Dear Dr. Lewis,

Thank you so much for the interview you gave to me for my history term paper for Dr. Nethers. I wasn't a year old when May 4 happened at KSU, so that decade doesn't have many memories for me. I did learn so much about the 60's by reading material for this paper.

I do hope I did not misquote you in any way. It was very hard to hear some parts of the tape.

I'm sorry it has taken me so long to make these four copies. I am working in a factory five days a week and also for the Ashland U. food service on Sundays. I really appreciated the time you gave to me from your busy schedule.

Sincerely,

Jay Edmondson
I DON'T GIVE A DAMN
FOR UNCLE SAM
I AIN'T GOING TO VIETNAM

Thirteen Seconds on May 4
by
Jay Edmondson
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Introduction

At first I thought I wanted to write about protesting of the Viet Nam War, but as I started my research I decided to concentrate my paper on the protest at Kent State on May 4, 1970. This May 4, will be the 20th anniversary of the shooting and a Memorial will be dedicated to the four dead students. The protesting is not over. This year there will be a protest, not about war, but concerning the size of the Memorial.

I also chose to write about the May 4 Incident because my mother, brother, aunt, uncle, two cousins, and my great uncle all graduated from Kent State. The May 4 Incident has always been of great interest to my family.
At its time the most popular war in American history was the Spanish American War. American power and prestige was at its highest. The Americans defeated the Spanish power in three short months. Americans kept their minds on the war with slogans such as "Remember the Maine to hell with Spain." (The Maine was a ship that blew up off the coast of Havana Harbor.)

On the other hand the most unpopular war in America has to be the Vietnam War. This was on the minds of Americans too but in another way. Many people didn't want America involved in this war. A popular slogan for this war was "I Don't Give a Damn for Uncle Sam, I Ain't Going to Vietnam." On the home front during the Vietnam War, Americans protested the war almost daily. One such protest took place on May 4, 1970 at Kent State University.

May 1, 1970 was one of the first warm evenings of the summer, and several hundred students gathered in downtown Kent in an area called the "Strip" where most of the bars are located.

Politically motivated students who were unhappy over U.S. troops moving into Cambodia, gathered on the "Strip" on North Water Street, and a spontaneous anti-war rally began in the street. Police cruisers were twice hit with beer bottles while they passed by. Many in the crowd chanted anti-
war slogans as a bonfire was being set in the street. This blocked traffic for about an hour, and then the crowd started toward the center of town. Some of the crowd began to break windows of banks, loan, and utility companies which were "political targets".

After receiving word of what was happening, Kent Mayor Leroy Satrom declared a state of emergency, and ordered all bars closed. The police and the mayor then confronted the crowd. The riot act was read and police proceeded to clear the area. Persons inside the bar were ordered to leave, forcing hundreds more into the already crowded streets. The crowd was herded toward the campus with tear gas and night sticks. Fourteen persons, mostly stragglers, were arrested. About $10,000 in damage was done as more than 40 windows were broken --23 in one bank.

Some students helped with the cleanup of the downtown area during the morning of May 2. There were rumors of radical activities widespread, and the ROTC building was believed to be the target of militant student actions planned for that evening. Radicals were able to force the ROTC off many campuses because they opposed their presence there. The mayor issued a dusk to dawn curfew for the city and restricted the students to be on campus only. After looking over the conditions, Mayor Satrom alerted the Ohio National Guard at 5:00 p.m. All KSU officials were unaware of this decision.

A little after 8 p.m., about 300 persons gathered on the

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Commons of KSU where a few speeches were given and a few anti-war slogans were chanted. An unorganized march followed toward the dormitories. The crowd gained tremendous strength and headed toward the hill at the crest of the Commons. The crowd numbered 2,000 and it swarmed down the hill, across the Commons and surrounded the ROTC building. It was an old wooden World War II barracks which had been scheduled to be torn down. They broke windows and eventually set the building on fire. Plainclothed policemen were standing by but made no attempt to stop the students' actions. Firemen were unable to extinguish the fire because the crowd attacked them and slashed their hoses. The blaze died out. When the building ignited again the firemen had massive police protection. The police dispersed the students with tear gas. They moved to the front of the campus and were astonished to see the Ohio National Guard arriving. The students went back to the Commons and found the ROTC building completely on fire. The crowd sat on the hillside and chanted anti-war and anti-ROTC slogans.

