

STATEMENT

(date)

This is to acknowledge receipt of two machetes on a loan replacement of two other machetes which I owned and was in possession of in early October, 1962. I understand that I am to return the replacement machetes in the event I regain possession of my own.

MISS SAURA LEE SCHILLINGER
Deaton Territory
Room 207

1/5/63 Conversation with Dr. W. H. H. H. H.

He said he had gone out to check - the university statement by the Chancellor was to deny. Said that the faculty was right.

Said Chancellor told him that on Thursday the Chancellor had called him in to see by the Chairman of the Personnel Committee - Committee members - that in any case he had requested that any to whom such matters were responsible had maintaining a record should be taken care of.

On Thursday they suggested that if he would work around of any. Then they said they would get someone to go along. Said then they had to be done satisfactorily. They said that within four weeks that someone would come forward with statement - but then the statement which the Chancellor would say that the source would have to fill out the one left by the signature of the military. Chancellor said about the attachment of the government was told that the government was going along.

On Friday Tuesday with "government" should government. Chancellor's statement. That reported the government - a statement. That is his (government) but the state law agreement people would have to like us. government

"I will cooperate."

He said says the Chancellor that the withdrawal of troops will be quite long

on summer - full schedule

with very faintly distinct coil pattern the
fracture of steel - full project to build.

Nigerian Post 30: at center. Ola Esan

at meeting - Bellum. Esan sought at ^{Employment} ^{and to us}
management - management studies. but no one to guide, with full
but no recognition of kind of problem that exist - then

at close of spring semester he went to visit several
months with rather arranged on arranged to

100 - rate - very - only 100 - will notify wills - above

- Program cost
- 1) Public Relation
 - 2) Admin
 - 3) alumni home
 - 4) Monthly

Paul T. Jones

Wills -) Grant or can be at will

1) Smith

2) church - children (2)

3) qualified int. - Brown will, 100 school

Mr. Doar:

1/9/63

John Martin called from Oxford, Miss. today. Let this message for you:

Mr. Jobe, Secretary of the Board of Registrars on Monday morning called Mr. Ellis and asked him to give him the names of the marshals escorting Meredith around. Jobe said he was calling on behalf of Charles Clark, AAG for state of Miss. so that "Clarke can talk to them." He stated Clark wanted the information and to talk to them because he wants to go to the Fifth Circuit to have the injunction against the University dissolved. Mr. Martin stated that Dean Love passed this on to him and requested the information. He gave none.

The "orbit thing" is supposed to be closed down today by Dean Love, Chief Tatum and Dean Ray.

He has seen a copy of the pamphlet that the Rebel Underground sent out last Sunday that called for the "impeachment and execution of President Kennedy". Says it is worst he has ever seen. Also new tune called "McNamara's Band".

He stated that yesterday morning another leaflet appeared that was entitled "South Shall Rise Again." It was a good one, was a satire on the whole affair. Thinks it is best he has seen and that it will help the situation.

He and Meredith went to eat at cafeteria, last night, around 5:30 p.m. It was worst he has seen in cafeteria. Five or six students got out of line. Several left cafeteria with their trays of food. Others cheered them, of course, there was name-calling too. No crowd outside the cafeteria.

He wants you to think about this: Dr. Willis is thinking about disbanding the Faculty Committee. Made statement to Martin that sometimes an organization's demise is much more important than its continued existence. Asked Martin whether they should make a public announcement if they should disband and if they should state "why" they are disbanding. Feels Committee has outlived its usefulness, especially since student was readmitted.

Martin understands that General Walker is in town today.

Have you seen the Xmas 1962 edition of "The Reporter". Article by Mrs. Rosen, traveling companion of Samantha Ram A. Rau. Martin says he was both shamefaced and terribly irritated when he read it. He did not know that she was a reporter.

He also stated that there were newspapermen there "en masse" today for lots of reasons.

Verne

Mr. Martin said he was going to call you in Montgomery this p.m., but on the chance that he did not, I wrote up what he had asked me to tell you if I talked to you before he did today.

THE SOUTH WILL RISE AGAIN!

FLASH! JACKSON, MISS., APRIL 1: The Sovereign Nation of Mississippi under the leadership of Benefactor the Honorable Ross R. Barnett today seceded from the Union for the second time in its 145 year history. Said the Benefactor upon this memorable occasion, "I know all right-thinking people everywhere will support us in our determination to preserve constitutional democracy and the Southern Way of Life."

JACKSON, APRIL 2: Delegates to the Constitutional Convention today clashed over the 10th Amendment, which reserves certain powers to the Central Government. Overriding the wishes of the Benefactor, the amendment was roundly defeated. The meeting adjourned with a unanimous decision to deny seats to Convention delegates from the State of Laflore (former home of Frank Smith).

JACKSON, APRIL 3: In his first official act, the Benefactor in a personal communique to governors of the 22 States of the Sovereign Nation of Mississippi proclaimed today that the Doctrine of Interposition will henceforth be considered null and void.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 4: Reaction to Mississippi's secession is mixed in this southern city. Many citizens are in strong agreement with the President's stand of "Good Riddance" as expressed at yesterday's press conference. Conversely, the White Citizen's Council here is sponsoring White Freedom Rides to Mississippi and tickets are at a premium.

JACKSON, APRIL 5: Secretary of State Leander Perez's first move was to nationalize and mobilize the Mississippi Guard. Troops were dispatched to radio stations and newspaper presses were confiscated. In addition, transportation has been nationalized and the changing of "Greyhound" to "Whitehound" on buses belonging to that company has been labeled a priority project by a spokesman. The Greyhound slogan "Take the Bus and Leave the Driving to Us" has been changed on the Whitehound Line to "Roll with Ross." As a public service the National Anthem, Go Mis-sis-sip-pi, will be played over loud-speakers on the buses. Buses are to be furnished by the Mississippi Dept. of State to principal capital cities in the South for the White Freedom Ride movement. Although denied by a spokesman, it can be inferred that the refugee rate has influenced the Central Government in its decision to provide Whitehound buses for this service.

FLASH! WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 6: Due to the large numbers of refugees requesting political asylum in Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, the State Department has opened temporary consulates on the borders of these states. This problem is particularly severe in Louisiana and Arkansas due to traffic on the Mississippi River.

VICKSBURG, APRIL 6: Speculators are moving into the boat business in this riverfront metropolis--water skills are at a premium. Several businessmen have asked for loans from the "Balance Government with Industry Board" of the nation's Central Government for the purpose of establishing water ski factories in Vicksburg and Natchez. Row-boats, barges, and pleasure craft of all descriptions are practically unobtainable even at black-market prices.

UNIVERSITY, APRIL 7: The campus of the University of Mississippi has been made into a detention camp for those who have participated in Un-Mississippi activities. The Physical Plant Dept. has been hastily converted into a maximum security prison. Speculation is rampant that members of the A.A.U.P. will be its first occupants. Several A.A.U.P. members were reported missing during the night. In rounding up United States Federal officers, military loyalists, intellectuals, and people from foreign nations whose countries are members of the United Nations, George Lincoln Rockwell, Director of the M.B.I. (Mississippi Bureau of Investigation) said, "Patriotic citizens of the Sovereign Nation of Mississippi will have nothing to fear from these subversive elements. Since we believe in Freedom of Speech, moderates will not be jailed at this time."

This reporter has been under surveillance by the M.B.I. for 48 hours. It is not known how long these "uniques" will be transmitted.

FLASH: JACKSON, APRIL 9: It has been rumored that prisoners on the University campus will be exchanged for the Mississippi Delegation to the Congress of the United States. Former Representative Frank Smith, however, has been declared persona non grata by the Benefactor and exchanges will not be offered for his return.

JOHANNESBURG, S. A., APRIL 10: Premier Voerwordt announced today that ambassadors from the Union of South Africa, Portugal, Mississippi, and Southern Rhodesia will meet next week in this capital city to draw up a Mutual Aggression Pact. The Pact will be known as WHITE.

OXFORD, LAFAYETTE, APRIL 13: The Mississippi Greys (named for their Confederate forebears) moved out today; the company will join a large force in Gulfport to prepare for embarkation to Cuba in the near future. Mississippi troops will join other WHITE troops in the liberation of that island. The departure of troops will be delayed until the steamship Sprague arrives from Vicksburg. Officers of the Mississippi Greys are reported to be paying exorbitant prices for surplus uniforms imported from the Dominican Republic. The Hinds Junior College High-Steppers are slated to entertain the forces with their delightful routines, a repetition of their earlier performances at the legislative chambers in Jackson.

MEMPHIS, TENN., APRIL 14: The Whitehaven Wall is becoming legendary even in this era of Walls. Tagged "the Magnolia Curtain" by the press, it is the scene of constant activity, because the North Mississippi Underground Railway emerges here. The Marine Band has been flown to this city in order to put on a series of concerts over Radio Free Memphis (contributions to this new undertaking may be sent to R.F.M., Memphis, Tenn.) Bardstown Distillery and Ole Crow have bought the first month's time as a public service. It is thought that this sponsorship may help to encourage defections to Memphis.

STARKVILLE, APRIL 15: The Bureau of Communications Control, with headquarters at State College, has established transmitters along the northern border of the nation to create interference with reception of Radio Free Memphis programs. It has been reported that technicians have been ordered to go all the way in blacking out a series of TV programs by Dick Gregory and Sammy Davis, Jr.

CHANCERY COURT, JACKSON, APRIL 16: Thirteen families named Meredith today came before the Chancellor to make application that their names be changed. Six have requested that the name be changed to Barnett, four to Bilbo, two to Vardaman, and one to Whitten.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 17: An unidentified economic advisor stated that although United States Policy recognizes the need for giving aid to under-developed countries, Mississippi will not be included in the program at this time. Sergeant Shriver, when asked if members of the Peace Corps would be sent to Mississippi, said that there have been no volunteers.

JACKSON, APRIL 19: In a statement issued today by the Dept. of Commerce, Secretary Collins (from Laurel, Jones) disclosed that price supports have been established for turnip greens and that an embargo has been placed on cracklins.

ROSALIE MANSION, NATCHEZ, APRIL 21: From this Southern Shrine comes word today that the Ladies' Committee on Patriotism has reached a decision in the difficult question of Robert E. Lee. The Committee announced a unanimous decision that "Effective immediately, pictures of Robert E. Lee shall be removed from view and references to him in all texts shall be expurgated." It is rumored that portraits of General Lee will be replaced with those of General Edwin Walker. No further official announcement was forthcoming, but this reporter learned from a source close to the committee that the movement to change General Lee's status was prompted by his surrender at Appomattox.

