

The top news story in the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger for October 14 declares the legal committee set up by Governor Barnett to defend University students who were engaged in violence against United States marshals and troops. The constitutional rights of the young men involved should be protected, everyone will agree. But the last paragraph of this typical piece of Mississippi journalism reads as follows:

"Indications are that under federal and NAACP pressure, officials of the University of Mississippi may act to expel some students. If such occurs, legal action may follow."

In the minds of many Magnolia State educators, "legal action" somehow seems to be transposed into "reprisal."

In the same paper are printed the reflections of a state senator who arrived on the campus after the notorious Sunday night riot had already started, an expertly done account from the view of (and perhaps with the assistance of) the Barnett propaganda machine. The Jackson Junior Chamber of Commerce, the press also announces, is putting the finishing touches on a sixteen page booklet purporting to tell the "true facts" regarding the affair at Ole Miss; 250,000 copies of this monument to the truth will be distributed and the reader will be treated to a few additional gems of wisdom on the implications of the 14th amendment. Few people outside of Barnett's "never-never land" will be convinced but within Mississippi the propaganda saturation point will be

reached.

At 2 A.M. Monday, October 1, the Ole Miss student paper, the Mississippian, went to press with an accurate, blow-by-blow description of the riot still in progress. The news story placed the blame for the inception of violence where it rightly belongs, on the students, while an editorial pointed out the shame and dishonor they had brought to the University.

Some three hours before that, Ole Miss officials had begun to fabricate the fraudulent tale that "laxer-happy" scatterbrained, incompetent marshals had set off the riot. Senator Eastland and Governor Barnett twisted the plausible official account into a brutal, Sherman-like "march" invasion of Mississippi. Jackson and Washington called for investigations. (David Lawrence turned his column over to the University version of events.

The investigations will probably never take place because the politicians have already ascertained that numerous eye-witnesses from a normally competent faculty have testified as to what really happened on that tragic night and that the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have the facts. The screaming headlines have served their propagandistic purposes anyway.

Yet the University administration has continued to scrape together every bit of evidence detrimental to the federal occupation forces and to feed it to Mississippi's officials in Jackson and Washington. Whether the administration is composed of weak

man, as the Attorney General stated, is at least debatable, but there is no question of its political soundness, oriented of course in the direction of the state capital.

Perhaps unimportant in itself, this acceptance helps set the stage on which a candidate (I believe not an integrationist) but in compliance with the University faculty under a former Mississippi citizen must operate. Throughout the country broad support has been expressed at the amorphous solidarity behind the Mississippi position as aptly and fully expressed by its governor. Only have the people in disagreement with the state's orthodox views been largely silent.

There have been, it is true, a few rays of hope in the belated pronouncements (concerning the last ditch physical resistance to federal authority which inevitably led to violence) by a few Mississippi business and professional leaders, the Oxford clergy, a cross-section of the University faculty, and a handful of courageous small town editors. Unfortunately, no other businessmen, no more clerics, and no college teachers outside of Oxford, have come forth to sustain the cause of law and order. In fact, some of the state's most prominent leaders have already recanted.

University professors almost to a man are indifferent to the presence of James Meredith on the campus. It is also true that not half a dozen would have raised a hand to assist the Air Force veterans to stroll. Like average citizens everywhere they are principally concerned with performing their jobs in peace.

and comfort. They are quite aware of the rancor always stirred up with any challenge to the aggregated status-quo and, except in the social sciences, they can avoid the controversial. The sensitive faculty member unable to escape from a closed society is likely to move out when he has the opportunity, while the reticency (with liberal views) stays on its deep but silent.

By 1950 Ross Barnett had made a considerable fortune as the state's leading damage suit lawyer and decided to crown his successful career with four years in the governor's chair. In 1951 and again in 1955 the people resoundingly said, "No." Shortly after his second defeat, Barnett emerged as a newly belligerent champion of white supremacy in his hourly political assistance in the legal defense of the Clinton, Tennessee, terrorists. Already a long-time Sunday school teacher and with the knowledge that "God was the original segregationist," he pulled out all the sectional stops in what he regarded as his third and final try for the prize he coveted. He defeated two feeble opponents in 1959 and the following January came into office militantly stubborn, an inflexible racist with a virtual innocent of knowledge of history, constitutional law, and government. A few intimates now feel that he has reached an advanced stage of senility.

As governor, Barnett was soon in deep trouble, his administration beset by corruption, inefficiency, and a chronic inability to find enough jobs to fulfill the candidate's promises.

