

Annotated Bibliography

Aptheker, Bettina. "Interview with Dr. Bettina Aptheker." By Geneva Williams. Women's History in High School and the AP Women's U.S. History Campaign! Last modified March 14, 2025. Accessed December 8, 2025.
<https://wapush.org/interview-with-dr-bettina-aptheker/>.

This is an interview with Dr. Bettina Aptheker, a leader in the Free Speech Movement and member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club, providing insight about how student activists understood their actions as morally justified resistance, not disorder. Additionally, as the daughter of a communist historian, Herbert Aptheker, her background reflects the ideological influences that shaped the movement. This perspective is significant given how it contrasts with how Reagan later framed the movement as immoral, showing how there are often many narratives involved in reactionary politics.

Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. "People's Park, Berkeley, California, September 26, 1972." UARC PIC 24A, no. 58. Berkeley Library Guides: People's Park.
https://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/peoplespark/history_aftermath.

This is a photo of the People's Park protests from the Bancroft Library that we used in our "Reagan v.s. UC System" page. It shows a photo of what People's Park looked like years after the protests, illustrating the lasting physical and political impact of student activism at the college. Currently, Berkeley is in the middle of constructing student housing on the land that held People's Park, which has come with a lot of backlash, proving that the fight for this land is still not over.

Baruch, Ruth-Marion. *Haight Ashbury*. 1967. Photograph. Accessed December 8, 2025.
<https://exhibits.library.ucsc.edu/exhibits/show/activism-in-the-archives/item/339>.

These photographs of Haight-Ashbury capture the everyday life of the countercultural movement, which grew out of the earlier "fringe" movement brought by the beatnik generation in spaces like City Lights Bookstore, a San Francisco landmark that is still here to this day. This connection shows how what began as a small group of poets and writers evolved into such a revolution that we know of today. By illustrating this progression in the photo, it helps explain why these movements were perceived as morally threatening, which Reagan capitalized on.

Bettman, and Getty Images. *Gov. Ronald Reagan Explains His Requested Shutdown of California's Higher Education System in the Wake of Threatened Anti-war Violence on Statewide Television. Reagan Said He Took Action after Learning "that Deliberate Violence and Disruptions Planned for a number of Institutions" in California*. May 6, 1970. Photograph.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/gov-ronald-reagan-explains-his-requested-shutdown-of-news-photo/515104138?>

This is a photo of Ronald Reagan at his desk behind a seal that says “Seal of the Governor of the State of California. As the former president of the Screen Actors Guild, as well as his years as an actor, Reagan knew how to use the media to bolster his campaigns. Even though his administrative crackdowns and his later dislike for unions during his presidency, this past experience (where Reagan literally served as a Union president) demonstrates how his views have changed over time, yet his tactics remained the same.

Brice, Anne. "How Freedom Summer activists brought the Free Speech Movement to Berkeley." *UC Berkeley News*, October 1, 2024. Accessed December 7, 2025.
<https://news.berkeley.edu/2024/10/01/how-freedom-summer-activists-brought-the-free-speech-movement-to-berkeley/>.

This is a secondary source that we used to help inform us with more information about the Free Speech movement and its connections to the Freedom Summer in Mississippi, which was a widespread voter drive across the South following the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It shows that Berkeley activism was not isolated, but a part of a broader pattern and movement for reform across the 60s, helping explain why the movement was framed as a widespread threat, fueling reactionary politics.

Brown, Nacio Jan. *National Guardsmen Wearing Gas Masks Face Protesters before a Helicopter Disperses Tear Gas over the UC Berkeley Campus*. Photograph.
<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2019/jul/06/the-battle-for-peoples-park-berkeley-1969-review-vietnam>.

This is a photo of the People’s Park Protests accessed from The Guardian with photo credits to Nacio Jan Brown, where National Guardsmen are confronting protestors. The use of military force on a university campus highlights how these students were framed as threats, in strong similarity to what has gone on with pro-Palestine protestors on universities such as Columbia. It proves that perceptions of disorder were amplified and exacerbated through photos such as these.

