

Shirley D. Howard

File -

67 11 342

regular immigration

Marshall. r. v. i.

T. 10/9/62
EM:SJB:arg 9782
144-100-40-1

Honorable Joseph Campbell
Comptroller General of the United States
General Accounting Office
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

The Attorney General has asked me to reply to your letter of October 1, 1962, concerning the transportation of Mr. James H. Meredith in a plane operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and other instances of his transportation by the Government.

On every occasion when Mr. Meredith has been moved from one place to another by Government transportation, he has been accompanied by officers of the Department of Justice in the conduct of their official business. This has not been for his convenience. All Government transportation involved has been a necessary part of the United States Government's actions in assuring compliance and preventing interference with orders of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and of the District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi which established his right to enroll in and attend the University. Difficulties in enforcing these orders have given rise to additional orders by the same Circuit Court which impose additional obligations of enforcement upon the Government.

The Federal Government's obligations are not terminated and this Department will continue to carry out its responsibility in every appropriate manner, including the furnishing of necessary transportation for Mr. Meredith and accompanying federal officers.

As to the necessary plane transportation involved, Immigration and Naturalization advises that the following instances were involved:

- CC:
- Records
- Chron.
- Mr. Andretta
- Mr. Cohnann
- ✓ Mr. Marshall
- Mr. Barrett
- Mr. Holleran

September 25th

Departed New Orleans, La. 2:30 pm
Landed Jackson, Miss. 3:25 pm
(On board - Meredith, McShane and Dear)
Departed Jackson, Miss. 3:10 pm
Landed New Orleans, La. 6 pm
(On board - Meredith, McShane and Dear) 2 hours

September 26th

Departed New Orleans, La. 7:40 am
Landed Oxford, Miss. 9:20 am
(On board - Meredith, McShane and Dear)
Departed Oxford, Miss. 10:15 am
Arrived Memphis, Tenn. 11 am
(On board - Meredith, McShane and Dear) 2 hours 23 min.

September 27th

Departed Memphis, Tenn. 3:15 pm
Landed New Orleans, La. 10 pm
(On board - Meredith, McShane and Dear) 1 hour 43 min.

September 30th

Departed New Orleans, La. 8:55 am
Landed Memphis, Tenn. 11 am
(On board - Meredith, Dear and
U. S. Marshal Cecil Miller)
Departed Memphis, Tenn. 5:25 pm
Landed Oxford, Miss. 6 pm
(On board - Meredith, Dear and Miller) 2 hours 40 min.

TOTAL 8 hours 30 min.

As to the necessary automobile transportation involved, Immigration and Naturalization advises that the following instances were involved:

September 29, 1963

Memphis to Oxford and return;
Chamblee, McShane, St. John Barrett
and Meredith. 148 miles

September 25, 1963

Jackson City Airport, into Jackson
and return to airport;
McShane, Deor and Meredith. 18 miles

September 20, 1963

Oxford Airport to campus, and return
to Naval Air Station, Memphis;
Chamblee, Deor, McShane and Meredith 103 miles

September 27, 1963

Naval Air Station to Sardis, Tenn.,
and return to Naval Air Station;
Chamblee, McShane, Deor and Meredith 120 miles

September 29, 1963

Oxford City Airport to Baxter Hall,
University of Mississippi;
Meredith, Deor and Patrol Inspector 1 mile

TOTAL 264 miles

There is no way in which a breakdown can be made of the costs involved in the transportation of Mr. Meredith and the officers assigned to accompany him. Such costs as may be allocated to Immigration and Naturalization are charged to appropriation title and symbol 113-1117, "Salaries and Expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service."

On a number of occasions in addition to those listed on page 3, Mr. Meredith has been moved from one place to another in automobiles, again accompanied in every instance by federal officers on official business. In the fast moving events of the past weeks it has been impossible to keep track of the ownership of the automobiles involved. At various times he was transported by cars operated by personnel of the Border Patrol and the United States Army, among others. Again, it would be impossible to attempt to break down costs which might be ascribed to Mr. Meredith's transportation in the over-all operation of these vehicles.

The expenditure of funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in this matter falls within the authority granted to the Attorney General under the provisions of Section 1020, Title 28, United States Code.

Sincerely yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

UM law dean says Meredith taunters should be expelled

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12—A—The dean of the University of Mississippi law school, Robert J. Farley, said today students of Ole Miss who continue to taunt Negro lawns H. Meredith should be expelled.

Dean Farley, in an interview, said the law school faculty has recommended to the University administration the expulsion of all students who have been active participants in the riots caused by the admission of Meredith to

the all-white school. Farley said the number of students who participated in the riots was small.

FEW MEMBERS of the faculty really wanted Meredith in the University, realizing the results, Farley said. "but at the same time we all knew he had a perfect right to enroll."

In a talk Thursday night to the Missouri Bar Association, Farley said the "selfish, unpatriotic few who caused the riots were helped by some lawyers both within and outside Mississippi."

The dean said Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi thought "a mild degree of violence and a threat of more (violence)" would be sufficient to keep the first known Negro student out of the University.

"It boiled down to an issue of whether we were to support the United States government or Gov. Barnett. It was loyalty versus disloyalty," Farley said.

Farley put the fomenting of the riots on "outsiders." He said U. S. marshals were not to blame for starting the riot.

Memorandum

TO : Meredith ~~Compton~~ Smith

DATE: Oct. 13, 1962

FROM: *JD* John Dear
First Assistant
Civil Rights Division

SUBJECT: The situation in Oxford,
Mississippi

The United States Attorney from Houston, Texas, told me that some attempt should be made to get the Methodist minister of Mississippi to speak out on the race problem. His name is Marvin Franklin.

SATURDAY 83,650

Justice Dep't's Top Men Handling Meredith Case

By **FRANK W. ANDERSON**

OXFORD, Miss. (AP) — Sam has two of his most able thought and painstaking Department of Justice officials handling the James Meredith case at Ole Miss, and the fact that they are on the job automatically insures Mr. Meredith of the most competent attention possible.

That has been demonstrated during the past two trying tension-filled weeks. The two men are John Dear and St. John Barrett, both white.

The Courier has repeatedly lauded both Mr. Dear and Mr. Barrett for their outstanding fearless and impartial performances in prosecuting civil rights cases involving Negroes in the South. This reporter has had occasion to see them both in operation.

Mr. Dear, a tall, slim native of Wisconsin, is first assistant to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Barrett is second assistant to Mr. Marshall. Both have been extremely active in the South during the past two or more years.

In fact, Mr. Dear has been the roommate of James H. Meredith in Baxter Hall here on the Ole Miss campus ever since the Negro student was brought to the campus.

There are three cots in the apartment. Mr. Dear has one, Meredith has one, and the other is not made up. The two room mates get along fine.

Mr. Dear was the Justice Department official who sought unsuccessfully to secure a summons on Rev. Rosa Parks several times. He is no stranger to the civil rights warfare in Dixie.

Mr. Dear has been beside Meredith at every appearance the Negro student has made on the campus. By now they should know each other like brothers.

