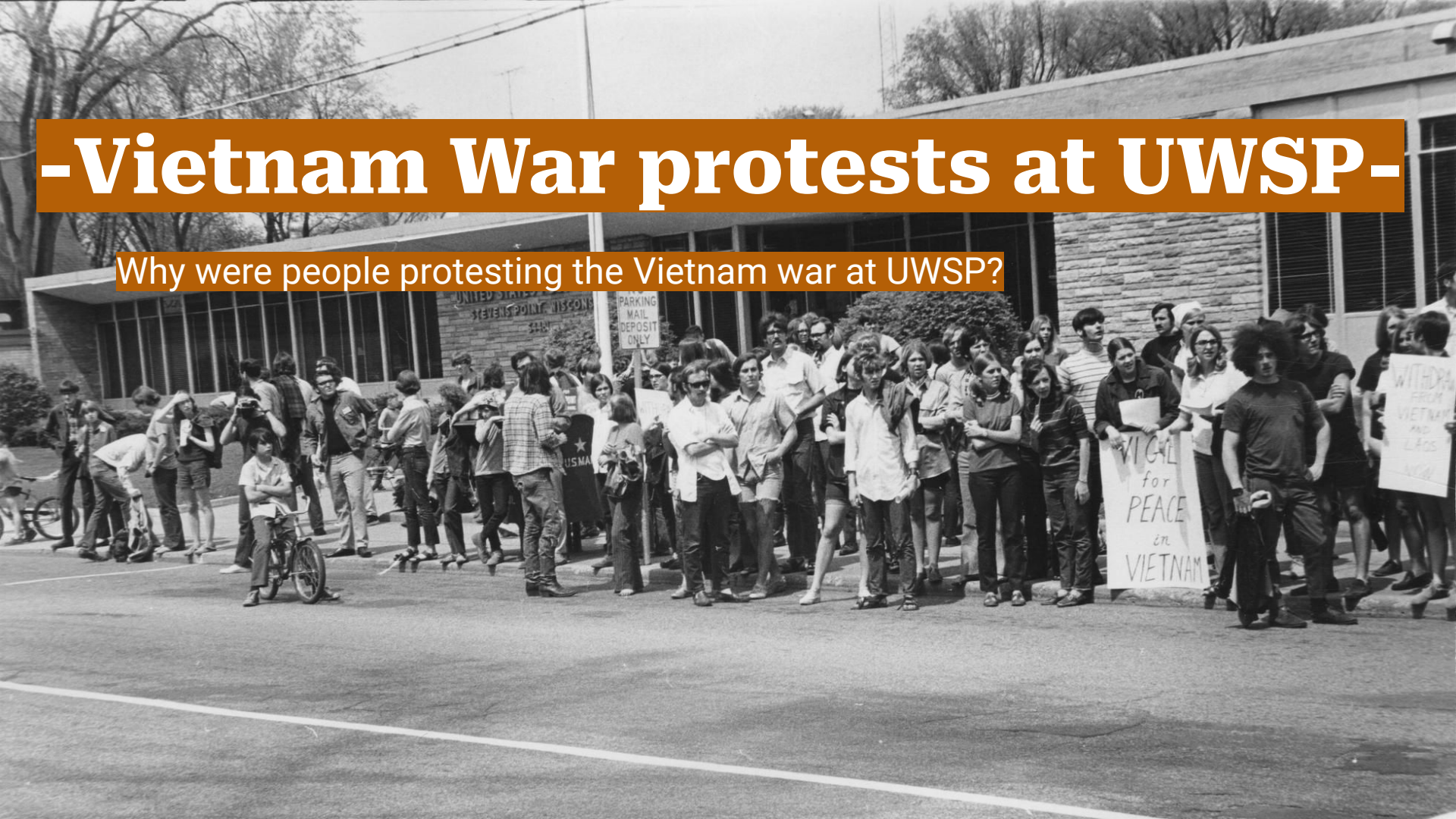
-Vietnam War protests at UWSP-

Why were people protesting the Vietnam war at UWSP?





Lecture outline:

- Who am I? Why this topic?
- What can images tell us?
- What is The Vietnam War?
- Why were people protesting it?
- Why were college students protesting it?
- What's was going on at UWSP?
- The Counterpoint newspaper**
- My sources and research.

Why this topic and who am I?

Who am I:

Collage student in a history of the public class at UWSP(University of Wisconsin Stevens Point).

For our final in the class we needed to create a public history research project of a topic related to our own local history or UWSP history.

Why this topic:

This all started with pictures I found of Vietnam War protests in a digital photo archive.

They made me think of lots of questions. The main one being, why were people protesting The Vietnam War at UWSP?

Some of the images that started this project…














ROTC
IS NOT MANDATORY
FREEDOM
OF CHOICE
SDS
SUCKS








GUNS
FOR
STUDENTS



What can photos tell us about the past?

- The people involved in events and protests: what types of people, ages, races, walks of life, etc.
- What is happening in the past, gives us a glimpse into past events.
- Shows us the where and whats of the events in the past.
- Shows us visual trends over time.
- Pictures can make past events feel more real and easier to conceptualize. They help us empathize and learn about the past in a unique ways.



(Image from cover slide)

Why were there Vietnam war protests at UWSP?

What is the Vietnam war?






This was a war in which the us was trying to stop the spread of communism in Vietnam. (very simplified summary of this war and it goals)

It lasted from 1945-1975 (30 years)

Also known as the war with no end for how long it lasted.

It as seen as one the most controversial wars in US history for the treatment of US soldiers, brutality and lives lost, reasons for joining the war to begin with, etc.

The controversies with this war don't end with war itself however but also with the mistreatment of veterans that were injured physically and or mentally by the war.

Why were people against it?

Why: The draft, Civil rights and peace movements, treatment of soldiers and civilians in vietnam(brutality of the war), reasons for fighting the war, treatment of veterans etc.

**The draft was one of the major reasons people protested this war.

-Those who didn't have to worry as much about losing their job where at an advantage protesting this war.
Ex: Clergy(church staff), pacifists, activists, writers, college students

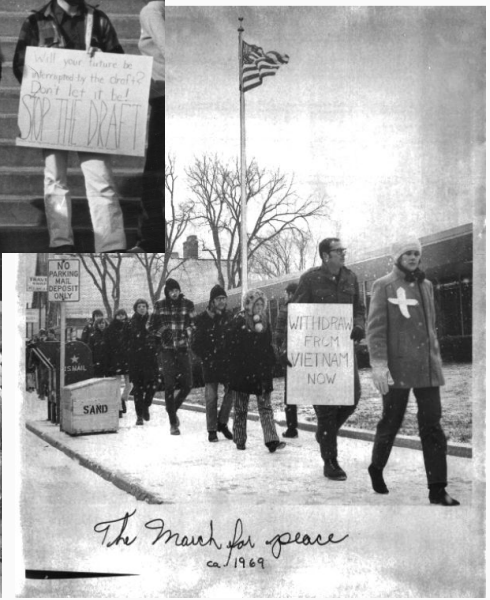
-Women were also except from the draft, so this offered them a unique opportunity but they could still be fired from their job for potesting.