His ridiculous posturing—he returned from an extended South American junket pleased with the universal segregation he found there, and later he coined an unforgettable Coolidge-Like sentence upon learning that a favored trustee of the white-supremacist "World's War," "If you can't trust a nigger, how can you trust a white man?" soon said it almost impossible to find a person who would publicly admit that he had ever voted for Coolidge.

This simple example can be had during the 1955 campaign that "Franklin D. Roosevelt is a moderate by his own admission," even before his language in relation to the faithful to "stand up and be counted" so that those not in accord with the new regime could be driven from the scene. It logically followed for the new governor to turn over his office and with the visible assistance of a rural-dominated legislature, a considerable part of the state treasury, to the White Citizens Council.

William J. Simmons, pronounced the "Father of Race" by the staunchly segregationist public relations director of the State Sovereignty Commission, quickly became the administration spokesman on segregation and the part-time de facto governor. Unobtrusive, quiet-spoken, with scholarly leanings, this red-headed bigot has proved himself an evil genius at organized indoctrination.

Simmons has had assistance aplenty. The Jackson newspapers, devoid of integrity and dignity and filled with the trivial of political columnists unaware of the commonest forms of decency, become prime covers in the crusade for enforced unanimity. Outside experts such as a renegade Episcopal priest, the chief

6

circuit-riding Myers Lorenson, and Dan Scott were feted in Jackson. A film was made of the psychopathic General Walker addressing a wildly-cheering audience in Jackson, and a RACE AND REASON DAY was promulgated in honor of Carleton Putnam (the publicly converted Barnett to the sophistry of his pseudo-scientific racism). High school students were set to work writing essays on racial integrity to compete for CC prizes. The Civil War Centennial was turned into a boisterous carnival clarifying not the honored dead of the past but the racial demographics of the present. The governor called for a hundred thousand Confederate colonials, as many as possible mounted, and dressed himself up in an anglic commander-in-chief's uniform. In the whole sorry business, the Confederate flag was prostituted, as it has so often been by hoodlums since. Mississippi has indeed become the heartland of the South's struggle to preserve white supremacy.

The business and professional community, made up of aggressive, confident and able men, pleased with the local economic climate (subsidization of industry and the exploitation of workers), had in the beginning looked upon the Barnett-Simmons axis with an amused tolerance. Its leaders, especially those in Jackson, were brought into the Citizen Council program with the understanding that it would be kept within the letter of the law, with non-violent economic reprisal the limit in bringing recalcitrants into line. Many despaired of the subsequent trend of events but they were making money and the communists, labor

agitators and professional lo-pooders were on the run. It turned out that they were blind - the outcome inevitable when the heavy curtains of anti-intellectualism were pulled over a state never known for its freedom of expression.

In every Mississippi community, sizeable numbers of frustrated citizens, filled with the chronic anxiety emanating from a diffuse and perhaps irrational fear of the present and the future, have long taken refuge in dogmatic evangelical religion and the drug-like excitement of racial conflict. Frustration begets aggression against an assumed inferior race and those socially-sanctioned scapegoat whites who could tinker with the traditional pattern of life. Vast amounts of protest energy accumulated by those unable to handle problems of everyday living are kept under control only by the police power and public opinion. But now the highest public functionaries, the inflammatory metropolitan press, and well organized and financed private groups openly or covertly were calling for "winning the segregation fight regardless of the cost in time, effort, money, and human lives." There could be only one result. It came about on the campus of the University of Mississippi on the night of the last Sunday in September.

Since that tragic event one might expect a revulsion throughout the state against intimidation and violence. Despite the lip-service of the pious governor, this has not been the case. There has been no lessening of the resolve to preserve Mississippi's folkways (regardless of what the federal courts

... not any application of the methods to be used. More about  
 of the moderate or dissident in some cases and the method  
 have been perfect to a amazing degree. In the middle of the  
 night telephone calls filled with threats and threats of  
 violence, obscene and abusive letters sent through the entire  
 States, calls, and many other things that have become a standard  
 operating procedure. It will be difficult for a moderate  
 moderate to stand up to this sort of thing, especially  
 especially when he knows that a call to the local police will  
 bring at best a fruitless investigation the next day

At this moment federal troops are patrolling the streets  
 of Oxford and the campus of the University of Mississippi. They  
 can't remain forever and what Meredith's life will be worth after  
 they leave is not an actual certainty. For those  
 well-meaning persons in the rest of the country who think  
 that the disposition of the moderate Mississippi plan  
 is keep the peace and the prospect of life in the  
 sovereign domain of Mississippi where all good things and tracks  
 could lead the happy, contented life of only those damned whites  
 and foreigners would leave them alone.



*Merrill* *Miss*

0 0

The Closed Society that is Mississippi

Mississippians know that the September 30 riot at their State University, though it may have shocked the civilized world, was only a spectacular incident in a train of events whose end is not in sight.

