

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
Division of Student Personnel
University, Mississippi

October 9, 1962

Office of the Dean

*No identity
to sent
make to
Student*

TO : Residents of The Village
FROM : L. L. Love
SUBJECT : Firearms

It has become absolutely necessary to insist that students dispose of all firearms they may have in their possession.

The firearms may be removed from the campus or checked with the Department of Public Safety.

The deadline for compliance is 6:00 p.m. Thursday, October 11.

The consequences will be very serious for any student discovered with firearms after the time mentioned above. I regret the necessity of sending this notice.

L. L. Love
L. L. Love
Dean

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

University, Mississippi

October 2, 1962

Office of the President

TO : All Ole Miss Students

FROM : L. L. Love

By order of the administrative officers of the University,
all firearms of any sort are to be removed from the campus im-
mediately and turned in to the Department of Public Safety.

Please cooperate to the fullest.

L. L. Love
L. L. Love
Dean of Students

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

Office of the Chancellor

January 31, 1963

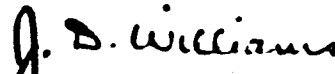
To the Faculty, Staff, and Students of the University of Mississippi:

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

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
J. D. Williams
Chancellor

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

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J. D. Williams
J. D. Williams
Chancellor

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 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 change 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 "Worm 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 raw 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.

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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 of attention.

John M. Smith

UNDEIRGROUNDED

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 African student had been suspended from this University for taking part in "violent demonstrations" against the coon. The Administration also announced that this African 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 quivering 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, Dahling, etc 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 intent and purpose.

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 devils 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?

Whatta 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.

How about it, "Omega-1"? Don't you have a Ladies Auxiliary to the "Brick and Bottle Minute Men" 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 respect on the entire school, if the Senate will do what is RIGHT before some one like General or another (name) take it on themselves some night to do what is RIGHT, as opposed to this infatuation. Remember. A stitch

... and the beauty of our...
... we now bid fair (if the
... recent trend continues) to a
... prominence in still another
... Choral singing. Many
... informal groups about
... have been giving some fine
... to such old favorites
... "Bye Bye Blackbird", and "Mac-
... 's Land". 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
... their 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 R. U. yesterday with
... interesting news items.

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

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

Kennedy's 4 million dollar
... has said that he will not re-
... next semester. He has
... to our organization
... and steadfastness which

... Bobby...
... Bobby...
... other lie when he said the Coen
... free to go or stay as always. If
... the Coen is removed (the cabinet quit)
... it will be because it is political-
... 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. Eh?

We should do everything we can
... to make the Coen 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
... (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 ONE MASS; and he nor
... his "wife", nor his criminal goons
... with Marshall's badges, nor his
... 102 BLACK MASS 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 pin a "bus rap" on
... our good and honorable friends,
... Walker and Bruce.

Yours truly,

Rebel Editor
University, Miss.
January, 1963

COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

VOL. 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 Lucy that was Ole 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 black gangs, and then revisited 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 gangs who were 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 battered 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 Scientific 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 Ole 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 resist-ance groups that has

Composed largely of those who fought the Criminal Marshalls band to stand 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". Ole Miss Chapter No. 1. The insignia of the organization is a brick, reclining, with bottle standing upright on top. The leader of the local chapter, an individual who goes by the name of "Grege 1", granted an interview to this editor during the following interview:

The Founding Purpose of the "Brick and Bottle Minute Men" was not merely the separation of the school from the Curriculum, although that is one of the most immediate goals of the National Organization. The intent, Removal and Prevention 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 "Grege 1": "If the Gods should fall tomorrow, as well as we, this will not delay or stop 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, "Grege 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 securing our own bastions. A word about Dr. 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

(1) Gov. Barnett was entirely on the side of Law and Justice in his stated position. The fact that this week is now in this school represents another triumph of Communism over what is Lawfully RIGHT. It is a demonstration of the Law of the Jungle securing 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 Conspicuous 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, Kruschov and Mao have been staged to divert attention away from the horror and brutality that is occurring here at Cle Kiss. 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 Professionals 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 high 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, Castros and Kruschovs are, we must remember that they could not function without the Sidners, McGills, Silvers, Jopes and Tubbs to pump out their disguised Marxist filth for them, day by day, month after month. These are the people who have placed those zonsters 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 theme song to that new hit tune "MANCHURIAN CAND"

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, Miami
January, 1962

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

R.E.

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Yours truly,

Rabel Editor
University, Miss.
January, 1963

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

R.I.

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 loudspeakers 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 sternwheeler 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.) Bardstow 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. Sargeant 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.

BOCALIE 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 get 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."

MEMPHIS, 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. Mrs. 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 Roes 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."

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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 CAITRA LEE SCHILLINGS
Denton Territory
Room 207

Frankfort II E

STATEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI SITUATION

Toward the middle of last September I became increasingly concerned about newspaper reports of developments in the State of Mississippi that seemed to indicate that actions of the Governor and of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, to which all state-supported colleges and universities report, were in violation of the standards governing collegiate membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. After conferring with several of my colleagues on the Executive Council, I telephoned our Executive Secretary, Mr. Gordon Sweet, on September 23 and asked him to convene a special meeting of the Executive Council on the morning of September 23, 1962, in Atlanta. Also I asked Mr. Sweet to go to Mississippi to confer with the officials of the University of Mississippi and members of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning about developments there and to report his findings to the Executive Council on September 28.