Why college students?

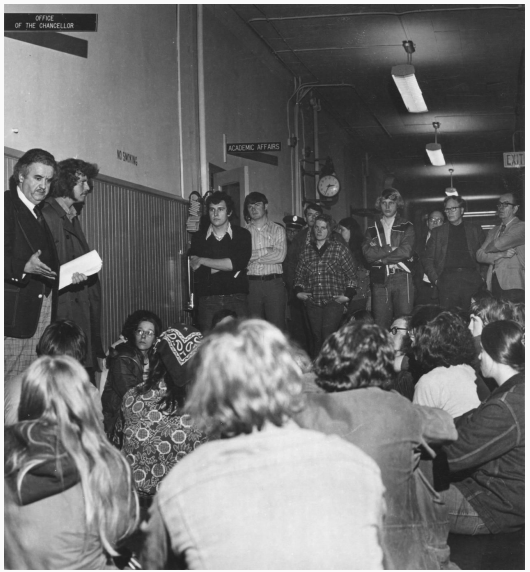
Exempt from the draft:

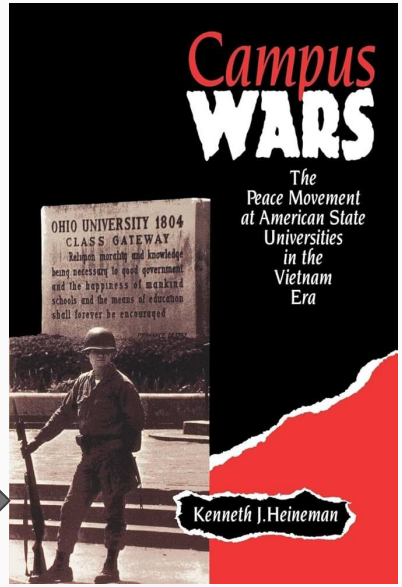
- College students where exempt from the draft so this offered them with a unique opportunity, and safety. Also they did not have to worry as much about job termination as they were students.

-Additionally professors often played an important role as leaders of demonstrations and movements on campuses. But they were not protected from the draft or termination.

The book Campus Wars details a lot of this protesting history during the vietnam war era on college campuses.

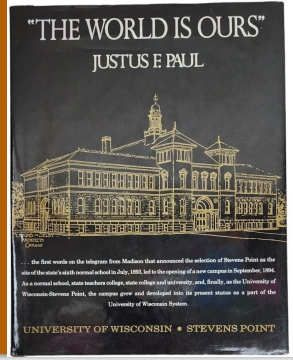








Things going on at uwsp during the war.



3 presidents of the collage:

1. William C. Hansen, 1940-1962

Presidency affected by WWI mostly.

Collage had a military training department.

2. James H. Alberson, 1962-1967

Young, ambitious and policy active with vietnam politically, died in 1967.

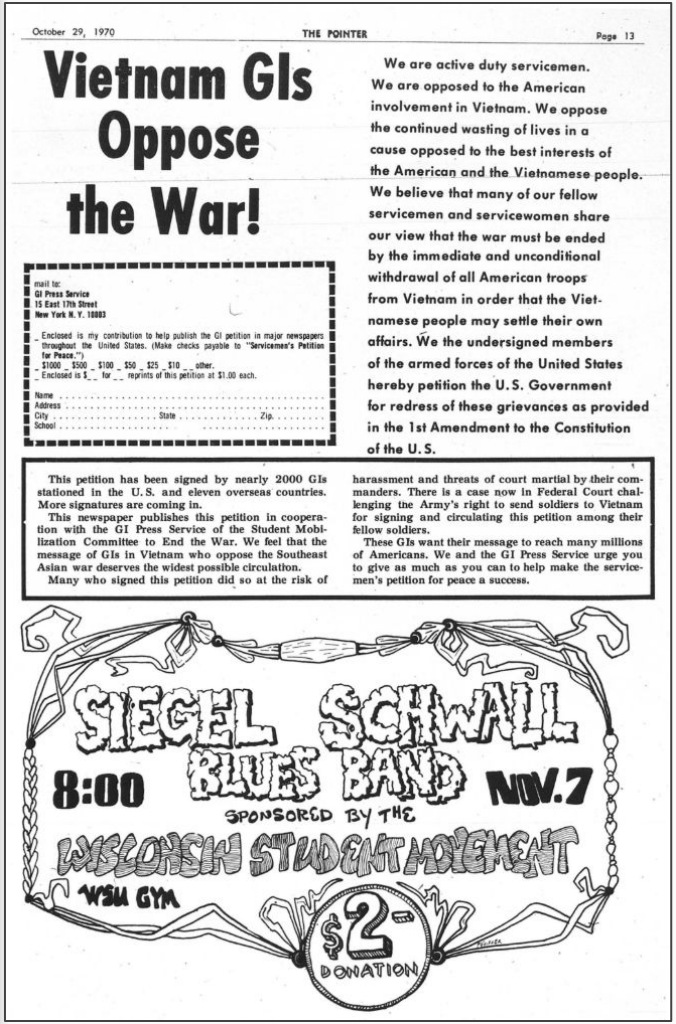
3. Lee Sherman Dreyfus, 1967-1977

Much of the protest and sit ins over the war in Vietnam occurred during this time.

- Many pictures of protests that have been documented but there could have been even more that were not photographed.
- UWSP has a rich history of counter culture and protests that even in some ways still occurs today just not in the same ways as during this era.
- “The World is Ours” goes through a very detailed history of uwsp from 1890s- 1990s.

The pointer:

- The pointer is a collage newspaper here at uwsp that still runs today.
- It covers many topics but mostly ones of things going on on campus etc.
- This is notable because this is not a political newspaper so it really shows that this was an important topic to either the creators of this newspaper or to college students in general.



October 29, 1970 THE POINTER Page 13

Vietnam GIs Oppose the War!

We are active duty servicemen. We are opposed to the American involvement in Vietnam. We oppose the continued wasting of lives in a cause opposed to the best interests of the American and the Vietnamese people. We believe that many of our fellow servicemen and servicewomen share our view that the war must be ended by the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam in order that the Vietnamese people may settle their own affairs. We the undersigned members of the armed forces of the United States hereby petition the U.S. Government for redress of these grievances as provided in the 1st Amendment to the Constitution of the U.S.

mail to:
GI Press Service
15 East 17th Street
New York N.Y. 10003

_ Enclosed is my contribution to help publish the GI petition in major newspapers throughout the United States. (Make checks payable to "Servicemen's Petition for Peace.")
_ $1000 _ $500 _ $100 _ $50 _ $25 _ $10 _ other.
_ Enclosed is $_ _ for _ _ reprints of this petition at $1.00 each.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State ..... Zip .....
School .....