BEAUVOIR, THE SUMMER WHITE HOUSE, APRIL 21: The Benefactor in a Proclamation issued from this historic mansion today declared October 26 a national holiday in Mississippi, to be known as Race and Reason Day. Carleton Putnam has been appointed head of the Department of Sanitation, Indoctrination, and Segregation. One of the duties of Mr. Putnam will be to oversee the development of the recently created National Racial Registry patterned after records of The Children of the Revolution.

JACKSON, APRIL 22: After waiting four hours for the Thousand Angry Women to leave his office, this reporter was finally able to interview Vice-Benefactor Walter Sillers. Asked about the race problem in the nation, Sillers declared, "Now that we got those atheists and communists out of our country, there is no race problem. Our Southern Way of Life is to live in Peace and Harmony."

MOBILE, APRIL 23: Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Gaillot, revealed today that effective immediately, schools will be closed on Sunday and Monday, rather than on Saturday and Sunday. When queried on this new development, she explained that schools will be darkened on Mondays as a constant reminder of the infamous Black Monday here. Gaillot is slated to depart immediately for Rome, where she will demand "equal time" with the Pope.

JACKSON, APRIL 25: The Benefactor today attended the spectacular ordination services of Archbishop Billy Hargis of the Established Church at the White Marble Temple. The Archbishop made news yesterday when he held his press conference at the Residence (formerly the Old State Capitol Building). In a release the Archbishop announced the compulsory attendance of all citizens at Sunday School. In addition, a law for the imprisonment of heretics has been passed by the Legislature, it was announced here. The Benefactor singled out this law for special praise, stating that Mississippians can be proud to be a part once more of a truly Christian movement.

OXFORD, LAFAYETTE, APRIL 28: Trouble is brewing here in the capital city of this north Mississippi state. Following yesterday's announcement of the appointment of Ross Barnett, Jr. as Attorney General, a rash of stickers appeared on car bumpers with the slogan: "TOO MANY BARNETTS." Three unidentified men were arrested on the Square and jailed here today. The mayor in commenting on the incarceration said, "We're not going to have outside agitators up here from Jackson interfering in our local affairs and trying to ram this thing down our throats."

FLASH! OXFORD, LAFAYETTE, APRIL 30: The State of Lafayette today in a surprise announcement from Oxford informed the Central Government of its secession. Oxford is the capital of the State of Lafayette and the Reforestation Capital of the World, according to a Chamber of Commerce spokesman. In making this move, the Aldermen stated that "We are determined to preserve States' Rights and Constitutional Government and we refuse to put up with the Barnett Dynasty's Interference in the internal affairs of the State of Lafayette." It is unknown at this time how the Central Government will proceed, but this reporter has heard from an unidentified source close to the Benefactor that on hearing the news of the secession he muttered "Good riddance."

COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

VOLUME 11

"DISOBEDIENCE TO TYRANNY IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD"

NO. 4

Welcome back, students, to this occupied force that was once a free school in a free land. The sweet memory of the proud and beautiful lady that was Cle Miss will always remain dear in the hearts of all of us who knew her in the days before she was infiltrated by pink and seamy, and then ravished by Marxist felons.

The R. U. at this point wishes to congratulate and pay our respects to the gallant students who fought so nobly and so honorably for this school, this nation, its constitution and the ideals of individual liberty. Those who stood with brick and bottle against the vicious, criminal plans who were bent here to kill, maim and destroy, deserve the highest compliments that can be paid to courage. By their actions, in which they fought to save the honor of this school and this nation, they have placed themselves in the honored ranks of those who have fought, died, and died for liberty since time began. If the tide should ever turn, and America should once again become a free nation under Law, the history books of tomorrow will record the Battle that took place on this campus on the night of 30 Sept. 1962 as a turning point in the struggle between the free people of America and Satanic Communism.

There has been an increasing tendency on the part of the established press to refer to the resistance organization on this campus as the "Rebel Underground." As we approach our third semester of publication we would like to clear up this point. The "Rebel Underground" is the Unofficial (there is no official) voice of the free students on the Cle Miss campus. It is a local reporting and editorializing organ of the Movement which opposes bureaucratic slavery in the nation generally, and on this campus in particular. By nature of its being a publication, it does not engage in force and/or violence, but naturally, does not reject these as not being proper tools of Liberty when correctly employed.

One of the most interesting resistance groups that has arisen here on campus came to our attention several weeks before the holidays,

Composed largely of those who fought the Criminal Marshalls hand to hand here on the night of 30 Sept. 1962, this group is the Founding Chapter of an organization which now has chapters in several universities throughout America. The name of the National Organization is: "The Brick and Bottle Minute Men", with the local organization designated as: "Brick and Bottle Greys", Cle Miss Chapter No. 1. The insignia of the organization is a brick, reclining, with the bottle standing upright on top. The leader of the local chapter, an individual who goes by the code name of "Grease 1", granted an interview to this editor during the following information:

The Founding Purpose of the "Brick and Bottle Minute Men" was not merely the separation of the book from the Curriculum, although that is one of its most immediate local projects, but the primary goal of the National Organization is the Implementation, Removal and Prosecution for the Crime of Treason (i.e. giving aid and comfort to the enemy) of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and the several hundred co-conspirators who surround and abet him. In the words of "Grease 1": "If the book should fall tomorrow, as well as my life, it will not delay or stop us from our unflinching effort to destroy the Marxist Monster in Washington who now holds the free people of the U. S. in subjection and terror."

Strong words with a noble purpose from this young man. We wish you all the success in the world, "Grease 1", you, and your "Brick and Bottle Greys," and "Brick and Bottle Minute Men."

Let us turn now from the pleasant subject of executing Communists to the more mundane task of shoring up our own bastions. A word about Mr. Barnett and the "Lock" article. "Lock", of course, together with most of the established press is no friend of Truth or Liberty. It is far more concerned about those who resist Communism than it is with those who promote Communism. The article was cunningly calculated to divide and confuse the people of Mississippi into abandoning Gov. Barnett while the PARTY disciplines

(1) Gov. Barnett was entirely on the side of Law and Justice in his stated position. The fact that the coon is now in this school represents another triumph of Communism. Right over what is Lawfully RIGHT. It is a demonstration of the Law of the Jungle scoring a victory over the Law of Civilization. This, of course, is "Progress" in the Marxist sense and that is what Kennedy has called it. (2) Due to Gov. Barnett's open and Lawful Position, BACKED by the courageous stand of the students on 30 Sept., 1962, literally, millions of Americans are now awake to the brutal fact that, technically, and, in fact, John Fitzgerald Kennedy is a Conscious Communist. As horrible as this is to face, it does represent a gain for America. An enemy must be recognized before he can be defeated, and Gov. Barnett has brought the light of exposure to bear on this Fiend, such as no one has ever been able to do before. Perfect or not in his actions, we must still stand with and for Gov. Barnett on the basis of results achieved.

Since 30 Sept., 1962, Kennedy has been frantically working overtime trying to rebuild his shattered "Public Image". Cunning drama involving fellow conspirators Castro, Kruschew and Mao have been staged to divert attention away from the horror and brutality that is occurring here at Ole Miss. These exhibitions have been just as sincere as what goes on in a "fixed" wrestling match between the villains and the "good guys". Make no mistake, these birds do not trust one another, but they are solidly united with each other for the destruction of their common enemy- THE BOURGEOISIE. And who are the bourgeoisie? Who else, dear reader but thee and me!!!

Let us get too deep into the subject of the Satanic Professions of the Party, we will do well to interject a note of caution.

There is a new slant to the "liberal" line these last few weeks. One we must watch closely. Some "honest" and "objective" "liberals" are now "siding" with the Patriots of America and saying "critical" things such as: "he wants Too much power", "he has Gone Too Far", etc.

Patriots should not be fooled by this new line. These "liberals", "consynps", and "Party" trash are the ones who have destroyed and then betrayed to the Communists every free nation on earth.

the Kennedys, Castro and Kruschew are, we must remember that they could not function without the Sidners, McGills, Silvers, Jones and Tubbs to pump out their disguised Marxist filth for them, day by day, month after month. These are the people who have placed these monsters in the position where they can and are destroying us, and they are the ones that we must watch.

Patriots Beware! These are the Betrayers.

The bottom position of dishonor of this issue goes to that erstwhile Pink Prof of history (who obviously has learned little from whatever study he has given the subject); we refer to none other than Jim "THIRTY PIECES" Silver.

Let's see to it that he receives the full honors of the campus (material, that is) during the next few weeks. Some of the more musically inclined Patriots might compose a waltz or a foxtrot to that new hit tune "MACHARARA'S BAND"

Incidentally, in closing, how many "Manchurian Candidates" do you suppose were imported into the U.S.A. during the "touching" Ceremonies at the Orange Bowl Stadium in Miami on Christmas Eve???----- That is, of course, assuming that the "returnees" were really the ones that were in the "Bay of Pigs" invasion force.

Yours truly,

Rebel Editor
University, Miss.
January, 1962

P.S. To Taylor :
Congratulations, Lad,
Glad to have you back aboard!

R.E.

Sept., 1962, Kennedy has been frantically working overtime trying to rebuild his shattered "Public Image". Cunning dramas involving fellow conspiritors Castro, Kruschew and Mao have been staged to divert attention away from the horror and brutality that is occurring here at Ole Miss. These exhibitions have been just as sincere as what goes on in a "fixed" wrestling match between the villains and the "good guys". Make no mistake, these birds do not trust one another, but they are solidly united with each other for the destruction of their common enemy - THE BOURGEOISIE. And who is the bourgeoisie? Who else, dear reader but thee and me!!!

Let's get too deep into the subject of the Satanic Professionsals of the Party, we will do well

In closing, how many "Manchurian Candidates" do you suppose were imported into the U.S.A. during the "touching" Ceremonies at the Orange Bowl Stadium in Miami on Christmas Eve??? --- That is, of course, assuming that the "returnees" were really the ones that were in the "Bay of Pigs" invasion force.

Yours truly,

Rebel Editor
University, Miss.
January, 1963

P.S. To Taylor :
Congratulations, Lad,
Glad to have you back aboard!

R.E.

Mr. Dow -

The one entitled "Rebel Underground" made the paper Monday morning and early afternoon. It was probably not circulated widely as copies are very hard to come by.

The other entitled "The South Shall Rise Again!" came out early Tuesday and was probably not widely distributed although it has received a good deal attention.