At the meeting on September 23, the Executive Council after long and careful deliberations concluded that the integrity of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning and the University of Mississippi had been compromised by two actions: (1) the surrender of authority by the Board of Trustees to the Governor; and (2) the action by the Governor to prevent the Board of Trustees from discharging a policy it had agreed upon. Telegrams warning that the Executive Council would recommend, at the forthcoming annual session of the Commission on Colleges and the College Delegate Assembly, scheduled to be held in Dallas, November 26-29, 1962, that all state-supported colleges and universities be dropped from membership in the Association, unless assurances were given that such unwarranted procedures would not be continued, were dispatched to Governor Ross R. Barnett, members of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, to the Executive Secretary of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, and to the head of each college and university reporting to the Board of Trustees. The Council decided to send the telegram to heads of institutions other than the Chancellor of the University of Mississippi because the actions of the single, central Board had placed in jeopardy the accreditation of all institutions reporting to it. A copy of the telegram is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

The telegrams were sent at approximately 7:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, September 28. At about 1:40 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, September 29, the same night during which time the telegrams were dispatched, Governor Ross R. Barnett telephoned me at my home in Miami and talked for about fifty minutes concerning the telegram he had received earlier in the evening. He emphasized that it was not his intention to interfere with the University of Mississippi or the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning which, in his words, was "ultra vires;" that he had exercised the police power of the State to preserve law and order and to uphold the 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In a letter to me dated October 25, 1962, Governor Barnett advised the Executive Council that it was not his wish or purpose to accept or assume any of the prerogatives of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning. His letter is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

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Statement on the Mississippi Situation -- Page 2

Since the telegrams were sent, I have received two communications from the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning. One was a letter from E. R. Jobe, Executive Secretary, dated October 2, 1962, which is attached hereto as Exhibit C. The second communication received from the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning was also a letter from E. R. Jobe, Executive Secretary, dated October 22, 1962. To the second letter was attached an excerpt of the minutes of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning dated October 18, 1962. This second communication from Executive Secretary Jobe is attached heretox Exhibit D. Both of these communications contained reassurances to the Executive Council that it would observe the Constitution and Standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and would continue to be assiduous in its efforts to secure the integrity of the institutions under its control.

Events taking place on the campus of the University of Mississippi on the evening of September 30 and in succeeding weeks prompted the Executive Council to expand its area of initial interest in the integrity of the Board of Trustees and the University of Mississippi to include a concern for the atmosphere on the campus and the stability of the educational program. A second set of circumstances arose in the disturbances on the University of Mississippi campus in late September, in October, and in November. These disturbances manifestly raise serious questions concerning the stability of the institution and its power to maintain its intellectual climate. I asked the Executive Secretary to return to the campus to gather information on efforts being made by the administration to control student behavior. Mr. Sweet visited the campus on November 7 and 8 and has reported his findings to the Executive Council here in Dallas.

On Sunday, November 25, 1962, the Executive Council invited the head of each institution reporting to the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, the Executive Secretary of the Board, and members of the Board, to confer with the Council about developments in Mississippi during September and later during the fall.

At 4:00 p.m. on Sunday, November 25, the Commission on Colleges met to hear a briefing on these matters and to give the Chancellor of the University of Mississippi an opportunity to speak to the Commission.

The Council and the Commission on Colleges have given careful deliberation to the events which I have described and now present for your approval the following statement and recommendation:

It is obvious that external pressures have affected and may continue to affect institutional integrity and conditions essential to sound education in Mississippi. The occurrence or recurrence of such circumstances in any member institution at any time would be in violation of the principles of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

In its most literal sense, accreditation in the Association depends upon an institution's meeting minimum standards for membership.

Statement on the Mississippi Situation -- Page 3

In its most significant sense, membership in the Association demands of each member and of all members jointly that they support--and assist one another in defending--those ideals, purposes, and conditions essential to higher education.

Under these conditions of voluntary association, the Commission recommends that

- (1) the state institutions of higher learning in Mississippi be placed under continued and careful observation
- (2) that these institutions be considered to hold extraordinary status in the Association, to be so indicated in the membership listing, with the understanding that a re-evaluation of this status will be made by the Commission at the next regular meeting and as otherwise may be required.

The Commission recognizes that

- (1) the specific conditions prevailing at the time of the Council's telegram of September 23 have been rectified
- (2) a constructive statement of principles of employment and tenure has been adopted by the governing board
- (3) the Board has publicly declared its intention to preserve and defend the integrity of the institutions and
- (4) the administrative officers and faculties of the institutions have worked hard and ably to encourage constructive attitudes toward the goals and conditions of sound education.

The Commission commends these actions and attitudes of the Board, the faculty, and the college officials.

The Commission advises the officers of state government, the governing board, and the institutions concerned that

- (1) any weakening of the constitutional board
- (2) any encroachment by pressure groups, investigating committees or other agencies as judged by normal standards upon the freedom of the faculty, the administration, or the students to learn and teach
- (3) any manipulation of appropriation bills as a punitive measure or as undue influence upon internal operations of the institutions or any of them
- (4) failure of the administration and faculty to maintain through normal student discipline a climate conducive to intellectual pursuits will be considered by the Association cause for immediate and rigorous re-examination of the accredited status of the institutions.

Commission

Statement on the Mississippi Situation -- Page 4

If it appears at any time that the accreditation of all or any one of these institutions is in jeopardy, the Council of the Commission expects

- (1) to send committees of investigation to Mississippi, and
- (2) if necessary, to call the Commission into special session to act upon the accreditation of the institutions.

Henry King Stanford
For the Executive Council

November 27, 1962

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

COMMISSION ON COLLEGES

Suite 592 - 795 Peachtree Street, N. E.

Atlanta 8, Georgia

September 28, 1962

Telegram to Governor Ross Barnett, State of Mississippi, the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning and to Chief Executive Officer of Each Institution under the control of this Board.

