculty joined in a downtown rally against the Cambodian invasion. On May 12, a group of two thousand students in McArthur Court voted to continue the strike, and President Clark issued a statement recommending academic amnesty for those participating in anti-war activities.²

9. Sales, p. 636. Information gathered from a study by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, "May 1970: The Campus Aftermath of Cambodia and Kent State.

1. A rally was held in downtown Eugene, on May 5, which brought three thousand supporters against the killings at Kent State
2. Academic amnesty was not compulsory for teachers, but it did offer them a chance to give students incompletes, or grades based on work previously completed. Many faculty did not favor or comply with this scheme.

On May 12, two hundred-fifty students protested recent arrests for demonstrations at Portland State University. On May 14, a group of forty students with cap pistols, dressed to simulate the NLF, and calling themselves the "People's ROTC," marched around the campus performing military drills. They eventually "attacked" the ROTC building by running up to it, screaming, and beating the walls. On May 25, Professor John Froines spoke to a university crowd of two thousand and said, "First, comes a period of petitioning; next, active resistance, and last, armed struggle."³ In calmer anti-war activity the SFC and state-wide anti-war groups had managed to gather 57,414 signatures for their anti-war appropriations petition, which they presented to Senator Mark Hatfield (sponsor of the amendment which the petition supported) on May 20. Even the University's business school formed an anti-war committee, calling itself the Business Administration for Getting Out Now (BAGON).

All of the anti-war activity on campus at the end of spring seemed to mark a new era of liberalism.⁴ A disillusionment came to some students, however, when the Oregon primaries were held. Most of the liberal candidates failed, as did the movement to lower the voting age (Go 19). The Oregon Daily Emerald editorial was gloomy:⁵

We lost. We lost on Pearl (Arthur Pearl), we lost on Leeper (Dorothy Leeper)...And on Go-19. And damn near everyone and everything else. The gloomy depression that spread over the campus Wednesday may have been cause in part by the weather, or from hangovers generated the night before while watching election returns. But the election return themselves, in which all the things students had been supporting and working for went down the tube, contributed the greatest to the gloom...The myth of a "liberal" Oregon has been pretty well destroyed.

3. ODE, 5/26/70.

4. The University, as ever, gave students only part of the picture, as they weren't confronted by demonstrations in support of President Nixon, such as the march of one hundred-fifty thousand office and construction workers and longshoremen in New York City on May 20, 1970.

5. ODE, 5/28/70, by Gil Johnson.

The editorial concluded by calling for a movement towards an alternative system. It did not state exactly what it meant, but it implied that one should move away from the mainstream of society. It noted the recent successes in the local cooperatives and fairs. In short, it offered support for a counter-cultural movement.

Chapter V

After Kent State

Spring term 1970 had seen the peak of student dissent. Universities and colleges around the nation had experienced unrest. Many people predicted that this rise in dissent would be maintained, but it quickly began to falter and die away. In Oregon, the summer was quiet, the only activity being the reviews of the dismissals of Irving Wainer and John Froines which, though covered in the newspapers, did not receive much student attention. Towards the end of summer, public fears were aroused by the plans of a People's Army Jamboree set for Portland at the same time as an American Legion Convention. Fourteen thousand legionnaires and ten to fifty thousand anti-war demonstrators were expected to arrive in Portland simultaneously. Everyone was certain that disaster would result. Nearly five thousand national guardsmen were put on alert and the police were on constant call. Governor Tom McCall, however, in one of the more brilliant administrative maneuvers of the entire anti-war period, allowed a rock concert, Vortex, to be held some twenty miles out of Portland, thus rivaling the People's Army Jamboree. Whether or not the jamboree would have turned into a riot without the concert is unknown, but the result was that Vortex was a very successful rock concert drawing thousands of young people, while the Jamboree was an unsuccessful anti-war demonstration of only a few hundred.

Fall term 1970 was very disappointing for those expecting a repetition of the previous spring. Very little anti-war activity occurred. The troop withdrawals were proceeding as planned.¹ The war continued, but the students were returning to their books. There was some protest in February 1971, over the Laos invasion, but nothing compared to May 1970.² The rally at the EMU consisted of only two hundred-fifty students, ten of whom broke off from the group and broke a few windows at Johnson Hall. A plan to disrupt the dedication of the new Eugene downtown mall brought only ten to twenty students and failed even to be noticed. At a basketball game on February 13, a student trying to put up an anti-war sign was pelted with garbage. On February 18, only seventy-five people participated in a peace march. An event that might have been significant in 1965 drew little interest in 1971.

May 1971, however, saw a brief rebirth of dissent. Twenty-five hundred students participated in an anti-war rally. At one of the largest rallies in Washington, D.C., seven thousand demonstrators were arrested. The events at Eugene generally were peaceful but were marred by a group of three hundred who occupied the ROTC building and, after being forced out, built a bonfire in the street. They were dispersed by the police. Several days later, a peaceful march of three hundred students was held. It is notable, though, that in spite of police intervention during May 1971, the crowds never approached the size of 1970.³ Accounts of the events of the spring of 1971, moreover, give one the feeling that students gathered in anticipation of action, not out of

1. At the beginning of September, the troop strength had been reduced to four hundred thousand men.
2. At Kent State only a couple hundred demonstrated. In New Haven, Connecticut, where twenty-five thousand had turned out for the October Moratorium in 1969, one hundred-fifty students demonstrated.

any belief. If nothing happened, they dispersed; if something occurred, the police dispersed them. Either way, they were hardly of the dimensions of demonstrations of previous years.

In May 1972, a strike and a teach-in were poorly attended. Professors Jack Maddex (History), Herbert Titus (Law), Ted Goertzel (Sociology), and Bayard McConnaughey (Biology) indicted President Nixon for war crimes, but only one to three hundred watched the proceedings.⁴ A brief and violent demonstration was directed against the ROTC building. There was a clash between three hundred students and one hundred policemen. A bonfire was set on the ROTC front lawn, and several molotov cocktails were thrown at the building, which failed to ignite. A few arrests were made, but no major demonstrations followed them.

3. (from page 46) ODE, 5/3/71; 5/6/71; 5/10/71; 5/11/71.

4. ODE, 5/5/72.

Chapter VI

Conclusion

Looking over the period after the spring of 1970 one is impressed by the fact that, except for May 1971 and possibly May 1972, there were almost no anti-war demonstrations of consequence. The war was winding down, but it was not until August 1972 that the last American combat troops left Vietnam, and the peace was not signed until a year later. The fact is that the anti-war movement had lost momentum at the very time that it appeared to be at its height. At the University of Oregon, one reason might have been the discrediting of the movement by the more violent actions. Possibly weariness over constant unanswered protest finally left the demonstrators apathetic. The pressure of the draft certainly had eased by this time, too, and by 1971 almost no one was subject to it. Other interests were also gaining wide appeal, such as women's liberation, ecology, and the counter-culture. These all played their parts in the dissipation of student activity.

Early signs in Eugene of such dissipation had in fact appeared almost simultaneously with the Kent State reaction. On May 6, 1970, a "March for God" attracted one thousand people. This non-political group marched at an extremely political time. The rapid growth of the Christian movement through the Campus Crusade and "Jesus Freaks" in the 1970s is well-known and may have been either a cause or an effect of the decline in anti-war activity. The other occurrence was the

publication in the Oregon Daily Emerald of a full-front page article, followed by a three-page insert, entitled, "The Employment Squeeze."¹ The special report was totally devoted to the worsening job market for college-graduates, familiar to students since then.

The University of Oregon anti-war movement had begun as a protest led by faculty--largely from a few social science departments--which gradually gave way to student leadership. As the years passed, however, and peaceful protest seemed fruitless, a nationwide radical trend, very evident in Eugene, moved towards violence. The movement peaked in the spring of 1970 and then, for whatever reasons, died out.

What had the nation or the University learned from this period of war and protest? It is difficult to say. The United States was never forced through defeat seriously to question its foreign policy. Unlike Germany during the Second World War, the war was not brought home, in spite of some radicals' wishes to the contrary. Problems and protests had been brought home to the University, however, and many valuable changes have been made.

Yet, one may question the object against which many radicals directed their anti-war protests: the University. It is obvious that the problems that the University could deal with, such as student participation, closure of 13th Street, and student fees, were, in fact, generally solved in the manner which the students demanded. The University, however, had no control over national policy. Any campus demonstrations against the national government were doomed to ultimate frustration, and frustration being the mother of radicalism, it would appear that some violence on campus was inevitable. The vast majority of students, however, did not take this step towards radicalism. In fact, many students and faculty, fearing the rise in

1. ODE, 5/27/70.

violence, left the ranks of the protestors. The impact of the government's overtly aggressive invasion of Cambodia and the killings at Kent State shocked many young Americans who had previously remained silent. Thus, in the spring of 1970, millions of people came out declaring the war as a mistake.² The majority of these people were not militant radicals seeking an overthrow of society, but middle-class Americans tired of years of war and protest and shocked by the recent acts of violence, both at home and abroad. From this foundation of protest, the "fundamental change" that a few radicals preached was hardly a possibility. As the pressure of the war decreased, so did the protests. If the troop withdrawals had ceased, and if the draft calls had risen again in later 1970, renewed violent protest might have occurred. That is left to the world of 'ifs,' however. The fact was, that the university student was beset with new problems and interests by winter of 1970, and the diminishing war no longer seemed of immediate importance.

2. Sale, 636.

APPENDIX

An Annotated Listing of Vietnam War-related Articles in the Oregon Daily and Summer Emerald From 10/15/64-8/7/70

The following is a chronological list of Vietnam War-related articles to be found in the University of Oregon newspaper (the ODE or OSE). This is being presented here as an aid to further research and for easy access to the idly interested.

The annotations should provide enough information as to the topics, but a word on the type of articles listed is necessary. Following the title of the individual articles I have included the manner in which the article was presented. If there is nothing listed then the piece was presented as a report, source undeclared. A number of the articles came from one of the national news services, they are marked CPS, UPI and AP; or College Press Service, United Press International, and Associated Press respectively. There are also several "special articles" which are reprints of editorials or articles from other newspapers, the source for these will be listed individually. There are editorials from the ODE and OSE, the individual authors of which I have not included, feeling that they were presented as the "newspaper's view" and that the naming of authors (though certainly they served to change the outlook of the newspaper) would only serve to narrow the impact of the editorial. The final type listed is called simply the "personal article." This is a personal viewpoint written by someone as a letter to the editor, but published as an article with a large heading.

I began my research with January 1964 and went solidly through the newspapers until the end of August 1970. A cursory investigation of the period after August 1970 showed a marked decrease in war-related articles, except for a few key times such as May 1971 and 1972, but time prevented me from continuing an in-depth reading of all the articles.

- 10/15/64-"U.S. In South East Asia Discussed by Professors".
Discussions held by Prof. Scheicher, Paul Dull, and John Gange.
- 10/16/64-"Morse Says U.S. Violates Geneva Accord in Asia".
Senator Wayne Morse speaking to 90 students at S.U. (Student Union, later changed to Erb Memorial Union.) Fishbowl.
- 11/4 /64-"ROTC Doesn't Fit", personal article by Michael Allen.
Series of replies and counter-replies, November 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12.
- 11/12/64-"ROTC Program Good, But Not for Academic Credit", editorial.
- 12/10/64-"A Delicate Situation", editorial.
Conservative editorial concerning recent demonstrations in Berkeley.
- 1 /5/65-" Berkeley Activity", personal article by Thomas Buchanan.
Written in support of Berkeley demonstrations and in reply to Dec. 10, 1964 editorial.
- 1 /6 /65-"Down With Activists, Up With Indifference", CPS editorial.
A tongue-in-cheek editorial.
- 1 /8 /65-"Socialist Picket Viet Nam War".
Plan to demonstrate on President Lyndon B. Johnson's Inaugural. Eugene demonstration planned by Students for Socialist Action (SSA); Steve Simmons, president and Owen D. Edwards, faculty advisor.
- 1 /13/65-"Socialists Favor Withdrawal of U.S. Support in Vietnam".
Meeting to discuss Inauguration Day demonstration plans, official statement released.
- 1 /13/65-"Red China Threatens", UPI report.
Communist China threatens entering the war if U.S. continues involvement.
-"Saigon Called Stable", UPI report.
U.S. Government report that the Vietnamese government was once again stable after partial coup.
- 1 /14/65-"YAF Criticizes Socialist Paper".
Young Americans for Freedom issued statement against the SSA and in favor of the Viet Nam War.
-"Bombing Revealed", World News Report.
Washington sources disclosed bombing raids on Communist supply lines in Viet Nam.
- 1 /21/65-"Socialist Group Releases Paper".
SSA released a full policy statement as regarded their stand against the Viet Nam War.
- 1 /26/65-"Pre-Viet War Group to Picket".
Counter demonstration planned by Bi-Partisan Committee for the War.
- 1 /27/65-"Viet Nam Demonstrations Planned, Reasons Differ".
On the formation of the Ad Hoc committee against the war. This group made up of Young Democrats, American Friends, and the War Resisters League.
-"Students, Socialists Clash on Viet Nam".
-"Group Protests Viet Nam War".
Ad Hoc Committee called for an immediate cease fire.

- 1 /29/65-"Viet War Debate Planned Today".
A debate between the Ad Hoc Committee and the Bi-Partisan Student Committee for the War, (B.P.S.C.).
-"Schleicher Calls Viet Nam 'Civil War'".
Professor Schleicher spoke Thursday night (1/28) at a B.P.S.C. held lecture.
- 2 /1 /65-"Demonstration Attracts 120".
March of 90 anti-war and 28 pro-war from UO to downtown Eugene.
- 2 /3 /65-"Crisis Noted in Viet Nam".
YMCA lecture (2/2) by John Gange, director of the Institute of International Studies.
- 2/ 8/ 65-"Viet Cong Said Non-Communist".
A visiting representative of the anti-war 'May 2 Movement' speaking at UO against the war.
-"Saigon-Not Healthy for Americans", personal article by former UO student en route to Manila.
This article was followed by a panel of newsmen's feelings on the war.
- 2 /10/65-"Cartoonist Watches Viet Guerilla Attack", special report by Bill Maudlin.
-"Dialogue Discusses Communist Attitudes".
Charles Schleicher speaking at a YMCA dialogue speaking of Communist connections in Viet Nam.
- 2/ 11/65-"McReynolds to Discuss Ending Viet Nam War".
David McReynolds, leader in the American Peace Movement slated to speak at UO, listed in article as pacifist and socialist.
- 2 /12/65-"Pacifist Claims U.S. Aggressor".
David McReynolds speaking before a small group at UO.
- 2 /16/65-"U.S. Isolationism Growing Trend".
Professor Paul Holbo.
- 2 /17/65-"Reconvene Geneva; End Viet War, Say Democrats".
Eugene meeting of Young Democrats issued statement joining Sen. Morse against the war.
- 2 /22/65-"Students March for 'Peace Vigil'".
Thirty demonstrators, UO students and faculty, demonstrated in front of Eugene recruiting office.
- 4 /6 /65-"All-Night Protest Planned on Viet Nam".
Protest planned by newly formed Faculty Student Committee to Stop the War in Viet Nam (FSC), slated for 4/23.
- 4 /8 /65-"Group to Picket Viet Nam Vigil".
Ad Hoc Committee to Stay in Viet Nam plan picket of 4/23 protest.
- 4 /13/65-"Viet Nam War Protest List Reaches 74".
FSC sponsors of all-night vigil included 73 teachers, 94 students.
Prof. David Aberle is chairman of FSC.
- 4 /14/65-"Viet Nam Policy Protest to Include Morse Speech".
- 4 /15/65-"All-Night SU Use OK for Protest".
- 4 /19/65-"March Protests Viet Nam War".
Saturday (4/17) march in support of much larger march held in Washington D.C. (12,000-14,000). Prof. Aberle spoke to Eugene group.