John M. Smith

UNDEFERRED

Here is a real scoop for all persons who are interested in such ideals as Truth, Honesty, Justice and Liberty. As everyone knows, last week the administration of this University announced that an unnamed student had been suspended from this University for taking part in "violent demonstrations" against the coon. The Administration also announced that this unnamed student's case had been heard by the Student Judiciary and the Administration was acting on their recommendation when they issued the suspension order.

Fellow students, this is an example of Soviet type government at its worst. Chancellor Williams is a LIAR, and the report that the Student Judiciary made the suspension recommendation is FALSE. The name of the suspended student is Joseph Gough and he hails from the State of Maryland. His "crime" was that he was accused of yelling "nigger" at a coon the likes of which have been called (and are) niggers in this area for centuries. The Student Judicial Council under Chairman Jack Lynch did investigate the case and voted 5 to 0 in favor of dismissing the charges and returning Joe to class. This did not suit our Quisling Chancellor and his side-kick Love, so they arbitrarily overruled the SJC and falsely tried to put the blame on the SJC and make it appear that this was a STUDENT decision rather than an ADMINISTRATION decision. Thank goodness, we have one honest (if wild) newspaper on this campus that can print the TRUTH. Of course we are never going to win any Pulitzer Prizes, but at least we have the satisfaction of knowing that we run an honest sheet.

Quoting Sidner: "I am completely stunned for a person of my age to receive such an honor" (sic).

Sidner, Darling, we are NOT stunned. The Pulitzer prize was originated as an award, honor, and recognition for outstanding journalists. Together with most other functions of the Established Press, it has come under the control of the Communist Conspiracy, and degenerated to the point where it is now directly opposite to its original intents and purposes.

For several years, only journal-

Sidner, your "award" comes not because of your journalism, which is both mediocre and dishonest, but because you were in a position to betray a tradition, and you did so. You have had a part in helping to destroy America, and your Marxist Masters will reward you well in order to encourage others to follow your ignoble footsteps.

We say: "FIF on You, you foul wench!" Your prize is the reward of a TRAITOR. How the friends in Hell must rejoice with you in your false glory. You are a disgrace to American Journalism, and you have plenty of company.

The Senate should immediately pass a resolution censuring the Pulitzer Prize Committee for its Marxist Orientation.

Did you all notice how fast Sidner jumped on the Band Wagon? Whatsa Katta, Honey? Afraid to try to stay here by yourself with your old "line" after your black sweetheart and chaperones leave?

The coon stated from the first that he was not here for an education, but to crack the color line. No sane person could imagine an academic atmosphere prevailing in his presence--but, NOW, Sidner has "Doubts"

This vicious wench needs the standard treatment that is accorded those who sleep with the enemy.

Now about it, "Omega-1"? Don't you have a Ladies Auxiliary to the "Brick and Bottle Minute Man" to see to it that Sidner gets a nice, new haircut to go with her Pull Prize?

As long as we are in a journalistic vein, let's talk about a Pull Prize. The Senate has work to do. Get out that resolution we had last semester about putting "The Mississippian" on a popular subscription basis and get it off of the compulsory basis that it is now on. This existing condition is ridiculous on its face and must be changed. It will certainly be a great deal better, and reflect a great deal more honor on the entire school, if the Senate will do what is RIGHT before some one like Gough or another (sic) take it on themselves some day to do what is RIGHT, as regards this injustice. Remember, A stitch in time is worth two in the bush.

(OVER)

...and the beauty of our...
...now bid fair (if the
...trend continues) to a-
...prominence in still another
...Choral singing. Many
...informal groups about
...have been giving some fine
...to such old favorites
...Bye Blackbird", and "Mac-
...Band". Ah! Truly it is a
...to hear these lusty voices
...accompanied by a vigorous background
...and clashing silverware
...with a tinkle of broken glass
...at discreet intervals.

Our prediction is that these
...groups will soon achieve
...National Recognition, to the added
...of our beloved school. This
...is, of course, in com-
...and approval of these
...and all other groups which oppose
...the vicious and brutal
...who have unlawfully
...they will upon the free
...of this campus

Speaking of resistance groups,
...the local chapter
...of the "Brick and Bottle
...Men", dropped into the of-
...here at N. U. yesterday with
...interesting news items.

According to "Omega-1", chap-
...of the "Brick and Bottle Min-
...Men" are being organized in
...California, Florida, Alabama, Missis-
...issippi, and other states. Each
...our well grown in requests for
...information about organizational
...advice for new chapters of the
..."Brick and Bottle Minute Men".

As stated in our founding
...purpose, the national organization
...encompasses a wide horizon. The
...Liberal" influences in
...schools and colleges consti-
...tutes one of our major battle-
...grounds. Through exposure of these
..."Conjays" coupled with harassment
...and other means, we plan to rid
...ourselves of their plague. Other
...include impeachments, removal
...and execution of Communists in
...Washington, and on lower levels of
...our governmental system. The pub-
...lication of pamphlets listing our
...goals and aims, together with the
...means of achieving these is also
...on our work sheet. Get on the
...calling list!

Kennedy's 4 million dollar
...has said that he will not re-
...sister next semester. He has
...given credit to our organization
...resources and steadfastness which
...gives us a great deal of pleasure
...to receive. Quickly, however, we
...must stay awake. This is another
...warning.

Bobby... his hand in
...other life when he said the Coon
...free to go or stay as always". If
...the Coon is removed (the cabinet quit)
...it will be because it is political-
...ly expedient for the Kennedy's to
...do so, and not because he is "sick"
...or "tired" or "flunked" or some ob-
...vious reason. Remember, Congress is
...back in session, and Gov. Barnett's
...trial comes up soon. Dig?

We should do everything we can
...to make the Coon and his keepers
...miserable as long as they are un-
...lawfully on this campus, but if they
...leave voluntarily, it will still be
...far from a total victory for our
...side, but only a TACTICAL move by
...the enemy.

Bobby, however, is still using
...FORCE. (A stranger to LAW, he knows
...nothing else.) He has "threatened"
...the faculty and administration, but
...he keeps forgetting (or trying to)
...the night of 30 Sept. 1962.

That murdering paranoid is going
...to get one thing straight is that
...twisted mind of his before he gets
...through with this business, and that
...is this: That on this campus, the
...STUDENTS are OLE MISS; and he nor
...his "writs", nor his criminal goons
...with marshall's badges, nor his
...102 BLACK MUGO 102, nor his master
...Satan, himself are going to change
...that fact. We hereby invite the
...Crown Prince to come on down, per-
...sonally, and try to change that
...FACT.

That's all for now, but let's
...all remember to get on and stay on
...that filthy "Thirty Pieces Silver"
...As you may have heard, he was
...before the grand jury last week
...trying to pip a "bum rap" on
...our good and honorable friends,
...Walker and Bruce.

Yours truly,

Rebel Editor
University, Miss.
January, 1962

The Low -

Have a copy of an interview with Temple following
his alleged injury of last February -

James J.P. McShane
Chief U.S. Marshal

January 14, 1963

F.E. Vandegrift
Deputy U.S. Marshal

Conference with William Jordan Temple

The following information was received from the Justice Department Attorney John Martin and Deputy U.S. Marshal Paul Thornburg, following an interview with Mr. Temple, who is a student at the University of Mississippi. The interview was held at 7:00PM on January 10, 1963.

Mr. Temple stated that since the time that he and several other boys had dinner with Meredith, he has been harassed. The harassment usually takes the form of coke bottles being rolled down the hall, breaking in front of his door. There have also been fireworks and noise calling on occasion. Temple further stated that every time when he was harassed, he had called the campus authorities and Chief Tatum. Usually Chief Tatum or one of the campus policeman ~~had~~ responded. They had been given the names of several of the agitators and Temple had stated that he could identify several of the others. The names of Holmes and Bogan were given to the authorities. Both of these students live in the same building where Temple lives. Holmes lives in Henry B5 and Bogan lives in Henry B3. Temple said that as far as he knew, nothing had ever been done to these boys. Temple stated that usually during this harassment, his roommate, a boy named Stock, and another student named James Deiffaugh, had been present. B-111

On the night of January 9, 1963, Deiffaugh, Stock and Temple were all in Temple's room on the first floor of Henry Hall. At approximately 8:45PM two coke bottles were rolled down the hall and broke in front of the door of Temple's room. Temple went out to clean up the mess and found seven or eight boys in the hall. He stated that he could recognize all but one of the boys. Holmes, who was in the group, dared Temple to sweep the glass up off the floor. Temple returned to his room. At approximately 7:05PM, Temple started out of his room to get a coke. As he reached the door to leave the room a coke bottle was thrown through the transom, shattering both glass and the transom. Some of the flying glass caused minor cuts on Temple's forehead. At this time they heard a door slam and Temple went out into the hall to call Dr. Willis. As he entered the hall, he saw Holmes standing there. Temple asked Holmes if he knew who threw the bottle. Holmes stated that he did not know anything. Temple stated that Holmes did not seem surprised at all.

Temple called Dr. Willis at about 7:10PM and Dr. Willis called the campus police. At approximately 8:05PM, Chief Tatum and Dr. Nash, the Housing Director, arrived. After questioning the boys and again receiving the names of Bogan and Holmes, they left Temple's room. They returned, shortly thereafter and told Temple and Stock to move out of their room and up to Baxter Hall, because the Troops are there. They were told they

should move to Baxter Hall because there "They won't be harassed because the troops won't stand for it". Chief Tatum also offered to take their stuff up to Baxter Hall for them. Stock asked if they could have until morning to decide. The next morning at 11:00AM Mr Nash came to their room and asked them what they had decided. Temple told Nash they had a right to stay in their room. Nash told them they either had to move to Baxter Hall or to the third floor of Howry Hall. He stated that he would give them until 11:30PM to make up their minds. Temple left and went to see Professor Stewart. Professor Stewart told them that they didn't have to move. Temple and Deifbaugh then went to the office of Mr. Nash. Temple told Nash that they refused to move. Nash asked them to repeat the statement and then he called Dean Love. When Dean Love arrived, Temple was asked to repeat the statement for Dean Love. When Temple had finished, Dean Love told him that he should "cooperate" since they were trying to protect him. Temple told Dean Love that on previous occasions when the campus authorities had been notified, no action had been taken. Dean Love stated that Chief Tatum was working on the case and had some evidence. Temple replied that since the Chief had some evidence then there was no need in his moving. Dean Love then stated that they were not taking action at this time because "They wanted to go slow and not involve innocent people." Dean Love further stated that "We're trying to do all we can for you and the least you can do is cooperate." He then said something to the effect "Please move." Temple then told Dean Love that he would not move. Nash who, according to Deifbaugh, was irritated then said "If you won't cooperate with us, I won't have anything to do with you. I wash my hands of you". Nash then turned to Dean Love and said, "I won't protect him now". Temple and Deifbaugh then left.