As Christmas approaches the uncertainty 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. Although there have been a few revelations of sanity, it would be hazardous to predict the resolution of this issue.

Several hundred topflight reporters from all the national representative media have swarmed to the Mississippi campus to report on the facts about what actually happens. They tend to enquire into the background for the state's rashness. By and large the reporters have been fair-minded in their interpretation and bearing. Those who wish to check the accuracy of their reports should reasonably trust the records of events.

This is true for all the world except Mississippi. With a long history of lying on the defensive against outside criticism and a predisposition to believe that their own leaders can do no wrong, the people of Governor Ross Barnett's sovereign domain have been almost completely blind as to what may prove to be the most gigantic hoax of 1962.

The candid observer must conclude that while resident Kennedy has made some incidental errors in his effort to get Mississippi to abide by federal court decisions, his overall approach to a delicate problem has been one of great understanding, patience, and calm perseverance. When Mississippi officials blocked by physical force on four separate occasions the out-of-state enrollment of Negro James Meredith in the University and the fifth Circuit Court rather plaintively acknowledged its failure to the end of its resources,

the President was faced with the alternative of the acceptance of the breakdown of law or the employment of force. Even then, having learned the apparent lesson of Little Rock, Mr. Kennedy insisted upon the use of civilian federal marshals rather than the bayonet-wielding paratroopers called up by former President Eisenhower. At the same time the President gently and eloquently appealed to the patriotism and sense of sportsmanship of Mississippi citizens to help them see the necessity of their obeying unpopular court decrees. The United States Army was not ordered in until it became obvious that the marshals were fighting for their very lives, and its first contingent arrived just in time to prevent a major disaster.

The reasons for the faulty liaison between federal and state contingents on the evening of the riot have not been officially established. But the people of Mississippi have been convinced that they were the victims of a brutal, Sherman-like invasion consciously planned by the dictatorial Kennedy brothers.

The genesis of the fraud which shifted the blame for the riot from state officials to federal marshals came from the university administration attempting to justify its own conduct and still trying to placate the political powers in the state capital. Senator James Eastland and Governor Barnett took up and grossly exaggerated the cry and called for federal and state investigations which later dwindled into nothing because they ran into stubborn and unpalatable facts.

But the propaganda barrage was just getting in steam. The two Jackson newspapers (owned by the same family) poured forth a steady flow of news distortions, inflammatory innuendoes, and invective against all who were inclined to dissent. Mississippians were led to believe that the rest of the country was rallying behind Governor Barnett and was preparing to reject the President,

Our Supreme Court in the white House [sic] regards himself as a New  
Jews whose infinite wisdom represents mankind's only real hope of salvation.

The Mississippi Junior Chamber of Commerce distributed more than a  
quarter million copies of a pamphlet entitled xford: A Warning for Americans,  
which put the blame for the riot squarely on the shoulders of Robert and John  
Kennedy. Its most specious implication was that Mississippi would have peace-  
ably allowed Mr. Meredith to march if only the Attorney General had awaited  
"the completion of the judicial processes which he had invoked," an argument  
later raised by the Honorable John Satterfield, immediate past president of  
the American Bar Association and native Mississippian. Such cleverness in  
shifting the culpability for defiance of law from those creating the violence  
to those enforcing the law could only succeed among a people suffering from  
a touch of paranoia.

Mr. Satterfield maintained an Olympian judicial composure compared to  
Judge W. M. O'Harr who in his charge to the La Fayette County grand jury  
investigating the death of two negroes the night of the riot described the  
United States Supreme Court as made up of "political greedy old men" who  
"together with the hungry, sad, ruthless, ungodly, power-hungry men [in Wash-  
ington] would change this government from a democracy to a totalitarian  
dictatorship." The grand jury appropriately responded with an indictment  
of the chief federal marshal for setting off the riot, and for good measure  
castigated University faculty members (who had previously defended the  
marshals) for talking too much.

Exactly one month after the riot a thousand "Women for Constitutional  
Government" were called to Jackson by the sister of the Speaker of the  
Mississippi House of Representatives to adopt a "bill of grievances" against  
the "unwarranted and unlawful use of military force" and the alleged violation  
of (white) Mississippians' civil rights resulting from "the collision 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, their highly imaginative account of what had taken place at the University.

Politically minded educators swarmed into the breach, in particular an ambitious college president reverting for the state's leading teachers' journal an historical justification for the state's position, suggesting that the recent troubles started with Franklin Roosevelt and concluding that "the time is near when there will be little to choose between our system and communism."