- 4 /19/65-"Rust, Gannon Add Names to Viet Nam Protest Rally".
Jerry Rust and Mike Gannon, both members of the ASUO administration, joined list of FSC sponsors which had risen to 84 faculty, 9 staff, and 127 students.
- 4 /21/65-"Pickets Slated by Committe for SU Vigil".
Ad Hoc Committee to Stay in Viet Nam plan protest.
-"Planned Demonstration Speaks Well for its Organizers", editorial.
Commended the organization of the FSC Vigil, but withheld support.
- 4 /23/65-"Over 600 Sign Anti-Anti-Petition".
More than 600 faculty and students signed petition against FSC Vigil.
-"Viet Nam Policy Protest Set for 7:30 Tonight".
- 4 /26/65-"More Demonstrations University Possibility".
On all-night protest which drew a peak of 3,000.
-"Pacifist Analyzes Viet Nam Stand".
David McReynolds speaking at all-night vigil.
-"Morse Talks at Protest"
Senator Wayne Morse.
-"Saigon Returnee Condemns U.S. Policy in Vietnam".
Robert Scheer of Ramparts Magazine spoke at all-night vigil.
- 5 /4 /65-"Viet Committee to Join in National Teach-in".
FSC planning on taking part in national phone-conference teach-in May 15.
-"YAF Sponsors Petition Supporting Viet Nam Policy".
- 5 /11/65-"U.S. Policy Hit by Leeper, Ball".
Prof. Roland Ball and Prof. Robert Leeper spoke at Free Speech Platform to audience of 150.
-"Scholars Endorse Viet Nam Teach-in", CPS Report.
Seventy-five leading national scholars supported national teach-in.
-"UO Prof, Student Blast 'New Left ' Editorial", personal article by Prof. Robert Agger and Eugene Moen.
This was in reference to a May 5, Eugene Register Guard editorial, "The New Left, Legacy of McCarthy". Reply was presented at YMCA dialogue.
- 5 /12/65-"Edwards Terms Policy 'Absolute Self-Delusion'".
Owen Edwards spoke before group of 230.
- 5 /13/65-"Boulding Charges U.S.'Bandit' in Viet Nam".
Prof. Kenneth Boulding from University of Michigan .
- 5 /14/65-"Noon Speakers Attack Variety of U.S. Policies".
Associate profs. R. McKnight and Harold Barclay spoke against Viet Nam and CIA activity in the Dominican Republic.
-"Aberle, Grad Discuss Viet Nam Situation".
Prof. David Aberle and Barry Barlow spoke on the history of the war in Viet Nam.
-"Comparisons With Berkeley", personal article by Bob Carl.
On the rising knowledge of Viet Nam and whether UO might face demonstrations similar to Berkeley.
- 5 /17/65-"Viet Nam Teach-in Held Saturday".
On May 15, national teach-in, 200 at UO viewed it.

- 5 /17/65-"Fr. Lyons Says U.S. Obligated".
Jesuit priest Daniel Lyons speaking at UO stressed fight against communism.
- 7 /13/65-(Oregon Summer Emerald) "Three Symposia on Viet Nam to Begin Friday".
Part of FSC sponsored summer teach-in.
- 7 /20/65-"Speakers Assail U.S. Policies at First Viet Nam Symposium".
Owen Edwards spoke.
- 7 /22/65-"Teach-ins Spawn New Protest Groups".
On the national trend of war protest.
-"Whose Right to Know?", editorial.
Concerning war information.
- 7 /27/65-"Faculty-Student Committee Still Active".
* Final teach-in slated for July 29.
- 8 /3 /65-"Morse Would Support Declared War".
Sen. Wayne Morse speaking at UO, expressed concern over Pres. Johnson's plan to double the number of monthly draftees.
- 8 /5 /65-"4 Day 'Peace' Demonstrations to Open Friday in Washington".
-"Uncertainties Plague Viet Nam", personal article by Associate prof. Joseph Fitzman.
In reply to Chuck Beggs May 29 editorial.
- **9 /30/65-"College Men Hearing 'Call of the Draft' Now".
Intention of the Selective Service to make closer scrutiny of IIs student deferments. Emphasis on grades and full study loads.
-"Draft Tightening Across the Nation", CPS Report.
The October and November calls to be the highest since the Korean War.
- 10/6 /65-"Socialist Group to Join National Leftist Club".
The UO Students for Socialist Action decided to be affiliated with the Students for a Democratic Society, SDS. The faculty advisor was Kathleen Aberle, associate professor.
- 10/14/65-"Anti-War Rally Sparks; Salem, Corvallis Targets".
Part of a nationwide protest.
-"Protests Planned Across America", CPS Report.
Two-day protest planned for October 15 and 16.
-"ARFEP Must Avoid Becoming Just Another Group", editorial.
On the newly formed UO group, Americans for the Reappraisal of Far Eastern Policy. This is a more moderate group based on discussion, rather than demonstration.
- 10/18/65-"Nationwide Protests Reach Salem".
300 attended rally at Salem, about 100 of these were in support of war.
-"Protestors Call for War's End; U.S. Withdrawal", AP Report.
On nationwide demonstrations. Most were small, with 3,000 at Berkeley. Also international protests; 1,500 demonstrators in London, 900 in Brussels.
- 10/19/65-"Ex-Ambassador to Talk Here".
Former ambassador to Viet Nam, U. Alexis Johnson to speak at UO.
- * 7 /29/65-"Viet Nam Protestors Ignore the Facts", personal article by ODE editor Chuck Beggs.
Pro-war stance.
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- 10/19/65-"Most Say Protests 'Harmful to America'", CPS Report.
 Report on a Louis Harris Poll which revealed that most adults believed that the anti-war protests were harmful to America.
 -"Demonstrators Heavily Criticized", AP Report.
- 10/20/65-"S.E. Asian Challenge Must be Met by U.S."
 Former Ambassador Alexis Johnson speaking on U.S. responsibility of 'containment'.
- 10/21/65-"Anti-War Committee Meets; Talk Lively".
 A group of 100 met after Ambassador Johnson's speech. Led by associate prof. Daniel Goldrich and was heckled by several pro-war students.
 -"The Soldiers' View from Viet Nam", special articles.
 Two articles written by soldiers; "Marines protect a bullet-riddled schoolhouse" and "A young soldier protests the protesters". Both were pro-war, poignant articles.
 -"We Must Look at 'Wider Picture' in Viet Nam", personal article by Philip Brandt.
 Wrote against the effects of U.S. military presence in Viet Nam.
- 10/22/65-"Desire for Education Increases With Draft".
 Article on the increase of youth going to college.
- 10/29/65-"U.S. Statesmen Hold Policy Briefing", Special Washington, D.C. Report.
 -"Face-to-Face Contact Not Always Valid", personal article by Jim O'Brien.
 Article written in reply to Brandt's 10/21 article.
- 11/2 /65-"New Gallup Poll Shows U.S. Policies Favored", CPS Report.
 Poll revealed five:two in favor of U.S. Viet Nam policy.
- 11/3 /65-"Portland Committee to Hold Anti-War Teach-in Session".
 Teach-in set by Portland anti-war committee for 11/5 in front of Selective Service Center in Portland.
- 11/8 /65-"Student Induction Gains Momentum", CPS Report.
 December call still high, closer scrutiny of IIs deferments.
- 11/9 /65-"SDS Members Discuss American Foreign Role".
- 11/10/65-"Harpster, Gragg Discuss Viet Nam".
 YMCA dialogue held 11/9 on 'Viet Nam: Do we have the right to fight?' Randy Gragg spoke for Citizens for Viet Nam and Mike Harpster spoke for the SDS.
 -"Demonstrations Change as Viet War Picks Up", personal article by Allen Bailey.
 Referred to the growth of radical dissent by FSC and SDS. He also commended as "more rational" the ARFEP.
- 11/16/65-"Citizens' Favor U.S. Viet Policy".
 Citizens for Vietnam sent telegram in favor of Viet Nam war.
- 11/19/65-"S.W.I.N.E. Protests; Burns Cards, Emerald".
 Students Wildly Indignant about Nearly Everything, a UO group based on the Al Capp, 'Li'l Abner' comic strip, parodied the anti-war protesters.
- 11/22/65-"Students Support Foreign Policy".
 A random survey of Oregon Colleges by the Portland Oregonian indicated that 75% of the college students supported the U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

- 11/22/65-"U.C. Protestors March to Rally".
Viet Nam Day Committee organized march Saturday (11/20) of 10,000 at the University of California, Berkeley campus. There was no violence.
- 11/23/65-"Viet Nam Group Sponsors Contest".
Citizens for Viet Nam sponsored a pro-Viet Nam contest of written support.
- 12/2 /65-"Close to Treason", editorial.
Wrote on previous week's demonstrations in Washington, D.C., saying that they provided, "...aid and comfort to the enemy."
- 1/ 10/66-"Group to Send Wire to LBJ".
In support of his recent 'Peace Offensive', 65 student and faculty voted to send a telegram endorsing the cessation of bombing.
- 1/12 /66-"Drive Secures 600 Signatures for LBJ Wire".
- 1/14 /66-"Protest is Not 'Close to Treason'", personal article in reply to 12/2/65 editorial, by Prof. David Aberle.
- 1/18 /66-"Views Aired on Viet War".
Viet Nam War discussed at ASUO Senate meeting.
- 1/19 /66-"The Peace Offensive: Another View", personal article signed by group of faculty and students, including the Aberles, Brandt, and Harpster. This joint letter stated that people should still demonstrate against the war. Stressed the illegality of U.S. intervention.
- 1/20 /66-"Senate Should Take a Stand on Viet Nam", personal article by Henry Drummonds.
- 1/21 /66-"How 5 Student Groups View Viet Nam".
Four-page article on UO student groups. Young Democrats, FSC, and SDS were against the war, though the Young Democrats didn't feel that the ASUO Senate should take a stand. The Young Republicans and the YAF were in favor of continuing the war.
- "SDS Considers Vigils, Protests".
The SDS announce that they would conduct protests, "...If and when aggression is resumed in Viet Nam."
- 1/24 /66-"Duncan Talks on Viet War".
Representative Robert Duncan spoke at the UO in favor of U.S. policy in Viet Nam.
- "Injustice in the Draft", editorial.
Stated that the proposed Selective Service exam would be 'unfair'.
- "Students Face Draft Reappraisal Soon", AP Report.
Stated that there was to be a recheck over IIs deferments.
- 1/27 /66-"Why They Protest", editorial.
In favor of protesting.
- 2/ 1/ 66-"Bombing Resumed; UN to Debate War", AP, UPI Reports.
- "FSC to Protest Bomb Renewal".
- 2/ 2/ 66-"Resumed Bombing Marked by Peace Marches, Vigils".
Marches in Portland. FSC at UO staged silent vigils at Selective Service offices, the Post Office, and the SU.
- "Dialogue Debates Senate's Stand".
Debate at ASUO Senate meeting as to whether they should take a stand on the Viet Nam War. ASUO president, Steve Goldschmidt said yes. Arguments against taking a stand.
- "Korean War Draft Standards Revived", CPS Report.

- 2/ 3/ 66-"U.S. Policy Called Wrong by Four"
FSC met (2/2) to discuss policy in S.E. Asia. Before 30 students; two students, Jerry Simpson and Hal Gibbon, and two professors, David Aberle and George Streisinger spoke.
- 2/ 4/ 66-"Peace March Slated for Saturday Morning".
Plan for 2/5 march by FSC.
-"Senate to Hear Viet Discussion".
ASUO plans hearings on Viet Nam.
-"Ex-Attache Tells About Viet Nam".
Lecture given to journalism class on misinformation about war, but generally supportive of U.S. policy.
-"Who Wants Peace?" editorial.
That the communist nations blocked the road to peace.
- 2/ 7/ 66-"Peace March Held Saturday".
300 people marched from SU to downtown Eugene.
- 2/ 8 /66-"Panel Discusses War Causes".
At the ASUO hearing, started with 30 people, dwindled to 12.
- 2/ 14/66-"Senator Predicts 600,000 in War".
Sen. Wayne Morse predicted that U.S. troops would rise to 600,000.
- 2/ 15/66-"The Senate Shouldn't Take a Stand on War", personal article by Bruce Gearhardt.
Stated that ASUO should limit itself to campus problems.
- 2/ 16/66-"Greene Describes China, Viet Conflict".
Felix Greene spoke (2/15) to several hundred students, warned of the effects of war and urged an end.
-"No Better Choice' in Viet Nam?" personal article by Scott Bartlett.
In reference to 2/1/66 cartoon in the Portland Oregonian which had favored the renewed bombing. Referred to the dehumanizing effect of war, and the difference of the Viet Nam Conflict.
- 2/ 17/66-"Senate Hears Anti-War Views".
Continued ASUO hearings. Mary Hamilton for FSC, Barry Barlow for the SDS, and Greg Bachelis for the YD's spoke.
- 2/ 22/66-"YD's Ask Bombing End, Students on State Board".
Resolution passed as Young Democrat convention (of 90) in Eugene.
-"Yale President Criticizes Professor for Viet Trip", CPS Report.
Criticism of Professor Lynd's (of Yale) visit to North Viet Nam where he had urged acceptance of North Viet Nam's peace proposals.
- 2/ 23/66-"Oregon Elections to Spotlight War".
Vietnam to be a key election issue.
- 2/ 28/66-"Selective Service Test Dates Scheduled", AP Reports.
-"Affirmation Viet Nam' Group Holds Rally; Plans More Soon", CPS Report.
Rally of 10,000 in Georgia in support of the war.
- 3/ 2/ 66-"Solons Ask Draft Probe", AP Reports.
- 3/ 4/ 66-"SDS Presents Draft Alternatives".
An open forum held on options of alternatives.
- 3/29 /66-"Draft Tests to Go Ahead", UPI, AP Reports.
- 3/30/ 66-"Draft Call 34,600 for May", AP Reports.
- 4/ 1/ 66-"United States Headed for Disaster in Asia".
Correspondent William Worthy spoke (3/31) to group of 200.
Spoke on movements of the U.S. into neighboring countries.