Armed with tear gas and drawn bayonets, the Guard pursued students--protestors and bystanders alike--into dormitories and other campus buildings. Some stones were thrown and at least one student was bayoneted. The question of who set the fire that destroyed the ROTC building has never been satisfactorily answered by any investigative body.

Sunday, May 3 was a relatively quiet day. The campus

2Ibid., p. 2.
was now fully covered with Ohio National Guard Units, and armored personnel carriers were station all over the campus. Although some students and guardsmen talked calmly with each other, the feeling between most of them was mutual hostility. Governor James Rhodes, who was running for U.S. Senate at that time, arrived in Kent and with the city officials held a news conference. "Rhodes, running on a "law and order" platform, attempted to use this opportunity to garner votes in the primary election, which was only two days away."³

In a very inflammatory speech, Rhodes said that the demonstrations were the work of highly organized revolutionaries who wanted to destroy higher education in Ohio.

³These protesters, Rhodes declared, were the worst type of people we harbor in America, worse than the brownshirts and the communist element... we will use whatever force necessary to drive them out of Kent.³³

Later a National Guard commander would tell his troops that Ohio law gave them the right to shoot if they thought it was necessary. This made the guardmen's hostility worse toward the students.

About 8 p.m. a crowd gathered at the Victory Bell on the Commons. As it grew, the Guard announced a new curfew, and the crowd did not disperse. At 9 p.m. they read the Ohio Riot Act and fired teargas from helicopters. They dispersed.

To demonstrate that the curfew was unnecessary, the

³Ibid., p. 3.
students peacefully marched toward town and staged a sit-in at the intersection of East Main and Lincoln Streets. They demanded to speak to Mayor Satrom and KSU President White about the presence of the Guard on the KSU Campus. Assured that this demand would be met, they moved from the street to the front lawn of the campus.

The Guard then betrayed the students and announced that the curfew would go into effect immediately. Helicopters and tear gas were used to disperse the demonstrators. As the crowd attempted to escape, some were bayoneted and clubbed. Students were again pursued and prodded back to their dormitories, Tear gas inundated the campus, and helicopters with searchlights hovered overhead all night.

The next day, May 4 at about 11 a.m. about 200 students gathered on the Commons.

Earlier that morning, state and local officials had met in Kent, and some officials had incorrectly assumed that Gov. Rhodes had declared martial law to be in effect, which he had not. In fact, martial law was not officially declared until May 5. Nevertheless the National Guard resolved to disperse any assembly.

About noon the crowd had grown to between 2,000 or 3,000 people. Some were just spectators, and others had gathered to protest the invasion of Cambodia and the presence of the National Guard on the campus. Ohio's Assistant Adjutant General Robert Canterbury, ordered an army jeep to drive in front of the students and disperse them. They responded with jeers and chants. "Approximately 116 men, equipped with loaded M-1 rifles and tear gas, formed a skirmish

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\[4\] Ibid. p.3

\[5\] Ibid. p.3.
toward the students, aware of the bayonet injuries of the previous evening, immediately ran away from the attacking National Guardsmen.\(^6\) As the students ran up Blanket Hill, they lobbed tear gas cannisters back at the Guardsmen. The Guardsmen attack the stragglers with clubs.

After clearing the Commons, Guardsmen marched over the crest of the hill, firing tear gas and scattering students into a wider area. They marched down and onto a practice field and held this position for about ten minutes. During this time a group of students in the Prentice Hall parking lot and a group of Guardsmen tossed cannisters of tear gas back and forth. Some students also threw stones at the Guardsmen. Because of the distance few stones hit their mark. The majority of the students though were spectators who stayed on the veranda of Taylor Hall.

While on the practice field, several members of Troop G, which would within minutes fire the fatal volley, knelt and aimed their weapons at the students in the parking lot.\(^7\)

General Canterbury came to the conclusion that the crowd had been dispersed and ordered the Guard to march back to the Commons area. After a brief huddle the Guardsmen seemed to begin to retreat as they marched back up the hill. They continued to glance back into the parking lot where the most militant and vocal students were located. Many students assumed the confrontation was over and began to walk to class.

As the Guard reached the crest of the hill, near the Pagoda of Taylor Hall, about a dozen members of Troop G simultaneously turned around 180 degrees, aimed and fired their weapons into the crowd in the Prentice Hall parking lot.\(^8\)

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\(^6\) Ibid., p. 4.
\(^7\) Ibid., p. 4.
\(^8\) Ibid., p. 4.
A total of 67 shots were fired in 13 seconds. Nine students were wounded and four were killed. One of the wounded was permanently paralyzed, and several were seriously mained. The four dead included:

Jeffrey Miller who was a junior psychology major from New York. He had attended many rallies and protests. He had been at KSU only 4 months. He was shot in the mouth. The bullet exited through the back of his head.