This petition has been signed by nearly 2000 GIs stationed in the U.S. and eleven overseas countries. More signatures are coming in.

This newspaper publishes this petition in cooperation with the GI Press Service of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War. We feel that the message of GIs in Vietnam who oppose the Southeast Asian war deserves the widest possible circulation.

Many who signed this petition did so at the risk of harassment and threats of court martial by their commanders. There is a case now in Federal Court challenging the Army's right to send soldiers to Vietnam for signing and circulating this petition among their fellow soldiers.

These GIs want their message to reach many millions of Americans. We and the GI Press Service urge you to give as much as you can to help make the servicemen's petition for peace a success.

One page of the October 29 1970 issue of the mainstream collage newspaper that mentions the vietnam war.

The Counterpoint newspaper



The Counterpoint is a counterculture political newspaper that started during the vietnam war era and acts as a history of protests and counter culture at uwsp in a way.

Ran from 1968-1970

19 documented issues in the archives

Each issue talks about something counter culture related, but it features some local politIcs as well.

The very first issue has mentions of the vietnam war.

It answers the question of why at UWSP. There was a existing counter culture here evident though the pictures of protests and this newspaper.

These newspapers cover everything and anything counterculture and non-mainstream related. So an easier way to examine how these topics of focus changed over time is by looking at the covers.

Some of the covers feature art, things related to politics, or even pictures of people.

How the covers changed over time:

FEB. 1968 COUNTERPOINT
VOL. 1 NO. 1
STEVENS POINT
WIS.
Price 15¢

A STUDY IN NEWS DISTORTION

POLICY ON LATINS DEFINED BY NIXON

He Gives Views in Response to Heckler in Wisconsin
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Nixon Plays It Cool in Hot Quiz

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

Nixon Parries a Youth's Thrust on Radical Latin America Moves

THE WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL

Nixon Receives Ovation, Angry Query at School

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

NIXON Ignores Taunt, But Discusses Latin America

THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: NIXON'S SPEECH
TO: FACULTY
FROM: PRESIDENT
DATE: FEBRUARY 5, 1968

Former Vice President Nixon will speak in our Fieldhouse at 12:45 Tuesday. Mrs. Nixon will accompany him.

He has declared his candidacy and this will be his first major address. All national media will be there.

He has agreed to be brief and then permit our students to fire questions at him from the audience.

Urge your students to go prepared to question him on any and all issues. Make sure they understand that this is how they can play a personal and direct role in our national politics.

Their questions and his answers will reach all over the nation!!!

LBJ:lb



Photo by Mike Theiss

Tricky Dick scowls as Jim the Giant-Killer (right) puts the Question to him.



In response to the urgings of President Lee S. Dreyfus (see memo above), James Kellerman, a graduate of WSU--SP from Watertown, confronted Richard Nixon with a question. This question and Nixon's reply, as reported in the press, presents us with a classic example of news distortion. The several distortions range from the cleverly subtle to the blatantly obvious.

Mr. Kellerman prefaced his question to Nixon with the remark that "before I come here I thought that you were a reactionary. After hearing your speech, I now think you are a radical or you are a liar." Kellerman then asked Nixon whether he would recognize the Latin American's right to revolt against unjust military dictatorships--the same right our forefathers claimed in the Declaration of Independence. Or would he, if elected, authorize another ineffectual Alliance for Progress program? If he did, Kellerman told him, the Latin Americans would spit upon him once again.

Nixon's response to this question was to ignore the part on political revolution and simply talk around the part on the Alliance for Progress. At no time did Nixon answer the question. Instead he retreated behind a curtain of meaningless and irrelevant statistics.

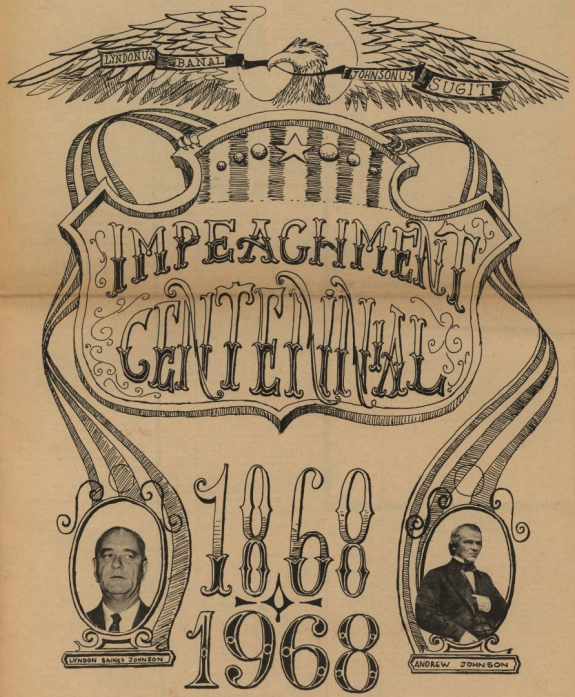
How this exchange between citizen and politician was reported by newsmen is interesting. The Wisconsin State Journal reported that Nixon had "parried the hostile thrust of a youthful radical." The Milwaukee Sentinel managed to misquote Kellerman as saying Nixon was "either a reactionary advocating radical change or a liar." The Milwaukee Journal stated that Nixon had "overwhelmed" Kellerman "with a factfilled lecture." The Journal also identified Kellerman as being from Madison--the hometown of all Wisconsin radicals. In reality, of course, Kellerman is from Watertown. The New York Times began its article by placing the University in Oshkosh and by incorrectly identifying Kellerman as an undergraduate student. It also said that Kellerman was "impressed with Mr. Nixon's suggestions for solving problems of the cities." Kellerman never expressed approval of anything Nixon said. The Times said that Nixon "delivered a detailed seven minute answer filled with statistics." But The New York Daily News outdid them all. They reported the exchange as Nixon meeting "the challenge of youth" and getting "high marks." The News went on to say that the hostile question "was fired by a student who grabbed the mike after the question period was over."