Mr. Dear is the Federal prosecutor who has successfully handled U. S. litigation in Louisiana. He personally prosecuted the Federal case against Haywood and Bayette County, Tenn., white farmers who were evicting and starving out Negro sharecroppers who sought to register to vote. His relentless push caused Federal District Judge Marion S. Boyd of Memphis to order and end to the intimidation, rebuffantly.

Mr. Dear's activities in Louisiana brought successful outcomes to Federal efforts to halt intimidations of Negro would-be voters in several Louisiana parishes and also in the enforcement of school desegregation orders.

Mr. Barrett has operated primarily in Georgia and Alabama during the last two or more years. He supervised the prosecution of the Terrell County, Ga.

voter registration case as well as the Tuskegee, Ala., case for Negro would-be voters of Macon County, winning both.

The most striking and impressive feature of the activities of both Mr. Dear and Mr. Barrett is their thoroughness and painstaking efforts to get the real facts in an impartial manner. While they accept the reports of the highly publicized FBI, each man still goes out into the field and makes his own personal investigation of the case he is handling.

Both impressed this reporter when they would come into court for trial, armed with tape recordings from hostile witnesses when they secured in person as well as personal interviews.

So, when it became known that the Justice Department was "double-teaming" Mississippi with its two "aces" who have had first-hand experience in the field in the South, this newspaper knew that James Meredith was in good hands — better hands than he himself perhaps possessed at the time.

These two young white men are doing the job once done by the NAACP's Thurgood Marshall in protecting the rights of Negro Americans and they are doing a tremendous job of it. Attorney General Robert Kennedy was wise in holding them over from the Republican administration.

Memorandum

TO : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

DATE: October 15, 1962

JD:lvw

FROM : *BM* John Doar
First Assistant

SUBJECT: Report on James Meredith's visit to Jackson, Mississippi
for weekend beginning Friday, October 12, 1962

I have conferred at length with Deputy Marshals Joseph N. Robertson and Howard E. Riley with respect to the experiences last weekend with James H. Meredith. They report as follows:

1. The arrangements on the whole were satisfactory. Meredith seemed apprehensive at first with respect to the plans for the weekend but he cooperated fully during the weekend.

2. The marshals left Washington by plane on Friday noon, arriving at Memphis at 2:15 CST. They immediately called Mr. Clark at Oxford and were directed to stand by at the airport. They waited there an hour and a half and then met a Border Patrol plane at a pre-designated location at the airport. James Symington and Deputy Marshal Bob Hayslip were with Mr. Meredith. Symington rented a Hertz car and Meredith then went to a phone and contacted his lawyer. They then went to Attorney Willis' office at 599 Vance. On the way they made one stop at the home of Meredith's cousin where he had his car. At his cousin's house he dropped some letters off with her and talked with her for a little while by himself.

After a conference at Willis' office they returned to the airport and the pilot, Meredith, Robinson and Riley went to Jackson.

They arrived at Jackson at 8:00 p.m., Friday and went to the northwest corner of the airport. The Border Patrol had made radio contact with our cars on the ground about five minutes out. When they got on the ground six men, including Mr. Sather, were there. No one else was

cc: Mr. Katzenback

there and no one observed them. The Border Patrol plane took off immediately for New Orleans. Meredith and the two deputy marshals took a car and went to 1060 Biloxi which is the home of Mr. Robert Smith. Smith's father ran for Congress. The home is nice and the three of them stayed there that weekend.

It had been generally agreed between Meredith and the deputies that they would be introduced as friends and Meredith never disclosed their identity to anyone. While in the presence of the deputies, however, the deputies were sure that the people suspected who they were. They report that several people asked Meredith where were his bodyguards and Meredith would ramble and give an answer which was indefinite but the person who had asked the question would look knowingly at the deputies.

After they got to Smith's house they went to the office of Medgar Evers then they went to have dinner at a public place across from the Masonic Hall in the Negro section of Jackson. There were many persons present, all of whom seemed to be friends of Meredith and all of whom recognized him and said hello to him. The marshals report that Meredith conducted himself very well. After dinner they went to pick up Mrs. Meredith. They report that Mrs. Meredith was very friendly, with an outgoing personality. She was casual to the possibility of danger to Meredith or herself. One of the marshals remarked to me that neither of them seemed to grasp the seriousness of the possibility of Meredith getting hurt. Then they went back back to Smith's home and spent the evening there. Meredith made some telephone calls and they all went to bed about 2:00 a.m.

They had a system worked out by which they could get in touch with Sather. On Saturday Meredith kept the marshals quite busy visiting friends. They visited Smith's Supermarket and met the man who ran for Congress. They also met the editor of the Jackson Free Press, Charles Butts.

Then they visited throughout the day with other friends, eating in public restaurants both at the noon and evening meals where Meredith was recognized and talked to by many of his friends.

On Saturday morning, by pre-arrangement apparently, Bill Shroet, a representative of the Saturday Evening Post, came to Smith's house and wanted to take pictures of Meredith. This he did in Mr. Smith's home, as well as a few of Meredith and his wife walking on the campus at Jackson College. The marshals explained that they did not want a lot of attention attracted to Meredith and the cameraman cooperated.

On Saturday afternoon when the school buses of Jackson State College were ready to go to Alcorn for a football game, Meredith wanted to go. The marshals reported this to Mr. Clark and he instructed the deputies to talk Meredith out of it. This they did and they report that Meredith accepted it graciously.

Sometime on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Meredith wanted to go to a shopping center and they went to a large shopping center which I think is west of Jackson State College. This is a shopping center used by both white and Negro trade. While they were sitting in the car there, several teen-agers observed them and apparently recognized Meredith for when they left the shopping center the car followed them for about three miles to the campus of Jackson State.

On Saturday evening they went to see Dr. Britton. They also spent some time with Mr. Barley, President of the NAACP in Jackson.

There were no newspaper articles about Meredith's presence and he received no phone calls except from friends. The marshals do not have any additional recommendations for future weekends, but better arrangements will have to be worked out for getting them back to Washington as they had to fly all night, arriving here at 7:00 a.m.

With respect to future weekends they pointed out to Meredith that he ought to begin hitting the books, but he did say that he had to see his lawyer in Memphis this coming weekend. He did say he did not think he would be coming back to Jackson soon. They asked him if he was planning a trip to Kosciusko and he said he had nothing definite planned.

I questioned the marshals about the possibility of assassination by a member of the Negro race and they did not feel it was much of a possibility because of the high regard that Jackson Negroes have for Meredith. They also indicated that a white person in the area where they were would stand out, except for the time that they were shopping at the shopping center.

U of Miss:

10/15 anonymous call to campus
hall — no bomb

12:00 a.m. on 15th

— bomb in Baxter
Hall

Alumni Hall phone at
So-Belt Tel Co. (Sanders)

Mr. ^{Wm} Griffin, mgt. of
Alumni House

Midnight 9/23/64
available at Oxford.

11/8 In Jackson until

WALKER CASE

'Psychiatric' Angle Analyzed

By ROBERT MORRIS

COMPULSORY pretrial psychiatric examination is becoming more widespread every day. The current Walker case puts it into the spotlight and well that it does, for it literally could involve every person in our land.