Temple stated that his mother had heard over the radio that he had been injured and had called. He stated she also called Dean Love. When his mother called, he told her that he was only out slightly.

It was noted by Deputy Thornburg and Attorney Martin that Temple had received a slight cut of the forehead at about the hairline. Temple also gave the following account of several of the preceding incidents.

He stated that about three or four days before the Christmas holidays when the harassment became particularly bad, he called Dean Love. The Dean sent two policemen over. Temple gave them the names of Boren and Holmes as two of the main agitators. No action was taken at this time by the campus police. On the day before the Christmas vacation, Temple stated that he was in the bathroom when three or four cherry bombs were rolled in near him. Nash later identified the cherry bombs as "nigger chasers". Stock, Temple and Deifbaugh were three of the boys who ate with Meredith in the cafeteria. Since that time Temple and Stock have been harassed in one way or another. Deifbaugh has been harassed very little because of his size, and because it is believed that he has told everyone in his dorm that he sleeps with a hammer under his pillow and will not hesitate to use it should anyone harass him.

WHERE WHITE IS BLACK

From A Correspondent in Mississippi

The riot at the University of Mississippi in Oxford on September 30th may have shocked the civilized world, but it was only a spectacular incident in a train of events of which the end is not in sight. The real question is whether the forces of the far right, directed by the White Citizens Council, will gain control of the university and thus complete their domination of the state. Several hundred reporters came to Mississippi to ferret out what actually happened when a Negro, Mr. Meredith, demanded admittance to the university and why it happened. By and large their reports were accurate.

Those who wish to understand must conclude that, while President Kennedy may have made some incidental errors in his effort to get Mississippi to abide by decisions of the federal courts against racial segregation in its university, in general his approach to a delicate problem has been one of great understanding, patience, and calm perseverance. This is accepted by all the world except Mississippi. With a long history of being on the defensive against outside criticism and a predisposition to believe that their own leaders can do no wrong, the people of Governor Barnett's sovereign domain have accepted the idea that they were the victims of a brutal invasion consciously planned by the dictatorial Kennedy brothers.

The fraud which shifted the blame for the riot from state officials to federal marshals started when the university administration attempted to justify its own conduct and tried to placate the political powers in the state capital. Governor Barnett and Senator Eastland of Mississippi took up, and grossly exaggerated, the cry and called for federal and state investigations; these came to nothing because they ran into stubborn and unpalatable facts. But the barrage of propaganda was just getting up steam. The two newspapers in Jackson, the state capital, which are owned by the same family, poured forth a steady flow of distorted news and inflammatory invective against all who were inclined to dissent. Mississippians were led to believe that the rest of the country was rallying behind Governor Barnett.

The Mississippi Junior Chamber of Commerce distributed more than a quarter of a million copies of a pamphlet entitled "Oxford: a Warning for Americans," which put the blame for the riot squarely on the shoulders of the President and his brother, the Attorney General. Its most specious implication was that Mississippi would have allowed Mr. Meredith to enroll peacefully at the university if only the Attorney General had awaited the completion of the judicial processes which he had invoked," an argument later raised by the Honorable Mr. John Satterfield, immediate past president of the American Bar Association and a native Mississippian. Such a brazen attempt to shift the culpability from those responsible for the violence to those enforcing the law could succeed only among a people suffering from a touch of paranoia.

But Mr. Satterfield maintained an Olympian judicial composure compared with Judge O'Barr who, in his charge to the Lafayette County grand jury investigating the death of two people on the night of the riot, described the United States Supreme Court as made up of "political greedy old men" who "together with the hungry, mad, ruthless, ungodly, power-mad men in Washington" would charge this government from a democracy to a totalitarian dictatorship." The grand jury responded appropriately with an indictment of the chief federal marshal for setting off the riot.

Exactly one month after the riot a thousand "Women for Constitutional Government" were called to Jackson by the sister of the Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives to adopt a "bill of grievances" against the "unwarranted and unlawful use of military force" and the alleged violation of (white) Mississippians' civil rights resulting from "the collusion of the President of the United States, the Justice Department, and the federal courts." The high-flown language of these indignant women obscured, for Mississippians at least, the rank inaccuracy of their facts.

Politically conscious educators swam with this tide and the Mississippi Baptist Convention even decided not to vote on a resolution reaffirming "our intelligent good will toward all men" and requesting "all Christians to pray . . . that we may live . . . consistent with Christian citizenship." As one clergyman put it, such a statement would be open to misinterpretation and would be "most unwise at this time." One of the few independent-minded ministers in the state summed it up rather sally: "The church in Mississippi has said that segregation is the Christian way." And so it has.

It is well known that behind most of the present agitation in Mississippi stands the powerful and semi-secret white Citizens Council. In November the council issued a document from an anonymous source calling for a referendum on closing the racially integrated university (the council itself pretended to be neutral on the proposal but recommended the use of democratic procedures). A minister in Oxford has stated publically that preachers who refused to go along with the Citizens Council "were pressured out of the pulpits they held." It is generally acknowledged that a recent post-card campaign to secure the dismissal of certain moderate professors at the university originated with the council. Not only is it suspected of directing the hundreds of hoodlums to the university grounds on the night of the riot but it has also openly encouraged defiance of the university authorities by extremist students. It is hardly surprising that Mr Meredith is considering leaving the university when the present term ends this month.

The attitude of members of the Mississippi Legislature may be illustrated by a resolution in the State Senate: "Bloodshed, strife and turmoil have been brought about within our Nation by a despotic, ruthless and corrupted administration in Washington headed by the Kennedy Klan." A few legislators demanded the impeachment of the President.

At the end of November the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools placed the University of Mississippi under close surveillance with a sharp warning that further political interference in its affairs would result in the university losing its official academic standing. At once the association became the target of a blistering attack by press and politicians in Mississippi. Judge McGowan, a staunch advocate of the status quo ante bellum (the Civil War), charged that it catered to "socialist-minded professors," who had deliberately ignored the communist plot to stir up racial trouble in the South, and demanded its abolition.

Anywhere else in the world a revolt might be expected against such fraud, gross intimidation and violence. But in Mississippi there has been no lessening of the resolve to preserve southern folkways regardless of what the federal courts may say, and no amelioration of the vigilante methods being used. Harassment of the moderate or the dissenter is growing: "conform or get out of the state" is the cry. Mississippi still says "Never" to its Negro citizens and asks the rest of the world to leave it alone to sulk in its own misery and self-pity. Thomas Jefferson may have been right in thinking that the average man would make wise decisions when confronted with the facts but his proposition has no reality in the closed society that is Mississippi.

• • • • •

y. for Mr. Marshall

United States Attorney
Northern District of Mississippi
Oxford, Mississippi

January 17, 1963

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

Re: Site for Construction
of Housing Facilities
for Army Personnel

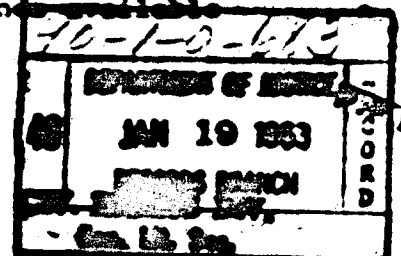
My dear Mr. Kennedy:

You will recall that the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, contracted with Incho's Mechanical Contractors, et al, for the construction of certain housing facilities for Army personnel to be built on the premises known as Oxford-University Airport. This office has previously forwarded to Mr. Carl Eardley, Attorney, Civil Division, copies of the pleadings and orders filed and entered on behalf of the University of Mississippi, fee simple owner of said property, in its injunction suit against the contractors.

In conversing by telephone with the Corps of Engineers' personnel, it seems that the Corps had originally proceeded on the basis that the University had consented to their use of the premises. Inasmuch as this assumption seems to be in error, I suggest that we have at least four courses to pursue. These courses or suggestions are as follows:

1) Have the Army personnel remain on the property in their present set-up (tents)

2) File a declaration of taking, setting forth therein authority for the acquiring of the property and the source of funds available for the acquisition



page 2
Mr. Kennedy
Re: Site for Hous. Fac.
1-17-63

3) Direct purchase by the Corps of Engineers of other property

4) Confer with the University of Mississippi officials to see if they would be willing to permit housing facilities to be built on land owned by the University which is immediately North of the Oxford-University Airport property. (It is reported that this land was acquired by the University to be used at some future date for a golf course.)

I recommend that course No. 1 be followed. As a practical matter, the cold weather for this area will be over by the time winterized facilities can be constructed. It is very unusual in this area to have snow or severe freezing weather after the second week of February.

My second preference would be suggested course No. 2. I believe the area lying North of the airport and adjacent to it, which is owned by the University, is to be used at some future date for a new golf course; however, I do not believe there are any immediate plans at all for its use as a golf course. At least a part of this property was occupied by the Army when there were thousands of personnel encamped in this county.

If neither of the courses suggested above can be followed, then I would suggest course No. 3. There are untold acres of land in this area which can be acquired for considerably less money than would be awarded to the University should the airport property be used (even for a very limited time).

Last in priority is the filing of a declaration of taking to acquire use of the airport premises. I, frankly, think that other property can be acquired for

page 3
Mr. Kennedy
Re: Site for Hous. Fac.
1-17-63

the cost of the litigation that will be involved if
this course is followed.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

H. M. Ray
United States Attorney

cc: Mr. Nicholas de B. Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Mr. Ramsey Clark
Assistant Attorney General
Lands Division

Mr. Carl Bardley
Civil Division

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY MISSISSIPPI

Office of the Chancellor

January 30, 1963

To the Faculty, Staff, and Students of the University of Mississippi:

The enrollment of a Negro student, James Meredith, last semester was followed by a series of events which damaged the reputation of the University and endangered its accreditation. He has now announced his intention to re-enroll for the spring semester.

The University is under the orders of a Federal Court and of the Board of Trustees to admit this student and to accord him the same treatment given others. As Chancellor, I am responsible for carrying out these orders.

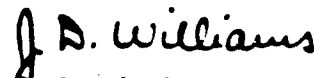
The events of the past semester have not changed my conviction that the great majority of University students are mature, law-abiding Americans who are here for an education and who oppose any actions which jeopardize their University and hence their own academic futures. I am determined to use every means in my power to protect the interests of these students and to protect the University itself from harm which can come from irresponsible behavior by others.