Recent press releases and other news coverage of the crisis at the University of Mississippi have, of course, come to our attention. The Executive Secretary of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools visited Oxford and Jackson to ascertain the facts of this complex and difficult affair as nearly as he could. His report was received by the Council at a called meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 28. This telegram is to apprise you of the thinking of the Council after the report and after as careful and sympathetic a review as it could make.

We believe that the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools must be concerned in this matter because of, first, the objective of Article II, Section 1 (e) of its constitution: "To preserve the integrity of member schools and colleges and serve as a voice for the profession stimulating desirable developments and speaking against intolerable or threatening conditions."

We are further concerned because of a portion of the Statement of Principles which introduces and is a part of the Standards for collegiate membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools as follows: "In the first place the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools is a voluntary organization, the instrument of the institutions that belong to it, through which they express their collective judgment and purposes. It seeks continuously to keep education close to the realistic needs of changing conditions and to protect its members from the handicap of temporary forces which might impede their progress and endanger their services. It welcomes to its membership, institutions that exemplify this spirit and that meet its standards; it declines to accept as members those institutions that do not; and from time to time it has dropped from its roll those that have flagrantly violated its principles. These principles are simple, self-evident truths that require no elaboration, and are obviously basic to sound education and effective democracy. They derive from the philosophy distinctive of America that to keep education free from political manipulation is fundamental to the preservation of liberty."

September 25, 1962

Still further, there is involved the Constitution of the State of Mississippi which establishes a Board of Trustees and defines its responsibilities in the following language: "Article VIII, Section 213-A that such Board shall perform the high and honorable duties thereof to the greatest advantage of the people of the State of such educational institutions, uninfluenced by any political considerations."

The Council has reached the conclusion that the integrity of the state institutions of higher learning in Mississippi is threatened by this crisis, despite earnest efforts by the administration of the University of Mississippi to protect the institution as far as possible. We do not find fault with the action of the administration. We do, however, believe that the Board and the Governor have been in error in the steps taken in this situation. In fact, we find the actions of the Board in surrendering its authority and of the Governor in preventing the administration from following the directives of the Board in violation of the Constitution and Standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

We must inform you, therefore, that we shall expect correction of these unwarranted procedures governing the state institutions of higher learning in Mississippi, and assurance from the Board and the Governor that such unwarranted procedures will not be continued at the University of Mississippi or employed at any of the other institutions.

The annual meeting of the Commission on Colleges and the College Delegate Assembly is scheduled for Dallas, Texas, November 26-29. Unless such assurances have been received prior to the annual meeting, the Council will regretfully recommend that the state institutions of higher learning in Mississippi be removed from the list of accredited colleges and universities of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools at its next printing in the spring of 1963.

It should be emphasized that the admission or non-admission of any student cannot be considered as correction or failure to correct. The admission or non-admission of students is not the issue for this Association. Our interest is in the integrity of these institutions, in their ability to achieve their purposes, without undue political interference, and in the preservation of their standing in the educational world.

Henry King Stanford
For the Executive Council
Commission on Colleges

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EXHIBIT B

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Executive Department

Jackson

Ross R. Barnett
Governor

October 25, 1962

President Henry King Stanford
Executive Council of the
Commission on Colleges of the
Southern Association of
Colleges and Schools
University of Miami
Coral Gables 16, Florida

Dear President Stanford:

This is to advise the Executive Council of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools that all statutory and constitutional authority for operating the state institutions of higher learning in Mississippi is in the hands of the duly appointed members of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning. It is not my wish or purpose to accept or assume any of these prerogatives.

I trust that this assurance will safeguard the accreditation by your Association of these splendid institutions which have served with distinction not only the state of Mississippi but the southern region and parts of the nation as well.

Very truly yours,
/s/ Ross R. Barnett

Ross R. Barnett
Governor

EXHIBIT C

Board of Trustees

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

1001 Norfolk Building

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Office of the Executive Secretary

October 2, 1962

Dr. Jerry King Stanford, President
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Dr. Stanford:

This letter is to acknowledge, on behalf of the members of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, the receipt of your telegram of September 20 regarding the accreditation of Mississippi institutions of higher learning which are under the jurisdiction of the Board.

I am happy to advise that at this time all of the powers and authority of the Board of Trustees and of the administrative officials of the University of Mississippi are being exercised according to the statutes and constitution of the State of Mississippi and in accordance with the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

I trust that at the proper time we can supply you and the Council with such information as would be required for the protection of the accreditation of the University of Mississippi and the other institutions of higher learning.

Very truly yours,

/s/ E. R. Jobe

E. R. Jobe
Executive Secretary

EW:ns

cc: Chancellor J. D. Williams

EXHIBIT D

Board of Trustees
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING
1007 Woolfolk Building
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Office of the Executive Secretary

October 22, 1962

President Henry King Stanford
Executive Council of the
Commission on Colleges of the
Southern Association of
Colleges and Schools
University of Miami
Coral Gables 16, Florida

Dear President Stanford:

On October 18 the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning of the State of Mississippi met in regular session and after hearing reports from the several Presidents of the Mississippi institutions of higher learning and after giving due consideration to the telegram from the Executive Council of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, unanimously voted to adopt a statement to provide the assurances mentioned in the telegram.

It is the sincere hope of each member of the Board that the assurances contained herein will prove satisfactory to the Executive Council. The Board wishes me to invite Mr. Sweet and any others from the Southern Association which you may designate to visit the institutions and the Board prior to the Convention to be held in Dallas.