- 4/ 4/ 66-"Inaction Great Viet Nam Risk", special article by Journalist Charles Wiley.
Stated that anti-war demonstrations were bad for the U.S. war effort.
- 4/ 5/ 66-"How Can Students Know Right Course?" personal article by Bob Olds.
Spoke of the difficulty of deciding what is right in Viet Nam.
- 4/ 8/ 66-"U.S. Must Offer More Says Ex-Green Beret".
Don Duncan speaking at UO stated that the U.S. must pull out of Viet Nam, because the war was destroying that country and hurting U.S. prestige in the third world.
- 4/ 11/66-"SDS to Sponsor Draft Workshop".
Speakers to include professors H. Barclay, J. Howard, J. Berreman, and D. Goldrich.
- 4/ 13/66-"(Sprague) Carter Urges Deferment Test".
-"Speakers Condemn Draft".
On 4/11 group of speakers.
- 4/ 18/66-"Viet Nam: A Plea for Greater Opposition", personal article by Ray Pratt.
- 4/ 20/66-"South Vietnamese Students Dislike NLF, U.S. Policies in War".
Spoke of high degree of resentment of Vietnamese towards Americans.
- 4/ 22/66-"Student Protests Not Widespread".
From a report by Richard E. Peterson of the New Jersey testing service.
- 4/ 27/66-"Porter Advocates Survey in Viet Nam War Situation".
Eugene lawyer Charles Porter called on a survey of V.N. attitude towards the war, if the survey revealed strong dislike of U.S. presence, then U.S. should withdraw.
- 4/ 28/66-"Love Solution to World Strife".
'Peace Pilgrim' walking around the U.S. spoke before group of 400. She praised Sen. Morse and criticized the war.
- 5/ 4/ 66-"SDS Plans Counter Test; Comes in for FBI Scrutiny".
SDS planning a counter test to the national Selective Service tests.
-"Proposed Viet Nam Draft to be Presented to Senate".
ASUO decided to take a stand on the war.
- 5/ 5/ 66-"Hall to Lecture on Viet Nam".
Professor Hall from Howard University.
- 5/ 6/ 66-"Hall Attacks U.S. Role in Viet Nam Conflict".
- 5/ 11/66-"Senate Takes Stand on War".
In opposition to present policy, was passed 18-2, ASUO.
- 5/ 17/66-"Morgan Criticizes Viet Nam Policy".
Candidate for the U.S. Senate called for negotiation.
-"Duncan: U.S. Viet Nam Policy Simple".
Rep. Robert Duncan in favor of continued intervention.
- 5/ 19/66-"Morse Fears Enmity of Entire World".
Spoke in support of Morgan as a "team-mate to help stop the war in Viet Nam."
- 5/ 20/66-"Walker (Gen.) Blasts U.S. Leaders, Policies".
Spoke at UO against President Johnson.
- 5/ 23/66-"Porter Says Draft Laws Should be Fair, Universal".

- 7/ 20/66-(Oregon Summer Emerald)"Liberalism and Revolution", personal article by Barry Barlow.
Stated that the American liberal has forgotten his revolutionary heritage.
- 7/ 23/66-"Ky's Empty Phrases", editorial.
Anti-Viet Nam war and Vietnamese government.
- 7/ 38/66-"Flemming Says: Viet Nam Main Campus Concern".
UO President Flemming supported concern of the Viet Nam conflict.
- 7/ 30/66-"FSC Plans Activities for Summer".
- 8/ 7/ 66-"Where Next, Mr. President?" editorial.
Concerning the renewed bombing in Viet Nam and wondering whether U.S. might attempt to extend its sphere of influence further.
- 8/ 10/66-"FSC Sponsors War Lectures, Participates in Salem March".
-"Viet Nam", editorial.
Referred to advertisement run in the Portland Oregonian asking for the end of the war (signed by 1500) and an editorial in the same paper against the advertisement.
- * 9/ 20/66-"NSA Calls for End of Draft, War".
National Student Association calling for negotiation and ceasefire.
-"Male Students Must Pass-or Fight".
Concerning requirements (including examination) to qualify for student deferment.
-"More Discussion Than Protest", personal article by Annette Buchanan.
Concerning the nature of the protests against the war during the 1965-66 school year.
- 9/ 29/66-"HHH Lauds Activism, Viet Nam Politics Defended by V.P.". Vice President Hubert Humphrey's arrival at the Eugene airport picketed by a small group from the FSC.
- 10/4/ 66-"Faculty to Weigh Merit of Draft Proposal".
The question of whether or not to supply information on students' standing to the Selective Service.
- 10/ 7/66-"SDS Protests Police Brutality".
SDS accused the Portland Police of excessive force during a demonstration against V.P. Humphrey.
- 10/12/66-"Hatfield Outlines Peace Policy for Viet Nam".
Senator Mark Hatfield speaking at UO stressed the poor state of South Viet Nam's economy.
- 10/14/66-"Duncan Calls Viet Nam World's Biggest Problem".
Rep. Duncan wants the U.S. to stay in Viet Nam and calls on Sen. Morse and other dissidents to be quiet.
- 10/19/66-"Emerald Endorses Hatfield for Senate", editorial.
Primary reason is his stance against the war in Viet Nam.
- 10/21/66-"Viet Nam Future Conclave Theme".
- 10/25/66-"Raskin Criticizes Viet Nam Policy".
Marc Raskin, coordinator for policy study, Washington, D.C., called for negotiation and ceasefire. Accused U.S. of becoming imperialistic.

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- 10/25/66-"Gottlieb Refutes War Assumptions".
 Calling himself a Pacifist, called for a cease-fire.
 -"Scalapino Says He's Optimistic".
- 10/27/66-"Senate (ASUO) to Discuss Draft, Pass/No Pass Courses".
 -"200 French Scientists Say Negotiation Only Way Out", AP Reports.
 Open letter urging end to the war.
- 10/28/66-"Drummonds Classed 1-A".
 ASUO President Henry Drummonds denied his student deferment as unfair. Did not support war, but protested the draft.
- 10/31/66-"Law Students Stage Rally, React to Drummonds Move".
 20 students from the Law School mocking Henry Drummond.
 -editorial supporting Drummonds and chastizing Law Students.
- 11/ 1/66-"Flemming Sees Lottery as Fair Conscription".
 UD Pres. Flemming supporting a national lottery.
- 11/ 2/66-"(Gen.) Hershey-All Qualified to be Inducted", AP Reports.
- 11/ 3/66-"Present Draft Policy Endorsed by Faculty".
 Faculty approved system of ranking students and reporting to Selective Service Board.
- 11/ 4/66-"Abolish the Draft", editorial.
 Called for universal alternative service.
- 11/ 9/66-"Dialogue Probes Draft Problems".
 Russ Sadler and Henry Drummonds.
- 11/16/66-"Universal Service, Draft Topic of Panel Discussion".
 -"South Viet Groups Jockey for Power", AP Reports, special report.
- 11/17/66-"Nationals, Anti-Colonialist Split Viet Nam", second special report.
- 11/18/66-"Drummonds Gives Views on Draft at Seminar".
 Stated that to accept a deferment was to avoid a decision.
- 11/22/66-"Viet Nam Group to Hold Vigils".
 FSC decision to hold weekly symposiums on Viet Nam.
- 12/ 6/66-"Conscientious Objectors Discuss Draft".
 Professor Steve Deutsch speaking to a small group saying that it is possible for others than Quakers and Mennonites to get C.O. classification.
- 1/ 6/ 67-"Anti-War Tactics Prove Divergent".
 Article on the growing gap between moderate and radical anti-war groups.
- 1/ 16/67- "Students Aid 'Napalmed' Children".
- 2/ 6/ 67-"SDS Protest ROTC, Marines at University".
- 2/ 7/ 67-"Marines Target of SDS Protest".
 Marine Recruiters avoided confrontation by moving table inside the SU. Professors David Aberle and Jack Maddex spoke.
- 2/ 10/67-"Student Leaders Voice Increased War Dislike", CPS Reports.
- 3/ 7/ 67-"Draft to Call Young First Many Deferments to End".
 President Johnson announcing revision of draft.
- 3/ 9/ 67-"Service' Backers Attack Draft Panels".
 Charged the Selective Service as not allowing alternative service.
- 3/ 29/67-"Military Still Runs Viet Nam".
 Referred to upcoming elections in Viet Nam and stated that the military was unlikely to relinquish control.
 -"Draft System Changes Speculated Upon".
 Reference to lottery system.

- 3/ 29/67-"May Draft Call Biggest of 1967", AP Reports.
18,000 for the month and expected to rise in second half of 1967.
- 4/ 4/ 67-"Drummonds Receives Draft Notice".
ASUO Pres. Drummonds.
-"Exile Government Saigon Fabricated".
- 4/ 7/ 67-"Negotiations Not the Basic Question".
Article questioning U.S. military presence.
- 4/ 10/67-"Students to Protest War in Mass Demonstrations".
- 4/ 13/67-"Hippies Stage Draw-in; Frat Men Scratch Out".
Group of war protestors had a chalk 'draw-in' and were harrassed by fraternity men who scratched out drawings, threw water and cigarette butts and jeered. Editorial 4/14 "Lay Off the Hippies" and numerous letters to the editor 4/17 supporting both sides.
-"Peace Walk Aids U-Thant".
Walk planned in Eugene.
- 4/ 14/67-"S.F. to Become Center of War Protest".
- 4/ 17/67-"Students, Profs, Citizens March to Support U Thant".
March in support of U Thant's peace proposals. Organizers claimed 800, though police estimated 400-500.
-"In S.F. Numbers Reveal Reaction to War".
50-100,000 demonstrated against the war in San Francisco.
- 4/ 20/67-"U.S. Propaganda Office Flourishes in Viet Nam".
-"Captain Bombs in 'Psywar'".
Article of a pilot who dropped propaganda leaflets over Viet Nam.
- 4/ 26/67-"ROTC Question: To Stay or Not to Stay".
Meeting at SU (4/25) over ROTC, David McCloskey calling for removal.
- 5/ 1/ 67-"Meyer's Peace Vigil Goes Beyond Words".
Bill Meyers spending one hour each Saturday (since 1/22/67) "standing in silence" in downtown Eugene to protest the war.
- 5/ 2/ 67-"Viet Nam War Supporters Form Victory Committee".
Formation of student supporters on a national basis.
- 5/ 3/ 67-"Youth Work Director Proposes Draft Discussion, Not Lobbying".
- 5/ 4/ 67-"Faculty OK Pass/No Pass"
-"Flemming Wants United Nations to Resolve Viet Nam Conflict".
UD Pres. Flemming called for a multi-lateral approach to peace in the UN. Said this at a small gathering at a local church.
-"War Research to End at Penn".
University of Pennsylvania's decision to end Chemical Biological Warfare (CBW) research.
- 5/ 5/ 67-"Ramparts Writer Says 'America Society Sick'".
William Pepper spoke to a downtown Eugene audience of 80-100 about violence in Viet Nam, use of Napalm.
- 5/ 11/67-"Grad Questions Legality of War".
Part of an FSC-sponsored teach-in, James Blake called the Viet Nam War a direct violation of the U.N. Charter.
- 5/ 15/67-"Anti-War Fast-in Greet Mothers".
Sponsored by the FSC culminated the end of a week-long series about the war. Also had a draw-in in front of the SU. A Feast-in was held in opposition.

- 5/ 22/67-"Teach-in Attacks War, Brutality".
 Instructor Marty Durst spoke against the war.
 -"Viet Nam Summer to Oppose War".
 Plans announced by Martin Luther King, Dr. Benjamin Spock and others for peace-oriented Viet Nam Summer. Since 5/16/67 a table at the SU has been in operation every day at noon to distribute information concerning Viet Nam Summer.
- "Viet Nam Summer Calls for War Halt", personal article by Joe Fashing, graduate research assistant.
 Fashing calling for volunteers and ideas for Viet Nam Summer.
- 5/ 23/67-"Viet Nam Summer Begins 'Grass Roots' Programs".
 -"Students Refuse Viet Nam Duty".
 In San Francisco 250 medical students from around the nation issued a statement announcing their refusal to serve in the war.
- 5/ 24/67-"National SDS Confab Endorses Anti-War Massive Resistance", CPS Reports.
 -Letter to the Editor by Prof. David Aberle.
 Concerning the reasons behind his decision to leave the UO and the U.S. and accept a teaching position in Canada.
- 5/ 26/67-"Alternatives to Draft Aired Today at SU".
 Prof. Steve Deutsch, lawyer Arja Ginger, pastor Max Wills, and graduate student Im Sadoff spoke.
- 6/ 22/67-(Oregon Summer Emerald) "Viet Nam Summer Aims to Educate Public, personal article by Marlin Durst, instructor.
 Referred to the almost 250 volunteers who had begun projects for the summer.
- 6/ 29/67-"Teach-in Begins Summer Seminar".
- 7/ 6/ 67-"Viet Nam War Sparks Faculty Teach-in Today".
- 7/ 11/67-"UO Faculty Lambasts U.S. Viet Nam Policy".
 An average of 50-60 persons attended three sessions offered by FSC. Professors Fitzmann, Deutsch, Fashing, and Maddex were among those who spoke.
 -"Gange Provides Other Side".
 Director of the Institute of International Studies John Gange, challenged the teach-in itself as well as the opinions.
- 7/ 13/67-A Supplement to the Emerald. "Red China"-copied from paper put out by Red Chinese news agency.
- 7/ 20/67-"Draft Critics Say Laws Stiffening CO Criteria".
 Herbert Titus, John Eiter, and Steve Deutsch reviewed the revised draft laws.
- 7/ 27/67-"Gange, Goldrich Volley Thoughts on Viet Nam".
 Goldrich opposed to the war and Gange for continued presence in Viet Nam.
- 8/24 /67-"College Interns Debate Viet Nam on Capital Hill", CPS Reports.
 College interns, employed in Washington for the summer, circulated a 'polite letter', which 150 signed, directed to Pres. Johnson and asking for an end to the war.
- * 9/ 26/67-"Normal Progress Needed for IIs Draft Deferment".
 Explanation of the deferment laws.
- 9/ 27/67-"Buddhists Plan Explosive Campaign to Deal Death Blow to War", syndicated column by Vietnamese reporter.
 The struggle of the Buddhists against the South Vietnamese dictatorship.
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- 9/29/67-"Tie-in Possible for YAF, SDS".
Talk of a possible unification between YAF and SDS in a 'War and Peace' dance, united against the draft.
-"War Weary South Vietnamese May Support Peace Negotiations", CPS article, Au Truong Thanh, Vietnamese reporter.
- 10/ 3/67-"Two Debate War Question".
Randy Gragg of YAF and Bill Watson of SDS debated (10/2).
Gragg emphasized the need for more positive military action, Watson stressed the illegality of the war.
-"U.S. Must Share Blame for South Vietnamese Army Failure", CPS article, Tran Van Dinh, Vietnamese reporter.
- 10/ 9/67-"Petitioners Ask for Vote on War in November".
½ million have petitioned in major cities to put the war issue on the ballot.
- 10/10/67-"Young Men Plan Surrender of Draft Cards October 16".
Plan for a nationwide surrender of draft cards. First major effort by a group known as the 'Resistance'.
-"Burning of Draft Cards to Come Before Supreme Court".
- 10/12/67-"ASUO Senate Hears Proposal to End Draft".
Introduced by Randy Gragg.
-"SDS Plans picket, Draft Board Target".
Week-long picketing of draft during planned 'draft week'.
-"Opponents to Viet Nam War Plan Demonstration Outside Pentagon", CPS Reports.
- 10/13/67-"Letters to LBJ Won't Change U.S. Policy in Viet Nam War", personal article by Ray Pratt.
- 10/13/67-"Reagan Urges Viet Nam Victory".
Speaking in Albany, Oregon, Ronald Reagan stated that America should win the war, or withdraw.
- 10/17/67-"Affairs Committee Urges Volunteer Draft System".
ASUO Senate movement.
- 10/18/67-"Marcher 'Hit'".
Jim Bradshaw was attacked by someone while he was demonstrating against the draft.
-"Pickets Jailed", AP Report.
Three protesters were arrested in Portland, Oregon for 'harrassing and obstructing".
- 10/20/67-"Bensuc May Become Watchword of American War Policy", personal article by Bill Watson.
Reference to the total destruction of a Vietnamese village and a comparison to Nazi Germany drawn.
-"SDS Questions Pickets' Effect".
- 10/23/67-"Viet Nam Protesters Stage March Saturday".
400 people marched (10/21) from the UO to downtown Eugene.
- 10/27/67-"Recruiter Trapped in Car During Oberlin War Protest", CPS Report.
Naval recruiter was besieged in his car for four hours by over 100 students at Oberlin College, Ohio. Police were called.
- 10/30/67-"Gragg, Watson Disagree on Values in Viet Nam".
Both running for ASUO office, Randy Gragg in favor of the war but against the draft system, and Bill Watson against both.
-"World Opinion on Viet Nam War Indicates Growing U.S. Isolationism", CPS article.
- 10/31/67-"Viet Nam Vote Not on Ballot".
Was not put on the Oregon ballot for November.