California Secretary of State. *"Statement of Vote, California Statewide General Election, November 8, 1966."* 1966.
<https://archive.org/details/californiastate196668cali/page/n51/mode/2up>.

These are the voting results for the California gubernatorial election, which we analyzed in our “Reagan’s Race for Governor” page. It is noted that the only urban counties that voted for Brown were San Francisco County—the birthplace of the counterculture movement—and Alameda County—the home of UC Berkeley. In contrast, the south of the state can be characterized as a Sun Belt

bastion for conservatives—full of people moving to places like Orange County to have an idealistic nuclear family in the heat in the name of “white flight”.

California Secretary of State. *California Statement of Vote: Direct Primary Election, June 7, 1966*. Sacramento, CA, 1966.
<https://archive.org/details/californiastate196668cali/page/n13/mode/2up?view=theater>

These are the voting results for the California Republican statewide primary, which we analyzed in our “Reagan’s Race for Governor” page. His victory reflects how effectively his rhetoric around order and reform unified conservative voters across California. Reagan’s momentum that he built throughout his political career, culminating in his presidential victory, started here, and even before that, at the RNC.

"Clinton on Goldwater." *C-SPAN*, uploaded by C-SPAN, November 29, 1994,
<https://www.c-span.org/clip/public-affairs-event/user-clip-clinton-on-goldwater/5183451>.

This is a C-SPAN interview with Hillary Clinton about her experience as a Goldwater Girl, showing how young, suburban women were mobilized into conservative politics. She expresses her support for him 30 years later, suggesting how Goldwater-era ideology has had a lasting influence on American politics. Women such as Clinton during this time were notorious for being a swingable electorate, many of whom were characterized as “soccer mom voters” during the 80s and 90s.

Dussault, R.F. *Statements of the University Students for Law and Order*.
<https://www.fsm-a.org/stacks/USLOLeaflets.html>.

We used this source to pull a direct quote from it regarding one student’s statement about their thoughts on the university protests, which they noted a desire for stability and control. It shows a varied perspective: not all students supported the countercultural revolution, which served to create more internal division on campus. This perspective supports the argument that reactionary politics not only came from large politicians like Reagan, but also from students themselves.

Edgar J. Hoover. September 28, 1961. Photograph.
<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004672754/>.

This is a photo of J. Edgar Hoover, who was the head of the FBI for nearly half a century and a very controversial figure in shaping responses to political dissent. While during his tenure, he did justify surveillance as necessary for national security, his involvement in monitoring student activism raises certain concerns regarding our civil liberties. His support for Reagan is also alarming, especially since this is a lesser-known fact in how he was propelled into the spotlight.

Erker, Howard. *A line of protestors picket outside of the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco during the presidential campaign of Barry Goldwater*. 1964. Photograph. Accessed December 9, 2025.
<https://picturethis.museumca.org/pictures/line-protestors-picket-outside-st-francis-hotel-san-francisco-during-presidential-campaign->

This was a photo that we obtained from the website of a California museum. It shows picketers outside of the hotel where many candidates for the RNC were staying at the St. Francis Hotel. It illustrates how conflict extended beyond campuses and into national spaces, supporting the argument that such movements helped justify calls for reform.

Frommer, Fred. "1960s counterculture." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 16 Jun. 2025,
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/1960s-counterculture>. Accessed 15 September 2025.

This secondary source gave us good background information about the countercultural movement of the 1960s, which we used to set up context for our later research. Although surface-level, it demonstrates how widespread challenges to traditional norms were not isolated incidents, but a pattern of broader non-conformity with the rise of homogeneous culture, TV culture, and suburbia.

Glass, Andrew. "California Republicans nominate Reagan for governor, June 7, 1966." *Politico*. Last modified June 7, 2017. Accessed December 9, 2025.
<https://www.politico.com/story/2017/06/07/california-republicans-nominate-reagan-for-governor-june-7-1966-239141>.