The Mississippi Baptist Convention tabled 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 a Grenada pastor put it, such a statement would be open to misinterpretation and would be "most unwise at this time." The Baptists were already smarting from a letter received from one of their Mississippi missionaries in Liberia who blasted her state's racism and declared "Communists do not need to work against the preaching of the Gospel here by Americans; you are doing it quite adequately." The visionary happens to be a second cousin of Governor Barnett; her mother, living in Jackson, expressed regret over the letter, saying that "Antonia doesn't understand that Boss has been doing the best he can." One of the few non-conformist ministers in the state showed it up rather easily, "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 Citizens Council. In November the Council issued a document by an anonymous attorney who called for a referendum on

closing the integrated University (the Council itself pretended to be neutral on the proposal but recommended the use of democratic procedures). An Oxford minister has publicly stated that professors who refused to go along with the Citizens Council "were pressured out of the jobs they held." It is generally acknowledged that a recent postal card campaign to secure the dismissal of certain moderate University professors originated with the Council. Not only is the council suspected of directing the hundreds of hoodlums to the University campus on the night of the riot but it has openly encouraged defiance of University authorities by extremist students. Whether the Council is responsible for the presence of these trouble makers on the campus is an open question; at least the present executive director of a reactionary group calling itself "Patriotic American Youth" is a former worker for the Council who not long ago was actively interfering in student politics to secure the defeat of candidates considered a safe for the "Mississippi Way of Life."

The barbaric reactions of Mississippi legislators to any given crisis is easily predictable, and in the present instance may be illustrated by a Senate resolution: "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." Thus warned, the Senate officially declared "its complete, entire and utter contempt for the Kennedy administration and its puppet courts" and pleaded with the country to rid itself of "the Kennedy family dynasty and accompanying evils, and to in our State in its defiance to all who would destroy our freedoms, heritage and constitutional rights." A few senators demanded the impeachment of the President and in December the House of Representatives requested General Edwin Walker, charged with seditious conspiracy and militia insurrection against the

United States, to address its members. Speaker Walter Billers introduced Walker, recently declared sane enough to stand trial, as an advocate of "the same things you and I stand for," and as a "great military hero" who had gone to Oxford "in an effort to be helpful."

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 loss of accreditation. At once this academic body became the subject of a blistering attack by the Mississippi press and politicians. J. W. N. McQueen, a staunch advocate of the status quo ante bellum (the Civil War), charged that SACS catered to "socialist sine professors" who had deliberately ignored the Communist plot to stir up racial trouble in the South, and demanded abolition by law. The rabid governor-elect of Alabama was brought to Jackson to address both the legislature and the Citizens Council, which he did in the flamboyant style so dear to his listeners. It is recalled for Senator Eastland, Mississippi's own contribution to intransigence, to blast the SACS for "covering up Marxism in the colleges," and, acting as a "group of little Cannars, a labor union to protect college professors" in its "blackmail threats" against the University. So far the SACS has ignored this scurrilous attack which in itself could well be the excuse for loss of accreditation by all Mississippi colleges.

Anywhere else in the world one might look for a revolution against fraud, gross intimidation and violence. But the bully boys who on the night of September 30 engaged in armed conflict with the military forces of the United States (who would not shoot back) are now spoken of as the "intrepid rioters." There has been no lessening of the resolve to preserve Mississippi's fallways regardless of what the federal courts may say, and no realization

of the vigilante methods to be used. Harassment of the reverend Dr. Lister has been accelerated to a degree that discriminates the best stalwarts. "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 learn it alone to walk in its own misery and self-righteous pity. James O. Eastland may have been right in thinking that the average man would see the vice president when confronted with facts, but his proposition has no reality in the closed society that is Mississippi.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

**Memorandum**

TO : Mr. John Doar, First Assistant,  
Civil Rights Division

DATE: Dec. 14, 1962

FROM : ~~SJB~~ St. John Barrett, Second Assistant

SJB:arg 11,801

SUBJECT: Oxford Riot

144-40-254

I received a telephone call from Richard Lavin, of the FBI, today regarding your request that the Bureau obtain a copy of the tape titled "Tragedy in Oxford" which has been distributed by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Jackson, Mississippi. You had further requested the Bureau to determine the original sources of the taped excerpts of speeches, interviews, etc., which are on the "Tragedy in Oxford" tape and to compare the text of the original sources with that of the composite tape prepared by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Bureau has obtained a copy of the "Tragedy in Oxford" tape from Fred Beard, manager of Station WJDX in Jackson. He advised that the tape was compiled by an employee of the station, named Thompson, and that Thompson knew the sources of the original tapes. He said that the original tapes which were in the possession of the station would be produced only in response to a subpoena duces tecum.

The bureau interviewed Thompson. He said that he had compiled the tape and gave the source of the various excerpts.