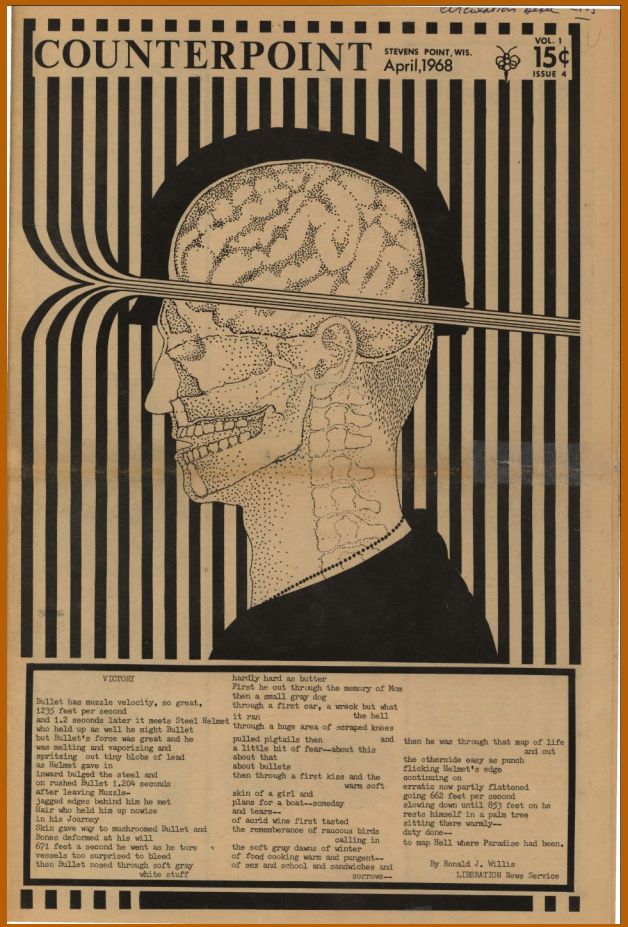
(continued on page seven)

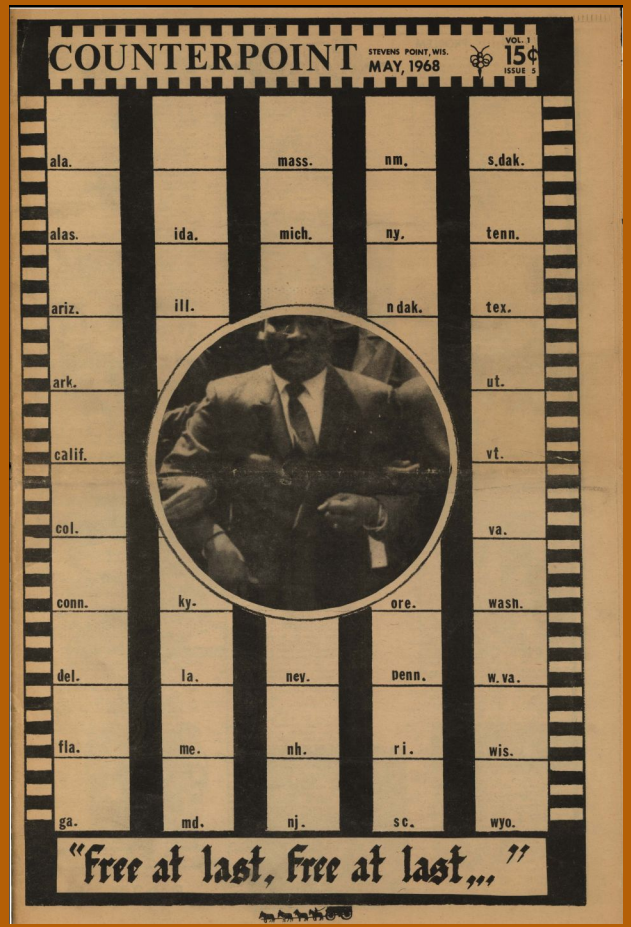
WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
STEVENS POINT



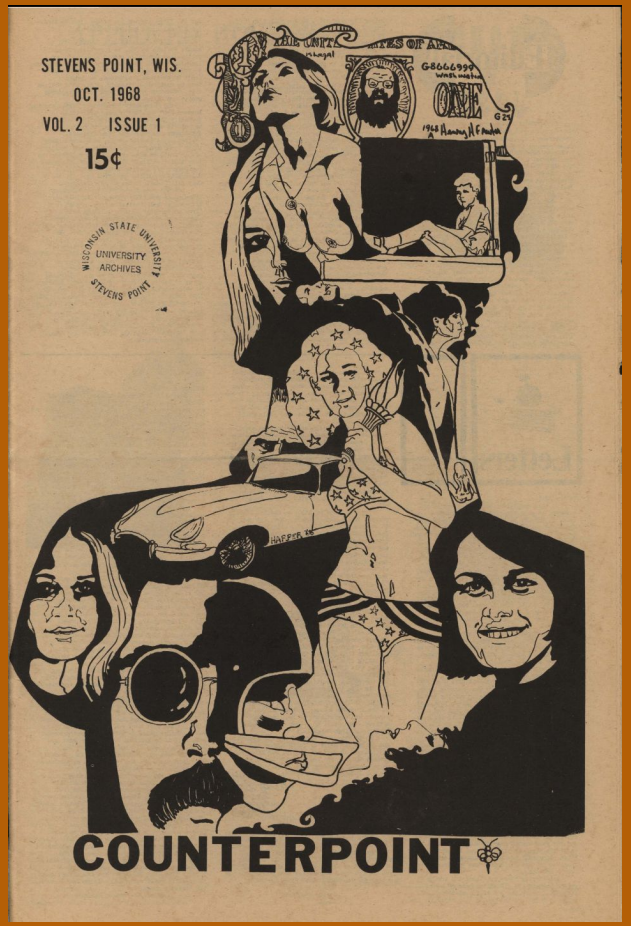
COUNTERPOINT March 1968 Vol. I 15¢ STEVENS POINT No. 2