This secondary source was used for its cover image of Reagan talking to reporters after he was nominated to be the Republican candidate for the gubernatorial race. His public image and messaging reveal how Reagan positioned himself as the one to be called in response to social unrest, and this is the movement in which reaction was embodied in a formal political campaign. The original photo credits go to the Associated Press.

Graham, Ray. *Ronald Reagan Speaking to Crowd during Gubernatorial Campaign Stop in Lakewood, California 1966*. November 6, 1966. Photograph.
<https://digital.library.ucla.edu/catalog/ark:/21198/zz0002vbw4>.

This was the cover image that we used for our home page, with Ronald Reagan in the foreground of the image, talking to many supporters with signs. Through this photo, he hoped to capture how his campaign illustrates the broad appeal he had with the visible enthusiasm of the crowd, suggesting how he effectively mobilized voters around order and reform. The signs also show how Reagan was able to transform cultural anxieties into a mass political movement.

History Editors, ed. "Ronald Reagan nominated for governor of California." *History.com*. History.com. Last modified May 8, 2025. Accessed December 2, 2025.

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/june-7/reagan-nominated-for-governor-of-california>.

This source was used for a quote that Reagan said after he was nominated for governor. This can be seen on our page on “Reagan’s Race for Governor”. His language reflects a moral interpretation of the counterculture, positioning himself as a restorer of order.

Johnson, Bob. *March to Regents' Meeting*. November 20, 1964. Photograph.
<https://www.fsm-a.org/>.

This source was used as the cover photograph for the “Free Speech Movement” page on our website. It shows many key figures of the Free Speech movement marching to a Regents’ meeting, visually representing the organization and scale of student activism during the Free Speech Movement. This collective action shows how the movement, in some ways, was chaotic and can be perceived as immoral/disorderly at times. It serves as a great visual source to show what Reagan was talking about when he meant “moral decay.”

Kahn, Jeffery. "Ronald Reagan launched his political career using the Berkeley campus as a target." UC Berkeley Newsletter. UC Berkeley. Last modified June 8, 2004. Accessed December 8, 2025.
https://newsarchive.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2004/06/08_reagan.shtml.

This source was used to get background information about Reagan’s run for governor and how he leveraged the “immorality” of the FSM in his campaign rhetoric. By leveraging this immorality, he transformed campus unrest into a broader political issue, supporting the argument that Reagan used cultural conflict to build reactionary momentum—in a very similar fashion to what Trump did with Columbia University on his prospective presidential run.

Klatch, Rebecca E. *A Generation Divided: the New Left, the New Right, and the 1960s*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999.
<https://archive.org/details/generationdivide0000klat/page/n7/mode/2up>.

This source is a book that is located in an online archive analyzing the divide between the New Left and the New Right, showing how the politicization of the movements (and not just a personal search for identity) bolstered opposing movements. The 1960s were not just defined by activism, but by the reactions it provoked. We used it to get background research on the politicization of counterculture, which can be found on the “Foundations of Berkeley Activism” page.

Leland, John. "The Beat Generation in Its Natural Habitat." In *The New York Times*.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/26/lens/beat-scene-new-york.html>.

This is a source that we used to get information about the Beatnik generation and its early forms of nonconformity, which influenced the counterculture movement of the 1960s. The once considered fringe ideas gradually evolved into a larger cultural revolution in which people were not afraid to express who they are—arguably one of the beauties of the counterculture movement.

Library of Congress *GOP [Republican] National Convention. Platform Committee*. July 9, 1964. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.41642/>.

This is a source that we used to get a photo from the 1964 RNC. We also cropped and zoomed in on the photo in a second image to highlight the Goldwater Girls, who are sitting in the top left corner of the image. The girls embodied the mobilization of young, suburban conservatives that signalled the shift in the party's base. By highlighting their position within the convention, the image supports the fact that grassroots activism on the right played a key role in the party's realignment.