Very truly yours,

/s/ E. R. Jobe

E. R. Jobe
Executive Secretary

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Enclosure

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EXHIBIT D

EXCERPT OF MINUTES OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

October 13, 1962

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools

"It was reported to the Board of Trustees that a telegram had been received from President Henry King Stanford of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in which the Executive Council of the Commission on Colleges warned the Board of Trustees and Presidents of all member institutions in Mississippi that all state institutions of higher learning of the State of Mississippi would be removed from the list of member schools at the next meeting of the Commission unless assurances were given that unwarranted procedures and political interferences of the State of Mississippi would be discontinued and assurances given that such procedures would not continue at the University of Mississippi or employed in the other institutions. A report was made to the Board by President J. H. Dwing on behalf of the Presidents' Council after which the following statement was unanimously adopted:

Statement to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools

The purpose of this statement is to provide certain assurances requested by the Executive Council of the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in its telegram of September 23, 1962.

Prior to the receipt of the Executive Council's telegram, the Board of Trustees had already reminded its actions complained of in the above mentioned telegram. Since

receipt of the Executive Council's telegram the Board of Trustees has not taken any action that would in any way compromise the integrity of the University of Mississippi or the other institutions under the Board's control. The Board of Trustees assures the Executive Council in the strongest possible terms that it will observe the constitution and standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and will continue to be assiduous in its efforts to secure the integrity of the institutions under its control, to safeguard their ability to achieve their purposes without political interference, and to preserve and advance their standing in the educational world."

I, the undersigned, E. R. Jobe, Executive Secretary of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning of the State of Mississippi do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the minutes of said Board in meeting on October 18, 1962, and the same appears of official record.

Witness my official signature this 22nd day of October, 1962.

/s/ E. R. Jobe

E. R. JOBE, Executive Secretary
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

SLL:

October 26, 1962

TO: Residents of Baxter Hall
FROM: Director of Men's Housing
SUBJECT: Hall Meeting

Dr. L. L. Love, Dean, Division of Student Personnel, wishes to have an opportunity to speak with you for a few minutes, Monday night, October 29, 1962

Meetings will be held on the stairs between second and third floors, East end of Baxter. Residents of rooms 1-26 are invited to meet at 10:00 P M. Residents of rooms 27-40 are invited to meet at 10:30 P M

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EUCLID RAY JOBE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING
WOOLFOLK STATE OFFICE BUILDING
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

THE PURPOSE OF THIS TELEGRAM IS TO INFORM YOU AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI OF THE GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS ON THE LEGAL POSITION IN THE MEREDITH CASE. THE OFFICIALS OF THE UNIVERSITY, INCLUDING THE REGISTRAR, HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY BOTH THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI AND THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT TO ACCEPT AND RETAIN MEREDITH AS A STUDENT THIS SEMESTER AT THE UNIVERSITY. ALL MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES ARE COVERED BY THESE ORDERS. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IS PREVENTED BY THESE ORDERS AND BY AN ADDITIONAL ORDER OF JUSTICE BLACK OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH HAS THE CONCURRENCE OF EACH JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, FROM TAKING ANY STEPS TO ^{HINDER COMPLIANCE WITH} ~~PREVENT ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORDERS OF~~ ~~THE COURT OF APPEALS~~

WE HAVE COOPERATED AND WILL CONTINUE TO COOPERATE WITH GOVERNOR BARNETT AND OTHER STATE OFFICIALS IN MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO AVOID LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS. IT IS OUR PURPOSE TO SEE THAT THE ORDERS OF THE COURT ARE COMPLIED WITH PEACEFULLY. HOWEVER, I AM INFORMED THAT MEREDITH HAS BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN ANY COMMITMENT FROM YOU OR THE BOARD THAT HE WILL BE REGISTERED IN JACKSON WITHOUT EVASION OR DELAY IF HE GOES THERE IN RESPONSE TO YOUR TELEGRAM. I HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING ANY SUCH COMMITMENT AS WELL.

UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, IT IS MEREDITH'S INTENTION TO PROCEED TOMORROW TO OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI, TO REGISTER, ALONG WITH OTHER NEW AND TRANSFER STUDENTS. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO TAKE ALL APPROPRIATE ACTION TO MAKE THE ORDERS OF THESE COURTS EFFECTIVE. IT IS OUR VIEW THAT A REFUSAL BY THE OFFICIALS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN OXFORD TO REGISTER MEREDITH IN OXFORD TOMORROW WOULD BE IN VIOLATION OF THE ORDERS OF THE DISTRICT COURT AND OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. IT IS ALSO OUR VIEW THAT ANY ORDERS OR OTHER STEPS BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES INTENDED TO PREVENT THE OFFICIALS OF THE UNIVERSITY AT OXFORD FROM REGISTERING MEREDITH IN THE REGULAR COURSE WOULD BE IN VIOLATION OF THE ORDERS OF THE DISTRICT COURT, THE COURT OF APPEALS, AND THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

During the night and the following day prisoners were brought to the Lyceum. It is enough to say at this point that of the approximately 160 persons who were apprehended, only about 25 were University of Mississippi students.

The Outsiders

As mentioned previously, outsiders were participating actively in the early stages of the riot. At dark there was a sudden influx of a very large number, some of them later developed from as far away as Georgia and Texas. The campus was flooded with armed undesirables. The perimeter of the campus is long and heavily wooded. A novice would know that it would take at least 1500 troops to insure that no mob invasion would occur. Adequate notice was given, for the papers were full of stories for days about the large number of persons who were going to converge on the campus from everywhere.

