The Vietnam War left scars on both Vietnam and the United States that were only deepened in the aftermath of Agent Orange/Dioxin being sprayed over millions of acres of forests and farmland in Vietnam. For decades the detrimental health and environmental effects of Agent Orange have been a controversial subject for U.S./Vietnamese relations. In 2007, the Ford Foundation, led by Charles Bailey, the Foundation’s Director of the Special Initiative on Agent Orange, convened the first meeting of a citizen-to-citizen dialogue group who were brought together to raise awareness of this troubling legacy of the Vietnam War.

Since the initial meeting in February 2007, the *U.S.-Vietnam Dialogue Group on Agent Orange/Dioxin* has drawn attention to, and worked toward, possible remedies for a variety of issues related to the devastating effects of Agent Orange/Dioxin. The members of the Dialogue Group have changed over time, but continue to be comprised of private citizens, experts, and policy makers whose collaborative efforts have resulted in a 10 Year *Declaration and Plan of Action*. The plan outlines action steps that will “help to eliminate the public health threat of dioxin hot spots, improve the lives of people with disabilities, restore the defoliated land, and remove a barrier to fully normal U.S./Vietnamese relations.”

In October 2010, Charles Bailey paid a special visit to the University of Hawai‘i, Mānoa campus as part of the international celebration of Conflict Resolution Day sponsored by the Matsunaga Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution. Bailey helped the Institute roll out a two-part program under the rubric of *Make Agent Orange History* that included a film-screening and keynote talk. Bailey recreated his experience forming the U.S.-Vietnam Dialogue Group, followed by a special educational session in the form of a simulated dialogue group designed to engage students in discussion about Track Two diplomacy.

The simulation presented a unique learning experience where Bailey convened 21 students to recreate the first meeting of the U.S.-Vietnam Dialogue Group. Students were asked to represent delegates who were in attendance during the first meeting in 2007, and were assigned reading to prepare for the session. They experienced citizen-to-citizen engagement on a global level and discussed critical elements of neutrality, trust-building, framing issues, and developing convening procedures or "group conditions" necessary to begin to address issues related to Agent Orange. The simulation lasted for two hours and all of the students who participated asked if they could continue the dialogue over the course of the next week.

Both Charles Bailey and the Matsunaga Institute were encouraged by the enthusiastic response of students, and agreed to recreate the event in a way it can be shared with college campuses across the United States. The result is this four-part, case-based learning module. The goal of the module is to introduce students to citizen-to-citizen dialogue or Track Two diplomacy using the case of the U.S.-Vietnam Dialogue Group on Agent Orange/Dioxin. The story demonstrates how citizen-to-citizen dialogue can be a powerful means to resolve conflict, and for nations to develop a culture of civility and collaboration so they can work together on difficult issues.

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