- 11/ 1/67-"Corrupt Vietnamese Army Plays Pacification Role", CPS article by Tran Van Dinh.
- 11/ 3/67-"Unification Drives North Viet Nam Army", CPS article by Tran Van Dinh.
 Referred to the unity and the power of the North Vietnamese Army.
- 11/ 6/67-"The Draft", full page editorial by Cliff Sanderlin.
 Calling for action, end to the draft. It was part of a four page 'focus insert' on demonstrations during 'draft week'.
- 11/ 8/67-"Canada Becoming Answer in Matters of Conscience".
 On lecture given by a representative from the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, Hank Maiden.
 -"Objector Claims CO Not Alone".
 -"YAF Sets Fire to Soviet Flag".
 A group of students did this in 'honor' of the 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
- 11/ 9/67-"Draft Protestors First' Says Lewis Hershey", CPS Report.
 The beginning of an extended controversy. General Lewis Hershey, head of the Selective Service, sent out a directive to local draft boards stating that students in demonstrations should not be granted student deferments and should be given first priority for draft eligibility.
- 11/10/67-"Gen. Hershey Claims White House Meeting".
 Gen. Hershey claimed that he had met with Pres. Johnson prior to his announcement.
 -"'Protest War Logic' Not Impressive: Viet War Veteran Speaks Out", personal article by war veteran.
 He stated that war protests only prolong the war.
 -"Did You Know?"
 The publication of an information sheet that had been passed out on the SU terrace. It listed the limitations of draft deferments and noted Sec. for the Defense Robert McNamara's prediction that the war could last at least 15 more years.
- 11/13/67-"Grad Schools Suffer From Draft".
 Because of the announced ending of graduate deferments.
- 11/14/67-Announcement by the American Association of University Professors protesting Gen. Hershey's directive to draft dissidents first.
- 11/17/67-"Student Demonstration Brings 500 Guardsmen", CPS Report.
 A sit-in of 300 students at Central State University, Ohio brought the intervention of 500 national guardsmen.
- 11/20/67-"Protestors Lose IIs if LBJ Heeds Hershey".
 -"Peace Corps to Intervene for Volunteers".
- 11/21/67-"CIA Retreats From Campuses Near Regional Reoruiting Offices", CPS Report.
 Announcement that nationally the CIA had decided not to recruit on campus.
 -"North Vietnamese Official Says North Winning War", CPS Report.
- 11/29/67-"Y.D.'s Resolve Policy Change".
 Local meeting of the Young Democrats called on Pres. Johnson to change war policies. Called for cease-fire, new Geneva convention, and a condemnation of the Hershey directive.
- 12/ 1/67-"Johnson Studies Draft Questions".

- 12/ 5/67-"NSA, Other Organizations File Suit Against Hershey".
 Calling for a stop to the enforcement of Hershey's directive.
 -"Protestors Begin Second Stop the Draft Week".
- 12/ 6/67-"Protestors to Face Court; Students Attacked in Jail".
 On 28 protestors arrested October 20 while protesting the draft. Three were attacked in jail by prisoners who called them 'peace creeps'.
 -"Police Arrest Demonstrators in New York".
 250 arrests in the second stop the draft week. Those arrested included Dr. Spock and poet Allen Ginsberg.
 -"Professor Sees Static War Aims".
 Professor A. Rubin, Law, didn't think that Robert McNamara's recent resignation would change the picture in Viet Nam.
- 12/ 7/ 67-"Demonstrators Fined, Jailed".
 Eleven pleaded guilty to the 10/20 demonstration.
 -"More Protests in N.Y.".
 3000 protestors were met by 5000 police in New York City.
- 12/ 8/67-"OSU Vietnam Ballots Refute Pollster Claims".
 Vote at OSU showed that a majority supported the war, but the minority against the war was almost fifty per cent.
- 1/ 8/ 68-"U.S. Should Act on Principle it Says China is Violating",
 personal article by Prof. Robert Leeper.
 Stated that the U.S. was forcibly trying to impress her own ideology on Viet Nam.
- 1/ 9/ 68-"Resisters to Protest Spock Indictment", CPS Report.
 Nationwide effort to block indictment of Dr. Spock and four others.
 -"College Leaders Back McCarthy", CPS Report.
 Support of Sen. Eugene McCarthy for the 1968 Presidential campaign.
- 1/ 10/68-"SDS Teach-in to Greet DOW".
 Protest of on-campus recruiting, also directed at DOW chemicals manufacture of war-related goods, such as napalm.
- 1/ 11/68-"SDS Mock Napalming; Protests DOW Recruiting".
 Group of fifteen marched into SU where DOW was recruiting. One of the protestors was Kip Morgan.
- 1/ 12/68-"ASUD Senate Plans Referendum".
 A referendum planned for the University's stand on the war.
 -"Draft Boards Disregard Reclassification Mandate", CPS Report.
 That most of the local boards didn't follow the Hershey Directive.
 -"Society's Sickness Apparent in YAF", editorial.
 Reference to the YAF's counter-demonstration to the SDS anti-DOW demonstration.
- 1/ 15/68-"Universities Aid U.S. War Effort", CPS Report.
 Report on University research in chemical biological warfare and other war-related government-funded programs around the nation.
 -"Indictment of Spock Sparks Spite".
 Several demonstrations around the nation, most around 100 people.
- 1/ 16/68-"HHH Defends War McCarthy Criticizes", AP Report.
- 1/ 18/68-"LBJ Notes Nation's Challenges".
 At Pres. Johnson's State of the Union Address he stressed that the war was going well.
 -"Eugene Draft Dodger Seeks Church Sanctuary".
 Mark Ellington of Eugene asked publicly for help in London, England.

- * 1/ 19/68-"Bold Initiative for Peace in Viet Nam", reprint of Mt. Angel Seminary editorial.
Called for an end to the war.
 - 1/ 23/68-"Viet Lecturer Gives Opinions".
Professor Leonard Adolf of OSU stated that the present Vietnamese government was not representative and that the U.S. was destroying Viet Nam.
-"Committee Looks at Viet Nam".
Plan for three days of 'concern over Viet Nam', slated for April 24-26*
 - 1/ 24/68-"OSU Professor Challenges State Department History".
Prof. Adolf disagreed with the State Departments evaluation of Viet Nam and its reporting of the history.
 - 1/ 25/68-"Priest Says Push; Lawyer Calls Halt".
Jesuit Priest Lyons called for increase vigilance against the communists. Lawyer Charles Porter called for a halt, saying that a cease-fire was the only solution.
 - 1/ 26/68-"Stassen Criticizes LBJ for Korean Dilemma".
Harold Stassen, speaking in Eugene, spoke on the Pueblo incident, also stated that he supported a cease-fire and U.N. negotiations.
 - 1/ 30/68-"Students Plan World Strike", CPS Report.
Worldwide call for a student strike, "Against the war in Viet Nam and Racism!"
-"Tolstoy's Advice-Resist the Draft", editorial.
-"End Not in Sight for Viet War Control Policy Creates Refugees", CPS article.
Spoke on the american practice of containment of Vietnamese in order to facilitate wider bombing.
 - 1/ 31/68-"Farleigh Criticizes Student War Strike".
ASUO President not in favor of world-strike.
-"Human Cost of War Rising", CPS Report.
 - 2/ 1/ 68-"Leftist Viet Nam Arguments Invalid", YAF open letter.
Spoke against the New Left.
 - 2/ 5/ 68-"McCarthy Sees U.S. 'Joyless, Frustrated'".
Spoke against the war before 1,500 in the EMU Ballroom.
-"Morse Speaks Against Killing in Viet Nam War".
Speaking at UO before 400.
-"The Viet Nam Dilemma", 'Focus' insert.
Debate between Charles Porter and Father Daniel Lyons.
 - 2/ 6/ 68-"Profs Argue War Issue".
About 150 spectators watched a debate between professors Goldrich, Rubin and Zieferstein, the latter supported the government's position.
 - 2/ 8/ 68-"DOW Defends Napalm Use".
On-campus debate between DOW representative and Prof. Streisinger who stated that napalm violated the Geneva Accords.
-"Ask Yourself This Question: Would Napalm Convert You?" full-page advertisement with two pictures of napalm-burned children.
 - 2/ 9/ 68-"Referendums: Settle War, Ease Laws, Keep Subsidy".
On-campus election.
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- * 1/ 19/68-"Make Vietnamese Fight Their War", editorial.
Referred to the just-lowered draft age in Viet Nam (From 21-18) and to the Vietnamese youth who were escaping the draft by going across the border to Cambodia.

- 2/ 12/68-"Government Draft Policy Questioned by Committee", AP Report.
House Committee requested more explicit guidelines.
-"Focus", insert.
Interview with Professor Joseph Allman who called for a uni-lateral de-escalation if necessary to secure negotiations in a Geneva convention.
- 2/ 15/68-"Dissatisfied Students Seek Draft Counseling Service".
Student David Gwyther (Associated with the SDS) spearheaded movement to create a full-time ASUO draft counselor.
-"Draft Resister Speaks Out", personal article by Paul Pinegar, minister intern.
-"No Increase Seen in Draft Exemptions", AP Report.
That there has been no substantial increase in the number of draft exemptions given for the Viet Nam War over previous wars.
- 2/ 16/68-"War Policy Change Asked in Statement".
Petition was circulated around nation's Law Schools that called for a de-escalation in the war and for negotiations. It was signed by five faculty and 31 students at the UO.
- 2/ 19/68-"Grad Students Lose Deferments".
-"How Many Deaths Will it Take?" editorial.
- 2/ 20/68-"Black Socialist Says 'Negro Whipping Boy in Capitalistic War'.
Paul Boutelle, Socialist Candidate for Vice President.
-"Congressional Action Advocated by Lewis in Viet Nam War".
- 2/ 21/68-"SDS Speaker Tells Graduates to Resist".
Bill Watson, speaking to a group of graduate students, urged them not to be involved with the war crimes in Viet Nam.
-"Time to Speak Out", editorial.
A call for the graduate students to speak out against the war.
- 2/ 22/68-"U.S. Should be Involved".
Dr. Drachovitch speaking in support of the war.
-"Active Resistance Says Pediatrician".
Dr. B. Spock spoke at the UO against the war and draft, and endorsed Sen. McCarthy.
- 2/ 23/68-"Mayor Lindsay Says Viet Nam Linked With Urban Problems".
Speaking at the UO, he didn't call for a withdrawal, but a serious re-evaluation of the war.
- 2/ 26/68-"Congress to Fight Draft Policy", CPS Report.
-"Withdraw From Viet Nam, Votes Dorchester GOP".
Oregon Republican Dorchester Conference called for an end to the bombing and a withdrawal.
-"Effective Opposition", editorial.
Another call to action.
- 2/ 27/68-"Anti-Draft Group Shapes Resistance".
Group of 300 students listened to Gove Eifinger of the newly formed "Campus Draft Committee". Also David Gwyther announced plans to open up a counseling service.
-"Professors Back Anti-Draft Policy".
Local chapter of American Association of University Professors (AAUP) wrote a letter to Gen. Hershey urging him to rescind the November directive.

- 2/ 27/68-"Oregon Increases March Draft Call", AP Report.
- 2/ 29/68-"Censorship-Or How to Win a War", editorial.
- 3/ 1/ 68-"Draft Survey Shows Worry by Students".
Questionnaire by new "Campus Draft Committee" revealed that 210 of the 233 students surveyed were considering alternatives to the draft, including 63 who advocated complete non-cooperation.
-"Sixty Teachers Back Refusers".
Petition circulated among UO faculty to support those who refused to serve.
-"North Wants War, Viet Official Says".
-"EMU Board Recognizes Draft Resistance Group".
Recognition of the Campus Draft Committee.
- 3/ 5/ 68-"Stopping a Runaway Train", personal article by Gove Eiffinger.
Spoke on the continued escalation of the war with no end in sight.
-"Bill Advocates Draft Changes".
Bill introduced by Sen. Edward Kennedy to reduce local boards powers.
- 3/ 7/ 68-"Faculty Decides Harshey Censor".
UO Faculty voted 101 for, 9 against to send a letter to Pres. Johnson protesting the Harshey directive.
-"Oregon Doubles Draft Physicals", AP Report.
-"Resister Awaits Jail Alternative".
Minister Intern Paul Pinegar expects jail as a result of his refusal to serve or to take a deferment.
- 3/ 27/68-"Resisters Must Confront Effects".
Allan Strein, member of the Control Committee of Conscientious Objectors, spoke before a small group and stressed the impact on one's personal life of resistance to the draft.
-"N.S.A. Urges Students to Refuse 1-A Status", CPS Report.
-"A Plea to University Students-Make Viet Nam Views Known", personal article by Scott Farleigh.
- 3/ 28/68-"New Book Reviews Draftee's Rights".
On new book by Conrad Lynn on the rights of a draftee.
- 3/ 29/68-"Grads to Comprise Half of Men Drafted", UPI Report.
-"Student Refuses Draft, Charges War is 'Racist'".
A. Williamson, black, refused induction.
- 4/ 1/ 68- "Draft Resistance Includes UO Men".
April 3 marked as National Non-cooperation with the Draft Day.
- 4/ 2/ 68-"McCarthy Speaks: U.S. Faces Time of Policy Tests".
Sen. McCarthy stated that Pres. Johnson's decision (Not to run, announced 3/31) didn't affect his campaign.
-"Draft "Resisters to Keep Cards".
Students decided not to turn in their draft cards 4/3 because of Pres. Johnson's decision not to run for reelection.
- 4/ 3/ 68-"War Victimizes Minorities".
Alfred Williamson working against the 'racist' war.
-Advertisement signed by 166 members of UO faculty in support of those students "...who refuse to serve in the Viet Nam War."
- 4/ 4/ 68-"Hanoi Accepts U.S. Proposal for Parley".
Hanoi willing to talk about complete bombing halt and peace negotiations.
-"Teach-in Opposes War".
15 students gave up draft cards for display at EMU. David Gwyther and David Shoenfeld, among others gave speeches before crowd of 500 against the war.