This is very important. Students began dispersing fairly early, so that by midnight few were left among the demonstrators. It was after midnight that the really vicious part of the riot occurred. This point has been documented by numerous witnesses.

One illustration is significant for several reasons. A student managed to work his way into the Lyceum to tell me that General Walker was present and was a very active agitator. I reported this information immediately to every Justice Department official in the Lyceum and heard the information telephoned to the White House. I repeatedly urged the officials to take General Walker into custody--that by so doing they might break the back of the riot. I could get no response until I finally forced one. It was that they "did not have force enough." Before Deputy United States Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach left for Washington some days later, I discussed the Walker situation with him. At that time he said they had no basis for preferring charges at the time I reported Walker's presence. Yet they did have the basis for picking up 160 "nameless" men.

University Disciplinary Measures

September 30 - October 1

The foregoing material is a lengthy introduction to disciplinary action by the University, yet brief, if one takes into account all that could have been said. For a basic understanding of our philosophy and procedures in disciplinary matters, the attached document should be read. It consists of excerpts from a speech I made a few years ago at a National Student Body Presidents' Conference. The philosophy set forth and the procedures recommended are followed exactly at the University of Mississippi today.

There has been widespread criticism of the University Administration--and I am the officer responsible for discipline--from without and within in connection with the disciplinary measures taken. This is the first time all of these facts have been presented. Many of them could not be presented until now.

On October 1, Mr. Katzenbach asked Doctor Haywood and me if the University would handle the discipline of the students apprehended. We agreed and we agreed to do it promptly. Although Mr. Katzenbach was asked several times for names, not until in a letter dated October 10 did he submit seven names, one of which was not that of a student, with allegations. The six students were referred to the Student Judicial Council in the usual manner on the day the letter was received. On October 11 Mr. Katzenbach submitted three more names; the two who were students were referred on October 12. On October 15, Mr. Norbert Schlei, Assistant Attorney General, submitted two more names. One was later withdrawn because the Justice Department had made an incorrect identification. I personally verbally placed each of these students on temporary disciplinary probation with the warning that any further misbehavior

would result in immediate dismissal. All of these cases were heard as rapidly as possible by the Student Judicial Council. Its recommendations were studied by the University administrative officers and the results announced to the press on October 27.

Two very important points need to be made. The first is the fact that the Justice Department withdrew its allegations against five of the eight students with the admission that it did not have sufficient evidence to convict. Even so, these five were referred to the Student Judicial Council for violation of University regulations. The Justice Department produced witnesses against the other three. One was proven completely innocent of all allegations made by the Justice Department but was found guilty of violating a University regulation. The other two were found guilty of various offenses, none of which involved firearms or other dangerous weapons. All eight received sentences varying from disciplinary probation for the remainder of the current semester to dismissal from the University with the sentence suspended. The latter has the effect of disciplinary probation for as long as one is a student in the University. The action taken was fair and just, in my opinion.

It is interesting to note that none of the eight has been involved in any objectionable act since he was apprehended. Two are working actively to assist University officials.

The second point is probably the most important in this report from the standpoint of accreditation. As soon as Governor Ross Barnett learned that a number of students had been referred to the Student Judicial Council, he appointed nine prominent lawyers to represent them. The lawyers met in Oxford and at one time were ready to seek an injunction--it would have been easy enough to get--to prevent the University from following its normal disciplinary procedures. At the same time, heavy pressures from other sources to do nothing were being exerted. This was the hardest fight in which I have ever been engaged, and at one time it seemed that it was lost. The University administrative officials gave me wholehearted support all of the way. Suffice it to say, the fight was won and normal disciplinary procedures were followed to the letter.

October 2 - October 28

This was a period of high tension, marked by steady improvement of conditions, but marred by a number of harassing incidents. Meredith was booed and hissed, but that gradually dropped to almost nothing, even though the marshals and soldiers reduced their surveillance. Students resented the marshals especially and the soldiers to some extent, though many students and soldiers became friends. The Homecoming football game was moved to Jackson, and many other activities were curtailed. Students who made overtures to Meredith early in the period were threatened.

At the request of the Army, all guns were ordered removed from the campus, though many students are avid hunters. On October 12, a "get tough" statement was issued, warning that further disorders would result in serious consequences, the first emotional crisis was over and it was time for the University to proceed with its normal functions.

In this move toward normality, a pep rally and street dance were scheduled for 6:30 on October 18. It was surrounded by many precautions to avoid a possible incident. The Justice Department had been notified. Yet, knowing that, the Department representative chose that evening to have a young secretary eat with Meredith in the Cafeteria. This was foreign to every custom these students had ever known; yet, to their eternal credit, nothing happened.

A small jeering crowd collected near the Cafeteria one evening. If it had not taken at least half an hour to change a tire on a marshal's car, there would have been no crowd. Yet this incident received a tremendous play in the national press.

Doubtful members of the faculty and staff at every opportunity tried to promote a mature and thoughtful attitude among students toward continuing with the University's real business. The vast majority of students agreed and conducted themselves accordingly.

It seemed to everyone that steady progress was being made. But the efforts and resourcefulness of dissident outsiders had been underestimated. October 29 came.

October 29 et Sequitur

Just prior to October 29 I had approached the Justice Department with the suggestion that the rigid controls on Baxter Hall (where Meredith was quartered) and on neighboring Gerard Hall be relaxed--that the students had earned it. The Justice Department was receptive, and I had every reason to believe that desirable changes would be made quickly. I had arranged to talk to the men in Baxter at 10 p. m. October 29.