The pretrial psychiatric examination was instituted as an aid to the defendant. The federal statute under which the government moved is narrowed only to cases where the defendant cannot comprehend the discipline of a trial.

If he knows there is a judge, a jury and a prosecutor, knows their functions and has the capacity to recollect events surrounding the alleged commission of crime, he holds a good trial. It is as simple as that.

OVERZEALOUS psychiatrists—their reputable names—their opening in which they are held a practice that could be very dangerous—irresponsible psychiatric diagnosis and examination.

The reason this is dangerous is that there are no generally accepted standards of psychiatric behavior or of "mental health." The religious, political and social views of the individual psychiatrist play a determining role in the outcome.

These psychiatrists who opine that they are helping the defendant. Actually they may be imposing a punishment far more serious than a prison sentence, as Dr. Thomas Szasz, professor of psychology at the State University of New York at Syracuse, and the author of the well-known book, "The Myth of Mental Illness," has pointed out, which is both increasing the defendant's liability and, at least, his need to live out in prison.

IF THE COMMITTED person is "helped" as the committing psychiatrist may decide, why cannot he be treated by a doctor of his choice, or of his family's choice? This is the United States.

Why must he be imprisoned and subjected to "mind tapping" by a psychiatrist of the government who has almost complete control over his destiny thereafter, without trial?

What particularly is a "dangerous" practice even more so, is the fact that commitments are made in the field to some extent of this procedure.

Dr. J. P. Sabin, a psychiatrist at the University of California, has pointed out that he cannot be committed. And what can he do?

I have seen, not only among psychiatrists but even more serious, the attitude of some psychiatric groups that are trying to build up a sense of belief in the efficacy of their participation in the commitment procedure before the courts. They are not interested in the defendant's welfare, but they are interested in themselves.

I WAS COMPELLED to Paul Berg, the Danish physician and surgeon who was sent to the U.S. in 1950, by the U.S. who wanted to know how the U.S. felt about the U.S. The U.S. has undertaken a massive campaign, and an honest campaign to make the world, but to declare Berg-Jensen "insane."

When a group of respected Americans formed a committee for Katanga, and presented evidence that the U.N. Security Council, and General Cassin O'Brien, recently held hearings on Katanga and adopted the plan of the Katangans. U.N. officials, in defense, that the members of the committee were mad. The only verifiable facts were not considered.

Let us have a look at the compulsory pretrial psychiatric examination practice before it becomes more rampant, and the who is establishing the standards of current psychiatric behavior before it is too late.

United States Department of Justice

John Doan

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

October 17, 1962

Mr. H. H. Ray
United States Attorney
Northern District of Mississippi
Post Office Building
Oxford, Mississippi

Re: Edwin A. Walker

Dear H. H.

The enclosed story by Dr. Robert Morris was given prominent display on the editorial page in the Dallas Morning News today. I thought you would be interested in it inasmuch as it would appear that Dr. Morris is laying predicate to attack any adverse psychiatric report on Gen. Walker.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Barefoot Sanders
United States Attorney

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division, Room 1135
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

146-1-12-222
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
3 OCT 18 1962
RECORDS BRANCH
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
CRIMINAL-GEN. CR. SE. SEC.

St. John Barrett
Second Assistant
Civil Rights Division

October 17, 1962

RJG:ms
144-100-40-1
9782

Harrison J. Goldin
Attorney

Meredith v. Fair, et al

This is a summary response to some of the points raised in the letter sent to the White House by Congressman Dewdy and forwarded to you. I have not had an opportunity to consider the points raised in great detail, but I offer an outline of my views below.

The letter states that integrated units were deliberately sent to Mississippi, and implies an intent to provoke the local population needlessly. It should be pointed out that the armed forces have been integrated since President Truman's desegregation of the military establishment over a decade ago. Units were selected for Oxford duty, and deployed in that area, according to their utility, accessibility, and combat effectiveness. Indeed, Mr. Meredith's own publicly stated disappointment that after two days of duty in the Oxford area and on the Ole Miss campus Negro troops were temporarily withdrawn, itself shows the administration's sensitivity to local custom, rather than any callous intent to provoke violence. Should you care to belabor this point in your reply, the unit numbers and home bases of the troops used in the Ole Miss crisis are readily available. I would be happy to supply them for you.

With respect to the allegation that inexperienced United States Marshals were responsible for the violence on the Ole Miss campus, the facts clearly establish the contrary. An elaborate and exhaustive inquiry by the Department of Justice, involving interviews of many hundreds of witnesses by a large number of attorneys, has established conclusively that the marshals suffered

cc: Rec.
Chrono.
Mr. Dear ✓
Mr. Putzel
Trial File (Rm. 1140)

thoroughly unwarranted provocation, and were exposed to physical danger of a very serious nature, before they used tear gas in an effort to disburse the mob. As the Government has previously announced, a substantial number of marshals suffered injury, many of them between 3:30 and 3:00 p.m., the period of the riot during which the marshals simply stood in front of the Lyceum hoping that the mob would peaceably disburse. It is incorrect, in addition, to charge that the marshals deliberately shot Mississippi policemen in the back with tear gas shells while those policemen were attempting to hold back the crowd. The truth is that prior to the time the tear gas shells were fired at 3:00 p.m. there had been a mass exodus of Mississippi State Policemen (highway patrolmen) from the campus. This abandonment of their responsibility to maintain law and order by local law officials is an inexcusable component of the violence that then became inevitable. It should be pointed out that on the floor of the Mississippi State Senate, during debate on a proposed Senate investigation of the incidence on the Ole Miss campus on Sunday, September 30, a Senator and member of the National Guard who was present in Oxford, stated from the floor that in his judgment as an eye-witness the marshals withstood more provocation than could reasonably have been expected. In sum, there is no substance to the charges that the marshals behaved irresponsibly or precipitously. Further, there is no credible evidence that anyone was deliberately shot in the back with tear gas shells. Since the highway patrolmen were not at the scene when tear gas was exploded, they certainly could not have been the objects of such an attack.

I have searched through Charlie Charuss' file for the newspaper clipping, widely disseminated this past week in the South, exposing as a lie the charge that a coed was shot by federal marshals during the riot. Charlie Charuss himself recalls seeing a number of such accounts, and if you deem it worthwhile, I am sure that he will be able to locate such a clipping for you.

October 18, 1962

The Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The National Board of the American
Veterans Committee, which concluded its quarterly meeting
this week, adopted the following motion:

"AVC commends the Department of Justice for
obtaining a Court order ordering psychiatric
tests for General Edwin Walker.
This is a public recognition of the fact that
racism and segregation is a mental illness
rather than a political philosophy."

Sincerely yours,

J. Arnold Folsom
Executive Director

cc: Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Division

Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation

October 19, 1962

81/ Joseph F. Dolan
Assistant Deputy Attorney General

Desegregation University of Mississippi;
James Meredith

Robert Oswald, an attorney in Pascagoula, Mississippi, has furnished the following information to Mr. Henry Wilson of the White House today.

Sheriff Grimsley of Pascagoula has organized a "Citizens Emergency Committee" consisting of about 300 individuals. A meeting was held on the night of Thursday, October 18, and another meeting is scheduled for Saturday night, October 20th in the courtroom of the court house at Pascagoula. Regular meetings are to be held on Monday hereafter. At one of the previous meetings it had been stated that the main purpose of the organization is to kill Meredith. Oswald has an informant who has attended meetings and says that plans have been made at meetings to acquire weapons, including weapons capable of automatic fire.