Allison Krause attended some of the protests and rallies that weekend. She had put flowers in the barrel of a Guardsman's gun. She was a freshman education major from Pittsburgh. She was shot in the shoulder, and it stopped in her chest.

Sandra Scheuer was a junior speech major from Youngstown. She was shot as she was walking to an early afternoon class. She had not participated in the day's disturbances. She was shot in the front of her neck. The bullet pierced her windpipe.

Bill Schroeder was from Lorain. He was at KSU on an ROTC scholarship. He had not taken part in the demonstrations. He was a psychology major. He was shot in the chest.

Alan Canfora was shot in the wrist. He survived. He was indicted along with 23 other students and one professor for inciting the shootings. He has helped to establish the May 4 Task Force in 1975. He lives near Kent and still speaks on May 4, both on and off campus. (See interview of Canfora on p.16)
After President White heard of the shootings, he closed the campus. Once again, however, effective control of the campus was taken from White's hands. Portage County Prosecutor Ronald Kane heard of the shooting over the radio, and after failing in his attempt to talk with Gov. Rhodes, he obtained an injunction from Common Pleas Court Judge Albert Caris closing the University indefinitely.  

This injunction gave the Guard the complete control over the campus (the first specifically legal authorization granted to them) and gave the students until noon May 5 to leave. Kent State moved into the national spotlight. The shooting and its aftermath were investigated by the press, committees, and commissions. The legal struggle which followed spanned the decade of the seventies. Local, state, and federal courts became involved in extensive criminal and civil proceedings.  

To Federal Judge Don J. Young, the 15 week KSU civil trial was an expression of the "ancient law." The ancient law is that when both parties are at fault, the defendant is in the stronger position. In other words, the defendant usually wins under those circumstances.  

The plaintiffs in the trial were the wounded students and their families of the dead students. The defendants were James Rhodes, Gov. of Ohio, KSU President White, some high ranking Ohio Guardsmen, and members of Troup G, and Company A and C of the National Guard.  

The 12 person jury did not need to be unanimous. They voted 9-3 in favor of the defendants.  

In 1985 the KSU Board of Trustees approved construction of a memorial to remember the four students killed on May 4.

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9 Hensley PhD & Lewis PhD #126, Political Science/Sociology 42091, ST: May 4, Kent State University.


1970. I think the entire University will be able to look at the events of May 4, 1970 in a different light now, said Harry Ausprich, chairman of the May 4 Memorial Committee. "I consider it one of the most important and rewarding assignments I've ever had." 12

The committee was orginally proposed by the May 4 Task Force in 1982. A number of ideas were submitted on how May 4 could be memorialized, including the restoration of the Victory Bell, with a plaque. Finally the Task Force took its proposal to KSU President Schwartz and then met with the Board of Trustees to discuss its ideas. The Committee proposed to the Board of Trustees that a permanent memorial be placed near Taylor Hall and not on the original site of the shootings. The Memorial is to invoke reflections, inquiry, and learning about the incident. (These are the purposes of the University.)

Parents of the victims are glad there will be a Memorial. Sandra Scheuer's mother said it will help remind people so something like this never happens again. Jeffrey Miller's mother said May 4 should not be forgotten anymore than the Holocaust should be.

The Memorial is now finished, and it will be dedicated on May 4, 1990 twenty years after the fatal 13 seconds.

I believe the tragedy of May 4, 1970 should not have happened. The students thought they had the right to mass protest the invasion into Cambodia, even though the university had ordered a ban on rallies and ordered the students to disperse. The student had no right to destroy private property, but they did have the right to free speech. They had the right to make their views know. They had the right to assemble peacefully. It was an error to make them disperse. We should always listen to a group because they may be speaking the truth.

I believe the students needed to be organized with good leaders who knew the laws and the students' rights. This can be compared to the Black revolts in South Africa today. They are violent, and they have no leadership. I hope we have learned that violent protests are not acceptable. It is not the way to change our society for the better. We need to be rational to make the world a better place. Mistakes were made on both sides. Both sides needed to act calmly and with reason. Putting the blame on one side or the other serves no purpose. I hope the May 4 Memorial will remind the world of the tragedy that took place here, and the lessons it has to teach those who truly wish to learn how to make this a better world for all.
The following is an interview with Yorman (Bart) J. Epstien who was a member of the faculty at Kent State during the May 4 shootings. Dr. Epstien is at Kent State at the present time as Assistant Dean of Arts and Science.