Library of Congress: Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room, and Jake Kerouac. *On the Road*. New York: . 1957. Photograph. <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/books-that-shaped-america/1950-to-2000.html#obj7>.

This is a source we used to get the cover photo for the 1957 edition of “On the Road” by Jack Kerouac, who was a leading artist in the beatnik generation. Kerouac had such a strong cultural influence that we still read his works today; ideas that were once considered fringe helped lay this foundation and show how such ideas had the capacity to be framed as immoral and provoking political reaction.

Litwack, Leon F. Interview by Ann Lage. In *Historian of the American People and the African American Experience, Professor at Berkeley, 1964-2007*. 2014.

This is an oral interview with a professor at UC Berkeley. We pulled a direct quote from him talking about his point of view as a bystander to the Free Speech Movement. His reflection is complex: it reveals the tensions of the moment, yet it shows that all people involved in the protests were not as chaotic or immoral as one may put them out to be. This varied perspective challenges Reagan's framing of these students and how the movement was understood as a whole.

Mandel, Dave. "Battle of Berkeley Talking Blues." Audio. <https://www.fsm-a.org/CDA/>.

This is an audio file of a song that was created during the Free Speech Movement, demonstrating how activism extended into cultural expression through songs, poetry, and leaflets, reinforcing solidarity among fellow students. The idea of music reflects how the movement blended political and cultural movements, supporting the fact that counterculture was a broader revolution, not just a sparse fringe movement in Berkeley. The audio file is integrated into the webpage.

Marcus, Steven. *Jack Weinberg in Police Car*. October 1, 1964. Photograph.
<https://digicoll.lib.berkeley.edu/record/54135?ln=en&v=uv>.

This is a photo that we used from the digital library of UC Berkeley. Pictured is Jack Weinberg in a police car following his arrest for tabling for CORE. The presence of a protest shows how much students cared about this issue, and the lengths conservatives would go to pin it as immoral. We used it to dramatize the start of the Free Speech Movement using a visual source.

McBride, John, and The Chronicle. *CORE Civil Rights Protesters at the 1964 Republican National Convention at the Cow Palace, July 13 1964*. July 13, 1964. Photograph.
<https://www.sfchronicle.com/thetake/article/When-the-GOP-held-a-wild-national-convention-in-8410510.php>.

This source is where we found a photograph of protesters outside of Cow Palace, the venue for the 1964 RNC. The fact that there were liberal-leaning protesters at the convention plays into the “disorder” that Republicans were talking about, reinforcing the argument for further movements in the name of reactionary politics.

McKenna, Kevin. *The "Total Campaign" How Ronald Reagan Overwhelmingly Won the California Gubernatorial Election of 1966*. 2010.
<https://academiccommons.columbia.edu/doi/10.7916/D8DZ0G7B/download>

This is a research paper by a Columbia University student about how Reagan won the election in California, which analyzes his campaign strategies. It highlights how Reagan deliberately framed unrest at Berkeley as a broader crisis, further supporting my argument presented on the website. We pulled a quote from this secondary source and integrated it into our website.

MCNY. "Conservative Activism." Museum of the City of New York. Accessed December 9, 2025. <https://www.mcny.org/exhibition/conservative-activism>.

This source is where we got the photo for the blue button that many YAFers wore to counteract the new left protests that took over university campuses. The button is a perfect example of organized resistance to the New Left, which is why we wanted to include it as a varied perspective on the protests. It also demonstrates how reactionary politics emerged not only from leaders but also from student activists who feel like they have a voice.

Michael Ochs Archives, and Stringer. *The Epicenter of The Summer of Love*. January 1, 1967. Photograph.
<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/the-intersection-of-haight-and-ashbury-streets-was-a-beacon-news-photo/75622024?adppopup=true>.