The Bureau will ask its New Orleans office to determine whether other copies of the basic tapes now in the possession of Station WJDX are in existence, and if so, whether they can be obtained.

cc: Records  
Chron.  
Mr. Barrett  
Trial File

To Mr. Barrett

This is very good. will  
you report on it. Also get  
the tape for us. Let me know  
John



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <b>Mr. Bassett</b>	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

SIGNATURE       COMMENT       PER CONVERSATION  
 APPROVAL       NECESSARY ACTION       AS REQUESTED  
 SEE ME       NOTE AND RETURN       NOTE AND FILE  
 RECOMMENDATION       CALL ME       YOUR INFORMATION

ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS      **Mr. Dear left the following message for you re your memo of 12/14/62, "Oxford Riot", 144-40-254:**

**"This is very good. Will you keep after it. Also get the tape for us. Let me know.**

**John**

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT	DATE
<i>Verne</i>		

St. John Barrett  
Second Assistant  
Civil Rights Division

December 17, 1962

John Dear  
First Assistant

Depositions in connection with University of Mississippi  
events

For the depositions with Carl Hardley read  
the following:

- (1) The memos of the telephone conversations. They are on Burke's desk.
- (2) The Look Magazine article.
- (3) The statements of the Justice Department personnel at Oxford.
- (4) The Chronology of the events.
- (5) Find out what information the Bureau has gotten on their investigation.

JAN 8 1963

January 8, 1963

HJG:ash  
144-40-254  
11801

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Honorable M. N. Ray  
United States Attorney  
Oxford, Mississippi

Re: Desegregation of the University  
of Mississippi

Dear Mr. Ray:

Enclosed are the enlarged photographs of those defendants whose pictures we have. The Bureau will make available to you directly from the Memphis office an enlargement of Charles Luper Clark's picture. The FBI does not have any pictures of the remaining two defendants.

It was nice seeing you in Washington on Saturday, however briefly. Every good wish to you and Mrs. Ray for the New Year. Best regards to Al, Les, Tom and the ladies at the office.

I guess that you know by now that I will be leaving the Government very shortly. I do hope however that I get to see you soon, perhaps in New York. All the best:

Sincerely,

HARRISON J. GOLDIN  
Attorney  
Civil Rights Division

Enclosures

CC: Records  
Chrono  
Dear ✓  
Trial File(Rm. 1140)

Mr. John Dear  
First Assistant  
Civil Rights Division

Jan. 18, 1963

DED:sw

Mr. Denis E. Dillon  
Attorney

Desegregation, University of Mississippi.

I have read all the available material in our files dealing with the Oxford riot and have been able to identify only four new potential defendants. These are Abraham Anthony Joseph, Sherman Higginbotham, Billy Hines Hanson, and George Howard Jetton. The only really strong case on the available evidence is the one against George Howard Jetton.

I believe the FBI should question Billy Hines Hanson again to determine which of his companions he can identify as participating with him in throwing rocks at the Army troops.

The following pages contain a summary of the available information on these people.

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

DEC 21 1962

T. 12/19/62

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

BM:DED:ash  
144-40-254  
11801

**Desegregation of the University of Mississippi**

I am enclosing with this request two rolls of Westinghouse film depicting events which took place in connection with the desegregation of the University of Mississippi. Film No. 1 includes a sequence showing what appears to be a caravan of Mississippi Highway Patrol cars leaving the University of Mississippi campus during the rioting on September 30, 1962. I would like you to determine if these are, in fact, Mississippi Highway Patrol cars, if the picture was taken before gas was fired, and whether the picture was taken after dark.

Film No. 1 also shows part of the assault on Gordon Yeder, a reporter for Hearst Metrotone News. The Yeder car is shown backing out from the mob. I would like to request still pictures of the frames depicting this incident. I would like these stills to be enlarged, but not to a degree which would sacrifice detail.

Film No. 2 shows Governor Barnett refusing James Meredith's request for admission to the University of Mississippi. The locale is the State House in Jackson, Mississippi. One of the people shown in this sequence is Colonel Birdsong, head of the Mississippi Highway Patrol. I would like you to determine the name of the man standing next to Colonel Birdson.

This memorandum confirms the previous telephone discussion of this matter on Tuesday, December 18, 1962 between Mr. Dillon of this Division and Mr. Woodcock of your Bureau.

**Enclosures**

cc: Records                      USA, Oxford, Miss.  
Chrono  
Dear  
Trial File(Rm. 1140)

77

January 4, 1963

A-3

Mr. E. E. Davidson  
Comptroller  
University of Mississippi  
University, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Davidson:

In reply to your letter of November 20, 1962, I am enclosing a check for \$24.03 covering the cost of telephone calls made by representatives of the Department over the telephone located in the Faculty House of the University during the month of October, 1962.