Question -- Were you at the site during the shooting?

Answer -- No, as a matter of fact we were discouraged by the National Guard on going there. There were so many rumors about what was going on that it is a wonder that anyone remembers anything correctly. There were always suppose to be the "subversive" elements there. The SDS (Students for Democratic Society) were said to have been there with bombs. We never saw any of these people. None of this was ever substantiated. It was a pretty wild place here.

Question -- What do you feel we can learn from the incident?

Answer -- A great deal, unfortunately a lot of it has been lost. Many people keep it going as an open wound, not permitting healing to take place. I am a conservative but a liberal as far as peoples' rights, but Alan Canfora has made a career out of May 4. Many people have been through traumatic experiences such as WW II, and Korea, but they know how to put it behind them and try to remember the good parts. A lot of what happened on May 4 was the result of misunderstanding.

Question -- How do you think the incident on May 4 affected the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia?

Answer -- Probably, not a lot. This might sound very strange coming from a Republican, but I don't think that Richard Nixon was affected by this.

Question -- Why did this happen at Kent State?

Answer -- Kent State had the unfortunate experience of having the National Guard on Campus. There were many other incidents happening. A building was blown up at the University of Wisconsin with the
loss of life. There were also events at Jackson State and Ohio State. The Students at OSU were breaking windows and raising havoc and spilling out onto High Street which the Highway Patrol closed. They were able to keep it under control there. At the same time of the incident at Kent State there was a truckers' strike, and the National Guard was being used to control this. It was bad because there were snipers shooting at trucks on the highways. When the Guard came to Kent, they were a rag-tag looking group of kids. I have seen soldiers from the front lines in WW II who were in better shape. These kids were really "bombed out". That was the peace keeping force here. Because the Highway Patrol, a very professional group, was used there at OSU, they were able to keep it under control, but the Guard was too tired and worn out at KSU. We drew the short straw here at Kent. The Guard was not well trained. They certainly were not trained in crowd control. They gave them live ammunition and lousy leadership. All these were elements of disaster. In all fairness, there were a few Highway Patrols on campus because one stopped me when I went to park my car at the back of the building where I teach on the morning of May 4. There were also tired Guardsmen with M-1's with unsheathed bayonets. An unsheathed bayonet is for warfare, at least that is my opinion.

Question -- What do you think we can learn from this?

In no way should this ever take away the suffering and hurt from the families of the kids who were killed or wounded. But, what has the world learned from all deaths from our previous wars? We went right back to WW II, Korea, and Viet Nam. People are still being killed all over the world in wars today. Do you think we can learn from the four deaths on a college campus if we can't learn from the deaths of millions in the senseless acts of war? What did we learn? Our allies the Russians became our enemies. The Japanese and the Germans became our friends. They have become so powerful they are knocking our socks off in trade now. It has all proved that human beings do not learn from their mistakes. At Kent State we did not learn understanding from our fellow human beings. There is still racism and anti-semitism going on here just as I am sure it is at your campus. What did that generation learn? Maybe they learned that they
had to grow up a little. There was too much lack of understanding.

Question -- Is there anything else you think I could use in my paper?

Answer -- Just bits and pieces of May 4. It reminds me of the blind man describing an elephant. There was poor judgement when the bars closed and all of those students who were minding their own business were turned out into the streets. The people of the town were scared to death. They should have had the city police and the sheriff and his department, because they knew not to draw a gun in that situation. They might have thrown punches, somebody would have been bruised, but not killed. You don't return rock throwing with gun fire. I was scared to death of the National Guard.

(I interviewed Dr. Epstien on March 19, 1990 in his office, 105 Bowman Hall, at Kent State University.)
The following is an interview with Jerry M. Lewis, PhD., Professor of Sociology at Kent State University. He was a faculty marshal in 1970, and has become a leading scholar on May 4. He has said that part of the blame of the incident lies with the faculty marshals, because they failed to realize the seriousness of the situation on campus until after the shooting had occurred. He organized the first candlelight march across campus and May 3 vigil, and he was on the May 4 memorial committee.

Question— What did you observe on May 4?
Answer— I was a faculty marshal.

Question— What was the mood of the students and the faculty at the time?
Answer— Obviously the students were protesting the presence of the Guard. They were protesting that the Guards were on the Commons.