- 4/ 4/ 68-"Draft Center Needs Help", personal article by Blaine Ackley.
A call for aid for the new Draft Information Center by ASUO.
- 4/ 5/68 -"Director Clarifies Draft Regulations".
State Selective Service Director warned a group of 50 of the impact of an anti-draft decision.
- * 4/ 8/ 68-"A.A.U.P. Asks Draft Policy Improvements".
National AAUP called for a national lottery.
- 4/ 10/68-"U.S. Replies to Hanoi Bid".
Talks over a conference site.
- 4/ 13/68-"Peace Discussions Continue Despite Student Protests", AP Report.
Protests in Paris centered around university reforms. Though French officials accused "enemies of the peace" as fomenting the student rebellion.
- 4/ 14/68-"U.S., Hanoi Open Paris Peace Talks", AP Report.
Each side challenged the other to scale down the war.
- 4/ 16/68-"Draft Committee Confronts Board".
The Campus Draft Committee decided to confront the Selective Service Board with a question-in over allegations of hostile treatment of draft-eligible students.
- 4/ 17/68-"Americans Need Constant Reminder", editorial.
Calling for the lowering of the university flag to half-mast for the remainder of the war.
- 4/ 25/68-"South Viet Nam Unsupported Says 'Concerned' Speaker".
Prof. Leonard Adolf of OSU, who taught in Saigon 1966-67, stated that the general civilian population did not support the Vietnamese government.
- 4/ 26/68-"Veteran Weary of War Critics", personal article by army chaplain.
Stressed the humanitarian actions of many of the American servicemen and the atrocities of the Viet Cong. This brought many Anti-U.S. involvement replies 5/1.
- 4/ 29/68-"Ex-Saigon Official Predicts Termination of Viet Nam War".
Tran Van Dinh spoke at the UO, stating that any new president would quickly end the war. Spoke to group of 100.
- "Law Professor Urges Caution in Draft Issues".
Prof. Herbert Titus told students not to be too careless in opposing the selective service.
- "550 Marchers Hear Pastor Attack U.S. Foreign Policy".
As a final action of the "Three Days of Concern" (April 24-26) Rev. Brooks spoke against the war and the draft.
- 5/ 3/68 -"North Viet Nam Rejects Site", AP Report.
Rejected proposed peace talk site in the Gulf of Tonkin.
- "McCarthy Wins 'CHOICE' '68", CPS Report.
Results from a poll of 1,200 campuses around the U.S. revealed that Sen. McCarthy received 286,000 student votes, 70,000 more than the nearest contender Sen. Robert Kennedy.
- * 4/ 9/ 68-"Draft Resisters Explain 'Undermining' Movement".
In San Francisco resistance workers stated that they were working to undermine the Selective Service through complete non-cooperation.
- "U.S. Delegation Leaves for Peace Talks", AP Report.

- 5/ 6/ 68-"Bomb Attempt in ROTC Hall Fizzles Out".
A fire bomb (Molotov cocktail) was thrown in the ROTC Hall Friday, May 3, but failed to ignite. No one was injured and no suspects were found.
-"Paris Picked for Peace Parley, Bombing, Infiltration Top Agenda", AP Report.
-"U.S. Termed 'Tearing Apart' Vietnamese Family Structure".
Dom Luce, teacher from Cornell, spoke to a small group 4/3 on the social problems of Vietnam. Urged an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of troops.
- 5/ 17/68-"Board Refuses Draft Meeting".
State Director (Of the Selective Service) Leonard Hicks appeared before a small group of protestors and agreed to meet with them separately over the issue of the draft. Thus averting a major confrontation.
- 5/ 20/68-"RFK Says U.S. Failing in Vietnam".
Campaigning in Eugene, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy spoke before 7,000 students and townspeople, called for an end to the war.
-"Envoys Refuse to Concede as Paris Peace Talks Recess", AP Report.
U.S. demanded an acknowledgement of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam, while North Vietnamese demanded a cessation of bombing.
- 5/ 27/68-"Think of McCarthy on Election Day", an editorial endorsement.
- 6/ 18/68-(Oregon Summer Emerald) "More Students Resist Draft".
On the activities of the "Resistance", a group against the draft.
-"Draft Counselor Says Know Your Rights".
The acting director of the Draft Information Center (ASUD), David Gwyther, urged students to look into their rights.
- 6/ 27/68-"Why Students Protest", editorial
-"Resistance to Continue", CPS Report.
- 7/ 7/ 68-Viet Reporter Tran Van Dinh visited UO supporting Sen. McCarthy's candidacy for the presidential nomination and believing that the war would soon end.
- 7/ 11/68-"Draft Resistance Urged at Park Blocks Rally".
A small group of 25-30 gathered to listen to David Gwyther and Dave Schoenfield speak against the war and in favor of Dr. Spock.
- 7/ 25/68-"Peace, Freedom Party Backs 'Grass Roots' Politics".
A new counter-culture political movement.
- 8/ 21/68-"We Endorse McCarthy", editorial.
- * 9/ 25/68-"Chicago: A view from six students who were there".
A special article on six students who attended the Chicago Democratic Convention. Most referred to the excessive brutality of the police and the Democratic "political machine".
-"Resistance Movement Schedules Orientation".
The group advocating complete non-cooperation.
-"Not-so-Compatible Offices Give Students Draft Facts".
On the differences between the official college-draft counseling offered by the Dean of Men and the ASUD Draft Information Center under the direction of David Gwyther.
- 9/ 30/68-"Eugene Naval Armory Hit by Fire Bombs in Night"
Arson-bombing incident early Sunday, 9/29, which caused an estimated \$106,000 in damage.

9/ 30/68-"Repudiate Machine", editorial

A call not to support V.P. Humphrey for the presidency.

- "Student Deferment Means for Government Control", personal article by Ron Funky, Draft Information Center.

Stressed governmental influence over students by the nature of the IIs deferment, urged awareness of the war.

- "Humphrey Labels Dissenters as 'American Style Hitlers", special Portland report.

In a Portland appearance, V.P. Humphrey defined a group of vocal anti-war demonstrators as "American style Hitler-Youth".

10/ 1/68-"Humphrey Promises Bombing Halt", AP Report.

Humphrey stated that he would put a conditional stop to the bombing, move for a de-Americanization of the war, an internationally supervised cease-fire, and hold free elections if elected.

- "SDS Stresses Need for Unity".

Efforts by several UO members of the SDS to get into political office.

- "Is Harriman Really Daley's Double", CPS article by Tran Van Dinh.

That the arrogance of the U.S. in the Paris Peace Talks and the escalation of the war was preventing progress.

10/ 2/68-"Leaders React to Humphrey Speech".

Some professors and political leaders (Such as Sen. Morse) were optimistic. However, a number of UO student leaders (Such as David Gwyther and ASUO V.P. Dan Allison) were doubtful of the result of Humphrey's peace promises.

- "Authorities Seek Leads in Naval Reserve Attack".

That the 9/29 arson was still unsolved. Also reference to bombings around the nation.

10/ 3/68-"Would You Buy a Used Car From Either?" editorial.

Spoke of the dilemma that faced the anti-war person in the 1968 Election. Neither Richard Nixon, nor V.P. Hubert Humphrey seemed to offer much.

10/ 4/68-"Agnew Warns Against Irresponsible Dissent".

In Portland Spiro Agnew leveled this warning to a disruption of 50 anti-war demonstrators.

10/ 7/68-"Special Report", a personal article by Ass. Editor Rick Fitch.

Spoke on the demonstration during Agnew's speech in Portland.

Referred to the rising tide of anti-demonstrator violence and warned of a possibly dangerous confrontation.

- "H.H.H. Clarifies War Stand", AP, UPI Report.

A top White House aide informed the newspapers that Humphrey had assured the President that the bombing would not be halted automatically.

10/ 8/68-"Viet Students-'Americans are Fooling Themselves About the War'", a personal article by UO students who had studied in Paris.

These UO students referred to a generally anti-U.S. and pro-North Vietnam feeling among the Vietnamese students in Paris.

- "Associated Press Survey Reveals 50 Senators Back Bombing Halt", AP Report.

- "Draft Hearing Ponders Full Time Qualifications".

An open hearing at the UO as to the required number of hours that a student should take to retain his student-deferment.

David Gwyther advised looking into University-Selective Service connections.

- 10/ 8/68-"Students Should Form a Union, Strike", personal article by ASUD senator Kip Morgan.
Kip Morgan stated that the ASUD was powerless and urged the university students to unite against the University.
- 10/ 9/68-"Humphrey Lacks McCarthy 'Yes'", AP Report.
That Sen. McCarthy would not support Humphrey because of differences on Vietnam and the Democratic Party machine.
-"Harris, Panels Begin Resistance Symposium".
David Harris, non-violence advocate and former Stanford University Student Body President, began the three-day symposium.
- 10/10/68-"Cast Out Fear' Urges Harris".
To a large audience in the EMU ballroom, David Harris urged the students to resist the war and the draft.
-"We've Run Too Long; U.S. in for Revolution".
More on David Harris' speech.
- 10/11/68-"Percy Advocates Use of Ideas, Not Bombs".
Sen. Charles Percy, Rep/Illinois, spoke before a group of 500 against the war.
-"Symposium Speaker Calls Draft 'Society Perversion'".
Ass. Prof. Steve Deutsch spoke to 50 students, followed by Prof. Herb Titus.
- 10/11/68-"A Coup d'Etat Or a Purge?" CPS article by Tran Van Dinh.
Wrote of the recent arrests in South Vietnam of military and civilian leaders.
-"Student Group to Harrass University Class Structures".
Calling itself the Student Union, a group of 40 students appeared at their first meeting. Kip Morgan and David Gwyther were in charge. Plans for boycotts, and class disruptions. This led to a furor amongst the faculty and administration and a continuing controversy over "Disruption clauses" in the Rules of Student Conduct. The details of this particular controversy are not within the scope of this study, but it might be of interest to some student, as these laws (Or rules) provide a much more restrictive set of guidelines for the administration in dealing with student dissent.
- 10/13/68-"National Survey Indicates War Major Student Issue", CPS Report.
- 10/14/68-"Humanism Fills Harris Concert".
Concert by Joan Baez Harris (Wife of David Harris) capped anti-draft activities of the three-day symposium.
-"Remarks Claimed Violation of Rights".
Ass. Prof. Herb Titus spoke concerning allowing information being given by the University to the Selective Service. On 10/15/68 Herb Titus wrote a personal article, "University Policy Questioned on Selective Service Forms", which made some corrections to the 10/14 article. He stated that he preferred that no information was given, but that the present University policy did allow students the right of appeal.
- 10/15/68-"Draft Policy Defended".
Dean of Men, Bob Boulin, defended the notification of the Selective Service of students' hours.
-"Eight to Refuse Induction".
Plan of eight Eugene people to refuse induction, including David Gwyther, David Schoenfield.

- 10/15/68-"Stop the Bus And the Draft Too", editorial.
 Urged the students to stop the bus leaving for Portland with the eight inductees who planned to refuse induction.
- 10/16/68-"Marchers Congregate to Halt War Machine".
 A group of 500 gathered at the Greyhound Bus Depot while the actual bus left from a point several blocks away (Willamette Street). At the bus for the inductees Kip Morgan and David Gwyther (Along with Marla Vandywater) chained themselves to the bus. The chains were cut and Gwyther was placed on the bus. After discovering their error, forty of the demonstrators staged a sit-in at the Selective Service office and a group of 200 staged a sympathy march.
- "Students, Townspeople See Demonstration Differently".
 In reference to the Bus incident. A Rally had occurred prior to the demonstration at which an ex-marine ripped up an anti-war sign and denounced the demonstrators.
- "Public Fears Fed by Media's Half-Truths", editorial.
 In reference to an incident in which a number of pamphlets were handed out at the UO giving Molotov Cocktail instructions. The editorial condemned the Oregon Journal's headline story that was sparked by this incident, "Anarchist 'Instructions' Flood Eugene Campus". Stated that stories of this type increase the gap between the campus and the community.
- 10/17/68-"Local Students Refuse Draft".
 Eight Eugenians, including five UO students, refused induction.
- "Packwood Urges Vietnam Reform or U.S. Withdrawal".
 Speaking to a Fraternity, Robert Packwood urged governmental reform in Vietnam.
- "Law and Order?" editorial.
 Concerning the increased violence of the anti-demonstrators.
- 10/21/68-"Burning of File Step to Peace, Berrigan Says".
 Speaking in Eugene to 1000, the Rev. Daniel Berrigan defended his May, 1968 actions in burning the draft files.
- 10/24/68-"Speakers Predict New Vietnam".
 Art Melville and Tran Van Dinh spoke at the UO. Saw a possible spread of U.S. involvement in other nations' conflicts, but predicted an end to the Vietnam War.
- 10/30/68-"McCarthy Okays Humphrey", AP Report.
 Sen. McCarthy supported Humphrey mainly as being a better choice than Richard Nixon.
- "University Student Arrested by FBI for Resisting Draft".
 David Schoenfield arrested.
- 10/31/68-"Student Refuses Draft; Expects FBI Arrest".
 Concerning David Gwyther.
- 11/ 1/68-"Johnson Confirms Viet Bombing Halt", AP Report.
 Pres. Johnson announced, 10/31, the cessation of bombing of North Vietnam.
- "SDS Plans Walkout".
 A plan of a walkout during Sen. McCarthy's speech in Eugene. This would have been in protest of McCarthy's endorsement of Humphrey, the walkout failed to materialize.
- 11/ 4/68-"5000 People Cheer Gene".
 Large turnout for McCarthy's speech, 11/1.