With reference to your letter to Chief Marshal McShane dated October 25, 1962 and the itemized bill attached in the amount of \$147.90, there is considerable doubt whether the Department's funds are available for payment of the charges made. In order for us to determine this however, it will be necessary to have more specific information concerning the items listed.

Additional information should be submitted explaining the charge for eight sets of linen showing whether these items were destroyed or lost and to whom they were issued. The charges for rent and utilities, and hauling tables and chairs should be fully explained including the name of the Department official who ordered these services. Justification for the item for repairing door at Lyceum Building should be submitted including the identification of the person or persons responsible for the damage. The item for housing seven marshals should be explained by giving the names of individuals housed, the period involved and the name of the Department official who arranged for these accommodations.

Upon receipt of the information requested, the Department will be glad to give further consideration to the bill.

Sincerely,

S. A. Andretta  
Administrative  
Assistant Attorney General

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1963

MAIL  
JAN 10 1963

JAMES H. MEREDITH

See  
This is as used to  
send in envelope  
on letter like this  
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

LETTER TO MAREK--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 Marek, 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 racialist persecution of Marek in order to be in line with the U.S. Constitution. (Text) (Prague 2/7/58)



FORM 00-10  
4-1-60

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

DATE

Feb. 12, 1963

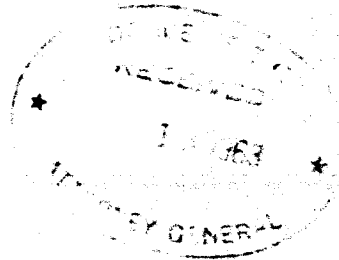
INTERDEPARTMENTAL REFERENCE

REFERRED TO Mr. James C. Davidson  
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Justice

RE: Telephone call of this morning.

WRITER  HAS  HAS NOT BEEN INFORMED OF THIS REFERENCE

COMMENTS: Summary of Bureau radio broadcast of February 7 concerning so-called offer to James Aronson.



SIGNATURE *Ralph A. Jones*

OFFICE OR DIVISION: Deputy Director, US, Department of State

OFFICE OF  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



Feb. 13, 1938

Burke Marshall

Does John Dear know of this?

It's a fine gesture -- but why don't  
they send the money to Old Miss?

*John Dear*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. John Doar	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

SIGNATURE       COMMENT       PER CONVERSATION  
 APPROVAL       NECESSARY ACTION       AS REQUESTED  
 SEE ME       NOTE AND RETURN       NOTE AND FILE  
 RECOMMENDATION       CALL ME       YOUR INFORMATION

ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS

FROM

NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT	DATE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

*Meredith  
sd man*

TO		BUILDING AND ROOM	
1.	Mr. Marshall		
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

Burke,

This message was dispatched from Oxford at 3:25 pm CST, received by the FBI at 4:30 pm EST and telephoned to me at 5:15: Army officials advised that Meredith was seen during the evening of Feb. 11 walking from the cafeteria to the University Post Office, accompanied by a white female whose identity is unknown but believed to be a student. In addition, two white male resident students of Baxter Hall, whose identity is unknown, paid a social call on Meredith in his room on the evening of Feb. 11. The Army officials report no student agitation as a result of these

actions as yet.

FROM	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT	DATE
John Murphy		2/12



Pat Carver not present called Herb on  
comput. told him that chancellor under  
pressure - strong letter that issue -  
Herb upset applicant - thought chancellor  
here to issue strong letter

- led this time chance in week to  
see AP trying to mollify them  
telling them letter didn't mean anything

*The Marshall  
Room 1143*

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS

April 5, 1963

# Meredith cost through June: \$559,000

WASHINGTON, April 5.—

The Justice Department has told Congress its expenses to enforce court orders permitting Negro James H. Meredith to attend the University of Mississippi will run about \$559,000 through June 30.

AND department spokesmen said, no preparations are being made to finance its Oxford, Miss., contingent beyond that date, the end of the fiscal year.

The matter was discussed at a recent hearing of a House appropriation subcommittee. The transcript of the closed-door hearing was made public today.

Committee members asked R. A. Andretta, administrative assistant attorney general, if the money it seeks in a supplemental appropriation bill will wind up the Mississippi operation.

"This takes care of the financial aspects of it through June 30," Andretta said.

"Are there indications it may go on after June 30?" he was asked.

"We haven't anything in here or in our 1964 appropriations other than this," Andretta replied.

**FIGURES PRESENTED** by the department showed that the cost of the Oxford operation to the department was \$45,189 through Dec. 31 and that \$112,900 more would be required through June 30.