But that evening fireworks, shipped to the campus in large quantities by an outside source, were set off in the entire dormitory area. I made my talks during the very worst part of the demonstration. The number of students actually participating was small, but very active. Perhaps 300 of those who were outside of their dormitories at any one time were spectators only. I found it easy to talk the spectators into returning to their dormitories, though fireworks continued to explode for most of the night. Many of the fireworks were aimed at the soldiers. There was considerable jeering.

Vigorous action took place immediately. Seven students were apprehended, and four were quickly expelled through regular disciplinary channels. One, held on a minor charge, was not disciplined because of inconclusive evidence. Two freshmen, who had inadvertently found themselves in a compromising situation, were cleared. Students alone apprehended and testified against one of the ringleaders, who was a contact man with outside groups.

A Faculty Advisory Committee of nine was formed to advise me on discipline. The Committee has worked assiduously and has been of great assistance. An intangible value has been to give the faculty a feeling of involvement. Many faculty members patrolled on the next two critical nights.

The men in the Division of Student Personnel are organized in such a way that all of them can be "mobilized" within a few minutes, should the occasion arise. One is on duty each night.

Students have formed themselves into what could almost be called a vigilance committee to inform University officials of anything of a suspicious nature about which they heard. Graduate students signed a petition pledging complete support to the University in its efforts to function as an educational institution.

On October 31, Army officials heard a rumor that 17 sticks of dynamite had been taken into Baxter Hall (where Meredith resides). At about the same time a soldier was slightly injured by fireworks thrown from Lester Hall. The Army asked that a thorough search of both dormitories be made. This was done immediately under the supervision of campus police. No dynamite was found. However, enough evidence was found on one man, already under suspicion, to result in his expulsion. The rest of the rooms yielded so very little that there was no basis for taking disciplinary action against any other student, press reports very much to the contrary.

On November 1, Chancellor Williams spoke to all male students in two groups. He used a conciliatory approach, but made it perfectly clear that the University was ready to part company with students who violate University regulations.

Throughout this period, as in the preceding ones, the Chief of Police and I have cooperated closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and with Army Intelligence. We have been particularly interested

in handling leads which may lead to court action against groups and individuals from the outside who have been causing difficulties on the campus.

The week of October 29 included more than the tensions surrounding the Meredith situation. Halloween was one. More important, it was the week of the Louisiana State University-Ole Miss football game--one of the most intense rivalries in the nation. "Problems" always arise that week, even under normal circumstances. It was reported that three demonstrations occurred on the Louisiana State University campus that week. Yet on Thursday of that week, the best pep rally in the history of the University was held without a trace of an incident that anyone could criticize.

This is November 13. Since October 30 not one incident of any significance whatever has occurred. Students have attended to their business in a responsible, mature manner.

In retrospect, it appears that the fireworks of October 29 may have been a good thing, bad as the situation was at the time. For the first time, the University's efforts to control students have received widespread support throughout the State--a support that was desperately needed. The students, the faculty, and the staff appear to be in complete agreement that nothing henceforth can be permitted to interfere with the University as an educational institution. I have received but one letter protesting the expulsions resulting from the October 29 incidents, though I received stacks of them protesting the disciplinary probations resulting from the September 30 riot.

Conclusions

1. I believe deeply that discipline of lasting value is an educational process. Every important step taken during the troubled five weeks was directed toward this end, though these efforts were met with misunderstanding both from within and without. If I interpret correctly the way students, faculty, and staff presently feel--as well as how many parents, alumni, and responsible citizens feel--this approach has been amply justified.

2. Discipline as an educational process does not mean elimination of punishment. Punishment becomes part of the educational process, not an end in itself. Students were punished and punished severely as quickly as possible after allegations against them were made and proved. It is worth repeating that the Justice Department delayed in providing information which could furnish a basis for action.

3. The University successfully resisted pressures exerted by persons in high places to prevent punishment of students guilty of misconduct. The University also resisted pressure from persons in high places to deal summarily with students where adequate evidence was lacking.

4. The University followed its normal disciplinary procedures in every respect, regardless of political and other pressures.

5. The University was prevented from continuing its educational program with students because of the surprise arrival of Meredith on September 30.

6. Disorders from Georgia to Texas, rather than students, were a major factor in the worst violence.

7. There is a good reason to believe that students at the University are taking their education more seriously than ever before, in part at least because they have been forced to consider the consequences of having it taken away from them.

November 13, 1962

May 9, 1963

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

This letter is with reference to your telephone conversation of this afternoon with Honorable James Whitten, Congressman of Mississippi. Per your suggestion, contacted Mr. John Dear, Assistant Attorney General by telephone, which telephone conversation has just been completed.

In order that you might be fully informed, and we so advised Mr. Dear, the NAACP is holding a so-called "Freedom Banquet" in Clarksdale, Mississippi, this evening, with festivities to commence at a local Negro church at 8 o'clock P. M. Many national figures of said organization, including the national president, national secretary and chairman of the board of directors, will be in attendance. Due to recent events in other areas, this particular meeting has imposed a tremendous burden upon our law enforcement officials.

The Sheriff's office and the Clarksdale Police Department have been aware of this meeting for quite some time, and every precaution has been taken to assure an orderly meeting free from all interference whatsoever. All citizens, regardless of race, will be afforded maximum protection while the meeting is in progress, as well as at all other times. Law and order will definitely be maintained, and we assure you that Clarksdale will not experience such unfortunate affairs as have recently occurred in Birmingham, Washington, New York and St. Louis.

However, at the last minute (within the last twenty-four hours), we have been notified that the U. S. Marshals stationed at the University of Mississippi were to escort James Meredith, a student at said school, to the City limits of Clarksdale this evening for the purpose of attending this aforesaid banquet meeting. These Marshals solicited our assistance in providing Meredith with special police escort and protection while in Clarksdale. After carefully considering this request, and because this man James Meredith is such a controversial individual, we feel that it is not only an imposition upon this community, but a duty which our local law enforcement agencies should not be asked to assume. We so informed Mr. Dear, and with this he agreed.