- 11/ 5/68-"Dynamite Blast Shakes Empty ROTC Offices".
An explosion at the UO, 11/4/68.
-Official confirmation of Richard Nixon's election.
- 11/ 7/68-"Cost of Bombing is too High", editorial.
Condemned the ROTC bombing.
- 11/ 9/68-There was a controversy over a pamphlet that depicted the draft and war machine as a monster, eating souls and defeating soldiers. The two following articles concerned this incident; the first against the action and the second in favor.
-"Obscenity: Irrationality Breeds More of the Same", personal article by Dennis Nelson.
-"Obscenity? We're Vulgar Only to Make a Point", personal article by Paul Gratz.
- 11/13/68-"Resistance Seeks Brotherhood of Man".
The Resistance disclaimed ties with the SDS, stressed that they were non-violent.
-"Draft May Still Affect Grads", CPS Report.
The expectation of another rise in the draft call.
-"A Time to Say No", personal article by Resistance.
Urging students to resist the draft.
- 11/14/68-"Troops Will Stay in Vietnam".
Professor High Wood expected troops to be in Vietnam for three to four more years.
- 11/15/68-"150 Resisters March in National Draft Day".
March in Eugene.
- 11/22/68-"Grads May Appeal 1-A Status, Says DIC".
Paul Gratz of the Draft Information Center assures graduate students of their right of appeal.
- 12/ 3/68-"Chicago Police Criticized by Presidential Commission", AP Report.
For their actions during the Democratic Convention.
-"Draft Information Center Urges Early Counseling".
- 12/11/68-"Seasons Greetings to Those in Jail".
A list of names of jailed war resisters to send Christmas cards to.
- 1/ 7/ 69-"Grand Jury Indicts Student on Draft Violation Charge".
Indictment of David Shoefield.
-"Classes, Strike Resume at San Francisco State College", AP Report.
- 1/ 8/ 69-"Teachers Join Protest at Turbulent San Francisco State", AP Report.
- 1/ 9/ 69-"Kangaroo Court Charges Roseburg Draft Board".
Led by Kip Morgan a group of UO students entered the Roseburg Selective Service Office and tried the board for "high crimes against humanity".
- 1/ 14/69-"SDS to Expand, Moving Off-campus", CPS Report.
SDS announcement that it intended to become less associated with the war issue. Wanted to become more class-oriented. For that reason many organizations were moving off-campus and were not going to be involved in the anti-war demonstration on Inauguration Day.
-"Students to Protest Nixon Inauguration", CPS Report.
The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam plans for national demonstrations during the inauguration of Nixon.
- 1/ 17/69-"Enlarged Talks Begin", AP Report.
At the Paris Peace Talks, U.S. allowed the NLF to participate and an agreement on a round table was reached.

- 1/ 17/69-"Eugene Draft Board Tried".
 Another mock trial by the People's Liberation Court. This time only eight students involved, in the 1/8 incident fourteen students had participated. Once again the board was tried for "high crimes against humanity. This time a secretary was physically prevented from calling the police.
- 1/ 20/69-"Mock Inaugural Activities Staged in Nixon Protest", AP Report.
 On Saturday, 1/18, in Washington D.C. a demonstration mocking the Inauguration took place. Several thousand attended.
 -"Militant Groups Move to Guerilla War Tactics".
 Professor Simpson, speaking to a colloquium on the UO campus, noted the rise in violence of the anti-war demonstrators.
- 1/ 21/69-"Police Stop Agitators in Counter Movement", AP Report.
 Demonstrators against the war in Washington DC (Only a few hundred) were prevented from entering the Inaugural parade route.
- 1/ 23/69-"Navy Recruiters Ousted From EMU".
 Navy Recruiters were forced to close down after a mock trial 1/22, accusing them of war crimes. The trial was followed by some violence. The violence occurring in two parts. First, a group of 8-12 students took out the recruiting literature and burnt it, also removing the recruiting table from the EMU. Then they marched in and bodily removed the two remaining officers.
 -"Burning Compared With Free Speech".
 University President Charles Johnson condemned the burning of the naval literature and the removal of the officers as an infringement of free speech.
- 1/ 24/69-"Johnson Decries Eviction, 'Apologizes' to Recruiters".
 -"420 Arrested in SF Disorder", CPS Report.
 Arrests made at San Francisco State.
 -"Ex-Board Member Criticizes Draft".
 Speaking at the UO, James Young, former chairman of a Seattle Selective Service Board, stated that he had resigned because he saw the growth of the draft as un-democratic.
 -"Ashes of Frustration", editorial.
 Though the navy recruiting incident was not supported this editorial stated that growing frustration was the cause of increased violence.
- 1/ 31/69-"No Free Speech for Military, Says Draft Card Napalmer".
 Speaking at the UO, James Forest, who had napalmed draft files in Wisconsin, stated that he did not consider his action an act of 'violence', because it didn't involve anyone personally suffering.
 -"Institutions Question ROTC Programs", UO Reporter.
 That universities around the nation were reconsidering ROTC. This was part of a three-part series concerning the presence of ROTC on the UO campus. The next two segments were 2/3, "WWI Spawns University's ROTC" and 2/4, "ROTC-Part of Academic Freedom?"
- 2/ 3/ 69-"Resistance Not Political Insanity".
 James Forest speaking to a group of 80 at the UO. He stressed the need for 'effective change'.

- 2/ 4/ 69-"The Lowdown on DOW: American Corporate Imperialism",
personal article by Paul Gratz and Bob Swartz.
They accused DOW of supporting the war as profitable.
- 2/ 5/ 69-"ROTC Elimination Recommended".
Teaching assistant Joseph Fashing recommended the elimination
of ROTC.
- 2/ 6/ 69-"University Coed Sees Danger in ROTC".
Mrs. Watson, first UO ROTC enrollee saw ROTC on campus as
a potential danger because its aims were anti-intellectual
and that theoretically, the cadets could be used as a mil-
itary force on campus.
- 2/ 10/69-"Obscenity, Cross, Draft Targets for EAC Action".
Eugene Activist Committee, headed by instructor Chet Taylor,
proposed to deal with the Cross on Skinner's Butte and the
draft.
- 2/ 11/69-"Students Arrested on Draft, Naval Charges".
Four UO students, David Gwyther, Howard Anderson, Ray Eaglin,
and Bill Kerlee as well as a past UO student Kip Morgan were
all arrested for the 1/22 disorder. Morgan and Gwyther were
arrested from charges stemming from the disruptive activities
directed against the Selective Service.
- "SDS Demonstrated Against, Students Want Recruiters", CPS Report.
At Stanford and at New York City's Queens College, counter-
demonstrations in favor of on-campus recruiting were held.
- 2/ 12/69-"Marchers Protest Arrests, Invade ROTC Building".
250 students marched through Johnson Hall and the ROTC buildings
on February 11.
- "More Arrested, Total at Seven".
Further arrests stemming from the navy recruiting incident.
- 2/ 17/69-"300 Attend 'PEACE Rally'".
Campus Peace and Freedom Movement met Friday, 2/14, and drew
up three demands for Univ. Pres. Johnson. To free the 'political
prisoners' (Those arrested for the navy recruiting incident), to
end 'militarism' on campus (That is, recruiting and ROTC) and to
end 'personal repression'.
- 2/ 19/69-"Gwyther Still Fasting Pending Federal Trial".
David Gwyther had been fasting in jail since his arrest 2/11.
- 2/ 24/69-"ROTC Endorsed by 2-1 Margin".
In a student referendum ROTC was endorsed by a vote of 2,232 in
favor to 935 against. Academic credit was also allowed ROTC
courses by a narrower margin, 1600-1528.
- 3/ 4/ 69-Day of Concern organized against the proposed building of ABM.
- 3/ 6/ 69-"Induction Methods, Mutiny Trial Decried by Students".
A group of forty students held a demonstration 3/5 against the
draft, and in favor of 27 servicemen accused of mutiny in
San Francisco. Students marched from UO to the military
recruiting offices.
- 3/ 12/69-"Draft Resister's Case Dismissed in Portland".
The case against David Schoenfield was dropped.
- 4/ 2/ 69-"Chicago Riot Charges Denied by Professor".
Professor John Froines, speaking at the UO, denied the charges
of conspiracy stemming from the Democratic Convention.

- 4/ 7/ 69-"Hayakawa, Sheer Typify Deep Social, Political Rift".
An April 4 debate between San Francisco State President S.I. Hayakawa and Ramparts editor Robert Sheer. Hayakawa compared the New Left to the Hitler Youth. Sheer defended the New Left and occasional violence. 4,300 people attended.
- 4/ 8/ 69-"Froines Arraignment Set for Wednesday".
Arraignment for prof. John Froines set for 4/9 over Democratic Convention charges.
-"Ruling May Change Draft", CPS Report.
Possibility of allowing CO status based on 'profound "moral beliefs', not necessarily religious training.
- 4/ 9/ 69-"ROTC: Let's Eliminate Academic Credit", editorial.
- 4/ 10/69-"Eight Plead Innocent", AP Report.
The Chicago 8 all plead innocent of charges before Judge Hoffman.
- 4/14/ 69-"Froines to Battle Charges".
Trial set for 9/24/69, all denied conspiracy, stated that police caused the riots in Chicago.
- 4/ 15/69"Morse Criticizes U.S. Militarism".
Speaking at Portland State University, former senator Wayne Morse spoke against Nixon's continuation of the war.
- 4/ 17/69-"Four Refuse Induction: Resisters Chain Together".
Two UO students and two Eugene residents refused induction in Portland. 35 gathered in Eugene to demonstrate as bus left.
- 4/ 18/69-"Draft Policy Revealed, For Appeal Procedure".
The issuance by Gen. Hershey of advice no# 764 which provided for a quick review of appeals as "An attempt to undermine registrants who are using the appeal procedure for delaying tactics."
- 4/ 24/69-"Draft Center has Counsel Training".
That the ASUO Draft Information Center planned to train new counselors.
- 4/ 29/69-"Court to Hear Claims on 'Accelerated Draft'", AP Report.
The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear claims that Hershey's advice no# 764 was unconstitutional.
-"Student Faces Charges Today for 'Trying U.S. Government".
Ray Eaglin up for trial for harassing Navy Recruiters.
- 4/ 30/69-"Eaglin Pleads 'Not Guilty' to Assault, Battery Charges".
Concerning the forcible removal of naval recruiters.
-"Protestor Reclassification will continue, Says Hershey", AP Report.
- 5/ 1/ 69-"Eaglin Denies Participation in Removal of Recruiters".
-"Nixon Takes Strong Stand Against Student Disorders", AP Report.
President Nixon urged university administrations to have more 'backbone' and stand up against students.
- 5/ 2/ 69-"Judge Declares Mistrial in Eaglin Assault Case".
-"We Must Make an Agonizing Choice..." , special article.
The text of a statement signed by 250 student body presidents and newspaper editors that was sent to Pres. Nixon. Asked for an end to the war and stated that they refused to serve.
- 5/ 5/ 69-"AAUP Hits Nixon Stand", AP Report.
The AAUP expressed concern over statements by high members of the Nixon administration which threatened student dissidents with vigorous prosecution.

- 5/ 6/ 69--"Students Told Plans for Draft Alternatives".
A plan for a National Service alternative to the draft.
- 5/ 9/ 69--"North Vietnam Gives Peace Plan", AP Report.
North Vietnam advanced a ten-point peace plan.
--"Campus Disruptions: The Government Responds".
In reference to recent statements and proposals on both the local and the national levels. In Oregon, proposals included one to keep 'outside agitators' off campus and one for professional mediation of campus disputes.
- 5/ 12/69--"Students Vote NO on ROTC Credit".
--"Nixon Looks on Campus Disorders", AP Report.
- 5/ 13/69--"Agnew Says U.S. Won't Withdraw", AP Report.
V.P. Agnew stated that the U.S. wouldn't pull out unilaterally.
- 5/ 14/69--"Nixon Asks for Random, Lottery Draft System", AP Report.
Pres. Nixon called for a drastic change in the draft system, including having 19 year olds subject to call and then a decreasing demand as one gets older.
- 5/ 15/69--"Nixon Proposes Eight-step Peace Plan", AP Report.
On May 14 Pres. Nixon called for a bilateral withdrawal from Vietnam.
- 5/ 16/69--"Battle Erupts on Berkeley Campus", AP Report.
A battle occurred between 3000 marchers and 500 police in People's Park on the Berkeley campus.
--Report of a dynamite explosion at the Presbyterian Church in Eugene, 5/15.
--Kip Morgan won the ASUO presidency.
- 5/ 19/69--"National Guardsmen Disperse Demonstrators", AP Report.
National Guard was called in to Berkeley campus.
- 5/ 20/69--"Explosions Hit Eugene".
Eight explosions occurred late May 19 and early on the 20. All were caused by dynamite.
--"Seale, Hayden, Erlich Speak this Afternoon".
All alleged conspirators in the Chicago 8 trial speaking in Eugene.
--"Radical Groups Arrested for Vietnam War Protests", CPS Report.
In reference to the arrests of the Oakland 7, Chicago 8, and the Presidio 27 (The mutiny charge in San Francisco).
- 5/ 21/69--"Campus Disturbances Resume: Man Killed at Berkeley".
On the renewed anti-war activity around the nation and the alleged police-killing of a man on the Berkeley campus.
- 5/ 23/69--"300 Marchers Arrested in Downtown Berkeley".
- 5/ 28/69--"Naval Officers, Others Testify at Arson Trial".
Trial of Don Fitz over the burning of naval literature January 22, 1969.
--"Chicago Protestors Destroy Draft Records", AP Report.
Group of demonstrators poured paint and tar over draft records in Chicago and then burned them outside the building.
- 5/ 29/69--"Jury Finds Fitz Guilty of Arson".
--"So Long Mom, I'm Off to Vietnam", editorial.
Written about those killed in Vietnam.
--"Conscientious Objection and the Military", personal article by Grattan Kerans.
That the U.S. Supreme Court should decide whether a non-religious CO would be recognized.
- * 6/ 24/69--"ASUO President Goes on Trial Today".
Kip Morgan, ASUO president, and David Gwyther begin trial on charges of disrupting draft boards in the "guerilla theater" incidents.