This is a photo of the intersection between the San Francisco streets Haight St. and Ashbury St. This is where the name for the neighborhood Haight-Ashbury comes from, illustrating the alternative lifestyles and values that were so prevalent in the area. It is widely regarded as the center of the neighborhood and the center of the counterculture movement, with movements like the Summer of Love.

Miller, D. "Joy to U.C." Audio.

<https://www.fsm-a.org/Audio/Songs%20and%20Speech%20of%20the%20Free%20Speech%20Movement/11%20-%20Joy%20to%20U.C..mp3>.

This is a song recording that was taken from the Free Speech Movement Archives. It is a Christmas parody of "Joy to the World" with changed lyrics to reflect the perceived social inequities at the time, showing how activism usually extends into cultural expression. Authority is challenged through both humor and protest, functioning as a broader cultural revolution built upon years of entrenched non-conformity.

Morris, Robin M. *Goldwater Girls to Reagan Women : Gender, Georgia, and the Growth of the New Right*. University of Georgia Press, 2022.

<https://www.ugapress.org/9780820360690/goldwater-girls-to-reagan-women/>.

This is a source that we used to help us understand the Goldwater Girls better, especially their significant, but widely downplayed, contributions to the new right movement and the election of Reagan, not only as governor, but as president. These women were not passive supporters; they were active participants in reshaping this political identity, truly having a strong impact on the conservative base that Reagan later expanded in 1980.

Naylor, Natalie. "Berkeley SLATE-d for Back to School: Student Community in the Sixties." Berkeley Library Update. University of California Berkeley. Last modified September 4, 2024. Accessed December 8, 2025.

<https://update.lib.berkeley.edu/tag/berkeley-in-the-1960s/>.

This source we used for background information and helped us guide our analysis about Berkeley in the 1960s, in how the counterculture movements in San Francisco spilled over into the Berkeley campus. Berkeley was not isolated from the broader changes going on in the country, but it was the epicenter of a broader cultural shift that many Americans at the time did not understand. This source was incredibly helpful in understanding the shift from SF to Berkeley and why it was perceived as so threatening.

Reagan, Ronald. "Letter to Glenn Dumke, August 15, 1967." August 15, 1967. Accessed December 8, 2025.

<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/ronald-reagan-unrest-college-campuses-1967>.

This source, an archive of an original letter that Reagan sent to Dunke regarding the protests that were occurring at UC Berkeley, was used as two direct quotes in our page “Reagan v.s. the UC System”. The language used by Reagan reflects a moral framing of the protests, emphasizing disorder and a loss of authority. This further supports/connects to our thesis in that Reagan justified reform by portraying activism as destabilizing.

Reagan, Ronald. "Ronald Reagan's 'Morality Gap' Speech (1966)." Speech, Cow Palace, San Francisco, CA, December 4, 1966.
<https://batv.quartexcollections.com/Documents/Detail/ronald-reagans-morality-gap-speech-1966/337>

This source is run by the San Francisco State University and is an archive of the KRON news footage of Reagan giving his “Morality Gap” speech, in which Reagan explicitly framed his belief that social unrest reflected deeper moral decline. This is significant because it shows how Reagan’s language was a powerful tool for him, given his experience in acting. The video is not accessible, so we pulled quotes from the transcript, which was accessible to all.

Reagan, Ronald. "Ronald Reagan Announces for Governor." Speech, January 4, 1966.
<https://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/ronaldreagancalgovcandidacy.htm>.

This is another source that gives the speech that Reagan delivered when he announced his candidacy to become governor of California, marking his formal entry into state-wide politics. It also shows how his campaign was clearly built upon the counterculture movement happening in NorCal while he was living in Sun Belt SoCal. We also took a quote from this speech and integrated it into our website.

Reagan, Ronald. "A Time for Choosing Speech, October 27, 1964." *National Archives*.
<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/reagans/ronald-reagan/time-choosing-speech-october-27-1964>.