Of the estimated total expense of \$229,900 by next June 30, the department provided the breakdown:

Overtime and premium pay, \$100,372; travel expenses, \$227,000; rent, communications and utilities, \$22,787; printing and reproduction \$1,800; other services, \$24,222; supplies and materials, \$28,426; equipment, \$261.

## Open letter to students

Fellow students,

For the past several weeks I have read with great interest and concern the many letters and comments published in The Mississippian concerning James Meredith and the Meredith Case. I have decided that perhaps it would be proper and fitting for me to add my own expression and maybe ask a few questions, since I am so closely connected with the controversy; hoping, of course, that this will somehow lead to a faster and more satisfactory understanding. (Providing, of course, that the campus senate has not put a ban on The Mississippian for bidding it to print anything that I might write.)

First, I would like to comment on the much discussed question of why I chose to attend the University of Mississippi. My desire to attend this school was motivated primarily by the idea of securing greater educational opportunities for myself and my people. I will not attempt to itemize the lack of opportunity available for the Negro to receive advanced training in the state of Mississippi. I will only say that there are three universities in the state and none of them

are for Negroes. The white student in Mississippi can aspire with reasonable hope to become proficient in almost any field of study. The Negro student, on the other hand, can expect at best to get a teaching certificate. I am primarily interested in finding a solution to this problem of lack of adequate opportunity.

I would like to re-emphasize the fact that I have little concern for the phenomenon of intergrating and desegregation. Neither is my aim. I do not want to join your fraternities. I simply believe that every citizen - including Negroes in every state should be entitled to receive the educational training offered by the states in all fields of endeavor. I would like to ask a couple of questions that I have been trying to find an answer to but so far have been unable to. What

is everybody so mad about? I know of nothing that I have done to offend anyone. As a matter of fact, I have always made every effort not to antagonize anyone. Secondly, do you feel that Negro students are just as entitled to having the opportunity of becoming a doctor, lawyer, engineer, nurse, accountant, or an officer in the military as the white student? Or, do you feel that his opportunities should be limited and restricted to just a few areas?

I believe that the crisis we face today is a grave one and will not easily be remedied. However, I feel that earnest effort and objective investigation of the problem can produce a workable and satisfactory solution.

Thank you.

Sincerely,  
J. H. Meredith



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 Clarkdale James Meredith will be afforded no more and no less protection than any other citizen.

Sincerely,

  
L. A. Ross, Jr.  
Sheriff

LAB/csf

cc Mr. John Doar  
Assistant Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

cc Mr. Jamie L. Whitten  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

*Memorandum*

TO : Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:

FROM : Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

144-40-254

#11,801

JD:ls

SUBJECT: Oxford, Mississippi - Meredith/Ole Miss

The Secretary of the Army has decided to remove all military forces from Oxford. This will be done tomorrow. Twelve United States marshals will remain on the campus at Oxford to insure that James Meredith and Cleve McDowell are free to attend the University without any difficulty.

The marshals are able to maintain a close security for Messrs. Meredith and McDowell while on the campus at Oxford, but in view of the removal of the military forces it is especially important that close liaison be maintained between your agents in the field and this office, as well as direct liaison with the marshal in charge at Oxford in the event that there are any reports of groups of people going to Oxford.

I would appreciate it therefore if you would alert your agents to be on the lookout for this possibility during the remainder of the summer term, which ends on August 18.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO

REMARKS:

- ATTORNEY GENERAL
  - EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
  - OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
  - EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U S ATTORNEYS
  - EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U S MARSHALS
- SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
  - LIBRARY
- ANTITRUST DIVISION
- CIVIL DIVISION
- CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- CRIMINAL DIVISION
- INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- LANDS DIVISION
- TAX DIVISION
- OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- BUREAU OF PRISONS
- FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- PARDON ATTORNEY
- PAROLE BOARD
- BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ATTENTION: \_\_\_\_\_

July 24, 1963

Nick Katzenbach:

What do you think of this?

BM

*Bunde*

*I did this by phone with Courtney and am satisfied it will be done*

*nk*

FROM \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE        | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL         | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION   | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT          | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE    |

- ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_
- PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF \_\_\_\_\_

John Door dictated this to me by telephone.

He said you may not want to send, but he feels it is important that you do. He said it could of course be rearranged or changed in any respect you wished.

*Handwritten notes:*  
Nide K...  
what is...  
of...?