- 6/ 26/69-"Defense Claims Pair Exercising Free Speech".
In reference to the David Gwyther, Kip Morgan trial.
- 7/ 1/ 69-"Draft Information Center Gives All Types of Military Counseling".
That the DIC offers several alternatives to military service.
- 7/ 8/ 69-"814 Troops leave Vietnam", AP Report.
The first of the 25,000 troops projected to leave Vietnam.
-"American Troop Withdrawal Just Wishful Thinking", CPS article.
In reference to Pres. Nixon's 6/19/69 announcement of slow withdrawal from Vietnam and the beginnings of that withdrawal.
-"Parents Decry Kip's Trial", personal article by Kip Morgan's parents.
Stated that Kip's trial was unfairly weighed against him and that the U.S. was being taken over by the military-industrial complex.
- 7/ 31/69-"Major SDS Figure Sparks Verbal Battle".
Bill Ayers, national secretary of the SDS, spoke to a crowd of 300 in the EMU ballroom. He stated that Vietnam was not an accident, but was a mark of the U.S.'s imperialistic policy.
- 8/ 13/69-Froines conspiracy trial coming. Kip Morgan was arrested for possessing a firearm while on bail. David Gwyther and Ray Eaglin continued in trial.
- * 8/ 20/69-"To Whom it May Concern", front-full page editorial.
Stated that recent events marked "...accelerating police repression.." both locally and nationally.
-David Gwyther convicted and Ray Eaglin acquitted of charges from the draft board disruption trial.
- * 9/ 23/69-"Morgan, Gwyther File Appeals".
Appeals made to the convictions of disrupting Selective Service offices with sentences of up to two years.
-"1968-69--The Sound and the Furor", special article.
Covered the unrest of the previous school year.
- 9/ 29/69-"Conspiracy Caught in 'Trial-of-Century'".
On the trial of the Chicago 8.
-"SDS Demonstrates Against ROTC".
About 150-200 students marched in a ROTC-protest from the UO campus to the University President, Robert Clark's home. Pres. Clark termed the demonstration as a test of the new president.
-"Plans Set for War Protests".
New committee formed, 'Vietnam Moratorium Committee'.
-"Hearings Begin Tuesday for Basic Draft Revisions", AP Report.
Congressional hearings over Pres. Nixon's proposals.
- 9/ 30/69-"Chicago 8: Judge Denies Mistrial Motion".
-"Morgan, Gwyther: Series of Tragedies", editorial.
Supportive of both Morgan and Gwyther.
-"SDS Torchlight March: 'Robert Clark's' First Test".
- 10/ 1/69-"Froines Denounces Lack of Dissent".
Prof. Froines, speaking at UO urged students to protest war and governmental machine.
-"Nixon's Draft Proposal Receives 'Cool' Reception".
-"Plans Outlined for Moratorium".
Plans set for the October 15, first Moratorium against the war.

- 10/ 1/69-"SDS: Education and Protest".
Plans set for 10/4 demonstration in support of the Chicago 8.
- 10/ 2/69-"Diffusion of Student Protest Not Reason for Draft Lottery",
AP Report.
Statement made by director of the Selective Service Lewis Hershey.
-"Nixon Announces Policy Change in Induction of Graduate Students",
AP Report.
That graduate students would not be subject to the draft
until after graduation.
- 10/ 3/69-"Hatfield Attacks Defense Funds".
Speaking to a crowd of 700 at the UO campus, Senator Mark
Hatfield stated that the defense expenditure was weakening
America.
- 10/ 6/69-"Leaders Call for Unity Among Activist Groups".
Spoke of the 10/4 march in support of the Chicago 8, in which
120-150 participated.
- 10/ 7/69-"Clark Ponders Vietnam Time-out".
Plan to issue a statement as to what the university policy
would be towards the October Vietnam Moratorium.
-"Factions Threaten SDS; National Split Deepens", AP Report.
The rise of the 'Weatherman' faction.
- 10/ 8/69-"Classes Normal for Moratorium".
Though the Moratorium calls for cessation of "business as
usual", Pres. Clark announced intention to leave University
open.
-"Moratorium Group Interrupts Clark's Presentation on Fees".
Group of 100 interrupted faculty meeting to protest Clark's
decision to have classes open.
-"New YD's Reveal Stand".
Young Democrats come out in support of Moratorium.
-"Conspiracy in Chicago".
In reference to the Chicago 8 trial.
-"SDS Looks to Future".
Meeting of the SDS, attended by 60 students, support Moratorium.
- 10/ 9/69-"Second Anderson Assault Trial Ends".
Second trial of Howard Anderson, stemming from the 1/22/69
navy recruiting incident ended with a not-guilty decision.
-"The Honeymoon is Over", editorial.
Wrote against Pres. Clark's decision to hold classes.
- 10/10/69-"Chicago Police, SDS Clash", AP Report.
Three youths were wounded by police shotguns and 65 were arrested.
-"Nationwide Activities Planned for Wednesday Moratorium".
- 10/13/69-"Moratorium Forges Surge of Activity".
Decision of whether individual classes would be held 10/15
was left to the discretion of the teachers.
-"Militants' March in Chicago Falls Short of Expectations",
AP, UPI Report.
Chicago police quickly dispersed protest, arresting 130 people.
-"Hershey Out; Civilian In", AP Report.
New appointment to the Director of the Selective Service.
-"Moratorium: A Chance to be Heard", editorial.
Urged participation.
-"Nation's Leaders Differ on Moratorium Support", AP Report.

- 10/13/69--"Responses Varied to 'Day of Peace'".
 --"Still Fighting the War", special article.
 Article on former senator Wayne Morse, who was slated to speak at the Eugene Moratorium.
 --"Nixon and the Bug Outs", personal article by Grattan Kerans.
 That Pres. Nixon would have to change his foreign policy.
- 10/16/69--"Record Portland Rally Nets 7,000 Supporters".
 A March for Peace on the 10/15 Moratorium.
 --"Morse Terms War Unjustifiable".
 Speaking at MacCarther Court.
 --"Thousands Join in War Protest".
 2,500 gathered in the morning at Mac Court. March of 4,000 to the Eugene City Hall. SDS staged an independent demonstration at the ROTC building, some 100 attended.
 --"Petitions for Nixon Accepted by McCall".
 --"Bands, Buttons Say 'We Want Out'", AP Report.
 --"Congress Terms Anti-War Protest Communist Tactic", AP Report.
 Proposal by Sen. Hugh Scott and Rep. Gerald Ford to label the Moratorium as a "communist tactic", failed to pass.
 --"ROTC Locks Door to Keep Out SDS".
 On UO campus, ROTC trying to prevent incident.
 --"Juries Free Anderson in Two Assault Cases".
- 10/17/69--"House Group Passes Nixon Lottery Proposal", AP Report.
 --"Moratorium: Minds Were Not Changed", editorial.
- 10/20/69--"Oregon Ranks Second in U.S. Draft Dodgers".
 California ranks first by percentage.
- 10/21/69--"Panel Debates Draft Resistance".
 Discussion held at a local church in Eugene.
- 10/22/69--"National Committees Support Two November Vietnam Protests", AP Report.
- 10/23/69--"Report Alleges Police Heighten Campus Tensions", AP Report.
- 10/27/69--"National Moratorium: A Political Football?", editorial.
 That support of the moratorium was being made into a political issue.
 --"M-Day Leaders Slate New Events".
 Plans for anti-war films during November Moratorium.
- 10/28/69--"November Moratorium Plans Even Bigger".
 Plans being made for the Moratorium November 13 and 14.
- 10/30/69--"Bobby Seale Gagged, Mannacled in Chicago Trial".
 --"Viet Withdrawal to Take 294 Years?" CPS Report.
 At the present rate of troop withdrawal.
 --"November Moratorium Plans Include Canvassing Eugene".
- 11/ 4/69--"Nixon Quiet on Secret Plan to Withdraw Combat Forces", AP Report.
- 11/ 5/69--"Nixon's Speech Gave 'Nothing to Hope For'".
 In response to Pres. Nixon's television speech which assured withdrawal, but kept secret when and how, Moratorium leader Russel Husted stated that little had been said.
- 11/ 7/69--"Anti-war Leaders Express Dismay at Nixon Speech", CPS Report.
 --"May Call Pentagon to Block Mass March", AP Report.
 Justice department announced the intention not to allow a march of anti-war demonstrators down Pennsylvania Avenue.
- 11/10/69--"U.S. War Deaths May Tally 300,000".
 Actually meant casualties, but this was the headline.

- 11/10/69-"M-Day Committee Urges Closure of Classes Again".
 -"Defendants, Hoffman Steal Scene".
 On the Chicago 8 trial.
- 11/11/69-"Moratorium Labeled 'Communist Maneuver'", CPS Report.
 According to the Chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security.
 -"Pre-Moratorium Activities Scheduled".
 Films, peace vigils planned before Moratorium.
 -"Supreme Court Supports Police in Arrest Over Anti-war Signs", AP Report.
 A Supreme Court ruling upheld the right of police to arrest people for displaying 'disruptive' anti-war signs during a silent protest of the war.
- 11/12/69-"You Kids Just Don't Understand".
 Eugene group in favor of the war.
 -"Changes Mark November Moratorium".
- 11/13/69-"Mobilization Forces Plan National Anti-war Protests", AP Report.
- 11/14/69-"Where are You?", front-full page editorial.
 Complaining that in Eugene the Moratorium turnout was not as big as it was in October.
 -"Night March Highlights First Day of Moratorium".
 2,500 marched.
 -"Peace Marchers, Troops Fill Capitol", AP Report.
 -"March For Peace to Culminate Activities in San Francisco".
- 11/17/69-"SF March Remarkably Large and Quiet".
 100,000 people to Golden Gate Park where 200,000 listened to speakers.
 -"D.C. Peace March; 'Best, Possibly the Last", special article by Nicholas Von Hoffman, Washington Post.
 March on November 16, included 300,000 people.
 -"Local M-Day Committee Criticizes Meager Turnout".
- 11/20/69-"Draft Lottery Passes Senate; May Take Effect in January", AP Report.
 -"Disciplinary Action Risked by GIs at Moratorium", CPS Report.
 -"Moratorium Requires More Money to Survive".
 On the needs of the local Moratorium committee.
- 11/24/69-"We Represent the Future".
 Jerry Rubin and John Froines spoke to 2,000 November 23 against the trial in Chicago.
 -"M-Day Committee Discusses Tactics".
 Some 50 students and faculty members.
- 11/25/69-"New Draft Lottery Expected to Begin by January, 1970", CPS Report.
- 12/ 1/69-"Point-blank Murder", AP Report.
 Article on the recent publication by Life Magazine of photographs of the My Lai massacre.
- 12/ 2/69-"September 14 Tops Draft Lottery List", AP Report.
 The lottery drawings were made and order of draft decided.
 -"It's Still the Draft", editorial.
- 12/ 3/69-"Don't Plan Your Future; Lottery Confusion Reigns".
 -Special insert on ROTC.
- 12/ 5/69-"Weatherman Tells Ideology".
 Linda Evans, weatherman, spoke to a small group of students. She stated that her radical sect wanted to create "chaos in America".

- 12/ 9/69-"Alternative University Heads Moratorium".
 UO Moratorium Committee plans an alternative University with courses centered around the war and related issues.
 -"Nixon Promises Removal of More Troops From Vietnam", AP Report.
- 1/ 7/ 70-"Animal Blood Spattered During ROTC Registration".
 Animal blood was thrown at the ROTC registration table January 6 by a small group of unidentified women. They left a leaflet which read "Avenge My Lai...smash ROTC... (signed) Women's Militia."
 -"Women's Militia Explains Reasons for ROTC Incident".
 In an unidentified interview spokesman for the Women's Militia stated that they wanted to emphasize that the University was not neutral.
 -"Low-key Events Mark December Moratorium".
 The crowds were substantially smaller and the "alternative university" failed to get many participants. The 12/13/69 march had only 50-75 people.
 -"Vietnamization 'Showpiece' in Trouble", special article from the Washington Post.
 That an ARVN company had refused to fight.
- 1/ 8/ 70-"Blood Throwing-Twisted Political Logic", editorial.
 Did not support the action of the Women's Militia.
- 1/ 9/ 70-"SDS Disruptors Harass Meeting".
 Group of 35 students under the direction of Paul Gratz entered the meeting of the faculty ad hoc committee on ROTC.
- 1/ 12/70-"Radical Actors Pronounce Clark University President in Parody".
 The 'Radical Art Theatre' put on an anti-University, Military Industrial Complex skit in the dining areas of several of the dormitories Sunday, January 11.
 -"Coalition Plans University Trial".
 The January 14, Coalition planned a trial, "the people of the world vs. the UO".
- 1/ 13/70-"Coalition States Charges; Clark Replies".
 -"The Case for the 'People's Trial'", personal article by Joseph Schoenfeld of the January 14 Coalition.
- 1/ 14/70-"University Faces Charges at People's Trial Today."
 -"Moratorium Efforts to Escalate Nationally".
 -"Radicals, Administrators Playing Games", editorial.
 Stated that the University should take a stand on world-concerns, but that the activities of the January 14 Coalition were too emotional.
- 1/ 15/70-"University Found Guilty of Humanity Crimes".
 The spectators of the People's Trial grew to 1,000.
 -"SDS Members Form Plans to Close Down University".
 Plan to use disruption of classes.
 -"Coalition Disruption Halts Faculty Meeting".
 75 students from the Coalition entered the faculty meeting and succeeded in stopping the proceedings. Teaching Assistant Irving Wainer took part, for which he would later be officially reprimanded and lose his post.

- 1/ 15/70-"People's Trial Drones, Dwindles, Dissipates".
Though at one point the spectators reached 1,000, this number decreased to 500 who moved to Johnson Hall and 75 who disrupted the faculty meeting. Finally, 50 students moved into Johnson Hall.
- 1/ 16/70-"M-Day: Marching and Shouting".
EMU Rally had 800 participants and a march through the ROTC buildings had 400.
-"Justice on Trial Along With Chicago Seven", Los Angeles Times Article.
- 1/ 21/70-"Campus Protests Aimed at Corporations", CPS Report.
Around the nation students joining workers strikes and protesting on-campus recruiting. Similar events are occurring at UO.
-"Anti-war Coordinator Quits; Moratorium Interest Declines".
Russel Husted, coordinator of the Eugene Moratorium Committee, resigned from his job and noted a decreased interest.
- 1/ 26/70-"ROTC Buildings Hit by Protestors".
About twenty-five students moved into the ROTC building January 23 and stenciled fists on the walls and committed minor acts of vandalism.
- 1/ 29/70-"Radical Arts Troupe Mocks Weyerhauser".
Another dinner-time skit given January 28 in the UO dormitories.
- 2/ 3/ 70-"SDS Teach-in Denounces Weyerhauser".
The demonstration included 250 students at its height, but the topic was mainly environmental.
- 2/ 4/ 70-"Senate Hearings on Vietnam Open With Criticism of Nixon", AP Report.
-Radical Arts Troupe performed anti-military skits February 4 & 5 to get students to vote against ROTC.
- 2/ 13/70-"We Won't Go' Petitions Circulated by Peace Group".
National movement in the cities and on the campuses aimed for the March Moratorium.
- 2/ 15/70-"Benefit Slated Sunday for Conspiracy 7".
Chicago 8, now 7 because Bobby Seale was to be tried separately.
- 2/ 16/70-Men's P.E. Building and ROTC Supplies heavily damaged in fire.
Later determined as arson.
- 2/ 19/70-"Trial Result No Cause For Celebration", editorial.
Though the trial of the Chicago 7 ended with few convictions, the numerous contempt charges filed by Judge Hoffman were the cause of much dismay.
- 2/ 23/70-"Appeal 'Party' for 'Circus' Trial".
The benefit for the Chicago 7 held Sunday, 2/22. The crowd ranged from 500 to 1,200.
-"Downtown Rally Protests 'Chicago 8' Convictions".
300 involved in the demonstration.
-"We're Not Ready to Throw in the Towel Yet", editorial.
A call for moderation.
- 3/ 3/ 70-"Vietnamese Pacifist Asks for War's End".
Spoke to 50 people at UO, Miss Cao Ngoc Phnong, who had worked with the Buddhist underground in Vietnam.

