

Questions for interview:

1. Where are you originally from? Louisville, Ky. I attended 13 different schools before graduating from Eastern High School in 1966 including two other high schools in Campbellsville (Taylor County) and Hopkinsville in Kentucky.
2. Why did you attend MSU? At the time MSU seemed like an interesting place since it was in eastern Kentucky, rural, and a bit remote in those days. Also, I didn't want to follow others in my high school graduating class, most of whom were going to UK, ECU, WKU, and Louisville. Only one other classmate went to Morehead, and he majored in music. I also enjoyed athletics at the time and MSU had competitive teams. Also, I was only 17 at the time so I didn't do a lot of research into colleges.
3. What was your major or area of study while attending MSU? I was all over the place in majors, but my primary interests were in history and social work.
4. Did you know anyone who had been in Vietnam or was a part of the military? I had a classmate in high school who joined the Marines, and he died there in 1967. I later learned that two other classmates died in Vietnam. I had a cousin who served in Vietnam and learned quite a few years later that he was exposed to Agent Orange.
5. Did you grow up in a conservative or liberal household? I would say it was mixed. My mother was an FDR/New Deal Democrat while my father was a dyed-in-the-wool Republican. The always cancelled each other's votes out every election.
6. Was your high school public, private, or religious? Public
7. What was the atmosphere like at MSU in 1968? It was politically charged with a mix of conservatives, liberals and anti-war protestors. There were a few veterans on campus who served in Vietnam and several professors were World War II and Korean War vets.
8. How did the anti-war movement start at MSU? It's difficult to pinpoint a starting point. There were anti-war protests spreading across U.S. campuses at the time, so I suppose it eventually washed up to the MSU campus. There was a more active anti-war movement at the University of Kentucky, and on several occasions, some MSU faculty and students would drive to Lexington to attend protests, lectures, meetings and such. We started having small meetings at Morehead, mostly in dorm rooms or the homes of our professors. We'd play protest songs (Dylan, The Doors, Joan Baez, etc.) and talk about the war. Perhaps a turning point, if there was one, was when MSU President Adron Doran announced that ROTC would be coming to the campus, after claiming in previous years that it wouldn't happen. It rankled many of us, especially pacifists.
9. What other people were involved in the movement? We had a variety of people in the movement, from the few hippies on campus, a few clergy, a handful of faculty members, and some alumni in the area who opposed the war.
10. Where the students involved in the movement supported by any faculty at Morehead State? We had several faculty members who supported the movement, by opening their homes for meetings, providing some financial support, and by simply providing moral support. Among those were Dr. Robert Arends (English Department), Ken Vance (Communications Department), Richard Norman (History Department) Alan Gnagy (Art) and several others.