Oswald said he was working with a former FBI man, Robert A. Wilson, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, TR - 5-4135, and that both would be willing to cooperate with federal officials in trying to do something about what they regard as a very dangerous group of men.

The group is alleged to have engaged in violence already in the form of shooting out the door of the local newspaper.

The Marshall - Civil Rights

OCT 19 1962

Attorney General

October 19, 1962

Joseph F. Dolan
Assistant Deputy Attorney General

Desegregation University of Mississippi;
James Meredith

Bank Wilson, of the White House, telephoned me this morning with the following information. Robert Oswald, an attorney from Pascagoula, Mississippi, attempted to reach you by telephone this morning and later telephoned Wilson to inform him that Sheriff Grimsley of Pascagoula has organized a "Citizens Emergency Committee" consisting of about 300 individuals. A meeting was held on the night of Thursday, October 18, and another meeting is scheduled for Saturday night, October 20th in the courtroom of the court house at Pascagoula. Regular meetings are to be held on Monday hereafter. At one of the previous meetings it had been stated that the main purpose of the organization is to kill Meredith. Oswald has an informant who has attended meetings and says that plans have been made at meetings to acquire weapons, including weapons capable of automatic fire.

Oswald said he was working with a former FBI man, Robert A. Wilson, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, TR - 5-4135, and that both would be willing to cooperate with federal officials in trying to do something about what they regard as a very dangerous group of men.

The group is alleged to have engaged in violence already in the form of shooting out the door of the local newspaper.

The current edition of Martindale-Hubbell indicates that Robert Oswald is City Attorney for Pascagoula. He was born in 1928.

Bank Wilson did not know Oswald and suggested that I check with Congressman Frank Smith concerning him. Congressman Smith says that Oswald is an honest, capable individual whose word can be relied upon.

CC: Burke Marshall, Civil Rights
Herbert J. Miller, Criminal Division

*Frank Smith
some conversation
going*

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

October 19, 1962

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

BH:JD:etj
100- -HW

White Citizens Council of
Mississippi

44-40-255

Mr. Tolson
This will confirm my conversation with Mr. Tolson on October 18, 1962 in which I requested the Bureau to conduct a full background investigation on Mr. V. J. Simmons whose office address is 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi. We believe Mr. Simmons to be the Administrator of the Association of Citizens Council of Mississippi.

This is the same Mr. Simmons who is referred to in the memorandum from Mr. Miller to you dated October 16, 1962, their file 144-1-12-6422.

cc: Records
Chrono
Dear ✓
Putzel
Trial File (1140)

OCT 17 1962
22

bn:ajb:arg 9782

~~44-100-40-1~~
144-40-254

Mr. Wallace F. Swann, III
Registrar
Jackson State College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Swann:

Thank you for your generous comments on the work of this Department in the civil rights field. I have passed your words of encouragement on to the staff of the Civil Rights Division.

Although there has been solid progress in the last year and a half in making the rights of all citizens fully effective, there is still much work to be done. The support and encouragement of citizens outside the government, such as yourself, can be an important factor in obtaining the final resolution of these problems.

Sincerely,

Attorney General

CC: Records
Chron.
Mr. Barrett
✓ Mr. Marshall
Attorney General

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

BH:JD:lvw 9782

~~144-100-40-1~~

144-46-254

with respect to intelligence information which you receive with respect to any activities which might affect James H. Meredith's personal security. This is to request that you furnish the information on an expedited basis to the Justice Department attorney in charge at Baxter Hall, University of Mississippi as well as to myself, Mr. Dear or Mr. Barrett of this Division.

The Department of Justice attorney in charge at this time is John A. Martin of the Civil Rights Division. The Department of Justice telephone number in Baxter Hall is Oxford, Mississippi, 234-6025. I intend to rotate attorneys on a seven day basis at Oxford. Next week the attorney in charge will be Mr. Rupert Groh. I will advise you again as to subsequent assignments.

cc: Records
Chrono
Barrett (Trial File)
Dear ✓

Typed: 10/22/62

BM:PKS:seh
~~144-100-40-1~~
~~9782~~

144-40-254

Lawrence W. Rabb, Esq.
Attorney At Law
411 Dixie Towers
Meridian, Mississippi

Re: Oxford, Mississippi Riot

Dear Mr. Rabb:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 1962, enclosing Mr. Dearman's article in the October 1, 1962 issue of the Meridian Star. We are investigating the entire matter of the Oxford riot to determine what further legal action, if any, is warranted. If you have any more information which would be helpful to our investigation, I would greatly appreciate your letting me have it.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: Records
Chrono
Dear
Futzel
Trial File (1140)

12:30 p.m.
10/24/62

Mr. Groh talked to John Martin who asked that he give you the following message:

The Department of the Army would like to have the two demolition people at Ole Miss back on an expedited basis because of the Cuban crises. The Army has prepared a 15-page pamphlet which they apparently plan to send out to local law enforcement officers. Martin expects to receive a copy of this publication in the mail tomorrow. Thinks with it he will be able to handle the situation without the experts. He has the phone numbers at Fort McKlellan, McPherson and Campbell where if there was any need for a demolition expert he could get one quickly. One of the experts at Ole Miss is a Major Sever (Phonetic). He will call you later in the afternoon to see if it will be all right to release these two people.

I told you about this.

Verne

File Meredith note

Book - Shirley

Please put date in margin

Typed 10/12/62

10-12-62
OCT 13 1962

BM:RJC:nu
144-100-40-1
0782

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

**Honorable Herbert A. Schlei
c/o The United States Attorney
Oxford, Mississippi**

Dear Mr. Schlei:

I enclose the outline of the F.B.I. report that I made while I was in Oxford earlier this week. If there is anything further that I can do to be of help, please let me know.

Best regards, Sir.

Sincerely yours,

**HARRISON J. GOLDIN
Attorney**

Enc.

cc:
Rec.
Chrono.
Mr. Dear ✓
Mr. Putzel
Trial File

Typed: 10/24/62

BM:FRS:ech

~~144-100-40-2~~

~~9752~~
144-40-254

Thomas L. Robinson, Esq.
United States Attorney
Western District of Tenn.
Memphis, Tennessee

Attention: Mr. William McTighe, Jr.

Re: Meredith v. Fair

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of October 15, 1962, advising that you had taken the statements of William S. Whiteman, et al. Please forward these statements to the undersigned.

Sincerely yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:

FRANK E. SCHWELB
Attorney

cc: Records
Chrony
Dear
Futzel
Trial File (1140)

The Oxford Riot

Messrs. Barrett, Flannery, Goldin,
Schultz, Wilson, Becheto Reon and
Trial Staff and all other concerned
Secretaries

Oct. 24, 1962

John Dear
First Assistant
Civil Rights Division

J.D:stj
144-100-40-1
144-40-254
144-40-255

The James W. Meredith files

With respect to the James Meredith files, there are two sets of files involving James Meredith. The first includes all matters pertaining to the case of Meredith v. Fair and has file No. 144-100-40-1. In this file should go all matters involving contempt of Governor Barnett and Lt. Governor Johnson or all future matters which arise in the Court of Appeals or the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.