- 3/ 3/ 70-"Nixon Restricting Facts on U.S. Action in Laos", L.A. Times article.
- 3/ 5/ 70-"Stop the War Committee Asks for Student Commitment". Newly formed Lane Community Committee had few UO students at their first meeting.
- 3/ 10/70-"Firebombing Popular with Anti-ROTC Forces", CPS Report.
- 4/ 1/ 70-"Anti-War Groups Schedule Stepped-up Spring Action". That the "We Won't Go" demonstrations in March were generally small. The largest being 350 which was held in Washington D.C..
- 4/ 3/ 70-"U.S. Policies Hit at Laos Teach-in". Speaking to a group of 400 at the UO. Speakers included Lee Feldman and Paul Gratz.
- 4/ 9/ 70-Special insert on the draft.
- 4/ 13/70-"New Mobe Protest Slates Wednesday Class Boycott". The New Mobilization Committee against ROTC, the University, war taxes, and nerve gas.
-"Professors Arrested for Leafletting". Three UO professors were arrested for handing out pamphlets urging participation against war taxes. They were Jack Maddex, Ted Goertzel, and Donald van Houten.
- 4/ 14/70-Radical Arts Troupe performed skit against nerve gas.
- 4/ 15/70-"Boycott, Parade Tops Mobe Day". Plans for the demonstrations on April 15.
- 4/ 16/70-"Police, Demonstrators Clash on ROTC". Tear gas was used at the UO campus for the first time. Over 400 demonstrators surged towards the ROTC building (French Hall). Some threw rocks and torches, there was considerable damage.
-"Faculty Votes 199-185 to Keep ROTC".
-"Berkeley Erupts". Hurling of rocks and water balloons at the ROTC building. Police responded with tear gas and smoke bombs, there were clashes between students and police.
- 4/ 17/70-"Student Protests on ROTC Bring Varied Faculty Opinions".
-"Police Arrest Seven Students". A crowd of 200-300 students marched on the City Jail in Eugene. March leaders managed to calm the crowd and told them to go home.
-"Mob Action Won't Do It", editorial. Urging calm and condemning some of the violent activities of the week.
- 4/ 20/70-"Four Stay in Jail: Police on Campus". The National Guard in Eugene remained on alert.
-"Students Plead Innocent to all Court Charges". Stemming from 4/15 activity.
- 4/ 21/70-"Nixon Plans to Withdraw More Troops from Vietnam". Pres. Nixon announced plans to withdraw an additional 150,000 troops by May, 1971.
- 4/ 23/70-"Students Take Johnson Hall; Stay All Night". 300 students staged a peaceful sit-in. They called for a removal of navy recruiters, end of ROTC at the UO, amnesty for arrested students, and the removal of police from campus.
- 4/ 24/70-"Strike Declared, 61 Arrested". Police moved demonstrators out of Johnson Hall, 4/23, arrested 61. National Guard presence prompted sporadic clashes and necessitated the use of tear gas. Crowd of 2,000 gathered at Johnson Hall. Later, 1,000 moved into the EMU and the strike proposal solidified.

- 4/ 27/70-"Strikers Build Planters to Block 13th Avenue".
 -"Clark Responds to Strike Demands".
 Speaking to a crowd of 1,000, Pres. Clark answered strikers demands. The demands included abolition of ROTC, repeal of governor's power to bring troops to campus, lowering of the student general deposit, amnesty for students, and a removal of the police. Clark refused all of them except the lowering of the general deposit, which he said he would look into.
- "Senate to Discuss Support of Strike".
 The ASUO Senate.
 -"It's Time to Strike", editorial.
- 4/ 28/70-"Strike Support Withdrawn".
 Support of the strike was withdrawn 4/27 by the ASUO Senate.
 -"No Stand Taken on Student Strike by New Coalition".
 The newly formed Student-faculty Coalition voted not to take a stand.
 -"Sixty Await Pre-Trial Hearing".
 Concerning the students arrested at the Johnson Hall sit-in.
 -"At Second Sit-in Frustration Pervades".
 Concerning the 4/28 sit-in of Johnson Hall.
- 4/ 30/70-"Strikers Pull Down Walls Blocking Thirteenth".
 The Eugene City Council promised to discuss permanent closure of 13th.
 -"War Spills into Cambodia", AP Report.
 Full-scale attack mounted by the South Vietnamese into Cambodia with U.S. air support.
- 5/ 1/ 70-Publication of a petition deploring the recent vandalism on the UO campus. Full-page, 2,500 signatures.
 -"Domino Theory in Reverse", editorial.
 Wrote against the Cambodian invasion.
- 5/ 4/ 70-"Nationwide Student Strike to Protest Nixon's Actions".
- 5/ 5/ 70-"ASUO Decides Against Strike".
 ASUO Senate voted not to support the nationwide student strike.
 -"Coalition Votes to Support Nationwide College Strike".
 The newly formed Student-Faculty Coalition in a meeting of 100 voted to support nationwide strike.
 -"A Time For Action", editorial.
 In support of the strike.
 -"Four Killed at Kent State, National Guard Opens Fire", AP Report.
- 5/ 6/ 70-"A Moment of Silence", special message by UO Pres. Robert Clark.
 Called for a mourning of the dead Kent State students and a serious consideration of anti-war demands.
 -"Students Call 3-Day Strike".
 -"War Resolution on Faculty Agenda".
 -"Police Called by University".
 After a crowd of 200 threw rocks at the ROTC building.
 -"Close It Down", editorial.
 Calling for a closing of the university.
 -"Deaths at Kent State Trigger Intense Protest".
 On the rising protests across the nation.
- 5/ 7/ 70-"Faculty Votes Against War".
 Faculty meeting held at MacCourt with 400 faculty and 4000 students, voice vote carried anti-war resolution.
 -"Classes Called Off in Face of Crisis".
 Decision by Pres. Clark to cancel classes for three days.

- 5/ 7/ 70-"Stop the Rhetoric and Get to Work", editorial.
Called for a concerted effort to end the war.
- 5/ 8/ 70-"Activities Mark Class Closures".
Classes were given concerning war.
-"Students, Faculty Mourn Slain Kent State Students".
Group of 200 attended a Eugene Memorial to the Kent State slain.
-Publication of a letter-petition to President Nixon, signed by members of the Eugene community.
-"Oregon Campuses Join With Nationwide Protests".
At OSU 3,000-5,000 took part in a candlelight anti-war ceremony.
-"Campus Closure Continues Across Nation".
- 5/ 11/70-"Clark Urges Continuance of Constructive Activities".
-"Student Unrest Panel Answers Parents' Questions".
Five students spoke to a group of 500 parents, sons, and daughters.
-"Opposition to Expanded War Expressed at Rally".
Over 1,000 Eugene Residents and UO students and faculty joined in a downtown rally Friday, 5/8, against the war.
- 5/ 12/70-"McCall Supports Nixon War Policy".
Speaking before a group of 600 in Salem, Governor Tom McCall stated that he felt that Nixon was "...On the right track."
-"Demonstrators, Police Clash at Portland State University", AP Report.
-"Group Calls for New Shutdown".
At Portland State University, following disturbances.
-"Business Faculty Speak Against War".
150 UO Business Faculty and students gathered to speak against the war.
-"Petition Drive Nets 15,000 Signatures".
Eugene drive of a petition which called for a total cut of military expenditure in S.E. Asia.
-"Repressive Tactics Threatening Political Rights", personal article by Grattan Kerans.
-"What Can You Do Now?" personal article by Ron Eachus.
A call to participate in legitimate, non-violent protest.
- 5/ 13/70-"Students Vote to Continue Strike".
2,000 gathered in MacCourt, 5/12, also heard Pres. Clark's statement on academic amnesty for those involved in anti-war activity.
-"Students Protest Portland State Incident".
250 UO students held a noon-sympathy rally at the EMU in support of the PSU strikers.
-"Academic Amnesty Declared for Students, Says Clark".
-"Asian Scholar Describes Government 'Power Struggle'".
Speaking to an audience of 1,000 at the EMU on 5/12, Franz Schurmann referred to the conflict between the U.S. administration and the military.
-"If You Don't Like Violence", editorial.
Urged legitimate involvement in the petition drive, or the Student-Faculty Coalition.
-"286 Colleges Remain Shut", AP Report.

- 5/ 13/70-"South Viets to Remain in Cambodia Says Ky", AP Report.
 -"Senate Ready to Debate War in S.E. Asia", AP Report.
- 5/ 14/70-"Anti-War Petition Drive Number One Priority".
 The main goal for the Student-Faculty Coalition.
 -"Alternative University Founded in PLC Quad".
 An extension of the strike, classes generally centered around the war were being given at PLC Hall.
 -"President Clark Comes Through", editorial.
 In support of Clark's recent support of the strike and of allowing academic amnesty.
 -"Senate Opens New Debate on U.S.-Asian Conflicts", AP Report.
 -"Peaceful Protest Continues", AP Report.
 Protests continue around the nation, generally peaceful.
 -"Clark Backs Amnesty Stand".
 In the face of negative public response, Pres. Clark backed his original declaration in favor of academic amnesty.
 -"People's ROTC Performs Drill Exercises".
 Some 40 students marched through campus early 5/14. Staged an 'attack' on the ROTC building.
 -"Let the Guard Know Your Stand on the War", editorial.
 Urging students to write letters to the Eugene Register-Guard.
 -"Asian War May Cause Nixon-Senate Showdown", AP Report.
- 5/ 18/70-"Hatfield Gets Anti-, Pro-War Petitions".
 Speaking to 3,000 on May 16, Sen. Hatfield accepted petitions both for and against the war. There were 57,414 signatures against further war-funding.
 -"University Chosen Regional Anti-War Communications Site".
 At a meeting of the National Student Congress in San Jose, the UO was chosen as the Northwestern Communications center.
 -"Register-Guard Blocks Road to Understanding", editorial.
 Stated that the Register-Guard newspaper, by referring to the more radical acts of a minority, tends to disqualify the petition drive to stop the war.
 -"Senate Maneuvering Intense on Cambodian Fund Cutoff", AP Report.
- 5/ 19/70-"Protests Move on Political Front".
- 5/ 20/70-"Student Strike Support Given by PSU Faculty".
 124 faculty members, including the University president, pledged to support the student strike.
 -"Mail Indicates Angry Oregonians", AP Report.
 Mail sent to Governor McCall about the PSU and UO disturbances showed increasing dissatisfaction. Some called for removal of the respective university presidents.
 -"Petition With 1,500 Names Mailed Favoring Nixon Cambodian Decision", AP Report.
 The petition was formed in Eugene.
 -"Former Defense Secretary Attacks Nixon Policy".
 Clark Clifford urged withdrawal from Vietnam.
- 5/ 21/70-"Morse Attacks Indochina War".
 Wayne Morse spoke to a group of 1,200 at the EMU on May 20, called for a withdrawal.
 -"Pro-Nixon Demonstration Draws Thousands in New York", AP Report.
 150,000 construction workers, longshoremen, and office workers marched in downtown Manhattan to show support of Pres. Nixon.

- 5/ 22/70-"University Refuses Posters".
The poster itself was published anyway along with the article. The poster depicted the steps in the manufacture of a Molotov Cocktail (Firebomb).
- 5/ 25/70-"Cambodian Success 'Clouded' by Viets", special article by the Washington Post.
That though the U.S. intended to withdraw from Cambodia, the South Vietnamese ARVN didn't want to go.
- 5/ 26/70-"Froines Tells of 'Revolutionary Process'".
Prof. John Froines spoke to 2,000 on May 25, on the historical increasing violence of protest.
-"Candidates Attack War, Nerve Gas, Nixon".
Oregon Candidates Arthur Pearl, Dorothy Leeper, and Frank Hatch spoke at a forum 5/25, sponsored by the Business Administration.
- 5/ 27/70-"BAGON Begins Anti-War Protests".
The Business Administration for Getting Out Now aimed at canvassing Eugene to arouse support in anti-war activity.
-"Cambodian Pull-out Going in Wrong Direction", editorial.
Stated that the ARVN troops were staying and that the U.S. was continuing its air support.
- 5/ 28/70-Results from the 5/26 Oregon primary final. The 19-year old vote was defeated. Liberal anti-war candidates Arthur Pearl and Dorothy Leeper both lost.
-"Where Do We Go From Here?" editorial.
A fairly pessimistic editorial marking the failure of protest and the electoral process.
-"U.S. Planes Bomb North Viets; Second Time This Month", AP Report.
- 6/ 2/ 70-"Clark Begins Inquiry on Froines; Officials, Citizens Urge Dismissal".
The case of Prof. John Froines, though he was not convicted in the trial in Chicago, the exposure and his anti-war stance aroused public disapproval. The actual inquiry was over a 5/26 statement by Prof. Froines calling for the Fall shutdown of all colleges.
-"They're Out to Get John Froines", editorial.
-"Coalition to Work in Summer".
Plans of the Student-Faculty Coalition.
- 6/ 24/70-(Oregon Summer Emerald) "Oregon Politicians Begin Campus Crackdown".
-"Oregon on Trial in John Froines Case", editorial.
-"1970 Graduation Calm, Protests Subtle".
A poor turnout for the Graduation ceremonies. A few wore peace symbols, or flowers, and a few dressed in street clothes. No anti-war sign or disruption of the ceremony.
-"Guerrilla Theater Subject of Disruption Hearing".
Irving Wainer before University committee for disrupting ROTC classes.
-"Shadow Game Replaces Anti-war Effort", personal article by Grattan Kerans.
Called for a return to rational action.
- 8/ 6/ 70-"Froines Disappointing to McCall".
Governor McCall admitted that he was disappointed that Prof. Froines was not fired.
-"Wainer Fired-Froines Can Return".

- 8/ 6/ 70-"Nixon Investigators Secretly Visit Campus".
A three-man team from the Presidential Commission on Campus Unrest came to the UO August 1.
-"University's Politics Still Challenged", editorial.
Was disappointed in the firing of Irving Wainer and stated that the new students of 1970-71 would continue to confront the University's "destructive and immoral stance".
- 8/ 13/70-"Security Plans Set for Legion Convention".
The issue of an American Legion Convention in Portland, Oregon and the plan for a People's Army Jamboree in Portland at the same time. Expectation of 14,000 Legionaires and 10-50,000 anti-war demonstrators. Fear of violence.
-"50,000 Demonstrators Expected in Portland".
- 8/ 20/70-"Legion-PAJ Make Final Convention Plans".
Plan to have 4,500 Oregon National Guardsmen on alert.
- 8/ 27/70-"Portland Readies for Out-of-Towners".
-"Violence in Portland Would Hurt the Cause", editorial.
-State supporting 'Vortex' rock festival to rival as an alternative, the planned People's Army Jamboree. Vortex would be held twenty miles out of Portland.

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