I have stated publicly that students are unwelcome here unless their serious intent is to continue their education. It has been made abundantly clear that we want no interference from persons who have no business on the campus. Appropriate law enforcement agencies are taking measures to prevent an incursion of such outsiders.

As for our own students, no demonstrations, harassment of persons, distribution of unauthorized publications, or other actions disruptive of orderly academic life will be tolerated. Should incidents occur, administrative personnel, campus police, selected members of the faculty, and responsible students will work in concert to identify the troublemakers, who will receive swift and severe disciplinary action.

Let it be understood that these statements in no way suggest what anyone should believe. Disagreement is understandable, but methods of expressing disagreement are unacceptable when they are contrary to legal orders or are disruptive of the conditions that should prevail on a university campus.

I am asking our mature, intelligent, and self-respecting students to cooperate by removing themselves from the scene if any demonstration occurs and by complying immediately with the requests of those in authority. With such cooperation, we shall get on quickly with the serious business of education which has brought us all together in this place.


J. D. Williams
Chancellor

Editor's comments



It is regrettable that as exam time approaches and approximately 4000 students attempt to study, a few hundred persist in "disturbing the peace." It makes you question their purpose in coming to Ole Miss.

When the University is forced to carry out the "get tough" policy again, it also makes you wonder if these are sincere students. Or could they be agitators receiving "Yakkee pay-offs" or Southern scholarships?

Although everything was relatively quiet on the Ole Miss campus before James Meredith gave his statement to the press, it seems ironical that a certain few would immediately put forth efforts to prove what some have called "distortion of the national press."

Examinations are usually difficult without an added distraction. But perhaps some few students are not concerned, with obtaining an education from an accredited university.

BROWER

Chancellor requests ending to agitation

During the week just past there have been demonstrations on our campus unworthy of an American institution of higher education. These instances of concerted ill-conduct and rowdiness are doing our University grave damage.

Those students who love and support the University will take no part in such activities, knowing that these demonstrations jeopardize not only the reputation of Ole Miss but also their own academic futures.

I am asking all students who love and support the University to dissociate themselves from any demonstrators and to remove themselves immediately from the scene should an incident begin.

Every member of the faculty, staff, and student body has a responsibility to respect the right of every student to pursue his educational program in a normal academic atmosphere. Those persons who have disrupted the normal academic process are in violation of University regulations. It has been made clear in official statements since early October. Any student who persists in such violations will be meeting the sternest disciplinary action.

J. D. Williams
Chancellor

Student held in disturbance is suspended

One Ole Miss student was suspended Friday until the fall session of this year for participation Thursday night in acts "which were designed to impede the academic and educational functions of the University," according to Dean L. L. Love.

The unidentified student was tried late Friday afternoon by the Student Judicial Council. Chancellor J. D. Williams and Division Heads of the University recommended to Dean Love that the student be suspended.

Dean Love stated that this action was taken in order to preserve the academic climate of the University and to allow the overwhelming majority of the student body to pursue their studies without interruption.

The Dean also said this was further evidence of the University's determination to preserve its academic climate for learning.

With final examinations scheduled for this week, Dean Love said that no disturbances would be allowed to interfere with preparations for exams.

**A Mississippi anthropologist
takes a scientific look
at Putnam's' Race and Reason'**

BY ROBERT L. RANDS

(Professor of Anthropology, University of Mississippi)

Reprints From

The Chronicle

PASCAGOULA AND MOSS POINT, MISS.

January 21 through 24, 1963

at Putnam's 'Race and Reason'

BY ROBERT L. RANDS

(Professor of Anthropology, University of Mississippi)

PART ONE

Our professional interest lies in the scientific foundations on which Mr. Putnam rests his thesis. We are in complete accord with what he has to say concerning these foundations. We agree with his balanced presentation of genetic and environmental factors in the area of both racial and individual biology . . . We can also confirm Putnam's estimate of the extent to which non-scientific, ideological pressures have harassed scientists in the last thirty years, often resulting in the suppression or distortion of truth.

—From Introduction to "Race and Reason," by R. R. Gates, H. E. Garrett, S. Gayre, and W. C. George, 1961.

To anyone who has as much as glanced at Carleton Putnam's "Race and Reason," it is apparent that a sharp conflict is reflected in the above quotations. The first statement is from the introduction to "Race and Reason." From it, as well as from other laudatory appraisals, one might suppose that Putnam is professionally qualified to speak for the anthropological discipline.

Putnam, to be sure, does not claim to be an anthropologist, but he assumes an intimate knowledge of the field when condemning its scientific integrity. Putnam further presumes to interpret the findings of anthropology when he says that Southerners interested in maintaining segregation "should be talking anthropology."

Does Putnam know what he is talking about? He writes with the tone of authority, but resolutions passed by leading anthropological associations in America have expressed complete disagreement with him (statements 1 and 2, above).

The conflict is of more than academic interest, for Putnam not only charges anthropologists (and to a degree other scientists) with wilful distortion of the truth; he is also a strong advocate of social action.

More specifically, he holds that "deceptions" by anthropologists led to the concept of racial equality on unsuspecting scientists and that, although "any man with two eyes in his head" can see that the average Negro is inferior to the average white, the equalitarian idea spread, as a virus, to infect large segments of American society.

Assuming the inferiority of the Negro is innate intelligence and character, Putnam argues that genetic disaster will result if whites and Negroes intermarry. Segregation, he holds, must be maintained in the South to prevent this.

The American Anthropological Association repudiates statements now appearing in the United States that Negroes are biologically and in innate mental ability inferior to whites, and reaffirms the fact that there is no scientifically established evidence to justify the exclusion of any race from the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The basic principles of equality of opportunity and equality before the law are compatible with all that is known about human biology. All races possess the abilities needed to participate fully in the democratic way of life and in modern technological civilization.

—Resolution of the American Anthropological Association, 1961.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Putnam makes a distinction between the qualifications of "social" anthropologists and physical anthropologists — the latter being more directly concerned with the problem of racial differences. Yet the American Association of Physical Anthropologists has also taken a strong stand against Putnam's racist position (statement 3).

As do others in the anthropological profession at large, I disagree most thoroughly with Putnam's major conclusions and with his manner of presentation. Before discussing the nature of this disagreement, however, I would like to comment on that portion of the resolution by the American Association of Physical Anthropologists which states, "We sympathize with those of our fellow teachers who have been forced by misguided officials to teach race concepts that have no scientific foundation . . ."

Whatever the situation is elsewhere, we anthropologists at the University of Mississippi have not been forced to teach such concepts, nor have I personally experienced any pressure from officials as to what I should or should not teach.

"Race and Reason" does not live up to claims that it is "scientific," "balanced" and "objective"; instead it is emotionally-biased. Repeated references are made to a "hidden issue," seduction of the "unwary mind," and the "equalitarian virus," "hypnosis," or "disease."

These are loaded, inflammatory words, as is Putnam's rhetoric, "to see a Negro man hiding behind a white woman's skirts is just a little scheming." Restoration of such emotionally-charged words and images is no substitute for dispassionate discussion and systematic marshaling of the evidence. To put it mildly, Putnam's is the voice of a propagandist, not the method of science.

Putnam pictures many unnamed sub-

We, the members of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, professionally concerned with differences in man, deplore the misuse of science to advocate racism. We condemn such writings as "Race and Reason" that urge the denial of basic rights to human beings.

We sympathize with those of our fellow teachers who have been forced by misguided officials to teach race concepts that have no scientific foundation, and we affirm, as we have in the past, that there is nothing in science that justifies the denial of opportunities or rights to any group by virtue of race.

—Resolution of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, 1962.

because of the influence of the "Bona fide" in anthropology, afraid to state their convictions. To do so would bring loss of financial support from universities, museums and foundations, Putnam would have us believe.

When Putnam first approached these men, many of whom would seem to be anthropologists, he found "all" of them "hesitant, withdrawn and fearful." This was apparently some time after his initial concern with the problem of integration, which he dates as beginning in September, 1958. However, we are given to understand that, in what must be regarded as an amazingly short time (apparently before his letter to the US Attorney General of March, 1959), these men came to confide in Putnam and to express their true beliefs.

Putnam tells of a distinguished, prize-winning scientist whose home he visited in a Northern city. "Are you sure you haven't been followed?" the anthropologist is alleged to have asked, but Putnam does not add whether the anonymous prize-winner spoke in fear or with sarcasm.

To me, an anthropologist having been associated, as student and professional, with other anthropologists for almost 20 years, the picture which Putnam paints is incredible, even ludicrous. It is true that there are individual differences among anthropologists in rigor of thinking, selflessness, and dedication to truth, but of what group cannot the same be said? The anthropology that Putnam purports to have discovered in a half year is utterly foreign to me. Also, I am certain that it is not a part of the academic world known to my professional colleagues.

Nor does Putnam show an understanding of the major concepts, methodology and conclusions of anthropology, as these relate to race. It is mostly to these aspects

PART TWO

Anthropology, the object of special attack by Carleton Putnam in "Race and Reason," is more or less literally defined as the science of man. As such, anthropology deals with human biology—including the comparative study of races—and also with comparisons of man's varied social and cultural systems over the earth, in prehistoric as well as historic times.

Special methods have been developed in anthropology to handle these subjects. Our present interest is in those concepts and findings which bear on the nature of racial differences. To explore this problem fully, we would need to review the definition of race, as a genetically significant population, to replace Putnam's loose usage.

Here, however, we wish to know why it is that some cultures have progressed spectacularly, others lagging behind. Putnam appears to feel that this is an unnecessary question to ask, taking it for granted that primitive cultures (if in Africa) are backward because Negroes are inferior in intellect and character to whites.

Backwardness of African culture is then taken as proof that the Negro is inferior to the white. Think, for a moment, about the logic in this chain of reasoning!

Plasticity—the capacity of the individual to change in response to his natural, social or cultural environment—is a key concept in anthropology.

Putnam admits that the environment has a slight effect. Anthropologists, in studying members of the same race who have been raised in different tribes or nations, have been deeply impressed by the ability of all races to adapt successfully to a wide range of sociocultural experiences.

This does not prove that the races are identical in their mental and emotional characteristics. However, those innate differences which may exist appear slight compared to the impact of the cultural environment. Individuals of markedly subnormal endowment will find it difficult to make the grade in any culture.