Question— How do you feel about May 4 today?
Answer— You have to be more specific.

Question— What do you feel we can learn from it?
Answer— The fundamental thing about May 4 beyond the terrible personal tragedy of the four dead and the wounded students is what is the role of force in a Democracy? It has raised profound concerns about what kind of force is used and how it is used in a Democracy. That is what Democracy is about. We have given the force to state. But we shouldn't give up how this force is used.

Question— How should we remember it?
Answer— I think we should remember it through rituals. We have several in place including the Annual Commemoration, and the May 4 Vigil, and the Candlelight Walk. The Memorial is just another way of facilitating the ritual and memory. But the way society remembers is through rituals.
Question -- How do you think that the incident on May 4 affected the U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia?

Answer -- There is a real debate on that. One school of thought says that May 4 and the ten days later at Jackson State started our decline. The other school of thought says that President Nixon's decision to withdraw or not to withdraw his commitment to the war was tearing apart America. I feel the May 4 incident here helped to speed up the end of the war.

Question -- Going back to what you said before, what was a faculty marshal?

Answer -- Faculty marshals were faculty and graduate students who were concerned about students confronting social control forces. We tried to serve as arbitrators between the students and the control forces.

Question -- Is there anything else of importance I should bring up in my paper? Any little known aspects?

Answer -- Unfortunately, I told the marshals on Saturday that the Guard did not have bullets in their guns. I regret that. I believed that. We had a marshals' meeting and I have tried to reconstruct what I said. I said I didn't think the Guard had loaded weapons, and I based it upon my personal experience in the military. The only time you had your weapon loaded was when you were on the rifle range, not for crowd control.

Question -- Were you on campus when the shooting happened?

Answer -- Yes, I was standing only 20 yards from Sandy Scheuer when she was killed. I was an eyewitness.

(I interviewed Dr. Lewis on March 19, 1990 in 140 Lowrey Hall, at Kent State University.)
The following is an interview with Alan Canfora who was one of the nine wounded students. He was shot in the wrist. He helped establish the May 4 Task Force in 1975. He still lives near Kent State and continues to speak on May 4 both on and off campus. When I made my initial contact with him, he was leaving for a speech in Texas concerning May 4.

Question -- What did you observe on May 4?

Answer -- Students all around me who wanted to have a peaceful anti-war rally. They numbered about 1,500 at 12:00 noon on the KSU Commons. We had no intentions of committing any acts of violence, all we wanted to do was make our statement concerning the war and also against the National Guard being on campus. The issue was primarily the war. At 12:00 noon the Guard started to fire a tremendous amount of tear gas and came charging at us. There were 76 Guardsmen. There were 400 in the city, 800 on the campus. Out of these 1,200 only 76 came charging at us. Since we knew they had stabbed people last night on May 3, we all ran away from them. We ran over the top of Taylor Hill and down to a parking lot. The Guard followed us. They came across the Commons and up over the hill and into a practice football field that was adjacent to the parking lot. Some students still feeling provoked from the stabblings the night before and the fact that the Guard was still chasing them did throw a few stones. It was a great distance away and the stones fell short. Some of the Guard threw the stones back. I was in the practice football field about 250 feet away from the Guard and I waved a black flag of protest. The Guard was aiming their rifles at us. I stood my ground along with several other students. We risked our lives staring down those rifle and continued to shout anti-war slogans. The Guard regrouped and turned around and walked back up the hill from the same direction they had come. The Guard who were the nearest to us looked back over their shoulders, they stopped, turned, and fired.
They were Troop G. They fired down the hill into the group of students. I dove behind a tree and at the very last possible second I felt a bullet passing through me. The pain was bad, but I remember the overwhelming disbelief that this could be happening. There was no reason for them to have fired into the crowd. The shooting lasted for 13 seconds. I could hear the bullets going past me through the air and the grass. So that tree saved my life. I think that they were shooting at me on purpose because I had waved that black flag. I think they shot others on purpose as well.

Question -- What was the mood of the students and faculty at the time?

Answer -- The students were very anti-war. They were upset that the war was being expanded into other countries. They as well as the faculty were upset that the Guard was on campus harassing and stabbing the students. After the shooting there was anger at murder of the students, and that is what it was, murder.

Question -- What do you think that we can learn from May 4?

Answer -- Well, basically Jay, I think that we should learn that this type of incident should not be tolerated in the future. In our world today, people are still being killed by live bullets being fired into a crowd. George Bush said about the killing of the Chinese, that armed troops do not fire on unarmed civilians. I agree with the FBI report that the shooting was unnecessary, unwarranted, and unexcusable. They also said that the Guard made up a self defense theory. We should not tolerate this.