The second file (to be entitled the Oxford riot) should contain all matters pertaining to Meredith at the University of Mississippi and is to include files on the students, White Citizens Council, General Walker, the other twelve defendants and all investigation growing out of the riot. 144-40-254 is the number assigned to this file.

It should be noted that even though material in connection with the White Citizens Council of Mississippi is to be included in the second set of files entitled the Oxford riot, a separate D.J. file No. (144-40-255) has been set up for all such material. Therefore, it is important that all matters pertaining to the White Citizens Council of Mississippi bear this D.J. number in order that the people in Records can keep the files straight.

Please be on the alert that there is no cross filing.

OCT 26 1962

T. 10/25/62

EM:SJB:arg 9782

~~144-100-40-4~~
144-40-254

**MEMORANDUM TO LAWRENCE P. O'BRIEN, SPECIAL
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT**

In accordance with your request of October 10, 1962 to Mr. Andrew Oehmann, of this Department, I am enclosing a suggested draft reply, for your signature, to the letter of Congressman John Dowdy dated October 8, 1962, and addressed to the President.

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

CC: Records
Chron.
Mr. Barrett
✓ Mr. Marshall
Miss Blair
Trial File (Rm. 1140)
Mr. Andrew F. Oehmann,
Executive Assistant to the
Attorney General

P A P E R

Honorable John Bowdy
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Congressman Bowdy:

The President has asked that I reply, for him, to your letter of October 8 regarding events surrounding the admission of James H. Meredith to the University of Mississippi.

You inquire, first, whether General Edwin A. Walker has been accorded his rights under the Constitution. General Walker has been fully accorded all of his rights. Within an hour of his arrest he was taken before United States Commissioner Omar Craig, in Oxford, for a preliminary hearing. The commissioner advised him of his rights. General Walker waived counsel. After consulting with a companion, he also waived preliminary hearing. Commissioner Craig then ordered him held for the United States District Court in \$100,000 bond. In view of the fact that General Walker was charged with four separate violations of the criminal code, including rebellion and insurrection (18 U.S.C. 2383), and seditious conspiracy (18 U.S.C. 2384), carrying a maximum aggregate penalty of 30 years' imprisonment, the amount of the bond was entirely reasonable. In any event, it has since been reduced to \$50,000 by stipulation between the Government and General Walker's counsel,

and he has been released on posting a bond in that amount.

With respect to the presence of Negro troops among those sent to Oxford pursuant to the President's Proclamation, those troops were regular members of their units. Racial segregation in the armed forces was abolished by executive order over a decade ago. The racial composition of the units sent to Oxford played no part in designating them for such duty.

You say some believe that the conduct of the United States Marshals touched off the rioting in Oxford. There is no basis for so believing. Crowds had collected and disorder commenced long before the marshals were forced to use tear gas to control the situation. The gas was used only after a number of marshals had been injured and it was clear that no other means could prevent the crowd from forcibly storming the lyceum building at the University.

You also refer to reports that a University co-ed had been shot and was in serious condition. While it is true that such reports were published in the press, they were later retracted when it was found that the co-ed in question had not been harmed in any way.

The President joins with you and your constituents in your concern over the effect of the events in Oxford. It is

his hope that responsible citizens will join with him in urging state and local officials to resume the discharge of their responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, to the end that the orders of the federal courts may be effective without unlawful and violent interference.

Sincerely yours,

LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. John Doar
First Assistant
Civil Rights Division

Frank E. Schmelz, Attorney
Denis E. Dillon, Legal Assistant

October 27, 1960
MEMPHIS
44-11-284
11,775

OCT 30 1960

Segregationist organizations and their role in the Oxford riots.

This memorandum describes the principal organizations engaged in resistance or opposition to the desegregation of the University of Mississippi and their roles, so far as they are known, in the violence and defiance of court orders connected therewith. The organizations dealt with herein include:

1. The Citizens Councils of Mississippi and Louisiana;
2. The National States Rights Party;
3. The Ku Klux Klan and various related groups and sub-groups.

I. The Citizens Councils.

A. Nature of the Movement.

The Citizens' Council movement began in 1944 as a reaction to the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education holding unconstitutional segregation in public education. The purpose of the movement was and is to combat desegregation. The Councils in the various states are loosely tied together in an association known as "The Citizens' Councils of America", headed by Roy V. Harris of Georgia. The principal means utilized by the Councils have been the exposure of, and the application of economic pressure against, Negroes and dissenting whites. The Councils have never used violence as official policy, and have generally attained their goals without resort to physical force. There are some indications, however, that the Councils have secretly countenanced physical violence in the past and will do so to a greater degree in the future as a result of the failure of legal resistance to the enrollment of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

cc: Rec.
Chrono. ✓
Mr. Doar
Mr. Bennett
Trial File

The State of Mississippi has an Association of Citizens' Councils which covers the entire state. In addition, practically every county in Mississippi has a Council in one or more of its cities or towns. The largest and most important one appears to be in Jackson, in Hinds County. Governor Barnett is a member of the Citizens' Council and is believed to be very much under the influence of Jackson Citizens' Council members. In addition, the Citizens' Councils work closely with the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, an agency of the State which combats desegregation by information and investigative activities. For about two years, the Sovereignty Commission has been appropriating funds to the Citizens' Councils which use these funds for information activities, such as a television program entitled "Citizens' Council Forum", but the amounts appropriated were recently reduced.

B. Principal Personalities.

The principal persons involved in the Citizens' Council movement in Mississippi include the following:

1. WILLIAM . SIMMONS.

Simmons, who lives in Jackson, has been active in the movement from its very inception. He is presently Secretary of the Jackson Citizens' Councils and Editor of "The Citizen", which is the monthly "Official Journal of the Citizens' Councils of America." He has also held, and undoubtedly still holds, offices in the state and national organizations. He has spent much of his time as an exponent of Citizens' Council propaganda in various parts of the country. Simmons advocates "open defiance" of the Brown decision rather than evasive schemes, school closings, or token desegregation. He is known to be suffering from an emotional disturbance of a psychopathic character. Simmons is believed to have been associated with Sir Oswald Mosley of the British Union of Fascists. He is a very close advisor to Governor Barnett.

2. ROBERT B. PATTERSON.

Patterson, a resident of Greenwood, Mississippi, has also been a leading participant in Council activities and was one of its founders. He has been Executive Secretary of the state organization, the Secretary of its Education Fund; and a frequent spokesman for the organization. In late 1961, Patterson gained some publicity by making

known a plan to organize "Minute Men" who would appear at the scene of racial demonstrations and lend support of an unspecified character to local authorities.

3. JUDGE THOMAS BRADY.

Judge Brady, of Brookhaven, Mississippi, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, and appears to be the theorist of and intellectual spokesman for the Citizens' Council Movement. He is the author of "Black Monday", published in 1951 following the Supreme Court's decision invalidating public school segregation. The book condemns the decision and contends that the Negro race is inferior. Judge Brady often speaks in support of segregation in other parts of the country.