This source is from the Reagan Library website and has an archived transcript and video of Reagan delivering his very famous “A Time for Choosing” Speech. His emphasis on freedom, order, and anti-communism reflects the values that would later define his campaign. We also integrated a quote from this into our webpage to guide our thesis further by giving commentary on the website from the quote.

Reagan Giving Speech. Photograph.
https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/public/2023-11/rr-comp00-photo-050.jpg?VersionId=ZmOQs2Ef.QjFK_oIjNjZKUYauOXeCASK.

This is a photograph from the Reagan Library website of Reagan giving a speech. We used this as a visual cue to bring interest to the section. The photograph

reinforces his public image as a confident and authoritative leader with great use of his bully pulpit.

Republican Party. "Republican Party Platform of 1964." *The American Presidency Project*, University of California, Santa Barbara, 12 July 1964, <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/republican-party-platform-1964>.

This is a source that we used to get the Republican National Platform of 1964. Its emphasis on order, anti-communism, and traditional values (especially the harsher wording of this platform) stood in contrast to previous years, showing the party's response to social unrest with things like the "Freedom Summer" the Marches on Selma, or what was going on in Berkeley. We quoted it and put it on the webpage for "The Republican National Convention".

Research, Taylor. *Revolution? Mario Savio Says*:. <https://www.fsm-a.org/FSM%20Documents/Opposition/Webpages/detail.np/detail-49.html>.

This is a leaflet that we used to show how the Free Speech Movement had many of the same tactics as the Beatnik movement, such as expression of ideas through art, poetry, music, and writing. It highlights how these methods were later perceived as radical as they were rooted in beatnik movements themselves.

Rosenfeld, Seth. "The Governor's Race." SF Gate. Last modified June 9, 2002. Accessed December 8, 2025. <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/The-governor-s-race-3311801.php>.

This source analyses the 1966 gubernatorial race in California, especially with the involvement of J. Edgar Hoover in the election. It further shows how Reagan's victory was heavily tied to his ability to politicize cultural conflict—a skill that he picked up here and was effective in using during his presidential campaign in 1980. This also supports the idea that Reagan converted social anxiety into electoral success (with a few strings from the FBI, of course).

Rosenfeld, Seth. "The Legacy of the FBI's UC Activities." SFGate. Hearst Communications. Last modified June 9, 2002. Accessed December 8, 2025. <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/The-legacy-of-the-FBI-s-UC-activities-2811736.php>

This is a reference article about the FBI's influence on the UC activities. We used this document to connect the FBI to Reagan and how they influenced the UC system and California overall. Reaction to the counterculture movement truly extended beyond politics, as seen in this source; it moved into institutional surveillance.

San Francisco Public Library. Season 1, episode 6, "Richard Honigman Haight Ashbury History at the San Francisco Public Library." July 21, 2017. In *Haight Ashbury Oral History*

Project, Summer 2005. Podcast, audio, 29:20. Accessed December 8, 2025.
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLGpyI74Nnel7iigU45OFNj2M33bW_aqu8.

This is a video from the Haigh Ashbury Oral History Project. We use the interview as a primary source to understand the viewpoints of counterculturists during the time period: how they felt about the government, the views of the government on them, and their personal experiences in the larger protests. This perspective, we felt, was very valuable for our project as it contrasts with Reagan's framing of "immorality" and rather, people just saw the movement as an "escape" from the horrors of the outside world.

Savage, Jon. "1966: the year youth culture exploded." *The Guardian*. Last modified November 15, 2015. Accessed October 27, 2025.
<https://www.theguardian.com/culture/2015/nov/15/1966-trip-good-vibrations-pop-revolution>.

This is a photo of National Guardsmen wearing gas masks before using teargas on the UC Berkeley campus. The imagery of state force against protestors reflects the tension between authority and activists. We used the picture to display Reagan's firm stance and reactionary politics on the UCs and his intolerance towards the "New Left" and student activism.