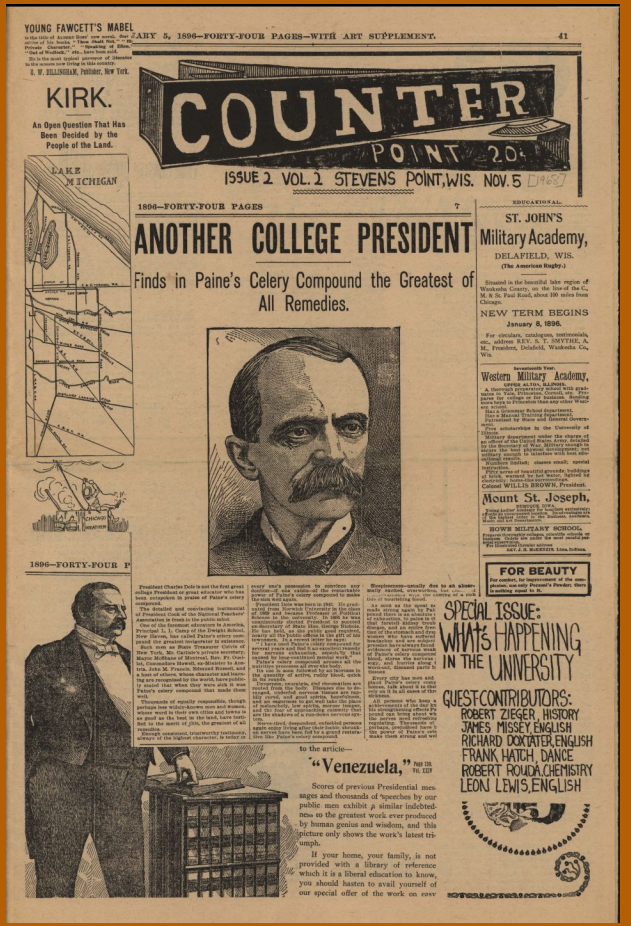



COUNTERPOINT
STEVENS POINT, WIS.
April,1968
VOL. 1
15¢
ISSUE 4
VICTORY
Bullet has muzzle velocity, so great,
1235 feet per second
and 1.2 seconds later it meets Steel Helmet
who held up as well he might Bullet
but Bullet's force was great and he
was melting and vaporizing and
spritzing out tiny blobs of lead
as Helmet gave in
inward bulged the steel and
on rushed Bullet 1,204 seconds
after leaving Muzzle-
jagged edges behind him he met
Hair who held him up nowise
in his journey
Skin gave way to mushroomed Bullet and
Bones deformed at his will
671 feet a second he went as he tore
vessels too surprised to bleed
then Bullet nosed through soft gray
white stuff
hardly hard as butter
First he cut through the memory of Mom
then a small gray dog
through a first car, a wreck but what
it ran
the hell
through a huge area of scraped knees
and
pulled pigtails then
a little bit of fear--about this
about that
about bullets
then through a first kiss and the
warm soft
skin of a girl and
plans for a boat--someday
and tears--
of acrid wine first tasted
the remeberance of raucous birds
calling in
the soft gray dawns of winter
of food cooking warm and pungent--
of sex and school and sandwiches and
sorrows--
then he was through that map of life
and out
the otherside easy as punch
flicking Helmet's edge
continuing on
erratic now partly flattened
going 662 feet per second
slowing down until 853 feet on he
rests himself in a palm tree
sitting there warmly--
duty done--
to map Hell where Paradise had been.
By Ronald J. Willis
LIBERATION News Service

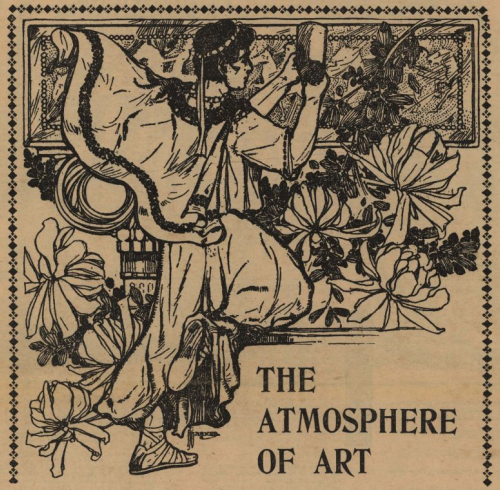

COUNTERPOINT
STEVENS POINT, WIS.
MAY, 1968
VOL. 1
15¢
ISSUE 5
ala.
alas.
ariz.
ark.
calif.
col.
conn.
del.
fla.
ga.
ida.
ill.
ky.
la.
md.
mass.
mich.
ney.
nj.
nm.
ny.
n dak.
ore.
penn.
sc.
s.dak.
tenn.
tex.
ut.
vt.
va.
wash.
w. va.
wis.
wyo.
"Free at last, Free at last,,,"


COUNTERPOINT
COVER BY TOM HERRING


STEVENS POINT, WIS.
OCT. 1968
VOL. 2 ISSUE 1
15¢
WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY
ARCHIVES
STEVENS POINT
ONE
COUNTERPOINT


YOUNG FAWCETT'S MABEL
JARY 5, 1896—FORTY-FOUR PAGES—WITH ART SUPPLEMENT. 41
G. W. DILLINGHAM, Publisher, New York.
KIRK.
An Open Question That Has Been Decided by the People of the Land.
LAKE MICHIGAN
COUNTER POINT 20¢
ISSUE 2 VOL. 2 STEVENS POINT, WIS. NOV. 5
1896—FORTY-FOUR PAGES 7
ANOTHER COLLEGE PRESIDENT
Finds in Paine's Celery Compound the Greatest of All Remedies.
1896—FORTY-FOUR P
President Charles Dole is not the first great
EDUCATIONAL.
ST. JOHN'S
Military Academy,
DELAFIELD, WIS.
(The American Rugby.)
NEW TERM BEGINS
January 8, 1896.
Seventeenth Year.
Western Military Academy,
UPPER ALTON, ILLINOIS.
Colonel WILLIS BROWN, President.
Mount St. Joseph,
ROWE MILITARY SCHOOL,
FOR BEAUTY
SPECIAL ISSUE:
WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE UNIVERSITY
GUEST CONTRIBUTORS:
ROBERT ZIEGER, HISTORY
JAMES MISSEY, ENGLISH
RICHARD DOKTER, ENGLISH
FRANK HATCH, DANCE
ROBERT ROUDA, CHEMISTRY
LEONI LEWIS, ENGLISH
to the article—
"Venezuela,"
Scores of previous Presidential mes-
sages and thousands of speeches by our
public men exhibit a similar indebted-
ness to the greatest work ever produced
by human genius and wisdom, and this
picture only shows the work's latest tri-
umph.
If your home, your family, is not
provided with a library of reference
which it is a liberal education to know,
you should hasten to avail yourself of
our special offer of the work on easy


COUNTERPOINT
ISSUE 3. VOL. 2, NOV. 26, 1968 STEVENS POINT, WISC.
20¢
Sex Laws Push fake Morals Akin Sexual Rationalization
-TARDEE WOOD
Birth Control
-Roth MD.
SEX & ME
-CARROLL
On Pornography
-Lutz



THE ATMOSPHERE OF ART

COUNTERPOINT

Vol. 2
№ 4
Dec. 17, 1968

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

20¢ in Europlex
35¢ other places

COUNTERPOINT

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
STEVENS POINT



VOL. 2 № 5 20¢

Counterpoint

VOL. 2 № 6 20¢



COUNTERPOINT COUNTERPOINT COUNTERPOINT COUNTERPOINT COUNTERPOINT COUNTERPOINT COUNTERPOINT COUNTERPOIN

CENSORED

CENSORED

VOL. 2, NO. 7

PRICE 20¢

Archives - Library

STEVENS POINT Barb

By COUNTERPOINT Vol. 2, No. 8

Greyhound-Dreyfus Censure Counterpoint

The editors of COUNTERPOINT were censured for various named and unnamed reasons in two recent actions, apparently unrelated to each other.

It was reported by an anonymous official that the manager of the Stevens Point Greyhound Bus Station had been censured by his superiors for allowing COUNTERPOINT to be distributed on the premises. He was apparently ordered to stop such a practice, on the grounds that the contents of the magazine were unfit for human consumption, especially by those who are prone to digestive disorders.