11. Did you attend any free forums or protests personally? Did you attend any at EKU or UK? If so how did they compare to any that were held on Morehead's campus? I attended some protests. I really don't recall any at MSU because of the oppressive environment. I attended a few at UK, especially in support of conscientious objector Don Pratt, who later went to prison in Michigan.
12. What were your thoughts on president Doran? I thought President Doran was an autocrat, and many of those in the administration lived in fear of him. Some would refer to him as paternalistic, and maybe he was, seeing himself as a father figure to students. He loved attention and was quite an orator, especially in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century style with a booming voice and a certain way he would drag out words. Doran was also a preacher at the conservative Church of Christ congregation. As an aside, my aunt and Mignon were friends. Adron and Mignon used to socialize with my aunt and her husband, also a CoC preacher until they divorced.
13. How did president Doran handle the anti-war movement and the students involved? He was known to call a student's parents and tell them about their anti-war activities, especially those from somewhat prominent families. He once stopped me on the sidewalk as I was heading to a class, and said, "I didn't know a person like you still exists." One student, David Walker, went to see Doran in his office explain his anti-war activities.
14. What were your thoughts on the ROTC program coming to Morehead State? I was against ROTC coming to campus, especially during the Vietnam War. EKU, and I believe UK, already had ROTC units. Probably the biggest complaint was Doran's insistence at times that ROTC would not be on campus. For many, it was a betrayal.
15. How did the ROTC program impact the campus? I'm not sure how much it impacted other than MSU receiving federal dollars for the program. I think that was the primary reason for starting a unit.
16. What did you think of Colonel Arthur Kelly? I don't really know Arthur Kelly other than seeing him at several book-signing events in Frankfort. I believe he came to MSU after I left.
17. Do you know anything about the FBI being involved on campus or interrogating students? I heard some rumors. The most prevalent was that MSU was considered by law enforcement (presumably the FBI) one of the "hot spots" in the region for anti-war protests. I recall one professor seeing a note on an administrator's desk, in plain sight, to call the FBI. The professor, and several others, believed it was planted. The administrator later moved to Murray State for a similar position.
18. Are there any events that occurred on MSU campus that stick out in your mind? I do recall the day after Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated that a student, Bruce Bostick, wore a sign on his back that read "Today I'm ashamed to be white." Bostick was probably the de facto leader of the resistance movement. There was another time when we had planned an anti-war protest in the Rowan County Courthouse, but it was cancelled the day before or day off by county officials for fear of violence. To those in the movement, it was believed that Doran had a hand with that. I also recall professors telling me about Doran berating faculty members at meetings for their anti-war involvement, especially Ken Vance. Several faculty didn't have their contracts renewed (including Vance) and others moved on to other schools.
19. How did the people of Morehead interpret the anti-war movement and student protests? I found the townspeople to be supportive. Several businesses gave us financial support. I never

felt threatened in the town. Some of them seemed to gain a degree of pleasure from it because of their dislike of Doran.

20. Do you recall any names of local people that either supported or condemned the protests? Their names escape me now. I do recall a man who owned a popular restaurant who supported us. Probably the most vociferous critic was history professor Norman Tant, a survivor of the Bataan Death March.
21. Is there anything else you wish to add regarding the anti-war movement at MSU or in Kentucky? After the protests on campus in 1967-68, which garnered stories in the Lexington Herald and the Louisville Courier-Journal (and that really rankled Doran and his supporters for what they considered as casting a negative light on the school), things began to quiet down. The main reason is because a few students transferred or dropped out and faculty departed to other colleges. The protests continued at UK, with the burning of the ROTC building and numerous other anti-war activities. I also remember taking part in a march in support of Don Pratt in Louisville and a massive march in Cincinnati after King's assassination where I was a lead marshal.

As for The Student Poll, I believe we published five issues, using a mimeograph machine (I'm sure they don't make them anymore). The last issue featured Doran on the cover, with the title "The Lengthening Shadow of Morehead State University" (I think). Besides myself, the other founders were Sue Easterling and David Walker. David was from Ashland and Sue was from Pike County. We published the "underground" newspaper because the campus newspaper, The Trail Blazer, was simply a mouthpiece for the administration. I don't recall how many copies we printed for each issue, but it was quite a few and they were popular on campus and elsewhere. We printed them at some UK religious house. I think I typed up each issue on a manual typewriter. Looking back, I was probably the moderate, Sue the most liberal, and David the most conservative.

Another recollection is that there wasn't much to do on campus on the weekends. There were about 7,000 students, most of whom were "weekend warriors." The rest would attend athletic events, a few would find solace in the library, and others in social clubs. We also had two bootleggers, known as The Clock and The Turnaround," where you could buy a half-pint of whisky or a six-pack of beer for \$2. They did quite a business since they didn't card anyone. Some students would spend time on Clack Mountain for various and sundry reasons. Some traveled to Cincinnati and other Ohio border towns such as Portsmouth and Ironton to attend concerts and drink 3.2 beer.

I hope I've provided some answers for your paper. If you have additional questions, don't hesitate to get back with me.

Michael