Question -- How do you think it should be remembered?

Answer -- It should be remembered as a very tragic incident. Four young people were murdered, and if we ever get to the point that we forget this, then they did die in vain. Many of us are dedicated to preserving their memories with the hope that we can prevent future massacres from happening. I am in favor of the Memorial--the full Memorial--. I will be demonstrating with the students on May 4 for the full construction of the original Memorial Plan. The university never really tried to raise the funds to help with the Memorial. That is why there will be a major protest on this May 4. We are saying, build it all.

Question -- How do you think May 4 affected the US involvement
in Southeast Asia?

Answer -- I agree with Arthur Krause, the father of Allison who was killed on May 4, that Allison's death saved the lives of 10's of thousands of boys in Viet Nam. Her life helped to end that war. The National Student Strike of 1970 helped force them to pull the troops out of Cambodia and rapidly end the war in Southeast Asia.

(I interviewed Alan Canfora by phone on April 10, 1990. He had just returned from speaking in Texas.)
The following is an interview with Toni Gleditsch McKee who was a freshman at Kent State during May 4. Mrs. McKee is from Ashland, Ohio. She has an MBA, concentrating on Marketing. She taught at Ashland University approximately 5½ years. She also has her degree in Elementary Education, and she is currently teaching in the Ashland City School System.

Question -- What was the mood of the non-protesting students?

Answer -- I think the main feeling was doubt, not really knowing what was going on. There were so many rumors.

Question -- What was it like in the dorm?

Answer -- I had been home in Ashland, and when my father brought me back there was a curfew. My dad had to get right out of Kent, and I had to stay in my dorm. It was a little exciting. The dorm never served supper on Sunday nights, but they did that night. The mood went from doubt to excitement, change of routine, to panic.

After I heard the shots, helicopters were flying overhead telling us to stay in our rooms. Then there was mass confusion. From the time of the shooting we had about one hour to leave the campus. We were to pack a suitcase and leave. Of course I didn't pack the right things, and it was about one month before the students were allowed back in the dorms to take the rest of their belongings. Each dorm had a day to report. When they gave us that hour to get off campus, we couldn't even call home. The phones were all tied up. They ran special buses to the larger cities. I got home in a private car with eight people all holding suitcases in laps.

Question -- Where were you when the shooting took place?

Answer -- I was eating lunch at Twin Towers Dorm. If I would have been walking to class I would have cut across blanket hill to get to old campus.
Question-- What were the feelings of the non-protesting students toward the protesting students?

Answer -- We tolerated them. There was always some group protesting something around noon mostly every day. We heard that there was to be a protest that day by the Black Students United, if I remember correctly. Our professor let us out early to go to the ralley if we wished. After the shooting there wasn't much time to express feelings. I would say that at first there was tolerance, then anger at them. Why did you do this to us? We had to finish our classes through the mail. I remember I came back to give a speech. My teacher was a Nun, and I went to the Nunnery to do my speech for her.

Question-- Did you stay at Kent State or transfer to another school? Did the shooting affect your decision?

Answer -- I had already decided to transfer to Ohio Northern because of the smaller campus and the possibility of better scholarships. Kent State students were not really welcome on other colleges and universities that following year. I had already been accepted at Ohio Northern.

(I interview Mrs. McKee on the phone on April 22, 1990.)
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The May Fourth Site, Phamphlet, Kent State University, 1980

Interviews

Canfora, Alan, One of the nine wounded students.

Epstien, Yorman, (Bart), Assistant Dean of Arts and Science

Lewis, Jerry M., Phd., Professor of Sociology

McKee, Toni Gleditsch, Freshman at Kent State on May 4.
1. Joseph Lewis, Jr.   71 feet away
2. John R. Cleary     110 feet away
3. Thomas Grace       200 feet away
4. Alan Canfora       225 feet away
5. Jeffrey G. Miller  265 feet away
6. Dean R. Kahler     300 feet away
7. Douglas A. Wrentmore 329 feet away
8. Allison B. Krause  343 feet away
9. James D. Russell   375 feet away
10. William K. Schroeder 382 feet away
11. Sandra L. Scheuer 390 feet away
12. Robert F. Stamps  495 feet away
13. Donald S. MacKenzie 730 feet away

THE GUARD'S MARCH
12:20 - 12:24 P.M.
Return from the practice field