In a similar move at the April 17th faculty meeting, Lee Sherman Dreyfus, head driver of the W.S.U. Celestial Omnibus, took action against the seven subversive editors of COUNTERPOINT. There is no direct evidence that he had been in touch with Greyhound, or that the two statements had been made in collaboration; however, an investigation is underway to determine whether any connection exists.

These two moves would seem to threaten the major distribution centers for COUNTERPOINT. The bus station is a most central location, and its passing is regretted by some, though cheered by many. The attempt to limit the effectiveness of COUNTERPOINT, as it now stands, at W.S.U.-S.P. is less crucial, but still is regarded by many as an important loss.



"LEAVE THE DRIVING TO US!"

MILITARY BALLS!

"Some young men don't mind killing time. It's easy for them to let day after day roll by. The way they figure it, sooner or later something is bound to happen. Meanwhile...well, they can wait. If you're one of these, maybe you'd better stop reading this right now." An 'Action Army Man.' Yes my young man, join the action men in their latest endeavor. Don your Red, White and Blue nightgowns and join us all at the Military Ball. I'm going. Be proud to know your friends of the future, those who are not content to be just ordinary guys.

As an "action guy," you are qualified to don your freshly shined sabre and trot your way into the apple of your eye. Perhaps you are not too up on your fox trot? Well, I'm sure Flak Latch would show you the proper bows and steps. But first, before you set your mind on going to the military ball in style, you must answer these questions as fairly and truthfully as you can: "Are you man enough to take a new direction and give up the old routine? Will you really enjoy the chance for adventure? Are you in tough physical condition- able to take rugged indoor life? Are you able to think fast in a tight spot? Are you a good team player when teamwork counts most? Are you better than average in character and responsibility?" If you truthfully answered 'Yes' to these questions, then, my friend, the Military Ball is for you.

There's still time to sign up. Now it's up to you! Sign up quickly; there are a limited supply of sabres and uniforms.

Post Script: quoted material from The Mark of a Man(U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.)

Faculty Lays LUV on the Table

The faculty, as the final item of its recent three and one half hour meeting, voted not to vote on whether eighteen year olds should vote. More specifically, the faculty voted on "the previous question," which was a vote on whether or not to vote on tabling the motion to vote on a resolution to encourage the public to vote to let eighteen year olds vote.

Earlier in the evening, the faculty voted to vote on a motion which would permit students to speak on a motion which would permit students to speak on the debate on the motion to allow students to speak at the meeting. They voted to vote, then voted against the proposal to allow the students to speak for or against the latter motion (on which they were not permitted to vote), namely whether or not they would be permitted to speak but not vote.

It is believed that if the faculty had voted to allow the students to speak, the debate later (on the "Let Us Vote (LUV)") by the students (who would have been able to speak but not vote) might have persuaded the faculty (who could vote, but by now were too tired to speak) to vote for the resolution to encourage the voters to vote to let the students vote.



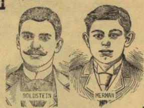
Apathy Cited

An anonymous aide of the President disclosed to a gathering of the Gridiron Club today in Washington that a university "in the vicinity of Plover, Wisconsin," had received a commendation from the Executive Department for its "distinguished and meritorious service to its youth." The University was especially singled out for its low incidence of projects, demonstrations, and dialogues, characterized as "futile attempt for change, which can only be accomplished with time."

The citation stated that it was to the credit of this institution that it had exercized incredible complacency, considering the temptations to become involved with current social and political issues. The only "uprising," a minor beer protest, was attributed to "spring fever." The award concluded: "Grades are the most important concerns for students. Social responsibilies are better left to adults."

The commendation will likely be read to university students on Graduation Day and included in a summer brochure sent to incoming freshmen and their parents. The title of the brochure: "W.S.U.-Leadership, Scholarship, and Decisiveness."

Merman Boldstein Cop Sexiest Teacher Award



First annual balloting has been completed for sexiest teacher on campus. A tie has developed between Professors Dan Merman and Bobby Boldstein. Finishing a disgruntled third, Frank Patch admitted that he lost because he took too much off

Boldstein grinned at the news of the award. "Always leave something on in class," he said. "It leaves them wondering." (It has been rumored that Boldstein went all the way on one occasion, but most of his students were eating tests and didn't notice.)

Merman said "I owe it all to my mother," looking furtively around for his father. Blinking his large brown eyes shyly, Merman admitted that he was really quite perplexed at the award. "It doesn't seem to me to be based on a rational judgment. Nothing like this ever happened to Hesse."

History Department Secedes

Scoffing at rumors of a possible compromise, History Department Chairman Raven crowed about the recent declaration of independance issued by the history department from its embattled second floor fortress in the Classroom Center.

Holstering his Colt automatic and pushing aside a sandbag, rebel leader Steve Pain declared that all administration efforts to force rapproachment would be futile.

Meanwhile President Melvin Lair has been conferring with Curtis LeMay about possible action against the rebel forces in the university. "Just because they published five books this year doesn't give them the right to set up their own kingdom."

FACULTY MEETINGS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

In an unprecedented decision, Monday, a special faculty sub-committee declared all faculty meetings this year illegal according to the faculty constitution.

Spokesmen in high places pointed out that this faculty has never conducted faculty business with the quorum necessary to do business officially. (A faculty by-law requires 50% attendance to conduct university business. Current faculty enrollment figures show 424 members; 212 would constitute the necessary quorum.)

A meeting by meeting study conducted recently revealed that never had more than 170 faculty members shown up at any given meeting--usually half that number.

Committee chairman Sigwin said he was sorry this was discovered at such a late date: "Had we been proceeding correctly throughout the year none of this would have happened. No meetings would have been held and no business conducted."

Dean Warden Jenks egged the committee on, gleefully pointing out that it was likely that if meetings were investigated for the last 40 years, similar data might be discovered. "We can move this faculty backwards half a century," Jenks declared.

Students were visibly upset to learn that the sub-committee had decided to withdraw credit from all courses approved by the faculty at the legal meetings. "If we make this retroactive we may have to stop granting degrees at Stevens Point." Professor Sigwin frowned wistfully. "Only our prehistoric Home Economics courses will probably survive, since they were here before faculty meetings."

Meanwhile bedlam reigns at Stevens Point (in spite of the fact that students are not speaking at faculty meetings) With all faculty decisions in question and all courses in an extra-curricular limbo, the President has reluctantly declared martial law. Unhappily grinning, President Dryfoot explained that all university decisions in the future would be made by executive fiat: "This is a personal decision I have reached after much deliberation and is not meant to affect or intimidate the faculty in any way. Those who disagree with my personal decision may go to Oshkosh," he explained.

Point Blank Call

Dear Editors:

I am a student living off campus, and would like the legal precedents clarified for a certain basic issue. Rest assured that I will abide by the wisdom of your decision. My landlady, it seems to me, is violating my rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. She is constantly complaining that I use too much toilet paper. I would like to know exactly how much toilet paper she is legally obligated to let me use (a rough estimate in number of sheets would do.)

signed,
a Wronged Student?