Savio, Mario. "Free Speech Movement Newsletter." *FSM*, October 9, 1964. PDF.

This is a scanned document of a Free Speech Movement Newsletter by Mario Savio that was passed around campus. We used the newsletter to display the ways in which students spread information, had conversations, and the rhetorical appeals used by members in support of the Free Speech Movement. Activism was evidently structured and intentional, not simply chaotic.

Scanlon, Sandra. *The Pro-War Movement: Domestic Support for the Vietnam War and the Making of Modern American Conservatism*. 2013. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press.

This is a secondary source that we used to pull a quote from for our webpage on "Vietnam War Protests Intensify". It helped us connect the liberal student protests to the backlash brought by conservative student groups such as the Young Americans for Freedom. This supports the argument that reactionary politics developed alongside the revolution itself.

Schneider, Lorraine. *War Is Not Healthy for Children and Other Living Things*. 1966.

This document is a painting by Lorraine Schneider about the Vietnam War. We used the painting to show different ways people expressed themselves in retaliation against the Vietnam War. Additionally, the painting displays the Beatnik's artistic influence over the Counterculture Movement.

Shetty, Abhishek. "Throwback Thursday: Regents Fire UC President, UCLA Students Dissent." *Daily Bruin*, January 18, 2018. Accessed December 8, 2025.
<https://dailybruin.com/2018/01/18/throwback-thursday-regents-fire-uc-president-ucla-students-dissent>.

This is a document giving background information on how the firing of Kerr by Reagan sparked outrage. We used this document for research and as a source for the analysis of Reagan's political tactics and how his reform efforts were not universally accepted at times—sparking further dissent. Reagan's policies often served to intensify conflict even as they sought to restore control.

Steven Marcus Free Speech Movement Photos, circa 1964. UC Berkeley Library Digital Collections, n.d.
<https://digicoll.lib.berkeley.edu/search?ln=en&cc=Steven+Marcus+Free+Speech+Movement+Photographs,+circa+1964>

This document is a digital collection of photos from the Free Speech Movement taken by Steven Marcus, visually demonstrating the scale and organization of the year-long protests. We used the images to illustrate student gatherings and to help people better picture the Free Speech Movement and to prove coordinated activism, which is an important frame of mind to have when Reagan claimed protest to be "disorder".

Stoneman, Alan. *Ronald Reagan Gubernatorial Campaign: Files, 1966*.
<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/public/2021-06/40-835-209207995-C30-013-2021.pdf>.

This is a collection of files from Reagan's Gubernatorial Campaign. We used these documents to illustrate his political stances and to analyze his campaign strategies, which consistently emphasize order, control, and moral responsibility. Again, it supports how his campaign deliberately translated cultural conflict into effective UC reform.

Streshinsky, Ted, CORBIS, and Getty Images. *A Group of Women Demonstrate against the Vietnam War on the Campus of U. C. Berkeley*. Photograph.
<https://www.gettyimages.co.uk/detail/news-photo/group-of-women-demonstrate-against-the-vietnam-war-on-the-news-photo/576839936?adppopup=true>.

This document displays a group of women protesting the Vietnam War at UC Berkeley. The photo shows the increased student protests as the UCs became the center of the Counterculture movement. This connects to our thesis because it shows the strength of the Counterculture at the UCs and how the movements were seen as radical and out of control, allowing Reagan to strengthen his gubernatorial campaign by countering the UCs.

Students for a Democratic Society. *Port Huron Statement*. 1966. Box 57, Folder 2. Hoover Institution Library & Archives, Stanford University.
https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/tf3k4002tq_aspace_2e3f1fb18bcbf06620b9a1e39549ca8c

This document is where we found an original archived document of the Port Huron Statement, which was the foundation of the ideals of the New Left, emphasizing participatory democracy and social reform. It reveals how the movement was structured in concrete political goals, not chaos (even though Reagan would reinterpret it as immoral). We quoted it and used it on our “Foundations of Berkeley Activism” page.