FROM

THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO

- ATTORNEY GENERAL
  - EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
  - OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
  - EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. ATTORNEYS
  - EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. MARSHALS
- SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
  - LIBRARY
- ANTITRUST DIVISION
- CIVIL DIVISION
- CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- CRIMINAL DIVISION
- INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- LANDS DIVISION
- TAX DIVISION
- OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- BUREAU OF PRISONS
- FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.
- FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- PARDON ATTORNEY
- PAROLE BOARD
- BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ATTENTION \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS:

7/26/63

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Room 1145

Burke:

I did this by phone with  
Courtney and am satisfied it  
will be done—

NdeBK

*Copy to John  
John  
Memo is unnecessary  
John*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE                                | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION                           | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION                         | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION                         | <input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____ |   |

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 which later developed from as far away as Georgia and Texas. The campus was flooded with armed undesirables. The perimeters of the campus are 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 the 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.



Thoughtful 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 constructive 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 furnishing leads which may lead to court action against groups and individuals from the outside who have been fomenting 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. Outsiders 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

# Attachment # 3

INVESTIGATION

Time Date	Place	Student	Item
1730 11 Oct 62	Room 10 Baxter Hall	Taylor, Frederick	In a search of Clark Lab, Mr. Van... and Maj. Cline of Room 10, Baxter Hall the following items were found. These items were identified as belonging to... 2 Conet, 1 stick, firecrackers (2 each), 10 Cherry Bombs, 12 Sky-Rockets, 1-100... I-identification Card, 1 container... with cap of... therein.  Pyrotechnics were found in the... in Baxter Hall. ... with a key in his possession at the... of... in the... of... Items identified... as his. Items were delivered to... for further investigation.
2 1745 11 Oct 62	Room 11 Baxter Hall	James E. McSwain	In continuing search of Baxter Hall, ... Cherry Bombs under address of McSwain and a... 20... McSwain was not... at the search. However, his... Curtis Barndt, who... denied any knowledge of items found. Items turned over to US Marshals.
3 1745 11 Oct 62	Hallway Baxter Hall	Unknown	In a search of the hallway... 1-GV (45) grenade was discovered by Major Cline.
4 1820 11 Oct 62	Room 33 Lester Hall		Search room by Maj. Cline... covered... unable to determine... stick. No student present at time of search.
5 1825 11 Oct 62	Room 32 Lester Hall		Search of room by Carl... disclosed... Grenade realistic in appearance. Later found to be stuffed with nails. Although unarmed, used as projectile, the grenade would be very deadly. Student ownership unestablished by search.

INCIDENT REPORT

Ref.	Time Date	Place	Student	Items
6	1830 11 Oct 62	Room 12 Lester Hall		Maj Mateo found ex. endo- cannister stuffed in closet. Could not find this source.
7	1835 11 Oct 62	Room 18 Lester Hall		.27 Cal shells (12 ea), 1 ice knife discovered by Lt. Frechette. Student owner was not disclosed because of student residents.
8	1945 11 Oct 62	Lester Hall	T. D. Heaps	Lt. Bellamy found two and stored in suitcase longing to T. D. Heaps. Was a .22 Cal rifle and disassembled in three parts and in not a year to have been fired. Stu- dent Heaps was present and co- operative.
9	1900 11 Oct 62	Room 7 Lester Hall	John Gleason	Search also disclosed 1 hurt- ing knife belonging to John Gleason.
10	1900 11 Oct 62	Room 1 Lester Hall		A 5 Gal gas can containing oil visual and olfactory traces of gasoline was found by Lt. Fre- chette. Student ownership was not determined.
11	1910 11 Oct 62	Lester Hall	I. D. Heaps	A Daisy 32 Pistol with 2 car- trons of shot was found by Maj Chism. The ownership was not disclosed at the time of dis- covery. Student name number was provided receipt by Maj Chism.
12	1920 11 Oct 62	Room 12 Lester Hall		A US Army (possibly surplus) Machete was found by Pfc Kidd and Capt De Lane.



Joseph Vic Laurent, Jr.

Arrested at 9.30 a.m. on October 1, 1957 for making uncomplimentary remarks to a Marshal.

Rock Kendall.

Told Rev. Wofford Smith during the riot that he and his friends were there to get "fixed".

Jimmy Cecil Reed, Jr.

Arrested on October 1, 1957 for making an uncomplimentary remark to a Marshal. was present at riot.

John Peter Sabino.

Was in crowd near MCA building. arrested on October 1, 1957.

Stalling or Studler.

Arrested early in the morning of the riot.

Dexter MacArthur Thompson, Jr.

Arrested on October 1, 1957, for making an obscene remark to a Marshal.

Edward Z. Wilson, Jr.

Was in crowd around the Lyceum during riot, arrested by National Guard on October 1, 1957.

Charles Andrew Marshner.

In crowd near Lyceum, made an uncomplimentary remark to a Marshal and was arrested.