Among the other individuals important in the Mississippi movement are:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---|
| LOUIS W. HOLLIS | -- | Executive Secretary of the Jackson Citizens' Council and Business Manager of "The Citizen". |
| RICHARD MORFHEW | -- | Managing Editor of "The Citizen" and Publicity Director for the Citizens' Councils. |
| ROBERT B. JOHNSON, JR. | -- | President of the Jackson Citizens' Council and a member of the John Birch Society. |
| JOHN W. WRIGHT | -- | Formerly President of the Jackson Citizens' Council and now chairman of its Membership and Finance Committee. |
| STATE SEN. GEORGE W. YARBROUGH | -- | A member of the State Councils' Executive Committee, and an important actor in the Oxford crisis. |
| STATE SEN. JOHN McLAUGHLIN | -- | Who addresses meetings and was also prominent in the Oxford crisis. |

C. Activities in Opposition to Desegregation of University of Mississippi.

Whether the Citizens' Councils were responsible for any of the violence in Oxford during the desegregation of the University of Mississippi, or for the resistance by state officials or others to court orders, requires further investigation. Set forth below are such facts as are known to us now which tend to connect the Councils with these matters.

1. Mr. Simmons was at the Alumni House, on the campus of the University of Mississippi, during the last week of September, although he was not registered as a guest. Also there was Chancery Judge Russell Moore of Jackson, who is apparently not a high official in the Council Movement, but who is one of Governor Barnett's principal advisers on legal strategy to defend segregation. Many telephone calls were made, apparently by these two men, to all parts of Mississippi and other states. Further investigation may establish a connection between Simmons' activities and the influx of violent outsiders.

2. A man who identified himself to a bystander as a Citizens' Council member was talking on a two-way radio during the riot. Encouragement to riot was being broadcast over the loudspeaker which an individual believed to be the same person had in his car.

3. Mrs. Mary K. Johnson of Jackson, Mississippi, in a letter to the Attorney General, advised that Radio Station WJBC (Jackson) interrupted its program after a meeting of the Citizens' Council on 9-30-62 to urge citizens to mass in front of the Governor's Mansion to prevent United States Marshals from arresting Governor Barnett.

4. After Meredith had been admitted to the University, L. W. Hollis met with Lieutenant Governor Johnson and others and they agreed on a policy of "eliminating" troublesome Negroes and whites, but not giving any publicity to their violent plans.

5. State Senators McLaurin and Tarbrough were instrumental in the removal of the Highway Patrol from the university campus at the height of the riot.

D. The Louisiana Citizens' Council.

The most important personages in the Citizens' Councils of Louisiana include the following:

1. Judge Leander Perez, Chairman of the Citizens' Council of Plaquemine Parish, who is nationally known as one of the three Catholic laymen who were recently excommunicated for opposition to parochial school desegregation.

2. Charles Barnett of Shreveport, the President of the Citizens' Councils of Louisiana.

3. State Senator William D. Rainach, a strongly segregationist defeated candidate for Governor of Louisiana in 1960 and a founder of the State Council.

4. State Representative John S. Garrett, Chairman of the State's Legislative Committee on segregation.

5. Dr. Emmett Lee Irwin, President of the Greater New Orleans Citizens' Council, and a former president of the medical society of his parish.

6. State Representative Wellborn Jack, a frequent speaker for segregation.

There is little to link the Louisiana Citizens' Councils directly with the Oxford incidents, but it is clear that they lent Governor Barnett their full support. On September 27, 1962, a few hours before the riots, a group with "Louisiana Legislators Supporting Barnett" buttons in their lapels met with Governor Barnett and some of his advisers. On October 9, 1962, the New Orleans Citizens' Council had a meeting which was addressed not only by Dr. Irwin and Judge Perez, but also Mississippi State Senator Yarbrough and leading Mississippi Council Member Louis W. Hollis, who talked about the Oxford riots. No further connection between the Louisiana Councils and the Oxford incident has been discovered so far.

II. National States Rights Party

The National States Rights Party (NSRP) is an organization formed in 1953 in opposition to integration of the white and colored races. The national offices of this organization are located at Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama. A publication called The Thunderbolt is the official racist organ of the National States Rights Party. In November, 1955 a source advised the FBI that the NSRP is composed of past members of the Ku Klux Klan and notorious anti-Semites.

A). The most important leaders of this organization are:

Edward R. Fields - A Louisville Chiropractor. Fields co-ordinates the activities of the NSRP and maintains liaison with other hate groups. A source advised in May, 1961 that Fields caused the fighting at the Trailways Bus Station, Birmingham on May 14, 1961 involving the Freedom Riders.

Reverend Oren Fenton Potito - National Organizer, National States Rights Party, 4300 22nd St. North, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Dr. Wesley J. Swift, - A Los Angeles, California minister and hater of Jews, Negroes and Catholics.

Ned Dupes - Chairman of NSRP.

Irvin Thacher - NSRP Co-ordinator for State of Ohio.

Gennie Lynch - In charge of Jacksonville, Florida area.

Randall Trudeau - A leader of the NSRP in New Orleans.

Max Nelson, III - Chairman of the Illinois NSRP.

Mrs. Edson L. Bishop - National Vice Chairman NSRP, Post Office Box 2565, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Pat Crawford - Arkansas State Chairman of the NSRP.

James Chester Robinson - County Chairman, Montgomery, Alabama Chapter of NSRP, Post Office Box 1774, Montgomery, Alabama.

Retired U.S. Navy Admiral John Cronnelin - NSRP, Candidate for Lister Hill's seat in the U.S. Senate. Cronnelin is a Member of the Elmo County White Citizens' Council and claims to represent several Klan groups.

Lt. Colonel Ervin Robert Whitman - USMC (retired), 101 21st Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Robert O. Ferrow - 8857 67th Way North, Largo, Florida.

Emmet E. Miller - Ingram Boulevard, West Memphis, Arkansas. Miller is East Arkansas representative of the NSRP. Miller was arrested by agents of the FBI on or about July 12, 1960 while lighting a fuse containing explosives designed to blow up a building on the campus of Philander - Smith College, a Negro institution, in Little Rock, Arkansas.

J. B. Stoner - NSRP Legal Representative, Atlanta, Georgia.

Frank Whisman - 3600 Meadow Circle, Shelby County, Tennessee. Whisman is Shelby County (Memphis) Chairman of the NSRP.

Vick Ashurst - Described as Alabama State Chairman of NSRP during August 1961. The Alabama Headquarters of NSRP is Post Office Box 1774, Montgomery, Alabama.

B) Activities in Opposition to Desegregation of the University of Mississippi.

Rev. Oren Potito, Robert O. Ferrow and Ervin Robert Whitman were in Oxford, Mississippi on October 1, 1962. Potito and Ferrow were detained by representatives of the Department of Justice on October 1, 1962 and a number of firearms were confiscated from the trunk of Potito's automobile. They were released on October 1, 1962 and returned to St. Petersburg on October 2, 1962.

At a NSRP meeting on the night of September 25, 1962 at Pinellas Park, Florida, Potito stated that there were four persons in the audience who would do anything he requested and that he was alerting them to go to Mississippi and take up arms to help Governor Barnett.