Trees, Arthur. Ringo for President Rally, Union Square. 1964. Photograph.
<https://www.famsf.org/press-room/arthur-tress-san-francisco-1964>.

This is a photo of a student presidential rally, with “Ringo For President” posters. The photo helped us connect and display the influence of the Beatles’ American tour on the ideological battle taking place outside the Republican National Convention. This blending of youth culture and activism helps explain why conservatives viewed the movement as unserious and morally disruptive, while also showing the humor and lightheartedness of the movement.

U.C President Clark Kerr. January 6, 1965. Photograph.
<https://digioll.lib.berkeley.edu/record/54117?v=uv#?xywh=-828%2C-37%2C3156%2C1634>.

This is a photo of Clark Kerr. Kerr’s leadership became a focal point for criticism by Reagan and other conservatives. Although Kerr’s leadership was not all tumultuous, Reagan and his team framed him as a scapegoat—a figure often necessary in successful reactionary political movements. We used this photo to show what U.C President Clark Kerr looked like as a visual cue to help people understand and comprehend the topic better.

Underwood Archives, and Getty Images. *Anti-War Rally in People's Park*. 1969. Photograph.
<https://www.gettyimages.com.au/detail/news-photo/view-of-demonstrators-many-making-peace-signs-during-an-news-photo/993795492>.

This is a photo that we used on our website to show an anti-war rally in People’s Park, which shows the intensity and scale of protest activity. We used this image alongside other images of the People’s Park protests to paint a clear picture of what happened that day and how highly visible demonstrations contributed to calls for reform and control.

Vaughan, Don. "Free Speech Movement." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 9 Sep. 2025,
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Free-Speech-Movement>. Accessed 6 December 2025.

This document provides an overview of the Free Speech Movement, including background information, key events, and its lasting legacy. We used this document for research and to help with our analysis of the Free Speech Movement. This document gave us a deeper understanding of the Free Speech Movement's ties to Reagan and our thesis statement.

Vega, Lilia. "The History of UC Tuition since 1868." *The Daily Californian*, December 22, 2014. Accessed December 8, 2025.

[https://www.dailycal.org/archives/the-history-of-uc-tuition-since-1868/article_12b00b4e-5074-5830-8d89-99fd3bbc148c.html#:~:text=1968:%20Registration%20fee%20for%20a%20ll,nonresident%20UC%20undergraduates%20total%20\\$2%2C130](https://www.dailycal.org/archives/the-history-of-uc-tuition-since-1868/article_12b00b4e-5074-5830-8d89-99fd3bbc148c.html#:~:text=1968:%20Registration%20fee%20for%20a%20ll,nonresident%20UC%20undergraduates%20total%20$2%2C130)

This is a document detailing changes in tuition prices at a UC school since 1868. We used this document to show the changes Reagan made to the UC system and how he drastically changed the prices. Additionally, it displays Reagan's ideologies and his firm stance on controlling the radical counterculture student movement.

YAF Explains Blue Button Mystery. "The California Aggie." March 5, 1969.

<https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=UCD19690305.2.32&e=-----en--20--1--txt-txIN----->.

This is a newspaper article archived from the University of California at Riverside. It talks about the meaning of the "blue button" that many YAFers wore, which was a symbol of resistance to leftist activism. It shows how these visible markers of opposition support the argument that reactionary politics were organized at the grassroots level.

Young Americans for Freedom. "The Sharon Statement: A Timeless Declaration of Conservative Principles." In *Young America's Foundation*.

<https://yaf.org/news/the-sharon-statement-a-timeless-declaration-of-conservative-principles/>.

This is a document displaying the Sharon Statement and the background of the Sharon Statement's creation. We used this article to contrast the "New Left" movement and counterculture ideas with the conservative movements and their conflicting views happening in conjunction with each other. The 1960s were truly defined by competing visions that both fueled revolution and reaction.