Dear Wronged Student?

The question you raise is indeed a tough one, legally speaking. Though there is no special statement made in your contract with your landlady about toilet paper, there has been a precedent set in the case of Ziggy Zolman versus the Housing Office. The ruling was that since any student living under approved housing is under 21, said student does not have full adult rights in this or any other matter. The permission of your parents is required before you can have any toilet paper. Hold on; write your parents immediately. After the landlady receives parental permission, and is therefore freed from responsibility for your indiscriminate toilet paper usage, she must treat you as she would any adult, and give you any number you request, up to ten.

signed,
The Editors

COUNTERPOINT

VOL 2 NO 9 20¢

MAY 1969

BACK FROM THE DEAD

POLITICAL ACTIVISM WSU
by Al Jenkins

Student activism has been re-activated on the WSU-SP campus. Comments have been made, informally, from various sources--students, faculty, and non-university elements--concerning this recent rebirth. Who are the students behind this movement? Why has this action come so late in the school year? What are the goals being worked for?

The denial of recognition to SDS as an approved university organization and the subsequent suppression of that organization by the administration of this institution led to an almost immediate cessation of student political action at WSU-SP. Reasons for this lull are not really apparent but one can theorize. Perhaps the sudden shock of the removal of SDS caused students to withdraw to wait for a better time to resume action. Certainly lack of active support was a cause for the hibernation of the Left here.

Who are the students participating in the recent action? First let me state that SDS on this campus has not disappeared. The remaining members of SDS compose a portion of those students now participating in the present movement; many of the students sympathetic to SDS have joined this group. The second semester brought new students and the return of those enrolled here in the past; a number of these students have also contributed to the movement.

There was an awareness among certain SDS'ers that the name of the organization alone alienated certain students. In spite of the fact that the SDS chapter on this campus had never violated any laws, it was still identified with other less peaceful chapters elsewhere. The Wisconsin Student Movement which has been inactive has now been re-vitalized: it is a loosely-knit group that is entirely operated by the students involved--faculty members are not involved.

"Why has this action come so late in the school year?" Maybe the refreshing spring air. But two incidents presented the students with the opportunity to reactivate WSM: the rejection by the faculty at the April 17th meeting of James Missey's proposal to allow students to speak at the monthly faculty circuses, and the ROTC Military Ball on April 25. The former resulted in a student free speech rally on Tuesday, May 6, and increased student attendance at the faculty meeting two days later. The latter resulted in an anti-military ball and a sit-in by students at the ROTC function.

Though these tactics have been organized and carried out late in the year they serve three purposes: (1) to demonstrate opposition to certain practices on this campus, (2) to remind the administration and the conservative elements that the student left is still present and will remain, and, (3) to arouse interest and gather support for future work.

Let us point out the goals of the students working as the Wisconsin Student Movement. We maintain that military-oriented programs contribute to the undeclared, immoral United States intervention in the Vietnamese Civil War and to the growing militarism within this nation and have no place in the curriculum of this university. We seek the abolition of ROTC here at WSU-SP. We also intend to further protest the Selective Service System which is being used both to support the Vietnam War and to silence dissension to government policies.

We strongly feel that students should play a greater role in the operation of the university. We, therefore, advocate the participation of students in faculty and administrative affairs, which pertain directly to their education. Furthermore, we view the Board of Regents as a political organization which is not related to the process of education. The fact that the Board is composed of lawyers and corporate businessmen, in short, political appointees, lends strong support to this argument.

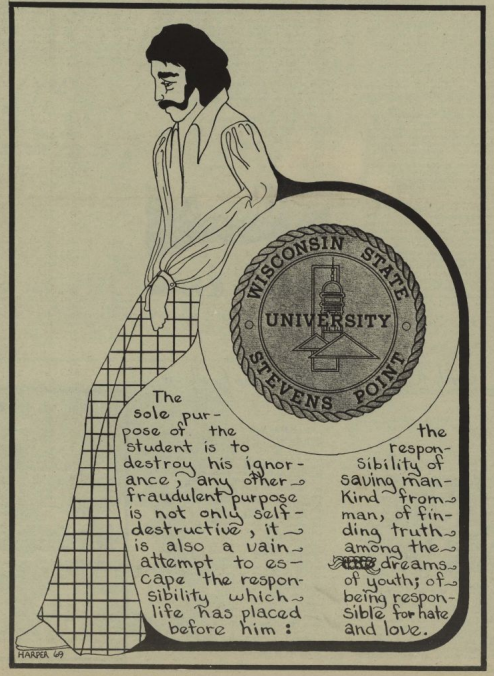
Lastly, we protest the suppression of SDS on this campus as a "subversive, anarchistic, disruptive" organization (Board of Regents Resolution 3161). The records will show that the SDS on this campus was innocent of any violation of law. There is a question of guilt by association, in that the Board condemned all SDS groups on WSU campuses, collectively and without investigation.

We are seeking the support of all students for the coming school year. On this campus, factions of students seem to be separated by social differences but this should not prevent us from uniting. One of our foremost goals is unification of the student body for the good of our university. Our work shall continue in the coming school year--we encourage you to join us.

Counterpoint

Volume 3 Issue 1 20¢

N. R. Kleinfeld
University Archives
Rm 202 Library
WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY
ARCHIVES
STEVENS POINT



Pd. 1969
UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

Each one of the 40,000 lines represents a U.S. soldier killed in Vietnam.

COUNTERPOINT VOL.3 ISS.2 20¢

Each one of the 40,000 lines represents a U.S. soldier killed in Vietnam.

COUNTERPOINT VOL.3 ISS.2 20¢

EVI 3/32

Counterpoint

vol. 3 no. 3

MELVIN LAIRD COMES HOME

by Al Jenkins

The eyes, somewhat myopic, of the world or at least of the surrounding counties, were on Stevens Point Oct. 27 when Melvin Laird's Traveling Platitude Show came to Wisconsin State University. It was gray and biting cold when the extravaganza began to take form and then gain momentum. The Secretary of War, being a man who identifies with armies, brought

portions of three with him: A brigade of newsmen and cameramen, a battalion of Secret Service men to protect him from outside

aggression, and two motley companies of affirmative-nodding mothergrabbers. [I hope President Dreyfus does not object to mothers being GRABBED.] This mighty herd, using a certain shiny head as a focal point, stampeded over the Pointer plains leaving logic and common sense (and a few people) trampled in its wake. In fact, one young man of conservative appearance, who happened to be standing at the top of the wrong stairs at the wrong time, was pushed against the wall by an SS man, (that's Secret Service, readers; don't lose your historical perspective) who ordered him to "Get out of the way."