The interplay of human beings who come into direct contact with one another, together with the nature of the natural environment, are considered by anthropologists to be the outstanding factors in

determining cultural growth and progress.

Mankind, in the past as today, is basically conservative. A person feels more secure when surrounded by familiar modes of behavior. He knows better what to expect of other persons and what they will expect of him. His motor habits have been conditioned to working with the raw materials in his environment in a particular way. Therefore—in the absence of the patent office or other strong economic or prestige motivations toward inventiveness—few members of any society are striving consciously to make inventions.

Yet, even in the most conservative of societies, inventions do occasionally occur. Usually these are minor modifications of previous customs or objects, but from time to time more fundamental inventions take place. Many inventions are not taken up by fellow members of society; they die with the inventor. Other inventions become short-term fads.

A number of inventions, however, are incorporated into the culture of the tribe or nation, and by such means as trade, marriage, war and missionary activity pass into the culture of other peoples. This process is known as diffusion.

Because of the conservatism observed in peoples of all races, therefore, most changes in culture do not come about as the result of inventions made within the society but rather as the result of contacts with the outside world. Linton, in "The Study of Man," vividly suggests the extent to which present-day American culture is derived from that of other peoples. The garments in which the average American male dresses, the hat he puts on, and the newspaper which he reads all had their cultural origins outside America.

Inevitably, the more contacts a people have with outsiders, the greater is the opportunity for new techniques, ideas and ways of behaving to be incorporated into the local culture. All progress does not need to be worked out locally; inventions, made elsewhere, are borrowed from other peoples. Given time, inventions may diffuse over vast distances.

If a tribe has few neighbors, the chances of receiving new elements of culture through diffusion are greatly lessened. Why should some people have many neighbors, others few? There are two principal answers to this question.

First, if the natural environment is favorable, it can support a relatively large population. More bands, villages or tribes may exist within a given territory than if the land can produce little food.

To appreciate the second reason, picture in your mind's eye a map of the world. Much of Eurasia is centrally located in terms of the land masses of the world, but some lands are peripheral, appearing on the margins of the map.

Examples of the latter, known as "marginal areas," are Australia and other islands leading away from southeast Asia, southern South America, and part of Africa. These lands extend out into the oceans, and the number of neighbors living to the south is, perforce, limited.

Hence, peoples living, say, in the Congo have been more isolated from the cross currents of diffusion than are those inhabitants of the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

Environmental diversity within a restricted zone also promotes diffusion. People living close to one another but at different elevations, each characterized by its distinct plants or other natural resources, are often stimulated to exchange their products. The intensified trade not only provides a boost to local economies but leads to the rapid spread of new ideas and other items of culture.

Negro Africa, however, is monotonously flat, with little topographic variation. Jungles and grasslands stretch over great distances, so that even far-off peoples are living under much the same natural conditions. The factor of environmental diversity, which helped to trigger cultural growth in a number of the early civilizations, was closed to the Negro over most of Africa.

These statements should be qualified by the fact that, with the development of advanced forms of transportation such as sailing ships, steamships and airplanes, barriers to diffusion are more readily by-passed.

But we are dealing, essentially, with earlier times, why is it that civilizations arose where they did, some peoples lagging behind? A large part of the answer lies, as we have seen, in the varying opportunities for diffusion to take place. Other facets of this problem also need to be explored.

PART THREE

Carlton Patnam, in "Race and Reason," writes as though the differing degree of cultural achievement observable in human societies is to be explained simply, in terms of racial endowment and little or nothing else. He scoffs at the idea that isolation contributed to cultural backwardness in Negro Africa.

On the other hand, we have seen that anthropologists emphasize the importance to any people of the spread of ideas from the outside world, a process known as diffusion. Anthropologists, however, recognize that this, or its antithesis of isolation, is by no means the whole story.

Civilization, definable in terms of such traits as urban life, formal political institutions, writing, and a high degree of occupational specialization, arose first in southwest Asia, a region inhabited by Caucasoid (white) peoples, of a general racial group sometimes called "dark whites."

A second early civilized people, the Egyptians, were in the words of the Egyptologist John Wilson, "short, slight, longheaded, and dark, a mongrel of Africa, Asia, and the Mediterranean." The development of civilization can be dated at some 3000 years B.C.

Why should civilization have first arisen in this particular part of the world? One is justified in posing, as an hypothesis to be tested, the possibility that its appearance was partially due to the innate intellectual superiority of Caucasoid peoples.

But this fails to explain why civilization did not originate among Caucasoids in northern Europe, or elsewhere, who at that time and for thousands of years thereafter possessed far less advanced cultures. Actually, anthropologists can find other explanations which, in the present state of knowledge, are overwhelmingly more satisfactory than this hypothesis.

First, let us remember the central location of southwest Asia, exposed to diffusion from many quarters. Environmental diversity within the region further promoted trade and the exchange of ideas. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that historical events build on still earlier happenings. Civilization, involving urban centers and all the rest, could not have developed in the absence of a dependable food supply.

It surely is no coincidence that southwest Asia was the first region in the world where a series of useful plants and animals were domesticated, being bred and modified from their wild, ancestral forms. The momentum which was generated by this greatly improved food supply led, ultimately, to the rise of the first cities and civilization.

We must gope back still farther in time. Why was it that a firm complex of agriculture and animal husbandry arose first in southwest Asia, a development which took place about 7000 B.C.? Here we are on much less certain ground, but it appears that the environmental resources, which provided the potentials for domestication, were more favorable than in other parts of the world.

Psychologically, wild sheep seem more predisposed to domestication than many animals. Likewise, wheat and barley, important cultivated grains in the region, have changed comparatively little from their wild, ancestral forms. (The changes wrought in corn or maize by American Indians, in order to produce a cereal of comparable importance, were immensely greater.)

In other parts of the world, such as southeast Asia and tropical America, the new food-producing economies which arose did not include as balanced and extensive a series of useful plants and animals. Accordingly, less momentum toward large populations and urban civilization was generated in these regions,

which were inhabited by Mongoloid peoples.

Negro Africa participated only partially in a similar development of food-producing economies. A few plants such as millet and sorghum were brought under cultivation, but these plants were of geographically-limited importance, and no animals of economic significance were domesticated.

Is this evidence of inferior capacity on the part of the Negro? Rather, it appears that environmental resources in the African habitat include few wild plants or animals having the potentials of successful domestication.

To restate this by means of examples, it was easier to tame and domesticate the sheep and goat native to southwest Asia than the African rhinoceros and lion, or even the antelope and zebra. In the grasslands of Africa, the abundance of game probably removed an incentive to domesticate animals for food.

Most of the food plants which came eventually to be raised in Negro Africa were introduced, many from southeast Asia and, still later, following Columbus, from the New World.

Southwest Asiatic crops such as wheat, which grow poorly in the tropics, could not successfully be diffused from Egypt or other Mediterranean civilizations. The extensive savannas and grasslands of Africa were difficult to work with primitive techniques of cultivation, including the simple plow.

(Compare the difficulty in exploiting the potentially rich agricultural lands of the Great Plains of the United States until the development of the heavy, sod-buster plow.) It is not surprising, therefore, that Negro peoples got off to a slow start in what might be described as a march toward civilization. The hypothesis of racial inferiority appears totally unnecessary to explain this fact.)

Carver's reason in "Race and Reason" has pointed to the backwardness of African cultures as "proof" of the Negro's intellectual inferiority.

In contrast, I have noted that historical and environmental factors amply explain the cultural lag that exists in Negro Africa as compared to the more centrally-located region of southwest Asia, where civilization commenced and members of the white race dwell.

It is in fact easy to overestimate the backwardness of native African cultures. Backwardness is clearly a relative matter; what is the standard of comparison? Moreover, what may seem backward in members of one society may be viewed quite differently in a second.

In America today, some people admire modernistic art while others abhor it. Differences in values, which can exist within a single society, become magnified across cultural boundaries.

Another complication in measuring progress is that different aspects of culture often change at varying rates. A people may elaborate and perfect their art while making few efforts to improve their technology, or vice versa.

Beyond this, much of Negro Africa long had only a limited food-producing economy, clearly as a result of deficiencies in the local environment. Subsequently, the introduction of food plants from other parts of the world into Africa-south-of-the-Sahara laid an economic foundation which permitted the rise of feudal monarchs and all of the characteristics, except writing, which we commonly associate with civilization.

Especially noteworthy for a people generally regarded as "primitive" was widespread ironworking, as well as inventive developments of formalized political organization and legal procedure. Sophisticated ideological systems were also present in parts of West Africa.

To be sure, diffusion from the Mediterranean and elsewhere was an important factor in this progress, but as has been stressed, diffusion always plays a significant role in cultural growth, whether the race be Negroid, Mongoloid or Caucasoid.

Direct evidence about innate mental capabilities among the races is extremely difficult if not impossible to obtain. The unsatisfactory nature of intelligence tests when comparing peoples of different social, cultural, or educational backgrounds has repeatedly been pointed out.

More refined tests may yet be devised which will make due allowance for these differences in background, but the problems are enormous. Environment plays a powerful role in determining the individual's performance, but so do genetic factors. At the present time, we simply cannot say that one race is of higher average mentality than another, Putnam to the contrary.

Individual geniuses are clearly per-

It does not follow, however, that all persons with such endowment are recognized as geniuses.

History shows that, within a single race—in a genetically stable population—geniuses do not occur randomly through time, as would be expected if only genetic factors were involved.

Instead, geniuses cluster into "golden ages" or times of intensive cultural achievements. These periods are much too short or significant changes to have taken place in the genetic make-up of the population.

Examples of such culture climaxes, notable for the unusually high proportion of geniuses within a population, are to be found in Athenian Greece (450-300 B.C.), Elizabethan England (1575-1615 A.D.), and seventeenth century Holland (Rembrandt, Spinoza, and others).

Such peaks are normally preceded and followed by lesser concentrations of genius, but the usual proportion of men of genius caliber is lower still.

The conclusion important to us here is that uncourted persons, equal in their potential ability to the geniuses remembered in history, did not make great contributions because of the limitations in their cultural environment. "The time was not ripe," we say.

When does the time become ripe? Anthropologists do not know all the answers to this question, but it is certain that a "golden age" must be preceded by an extended period of accelerated culture contact during which the stage is being set.

Streams of diffusion from other centers introduce traits which provide the background on which to build. The influx of new ideas stirs the imagination of the local populace. Potential genius has an opportunity to express itself. The creative spark, always present, bursts into a flame of cultural productivity.