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy

Page 2

May 8, 1963

We further advised Mr. Doar that if the United States Government felt it necessary for Meredith's protection to have him escorted to our City limits by two car loads of U. S. Marshals, we felt that these same U. S. Marshals should personally protect and escort him while in our City.

Mr. Doar made no offer to discourage Meredith's visit to our City. He further refused to have the Marshals escort and personally protect Meredith while here for the above mentioned meeting. He stated that the U. S. Marshals would bring Meredith to the City limits and then have nothing further to do with him until he began his return trip to the University of Mississippi, at which time they would escort him on his return journey. We feel that this procedure is not practical and may be dangerous to the peace and safety of this community. In our effort to preserve the peace we have carried this particular problem to your office through Mr. Whitten. We wish to go on record that our local agencies have done everything possible in this instance, and while we do not believe that any unpleasant incident will occur, we also feel that if the unexpected does happen that the responsibility therefor rests upon your shoulders.

While in Clarksdale James Meredith will be afforded no more and no less protection than any other citizen.

Sincerely,

L. A. Ross, Jr.
L. A. Ross, Jr.
Sheriff

LAR/csf

- cc Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General
Washington, D. C.
- cc Mr. Jamie L. Whitten
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

LETTER TO WASHINGTON--A letter was sent 7 February to the United States from the annual conference of Czechoslovak youth members in the Kralovopolska engineering works in Brno. The youth league members are inviting the persecuted student, John Mareš, to Czechoslovakia, and have decided to pay by their voluntary brigade work for his five-year study at the 17th November University in Prague. At the same time, they sent an open letter to President Kennedy in which they denounce racist persecution of Mareš and other students in violation of the U.S. Constitution. (Text) (Fragile)

JAMES H. MEREDITH

File
This is so and to
send a copy to
on letter to Mr. H.
January 31, 1963

Mr. John Dear
First Assistant
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dear:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 16, 1962, along with a copy of part of a letter received from Lucius Burch, for which I thank you. You did right in having him contact Mr. Willis in Memphis.

Thank you again for contacting me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Meredith

/mcs

COPY

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

TO: • Chancellor J. D. Williams
FROM: • R. H. Barrett, Forum Committee
SUBJECT: • Alumni House and Santha Rama Rau

DOCKETED

December 4, 1962

DEC 10 1962

It is my understanding that Dr. Willis has talked with you about the difficulties on Thursday in regard to Miss Santha Rama Rau (Mrs. Faubion Bowers). I do not know precisely what he told you, but I understand that this was based on a brief conversation between me and Dr. Fortenberry as I was hurrying to the airport. I do not care to raise or to continue any controversy on this matter, but it does seem appropriate to state what happened.

Shortly after the University driver left Miss Rau at the Alumni House, she attempted to reach Mr. James Meredith by phone, since she wanted to have a conversation with him. Someone informed Mr. Griffin of this, and he apparently became rather concerned lest Miss Rau would invite Meredith to the Alumni House. In any case he telephoned me and in a rather belligerent manner informed me that:

1. if she did so, he would ask her to leave the Alumni House,
2. the Alumni House was under the control of the Alumni Association rather than the University, and,
3. Forum speakers were allowed to stay at the Alumni House only as a special favor to O.D.K. (I did not really understand his point here, since I had understood that the Alumni House commonly accepted reservations from almost anyone requesting them.)

In any case I suggested that it would damage the University if anyone forced any distinguished visitor to leave the Alumni House. I also suggested that he was unduly worried about possible developments, and that I would telephone Miss Rau, explain the situation, and try to make arrangements which would not involve the Alumni House in any way.

This was done after a considerable expenditure of my time, and I see no reason for going into the details. For some reason that I do not understand, Mr. John Martin, the Department of Justice representative who was here, contacted Dean Love on the problem.*

In this particular matter I did what I have done many times in the past regarding Forum speakers who have wanted to see someone on the campus or in the general area. I am responsible for the schedule of these speakers, and I am primarily concerned that they should meet the schedule of meetings which has been arranged. It happened that Miss Rau was scheduled to meet with the Scholars group at 4:30 p.m., to have dinner with Mortar Board at 6:00 p.m., and to speak at the Forum at 8:00 p.m. For each of these she

*Since writing this I have talked with Mr. Martin, and the reason was perfectly valid.

Chancellor J. D. Williams

Page 2

December 4, 1962

was to be picked up at the Alumni House 10 to 15 minutes before the scheduled time. With this busy schedule, it was not easy to arrange for her to talk with anyone. In any case no one other than me is able to arrange additions to such a schedule, nor should they even be troubled about it. Of course Miss Rau should have telephoned me first on the matter, but she is an adult who is accustomed to reaching people by phone and who did not understand the complications which might result from a given telephone call. In fact she may have tried to phone me, but I was particularly busy that afternoon. I explained the situation, and I think she understood the factual aspects of the problem while remaining somewhat mystified at its other facets.

As far as I am concerned this particular problem was solved satisfactorily. I am bothered by the possibility that any distinguished visitor might be ordered to leave the Alumni House, and I will have to give some consideration to this in arranging accommodations for future visitors. These visitors come here for the main purpose of appearing on the Forum, and I have to be prepared to see that nothing interferes with that primary purpose. It is usually a fairly easy matter to make certain also that they leave with the best possible impression of the University.

cc: Dr. Charles F. Haywood
Dr. William Willis

Russell H. Smith

DOCKETED.