One of the highlights of the show was the Laird Youth Leadership Conference with area high school leaders. It was their day, on paper at least, and the midway was glittering for their benefit. Following the confidential discussion sessions early in the morning, the high school contingent, almost at the center of the entourage, was taken to the University Fieldhouse for a look at the ringmaster, the honorable ("I'm with you for peace") Melvin Laird.

At the entrance to the fieldhouse, the mass was confronted by a group of persons, who were telling Mr. Laird that they considered the war policies that he represents to be not just so much bullshit but that unique type of bullshit that emanates from the seat of power. Perhaps, was to comment, somewhat derogatorily, about those who dissent without studying the facts. Apparently, that group of dissenters outside did not fall into that category. A number of them had maintained an all night vigil in front of the fieldhouse. Since this reporter was one of that number, you may be assured of two things: it was cold as hell and the act was not done out of lack of knowledge. Possession of knowledge was the motivation.

COUNTERPOINT was represented at the question and answer period inside the gymnasium but found the entire dialogue between students and government forces very disappointing. The high school students, displaying an intense awareness of immediate problems, were very probing and articulate with their questions but Mr. Laird, accompanied by HEW Secretary Finch, was able to swamp them with his collection of over-aired platitudes, for which his show has gained notoriety. If the students were not overwhelmed by the dogma, the mass media monster was probably enough to temporarily finish them. Undoubtedly, publicity was the prime objective of the whole exhibition. If not that, then this reporter is led to believe that the second greatest attraction of the show is the awesome display of radio and television equipment.

More floor space was consumed by media equipment than was available for the high school students or for any observers who were able to crash this closed session.

This reporter was able to briefly interview Secretary Finch, who was not too congenial with representatives of the free press. After a long night outside it was difficult to continually verbally tug at Finch's sleeve. Perhaps the fact that COUNTERPOINT reporters seldom resemble Roger Mudd complicated the situation. Finch commented on the dissidents with "they are demonstrating their legal rights to make their views known." Concerning education cuts, Finch said these were to stabilize the budget and that the administration tries to place the greatest emphasis on education by cutting other programs first. Try as it does, it seems that the war keeps getting the best of the administration. Finally in regard to a peace dividend, Finch said, "after the conclusion of the war there will be a peace dividend but we don't know how much; it will take time but we don't know how much." No one bothered to thank Secretary Finch for his precision.





The Laird Traveling Platitude Show stormed into the afternoon but COUNTERPOINT reporters, having discovered a trend in the activities and the speeches, decided to retire to more stimulating past-times. Notably the peace advocates remained in front of the Fieldhouse, eventually outlasting the Laird Experience. Borrowing from the rhetoric of Secretary Finch,one might imagine the Nixon Administration saying, "We know the peace movement has grown in strength but... we just don't know how much."

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES STEVENS POINT

COUNTER POINT

VOL. 3
NO.4
$.20

STATE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES STEVENS POINT



DO IT IN THE STREETS



WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES STEVENS POINT

COUNTERPOINT 20¢

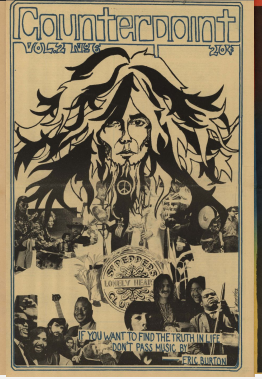
Volume 3 Number 5

EARTH IS FINITE ~ GREED IS INFINITE

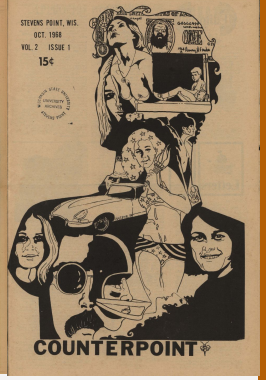


PROTECT THE EARTH

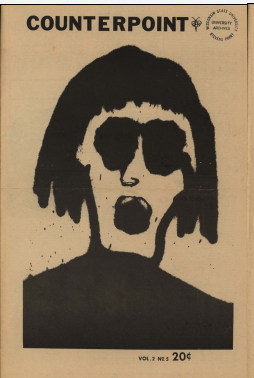


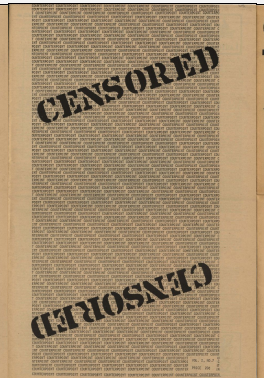


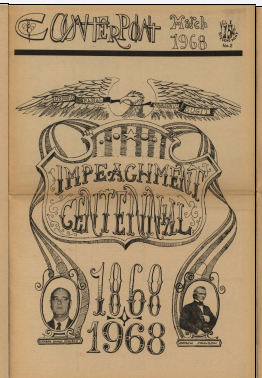




What do the covers tell us?









-Active political scene on campus

-Political statements, what they were trying to say

-Insight to the counterculture here (real images of people)

-Importance of art in movements, eye catching and bold

-Humor used

-Creative individuals and how they aided the movement

-Insight into the contents and topics covered

My sources- Photo Databases and Newspapers

Photo Databases:

National Archives. The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, https://www.archives.gov/research/vietnam-war (May 3, 2024).

University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries. 2024. University of Wisconsin-Madison. https://search.library.wisc.edu/search/digital?q=protest&filter%5Bfacets%5D%5Bcollections_facet%7EHistory+of+UW-Stevens+Point+Collection%5D=yes (May 3, 2024).

UWSP Archives Digital Collection, Preservica, 2024. University of Wisconsin Stevens Point. https://uwsp.access.preservica.com/?s=vietnam&parenthierarchy=SO_53f43029-1f50-4296-b1e6-8f0799d53ff7 (May 3, 2024).

Newspapers:

The Pointer. Digital scan. University of Stevens Point, October 29 1970. UWSP Archives- The Pointer. https://epapers.uwsp.edu/pointers/1970/1970Oct29.pdf (May 3, 2024)

UWSP Archives Digital Collection- Counterpoint, 1968-1970, 2024. Preservica, University of Wisconsin Stevens Point. https://uwsp.access.preservica.com/uncategorized/SO_aad34019-4e31-4ed0-b355-08a36ca6040a/ (May 3, 2024).

My sources- Books

Justus F. Paul, *"The World Is Ours"* (Stevens Point Wisconsin: Foundation Press, Inc. ,1994).

Kathlyn Gay and Martin Gay, *Vietnam War - Voices From The Past* (Brookfield CT: Twenty-First Century Books, 1969).

Kenneth J. Heineman, *Campus Wars - The Peace Movement at American State Universities in the Vietnam Era* (New York and London: New York University Press, 1993).

Scott Marquette, *Vietnam War - America at War* (USA: Rourke Publishing LLC, 2003).