Our understanding of this is not confined to Europe or Caucasian peoples, or to the literate civilizations of Asia. Archaeology indicates much the same sequence of events in many parts of the world. The Classic civilization of the Maya Indians in Central America offers a similar example.

Also to be remembered is the urban specialization that produced the magnificent bronze statuettes of Benin and Ife in Western Africa, the general region from which most Negro slaves were later brought to the Western Hemisphere.

Cultural bursts of this sort have occurred less frequently in the New World and Africa than in Eurasia, but the Americas and Africa-south-of-the-Sahara were less exposed to the major cross-currents of diffusion, upon which such attainments must, in part, rest.

The historical-environmental evidence which we have touched on reaffirms the

all races are molded by the physical, social and cultural environments in which they live. Although one cannot conclude from this that the races are absolutely identical in their psychological endowments, such innate differences as may exist pale into insignificance. There is no justification for assuming, with Putnam, that cultural lag in the Congo can be equated with mental inferiority of the Negro.

Actually, a number of anthropologists believe that certain differences of a psychological sort may some day be demonstrated to exist between the races. This is not whispered in fear, as Putnam would have us believe, but is stated openly. In the words of Beals and Hoijer:

"Many anthropologists would agree that there is no good reason to expect that populations which differ widely in bodily structure do not also differ to some extent in intelligence, special aptitudes or other psychological characteristics."

Inescapably impressed by the record of human plasticity, however, most anthropologists believe that innate racial differences in behavior are not substantial. Furthermore, to rate such differences as a whole in terms of "superiority" or "inferiority" would be an almost overwhelmingly complicated task.

At the present time, little if anything in the way of racial differences of a psychological nature has been scientifically established. We are still groping in the dark to obtain direct evidence.

If there actually prove to be differences in the average intellectual capacity of the various races, we are left with the possibility that the Negro will not be on the bottom of the scale, nor the white race on top.

REFERENCES

- "Race and Reason, A Yankee View," by Carleton Putnam, 1961 Washington.
- "The Citizen, Official Journal of the Citizens' Councils of America," Vol. 6, No. 2, November, 1961 Jackson.
- "The Study of Man," by Ralph Linton, 1936 New York.
- "The Burden of Egypt," by J. A. Wilson, 1951 Chicago.
- "Animal Domestication in the Prehistoric Near East," by C. A. Reed, "Science," Vol. 120, pp. 1629-1639, December 11, 1959 Washington.
- "Africa: Its Peoples and Their Culture History," by G. P. Murdock, 1933 New York.
- "Anthropology: Race, Language, Culture, Psychology, Prehistory," by A. L. Kroeber, 1948 New York.
- "An Introduction to Anthropology," by R. L. Beals and H. Hoijer, 1959 New York.

Meredith in the Mississippi Courts

Criminal

Mississippi v. Meredith

1. Paul G. Alexander's Affidavit of May 28, 1962.
- ② Paul G. Alexander's Affidavit of September 14, 1962.
- ③ Judgment of Conviction; Hinds County Justice of the Peace Court; September 20, 1962.

Civil

A. Meador, et al v. Meredith, et al (Jones County, No. 19365)

- * 1. Bill of Complaint; September 18, 1962.
- ② Writ of Injunction; September 19, 1962.
- ③ Fiat; September 19, 1962.

B. Mississippi ex rel. Barnett v. Meredith
(Lafayette County, No. A-654).

- * 1. Bill of Complaint; September 20, 1962.
- * 2. Order Granting TRO; September 20, 1962.
- * 3. TRO; September 20, 1962.
- * 4. Summons; September 20, 1962. Return of Service; September 21, 1962.

C. Mississippi ex rel Barnett v. Meredith, et al.
(Trustees) (Hinds County, No. _____)

1. Bill of Complaint; September 20, 1962.
- ② Order Granting TRO; September 20, 1962.

**D. Mississippi ex rel Barnett v. Meredith (Hinds
County, No. 62,000)**

- ① Bill of Complaint; September 20, 1962.**
- ② Order Granting TRO; September 20, 1962.**
- ③ TRO; September 20, 1962.**
- ④ Summons; September 20, 1962 (last page bears note by
Sheriff & Tax Collector: "Injunction issued
prohibiting Service").**

2/14/63

John:

I attach a summary of one of the categories of documents that I am gathering.

An asterisk (*) means that we have a certified copy of the item. A circle around the number (e.g., ①) means that we have an uncertified copy. The absence of a mark means that such a document exists or probably exists, but we do not have a copy.

In this category's notebook, would you want to put prophylactic - supervening federal court orders?

As to "C.", we have only a copy of the "Order Granting Temporary Injunction." I assume that there is a bill of complaint. There may also be a TRO, Summons, and Return of Service.

④ Preservation - rules

⑤ Scientific notation

⑥ Graphs on graph
 of graph

⑦ Tests plenary exam
 9th exam
 essay part
 school exam

⑧ Consolidation

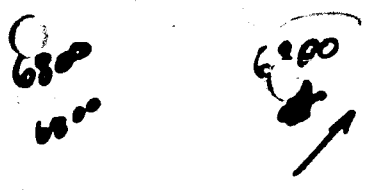
Recommend - ① services as a whole
with state capital on the Commission
and part of

② FBI total group
NCC

③ any other

④ for any other

⑤



old man way

State got out with some more

Chandler
 Torun
 love,
 not
 student
 Cd
 white
 2 small
 2 on
 C11.9

4 don't see thing may

200
 fresh

10000000
 Green family

there
 support
 5.11
 47

2 5.11
 5.11

not stop

Monday large Patrick

NSA-7

{ western people }

two black areas Great

Maye

- ① Any all over telephone
- ② Political records

Learn return Torun

Billie Cook
Billie Cook

- ① No specific allegations there.
- ② any evidence has effect with respect.

Citizens and
not Police of committee
Doesn't a category take for

Chowalla-

Told him about the problem of the alumni home
Told him about some money - not.
Told him about school schedule.

Ohumi keep fl 100.

Baron, Bangalore
Chowalla - Bangalore
City. And with copy -
Send.

Ng.

Not in the
discharge
glad to

Results -

from
class did
not
let

Statement Given to Associated Press February 14, 1963 by Dr. Paul G. Hahn,
Associate Professor of Anthropology, The University of Mississippi

According to an Associated Press news release from San Francisco dated February 11, Dr. Charles F. Haywood, former Provost of The University of Mississippi, has indicated that the September 30 riot on campus was brought about by a change in plans which caught university officials by surprise. The surprise was the entry of the U. S. Marshals and Mr. Meredith to the campus on Sunday afternoon rather than on Monday or Tuesday. In explanation it is claimed that, with the Chancellor having no more than an hour's notice, there was no time to gather the campus police to their posts and to put the University's prepared plan into effect.

In my opinion, the crucial point is not that there was only an hour's notice prior to the arrival of the marshals and Mr. Meredith, but that between the time of their arrival and the time that the riot began there were several hours during which local authorities could have taken action that would have prevented the riot. It is also my opinion that the plan to which Dr. Haywood referred would not have prevented mob violence whether it had been placed into effect Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, or any other day.

On Friday, September 28, I had an extended discussion with Dr. Haywood concerning the growing threat of violence on the campus. The crowds that gathered almost daily after registration were increasing in size; they also were becoming more emotional and less controlled in their actions. It is my professional opinion that by Thursday, September 27, the point had been reached where mob violence would have been unavoidable had Mr. Meredith appeared at the campus entrance; the federal authorities apparently realized this, if the local ones did not. This view was stated as a professional opinion during my conversation with Dr. Haywood; he indicated that he did not agree with me. On the same day, I had an opportunity to briefly state my opinion to Dean Lewis who also did not agree with me.

Since September 30, I have been sick at heart for not having persisted further in my attempt to convince the University administration that, given the chain of events, mob violence was inevitable unless new and decisive action were taken.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

Office of the Chancellor

January 30, 1963

To the Faculty, Staff, and Students of the University of Mississippi:

The enrollment of a Negro student, James Meredith, last semester was followed by a series of events which damaged the reputation of the University and endangered its accreditation. He has now announced his intention to re-enroll for the spring semester.

The University is under the orders of a Federal Court and of the Board of Trustees to admit this student and to accord him the same treatment given others. As Chancellor, I am responsible for carrying out these orders.

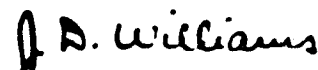
The events of the past semester have not changed my conviction that the great majority of University students are mature, law-abiding Americans who are here for an education and who oppose any actions which jeopardize their University and hence their own academic futures. I am determined to use every means in my power to protect the interests of these students and to protect the University itself from harm which can come from irresponsible behavior by others.

I have stated publicly that students are unwelcome here unless their serious intent is to continue their education. It has been made abundantly clear that we want no interference from persons who have no business on the campus. Appropriate law enforcement agencies are taking measures to prevent an incursion of such outsiders.

As for our own students, no demonstrations, harassment of persons, distribution of unauthorized publications, or other actions disruptive of orderly academic life will be tolerated. Should incidents occur, administrative personnel, campus police, selected members of the faculty, and responsible students will work in concert to identify the troublemakers, who will receive swift and severe disciplinary action.

Let it be understood that these statements in no way suggest what anyone should believe. Disagreement is understandable, but methods of expressing disagreement are unacceptable when they are contrary to legal orders or are disruptive of the conditions that should prevail on a university campus.

I am asking our mature, intelligent, and self-respecting students to cooperate by removing themselves from the scene if any demonstration occurs and by complying immediately with the requests of those in authority. With such cooperation, we shall get on quickly with the serious business of education which has brought us all together in this place.


J. D. Williams
Chancellor

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

Office of the Chancellor

January 31, 1963

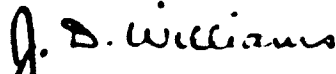
To the Faculty, Staff, and Students of the University of Mississippi:

For the University of Mississippi to carry out its essential function of education, it is necessary that conditions prevail on our campus conducive to teaching, study, and research. As Chancellor, I am responsible for the maintenance of such conditions.

Freedom of speech is an ideal of our society. At the same time, as a great Justice once put it, freedom of speech does not include the right to shout "Fire!" in a crowded theater.

Under existing conditions public statements and press, radio, and television interviews which appear likely to create disorder or impair the effectiveness of the educational program at the University of Mississippi must be regarded as unacceptable behavior on the part of all those associated with the University. I therefore request that every member of our faculty, our staff, and our student body refrain from such actions. Disregard of this request may render the individual concerned subject to appropriate action under the pertinent provisions of the University's policies.