DEC 10 1962

A Resolution Adopted by the Faculty of The University of Mississippi
in its General Meeting on December 6, 1962

The Faculty of The University of Mississippi commends Miss Sidna Brower, editor of The Mississippian, for her unwavering determination to follow a constructive editorial policy of her own choosing during the extended crisis at the University. By holding to the American ideal of a responsible free press, she has significantly contributed to the preservation of the University's integrity.

Also adopted was a long resolution supporting the Chancellor on the expulsion of Robertson and asking for determined action from the Chancellor and the Board of Trustees in securing cancellation of the order for readmission.



Copy for Attorney General Kennedy ^{Rev} #9782

I would appreciate seeing
you in court.

12703 Embassy Drive
Washington, D.C.

Justice Hugo L. Black
by the Court of the United States
Washington 25, D.C.

November 25 1962

100-115-4-1	DEPT. OF JUSTICE	REC'D
	NOV 30 1962	

Dear Sir:

I have some thoughts and questions in regard to
the North v. Texas case.

Let us assume that the Brown - Board of Education
decisions of 1954 and 1955 were just and proper decisions
of the Supreme Court. This is an assumption that is not
necessarily valid and certainly not accepted by a large
number of people. But, in order that I might lay the
foundation for my questions, it is an assumption that we
will make.

In the 1954 decision, the Court made the following
statement: "Because these are class actions, because of
the wide opportunity of the decision, and because of
the great variety of local conditions, the formulation
of issues in these cases presents problems of considerable
complexity." It is a recognition of the seriousness
of these problems that the Court heard additional argu-
ments relative to the issues to be rendered in the case
before the Court.

In the 1955 decision relating only to the desegre-
gation of the Court made the following statements: "Full
implementation of these constitutional principles may
require solution of varied local school problems."

2.

School authorities have the primary responsibility for identifying, assessing, and solving these problems, courts will have to decide whether the action of school authorities constitutes good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles. In this case, the Court stated further that "the courts will require that the defendant make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance. . . . Once such a start has been made, the courts may find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling - on other matters. The burden rests upon the defendant to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date." The Court also stated that in rendering decrees the courts were to be guided by "equitable principles" - or "a practical flexibility."

On October 1, The National Observer reported that you upheld the same court order "to the injury of the Justice Department." (1) What was the nature of the injury? (2) How much was you influenced by the injury?

(3) In ruling that Meredith should be admitted to the University of Mississippi "at the opening of the next academic year commencing in September, 1952," was the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court guided by the 1955 Brown decision? (4) If not, why not? (5) If the Flowers v. Howard - Board of Control (350 US 101) decision, or similar reasoning, was the

3.

basis for the ruling. Why was it assumed that "problems of considerable complexity," which were acknowledged to exist in the primary and secondary school situations, somehow miraculously disappeared at the college level?

(6.) If you and the lower court were guided by the 1955 Brown decision, what evidence was presented in the Mandith case which indicated that the school officials of the University had taken adequate steps to prepare the school for desegregation?

Do you rely on the Mandith v. Fair case, you with the following statement: "I agree with the Court of Appeals that the steps issued ... can only work further delay and injury to movement while immediate enforcement of the judgment can do no appreciable harm to the University or the other respondents."

(7.) What was the basis for the lower court's opinion that immediate enforcement of the judgment was proper?

(8.) What was the basis for your agreement with the lower court's opinion? (9.) (a) Was not the University acting against a particular classification of people

— the Negroes — rather than the person of James Mandith; (b) therefore, was it realistic and judicious for the courts to consider Mandith as the sole "movement" and thereby establishing, or trying to establish, a false case of urgency — regard to enforcement? (10.) Did

the lower court give adequate consideration to "equitable principles"? (11.) Was consideration given to the possibility

4.

of killings and other violence with the advent of immediate desegregation? (12) Did not we know that the judgment of the courts was wrong? (13) Are not our problems more properly handled by legislative bodies rather than by judicial bodies?

(14) Why did the lower court just say it was proper to ignore completely the preliminary step of requiring "action of each state to [constituting] good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles"? (15) Why omit contempt of court citations issued promptly to those responsible for "good faith implementation"? Do you really see yourself enjoined to refrain from "taking any steps to prevent enforcement of the Court of Appeals judgment and mandate." (16) Was not this order clearly violated? (17) Why did not the Justice Department prosecute the respondents — specifically, why wasn't Senator Bennett brought to trial for contempt?

Sen David reported — The Washington Post — September 22 that "a source... said it was felt that any direct action against the Senator would be 'playing into Senator Bennett's hands.'" (18) Are the people now dead and in torment undergoing mental torture (getting a doctor?) simply because the Justice Department chose to play politics with the due process of law?

5.

It seems to me that the Judiciary Committee of the Congress should next to look into the Marshall case in order to see if legislation is needed to make the Federal courts more judicial in the Justice Department more just.

Copies of the letter are being sent to the other justices of the Supreme Court, to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, to the White House, to the Department of Justice, and to the appropriate committee and members of Congress who might be interested.

Finally, I hope that you have read and absorbed the excellent speech by John C. Butterfield printed in the October 1962 issue of the American Bar Association Journal. I am not a lawyer, but it seems to me that Mr. Butterfield has fearfully given further support to a philosophy which should have never existed — especially on the Supreme Court and the Federal Courts. The great trend toward centralization of power is taking to make the Federal Government its own kind of god, and this is happening to the detriment of our traditional religious institutions. As we watch quietly as the attempt is made to replace God with a mightiest civil state?

Sincerely yours,
Thomas W. Case