On September 29, 1962, according to an FBI source, an unknown caller from Mississippi contacted Florida States Rights Party member, Mae Elizabeth Holtzhauser of Miami. Holtzhauser was requested to recruit as many Patriots as possible equipped with arms to report to General Walker, Jackson, Mississippi by October 2, 1962. Source says Holtzhauser has stated that patriots are being recruited throughout the United States.

Earl Linder of Miami, Florida, the same source advised, informed William Somerset of the Florida States Rights Party in Florida that he planned to go to Mississippi and invited Somerset to also go to Mississippi.

The same source advised that on September 30, 1962 James M. Keathley of the Florida States Rights Party, Miami, Florida had been in contact with William Somerset and requested Somerset to go to Oxford, Mississippi to represent the Florida States Rights Party. Expenses and an introductory letter addressed to the Governor of Mississippi was to be furnished to Somerset by Keathley.

On the afternoon of September 29, 1962, Fred Hockett of Miami, Executive Secretary of the Florida White Citizens' Council is supposed to have talked to Edward Fields of the National States Rights Party, Birmingham, Alabama at which time Fields was in Jackson with 1800 men.

A confidential source advised the FBI that the following members of the National States Rights Party were leaving Atlanta, Georgia, on September 28, 1962, for Oxford, Mississippi.

- Gerald Q. Dutton
- J. B. Stoner
- Robert Bowling
- Richard Bowling
- Emery Buras
- (First name unknown) Hill

Dutton was the speaker at a Klan meeting at Decatur, Georgia, on the evening of September 27, 1962 where he indicated that six carloads of NSRP members were going to Oxford from the Atlanta area.

Stoner and the Bowling Brothers have been suspects in connection with bombing matters involving racial controversies.

Reverend Wesley A. Swift was reported by a source in the deep South as having left the Los Angeles Area with a group of persons to support the segregationists in preventing a Negro from registering at the University of Mississippi. Other sources having some knowledge of hate activities in the Los Angeles Area advised they have no knowledge of anyone leaving Los Angeles for Mississippi in connection with the racial matter in Oxford. Swift was observed in Los Angeles on the evening of September 30, 1962.

Admiral Crosselin was in Oxford on the afternoon of September 30, 1962. He contacted Captain Touart, Professor of Naval Science at the University of Mississippi and grilled him, talked of psyche-politics and General Walker. He also gave Captain Touart two books, Protocols of the Elders of Zion and The Coming Red Dictatorship.

III.

Ku Klux Klan

A. Background and Personalities.

The general character of Klan activities is well known and will not be dealt with in detail here. The Klan began as a social organization in Pulaski, Tennessee in 1865. It was active as a white supremacist organization during the Reconstruction period, but was dissolved after the leaders lost control over undisciplined elements. The Klan was revived in 1915 by one William Joseph Simmons. In 1924, the constitution and laws of the central organization--the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.--were suspended, and the Klans voted to disband. The reason for this was the assertion of a tax claim by the United States. Klan activity was continued thereafter primarily on a state and local rather than a national level. Since 1924, there has been a great deal of factionalism, and the organization has been far looser than was previously the case.

At the present time, there remains a national organization called "United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of Ku Klux Klan." Robert Shelton, an attorney from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is the Imperial Wizard of the United Klans, and probably the most active and most important Klansman in the country. The national group headed by Shelton is the product of a 1961 merger between United Klans, Knights of the KKK, and the Alabama Knights, KKK, and is the most important Klan organization now in existence.

In September, 1957, the leaders of one of the Klaverns (chapters of the U. S. Klans in Chattanooga, Tennessee, were banished from the parent organization after a factional dispute. They set up the Dixie Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., with headquarters in Chattanooga. Jack W. Brown is the Imperial Wizard of this group, which has grown into one of the most active Klan groups in the country.

Both the United Klans and the Dixie Klans have state organizations led by Grand Dragons for the particular state. Despite the existence of rivalry between them, Imperial Wizard Brown of the Dixie Klans attended a United Klan meeting in Centreville, Alabama, in 1962. The policies followed by the two organizations in support of white supremacy and related ends are indistinguishable.

Among the principal personnel in Shelton's organization are the following:

| | | |
|------------------|----|---|
| Robert Thompson | -- | Imperial Klaliff (Vice-President) |
| James P. Venable | -- | (Legal Counsel) |
| Alvin Horn | -- | Chief Officer and Administrative Head. |
| Hubert Page | -- | Guard Dragon for Alabama |
| Robert Creel | -- | Titon |
| Calvin Craig | -- | Grand Dragon for Georgia |
| Robert Scoggins | -- | Grand Dragon for South Carolina |
| Raymond Anderson | -- | Grand Dragon for Tennessee |

In mid-1901, the leaders of the Dixie Klans, in addition to Brown, were the following:

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| Charles Macon Roberts | -- | Imperial Klorkard (Lecturer) |
| Herman McKeenan | -- | Imperial Kludd (Chaplain) |
| R. W. McFarland | -- | Imperial Kligruff (Secretary) |
| Jess Gross | -- | Imperial Klabeo (Treasurer) |
| Grady Keyman | -- | Grand Klorker (Guard) |
| Charles A. Robinson | -- | Grand Dragon for Georgia |
| Kenneth Adams | -- | Grand Dragon for Alabama |
| Wilbur Schrum | -- | Grand Dragon for Virginia |

B) Activities of Ku-Klux Klan Groups in connection with the Desegregation of the University of Mississippi.

The FBI was advised by a Birmingham, Alabama confidential informant on October 1, 1962 that H. M. Monack, a member of Tuscaloosa Klavern #5, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Robert W. Shelton, Imperial Wizard, Alvin Sisk and Fred Smith, Imperial Officers of the United Klans and approximately twenty other Klansmen from Tuscaloosa were at that time in the state of Mississippi. Shelton was believed to be staying in a place provided for by associates of Governor Ross Barnett near Oxford, Mississippi. The informant also said that an unknown number of Klansmen from other parts of Alabama were going to Mississippi on October 10, 1962.

In a special meeting of Klan members held at Bessemer, Alabama, on October 1, 1962, Robert Creel, Titan of the United Klans of America spoke and said concerning events in Mississippi that the Klan planned to lay off for awhile and let things quiet down at Oxford, then try to get Meredith and hang him from a gate on the campus when the situation permits. Creel said the Alabama Klan did not intend to send more men to Oxford at the present time due to the large number of armed forces there.

An informant advised the FBI that Robert Shelton was in regular contact with Governor Ross Barnett and was willing to order all Klansmen in the United Klans throughout the United States to go to Oxford should Barnett request his help. The informant said all Klansmen were to carry rifles, shotguns and any other weapons available.