Let me add that this statement is aimed at no individual or group of individuals. Neither does it limit the fundamental rights of all American citizens. It is my duty to prevent the disruption of normal academic life at the University, and I am convinced that the policy I have stated above is necessary for achieving the purposes of the University.


J. D. Williams
Chancellor

filed
Memorandum

TO : Files

DATE: February 16, 1963

JD:lvw

FROM : John Doar
First Assistant
Civil Rights Division

SUBJECT:

The following is my impression of the week I spent in Oxford at the beginning of the second semester.

A. The Marshalls

At the start of the second semester the complement of marshals consisted of 16 men, 6 rented cars, equipment for radios in 4 cars, 4 small portable radios, one radio in the post office, one radio in the motel, 6 motel rooms.

This complement was organized so that the shift to secure Meredith consisted of a 5-man crew, a driver, one coordinator and three men. In addition, the marshals had two undercover people dressed as students, representing themselves as students, and circulating around the campus. These undercover men had in the past attended White Citizens Council Meetings in Oxford. In addition, the marshals were maintaining a headquarters at the post office on a 24 hour basis.

I observed their operation carefully during the week I was there and was quite impressed with the security arrangements on the campus. I felt it was a little too tight but could understand the natural attitude of the marshals that the protection of Meredith was their assignment. I encouraged Robert Hayslip who was in charge of the marshals to consider loosening their security net in view of Meredith's class schedule which follows a much quieter campus route than during the first semester.

Recommendation - Eliminate the undercover people.

Comment - This was discussed with Mr. Marshall who discussed it with Mr. Katzenbach and this was done on Tuesday, February 12.

B. Army

The army has Colonel Hodges in charge of about 350 men. While I was there General Abrams right-hand man, a colonel whose name I do not recall, was also there. I was favorably impressed with Colonel Hodges. He is on the job and on the campus and has worked out various ways to control disorders, including a water wagon which can hose down the students with about 500 pounds of pressure. I suggested to him that he consider phasing down the guard at Baxter Hall and also changing the "peanut patrol" (four jeeps that follow Meredith) from a man to man, to a zone type of security as it would be less noticeable. He has undertaken to put this phase-down into effect. The phase down will reduce the guard at Baxter Hall from eight men to five and I think this is an ample number of people there.

Each Monday night the Colonel has a meeting with the Head Marshal, the Department of Justice representative, their CIC man and a representative of the FBI. Problems that may arise are thoroughly discussed.

C. The Chancellor

I had several talks with the Chancellor of the University and also attended a meeting at which he presided prior to registration. Also in attendance at the meeting were Chief Tatum, Dean Love, Assistant Dean Hines, the student body President and for part of the meeting Provost Noyes and Registrar Ellis. He discussed the importance to the University of restoring the proper "Ole Miss Image". I thought he spoke rather forcefully about the importance of seeing to it that everybody in the University understand that Meredith was going to have the opportunity for an education without harrassment.

In my private discussion with him I purposely raised several problems because I wanted him to begin think about them. The first was the Alumni House and I suggested that it would be unfortunate if that became a focal point for desegregation. I told him I had not discussed the Alumni House with anyone because I would not want anyone to suggest that we urged or encouraged Meredith to use the Coffee Bar at the Alumni House, but that I knew Meredith and I thought he or some other Negro student would sooner or later desire to use that facility (Students use the coffee shor on a regular basis. He

told me that the Alumni were working on it but that he just hoped that Meredith would not use the facility. He said that the way he saw it the University was going to admit a first-class Negro student into the Law School next fall. The Law School was close to the Alumni House and within six weeks he was sure that the students themselves who knew the new Negro student would invite him over for coffee with them. "Doar," he said, "that's the way to do this."

Second, I discussed with him the problem about student retaliation against other students who seek to associate with, or eat with Meredith. He seemed to shudder at this problem and indicated that it would be best if the other students left Meredith alone. He said that he had been talking to Professor Barrett about the way to do that and suggested that the professors in the Political Science Department have semi-formal meetings of the majors in Political Science so that Meredith could begin to become acquainted with the other students on a semi-formal basis. Again he said that that would be the way to do it.

Comment - This indicates to me the type of man that the Chancellor is, which is, unrealistic. It may be true that this would be the best way to do it, but neither Meredith nor certain of the white students who decide to associate with him are going to sit through that process and the Chancellor ought to be thinking of ways to handle the situation, if it arises or more important, to prevent it from arising.

Third, I told him that I was not impressed with his dormitory manager, Mr. Mash, and I did not think that Mr. Mash would ever willingly comply with the court decrees with respect to Meredith but on the contrary would do all he could to obstruct them.

It was very clear to me that the pressure that was causing the Chancellor to take some positive action was the pressure from some members of the Alumni. While I was in his office the President of the Alumni Association called from Meridian to say that he would be up there on registration day to give the Chancellor moral support.

The next day this was done and I was introduced to a number of alumni -- Lyle Bates-Jackson, Harvey Lee Morrisson-Okolona, Orma R. Smith-Corinth, James T. Swigley-Meridian, Fred Rogers-Meridian, Otho R. Smith-Meridian, and Chester Carter-Clarksdale. All of them were primarily interested in seeing that the University of Mississippi get off the front pages.

Subsequently, the Chancellor issued the two statements which are attached with respect to publicity. The new Provost, Mr. Noyes, told me that he was responsible for the first, the Committee of Nine cannot say who was responsible for the second. They state that it was not the Chancellor nor Mr. Clegg nor Noyes.

D. Meredith

Meredith seems more relaxed and in good spirits. I think I am beginning to know him better and I can only describe him as a person who sees himself as head of a labor union negotiating with the head of General Motors. It is all a matter of bargaining with Meredith as between the Negro mass and the Mississippi Establishment, and he is not going to bargain away any of his "rights", or "our" rights without getting something in return. He is sophisticated enough to realize that in Mississippi the Negro does not have any weapons with which to fight except the weapon of publicity and he is not going to give that away under any circumstances. He may decide that it is not in his best interest to speak but you can be sure that this will be a unilateral decision, or he may make a trade.

He considers his presence at the University to be a great deal more than that of a young man in search of an education. As he said to me on one occasion, "If I wanted to find out that Columbus did not discover America I would not have had to come here to do that". On the other hand, he is taking more stimulating courses and told me that Professor Moore's course on "The New South" was the best he had ever been in. My judgment is that he will not have any difficulty with his classes this term as he has three subjects he likes in the Political Science Department.

E. The Students

I observed no activity from the students whatsoever, that was of mean significance. They seemed to be just anxious to forget about the incident and go about their business.

F. The Faculty

I attended a meeting of the Committee of Nine. This Committee consists of the following: Ronald Carner, John Moore, Julien Tatum, Frank Anderson, Duncan Whiteside, John Wolfe, Hector Currie, Nolan Fortenberry and William Willis.

After I finished meeting with them they disbanded because Provost Noyes asked them to. They were somewhat upset with Chancellor Williams' second letter on publicity but all felt that the Chancellor would have no chance of using this letter to expel Meredith.

E. The Problems - Not Necessarily In Order of Their Importance

1. Meredith Being Injured by a Racists on or Off the Campus

I believe he is more likely to be injured off the campus and I have instructed four marshals to be with him when he travels from place to place on weekends and to be available at the place where he stays on weekends. This was done after discussion with Mr. Marshall.

There was no activity by the racists while I was there but I am firmly convinced that while they are quiet they have not quit. Very soon they are going to wake up to the fact that Meredith is going to graduate from Ole Miss and this may cause them to take more extreme action either by fraudulent use of the criminal processes or by violence.

2. Student Retaliation Against Other White Students

All I could think of there was urge that a policy was adopted by the military and the marshals to notify the Chief of Police and the Chancellor of the names of any students who chose to associate with Meredith.

3. The Fraudulent Use of the State Criminal Processes to Convict Meredith

This is always a possibility and there is always the possibility that some white girl will be used as a trap or will accuse Meredith of molesting her or bumping into her when he is walking to or from class. I have seen that all of the marshals are instructed on this and have cautioned Meredith at least ten times to be on the look-out for this.

4. Meredith's Testing of Facilities

The only facilities I can think of are the Alumni House, the golf course, the swimming pool and the Student Union. There is no problem on the golf course as Meredith has already played. I understand, at the date of the dictation of this memo, I think it would be a good idea if I talked to Mr. Bates about the Alumni House when I am in Jackson on March 8; the Student Union should probably be handled with a member of the faculty and I will work on that when I am in Oxford this week. I don't like to sweep the swimming pool under the rug but I can't think of anything useful that can be done on that problem. Maybe it won't come up at all, or at least maybe not until during the summer session when there will be a lot less students.

5. White Citizens Council - Lack of Intelligence Information

We do not have any satisfactory intelligence in Mississippi involving the White Citizens Council. I believe this is a type of hate group that could be investigated on the same basis that the FBI investigates the KKK.

6. Press Releases

I was very concerned about the consequences of the Chancellor's policy with the press although the letter which he wrote did not seem to be very restrictive. Subsequently, reporters were excluded from the campus, however, there is a considerable amount of pressure from the faculty about this and at the time that I dictate this memo I have learned

that this matter probably is being tested by a member of the faculty. Dr. Haywood made a statement at California about the riot and Professor Hahn replied in the attached statement. He has been at Ole Miss for 4 years and was a close friend of Haywood. Since he replied he can expect a lot of sparks and fire. The Jackson Daily News devoted its lead editorial to him and it was a vitriolic editorial. Mr. Jobe, the Executive Secretary of the Board of Trustees stated that Hahn was an upstart young professor who did not know what the score was. Noyes has reported to have called Hahn on the carpet and read him the riot act and stated he would hear more about this after the Board of Trustees met. Noyes took the position that the statement was a personal affront to Noyes because it violated the Chancellor's second letter although the Chancellor had told members of the faculty that it did not mean that the faculty could not talk to the press. Ron Carrer, the Assistant Provost, also called Hahn on the carpet and told him that the Chancellor was under pressures and that Hahn upset the apple cart and that he thought the Chancellor would have to issue another letter. At the time that we got this information the Chancellor was in Washington trying to see the Professor's Association to mollify them by telling them that the letter did not mean anything.

F. Attorney Rotation

The program of putting one attorney down in Oxford for a week at a time last semester was unsatisfactory. I have changed it and plan to have that detail handled by myself, Owen and John Martin only. However, I do not think it necessary that a lawyer be on the campus at all times. However, on the days when we are not there someone from here should be in touch with the Head Marshal.