The FBI was also advised on September 30, 1962 that Hubert Page, Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, Inc., for Alabama was in Oxford since Monday, September 24 and that Page and Creel had conferred at length with Governor Barnett. Page and Creel allegedly stayed at the home of the Sheriff of the county in which Oxford is located. Page reportedly told Barnett there were several hundred members in Alabama who would go to Mississippi if they were needed and if Barnett's intentions to resist were serious. The informant also said 70 Klansmen from the Birmingham area and 625 from the entire state were

Other United Klan officials present at this meeting were Raymond Anderson, Grand Dragon for Tennessee, Dr. A. B. Pedigo, Imperial Officer from Tennessee, Alvin Sisk, Imperial Kligrapp (Secretary), Bob Harrell, Imperial Officer from South Carolina, and Fred Smith, Imperial Officer from Alabama. A group of Negroes set off firecrackers about 200 yards from the meeting place. One of the Klansmen fired a shot at them with an automatic pistol. Informant couldn't tell whether or not anyone was hit.

On September 23, 1962, a Jimmie P. Steele, owner of Steele's Auto Sales, Riverdale, Georgia stated to an Oxford official that he represented several segregationist groups one of which is the Ku Klux Klan, and volunteered the services of these groups in opposing the desegregation of the University of Mississippi. Steele mentioned Calvin P. Craig name. The Oxford official did not cooperate with Steele.

Admiral Cromelin, who claims to represent several Klan groups, was present at Oxford on September 30, 1962. His known activities are set out in the section of this memorandum dealing with the National States Rights Party.

One of the persons with admitted Klan connection taken into custody but later released during the Oxford rioting was Ray Stephens, a member of the Jacksonville Klavern of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan. Confidential sources advised that Stephens spoke at an open segregation meeting in Jacksonville on October 4, 1962 concerning his arrest. The source advised Stephens joined the Klavern during the summer of 1962 and has been in regular attendance at Klavern meetings since that time.

At a regular meeting of the Eastview Klavern #13, United Klans of America Inc. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan at Birmingham on September 27, 1962 some of the thirty-nine persons in attendance indicated their desires to proceed to Oxford immediately. Robert Harrell, Imperial Officer of the Klavern recommended they go as observers at a later date.

planning to go to Oxford. One of the members of this group was to be Earl Thompson, Eastview Klover #13 of the United Klans of America Inc. Informants' reports were conflicting on whether there were planned movements of the United Klans of America with regard to going to Oxford, Mississippi. Some said that members went to Oxford on their own, not on an organized basis.

Calvin F. Craig of the Realm of Georgia, United Klans of America Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is reported to have urged all Klansmen in Georgia to purchase a surplus Army gas mask soon after the Oxford riot.

Kenneth L. Adams, of Anniston, Alabama, State Grand Dragon for Dixie Klans and J. B. Stoner, National States Rights Party member and Klan attorney from Atlanta, Georgia traveled together to Oxford, Mississippi along with Bill Rozier, officer of the Anniston Klavern of the Sixie Klans. They remained in Oxford until September 30, 1962. They did not have any weapons in their possession at any time. They met and talked with General Walker while they were there. Stoner and Rozier left Oxford shortly before noon, Sunday, September 30, 1962.

A confidential informant advised the FBI that the United Klans of America Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held a cross burning and meeting at Bessemer, Alabama on October 13, 1962. About 2000 people attended. Ed Elkins, Imperial Kludd of the United Klans from Atlanta, Georgia spoke. He said some students from the University of Mississippi were present.

Calvin Craig, Grand Dragon for Georgia of United Klans from Atlanta was the next speaker.

Robert Shelton was the main speaker. Shelton said the United Klans had sent observers to Oxford, Mississippi during the violence. Shelton predicted an attempt in January of 1963 to place a Negro in the University of Alabama. He urged the people of Alabama to begin planning now the course of action they will take when this occurs.

Rev. Connie Lynch made an anti-Jewish speech. Lynch is also mentioned in the section of this memorandum dealing with the National States Rights Party in which he is active.

John D. Swinson, Klan leader at Bossier, Louisiana stated that 19 Klansmen from the northeast Louisiana area went to Oxford.

Two confidential sources reported to the FBI that Conrad Lynch (see section on NRP) a member of the Ku Klux Klan in Jacksonville, Florida stated he was going to Mississippi on October 1, 1962.

St. John Barrett
Second Assistant
Civil Rights Division

October 30, 1962.

Harrison J. Goldin
Attorney

HJG:ma

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9,782

Answer to Inquiry.

With respect to the inquiries in the attached letter forwarded from Senator Javits' office, calls to the White House and Mr. Guthman's office elicited the following:

1. On Saturday, September 29, 1962, the White House announced that the National Guard in Mississippi was being federalized immediately; telegrams were dispatched to that effect.
2. On September 29, 1962, the White House announced that the President had that day talked on three separate occasions with Governor Barnett; the times of those conversations were not made public.

Attachments

cc: Rec.
Chrono.
Mr. Doar ✓
Mr. Futsel
Trial File (Pa. 1110)

UM 'get tough policy' appears lost in crowd

Perhaps the New York Times had a reasonably correct summation of some of the Ole Miss students in the Oct. 21 article entitled "Mississippi U. Students Found Isolated in Culture and Outlook."

"... most of the students are uninformed and little-interested in events and opinions in the rest of the nation and the world," stated The Times. After Monday night episode and from previous demonstrations, a few hundred students have exemplified this impression to the rest of our country.

While the rest of the United States is concerned with Berlin, Cuba, and India, some antagonists on the Ole Miss campus persist in keeping their University in the headlines with bad publicity. In a so-called "pep rally atmosphere" these students yell obscene remarks and hurl fire-crackers, eggs, and other objects at their fellow countrymen who were sent here to protect the University of Mississippi. This civil savagery is certainly not admirable to supposedly intelligent people.

Are not these dissenting students aware of the ill-tasted publicity and appearance of barbarism that they are so freely handing out? Are these the "true southern gentlemen" known for hospitality and gracious living? Are these young men conscious that they have replaced hospitality with hostility for men who saved their University from destruction?

Most of the students are thankful that the troops arrived when they did and pray that they will remain as security measures for the University. These are the students who are seriously interested in obtaining an education and have more constructive ways to occupy their time than inciting demonstrations.

These are the students who are sincerely concerned about their University and the unfavorable attention that it has had and, through the efforts of ignorant people, continues to receive through the news media. What good do news releases on beauty queens, scholarship winners, and other awards do when they are overshadowed by stories of the "rioting students at Ole Miss"?

Do these protesters (and do they know exactly what they are protesting?) realize that they are making the University and the state appear to be a rural, isolated land of uneducated and savage people, unconscious and unaware of any other problems than their own?

And what happened to Ole Miss' "get tough policy"? Proclamations and rules are all well and good, but definitely need to be applied to receive the maximum of accomplishment. Why should students be suspended for yelling "We want panties" when they are allowed to throw rocks and yell profane and obscene comments at members of the United States Army? It is disgusting to see such demonstrations permitted, especially when the rules are supposedly enforced.

And yet the students who were yelling Monday night will scream that their right to ostracize is being infringed upon. True they have a right to show disapproval for anything they disagree with, but does the right extend to rioting and demonstrations which can only bring more harsh criticism and bad publicity to this University?

There are some of us students who are still proud of the University of Mississippi and do not care for such degrading actions. Why then is the "get tough policy" not enforced and a few of the rabble-rousers removed so that we can consider matters of more importance than the actions of a few immature weaklings who have nothing more to do than "play war."

BROWER