

retired man - photo in  
file - detective

had experience handling large  
crowds in NYC as  
a cop

was assigned to a group of  
policemen

never held a position of  
command directing  
other policemen

During his 20 yrs  
6 mos in force received  
14 citations, received  
Medal of Honor, given  
once - yr - ~~received~~  
it in 39

was censured in 54 - on  
his day off he went  
to a weigh-in at  
Madison Sq. Garden;  
held umbrella over  
Manciano's head; picture

was published in paper  
was reduced - rank  
& he was transferred  
to a poor beat, there  
was great newspaper  
pressure, in 10 days  
his rank was restored,  
stayed on lousy beat  
from Sept 54 til Jan  
57 -- got 2 commenda-  
tions while he was  
up there

never had people under him  
while he was a detective  
he worked with others or  
by himself

never had any military service  
moved up 3 steps on civil  
serv. ladder: moved from  
patrolman to 15<sup>th</sup> grade  
detective. next step is  
sergeant: attempted to  
qualify but never did

retired from force on June 7  
57; on June 10, joined

3  
Shift of Sen. McClellan in  
Washington. Had previously  
met with Sen  
McClellan & with Robt  
Kennedy who was chief  
counsel of the Comm.  
They wanted an inves-  
tigator

Stayed with a-ct comm. til  
Sept of '59, when comm.  
broke up

met Sen. Kefauver and joined  
staff of h.s. comm. &  
invest gated prof. box up  
& price fixing.

In July '60 resigned & joined  
Dem. Natl comm. --  
went to convention  
to protect Kennedy  
worked on security in  
the campaign -- went  
with Kennedy & was  
also in advance team

In Dec '60 returned to  
Kefauver comm.

In May of 60 the pres  
appointed him as marshal  
of D.C.

Stayed here till June 62. Had  
96 deputies

As a detective he had got  
frequently had con-  
tact with police  
depts in other cities  
he dealt with the  
local police office  
while with the  
Senate, also with  
FBI

while chief marshal of D.C.  
A.G. sent him to  
Mont. Ala where  
freedom riders were  
attempting to integrate  
public facilities. He  
had 600 personnel  
under him

They arrived in Mont on  
Sat. night, Sun was

spent organizing the  
marshals last night  
at 1:30 as hostile  
would get there &  
started throwing bottles,  
bricks, etc. at a  
signs church they  
sent about 25-100  
marshals

marshals were patrolling the  
streets in cars &  
they were postioned  
at ~~trans~~ facilities,  
a reserve of marshals  
for emergency duty was  
kept at 9th & Harvard  
A.C.B.

He didn't go to the church  
O'Byrne White wanted him  
to supervise & kept in  
touch with radio cars  
& decide where additional  
marshals should go  
few gas was used at the

church he then went  
to the church with  
Olney - Cameron. There  
were quite a no. of local  
police doing nothing. ~~They~~  
~~and~~ his men cleared out  
the mob

The tear gas was effective,  
it broke up the crowd,  
ended the rioting.

He kept command here from  
7:30 - 11:00 or so when  
the Natl Guard arrived

Additional tear gas was used  
after he arrived to dis-  
perse the crowd as it  
re-assembled

Stayed in hotel 10 days

As a result of that experience  
meetings were held in  
Wash. Supportive of protest  
were made at these  
meetings were recom-  
mended to the training  
of Deputy U.S. marshals

we participated in some of  
these meetings, he's familiar  
with the change. Like  
e.g. structure of squads

most convinced that that  
command structure had  
to be improved, they also  
realized that if local  
police had done their  
duty, there would have  
been no need for U.S.  
personnel to be here or  
use tear gas

what is purpose of the training  
classes & the manual? To  
improve method of handling  
crowds & riot control, to  
familiarize as many deputies  
as possible with this  
operation; & also to stress  
& develop discipline among  
the marshals to have a  
group that could act as a  
group, also, to teach marshals  
as much as possible about

few gas eqip

In Dec 61 I went to New Orleans; he had 20 Eqpts. under him, all of these deputies had been trained, deputy commanders were D-ley, Carter & Wagaluski; who were the subcommanders under you. If we had others we would have called Cameron, Frost

By Dec 61 we had developed a command structure to handle this operation in the field, we could have handled a couple of hundred marchers

we had also made arrangements with Border Patrol if we had needed additional personnel; they wd. be under my command & have their own groups & squad leaders. Border patrol had been



in stocked on our techs  
I observed discipline of Bond  
Letroit it was excellent  
there were very familiar  
with communication eqp.  
we used new eqp  
exclusively at most it  
was very successful we  
decided that they wd.  
supply communication

Survey of persons had to  
supplmt addit. use at  
least - they also wd  
have their own command  
structure unless we  
observed them a thought  
their discipline was exc  
Survey of persons people are  
trained in their own  
course in most control  
not in handling techniques  
Before Sept of 62 did  
you go on any other  
mission where you had

to control resistance to  
federal orders involving  
Negroes: No.

In Dec 61 we were  
a.o. as a standby to  
help in incidents. We  
didn't have to go  
there because local police  
controlled situation very  
well.

In June '62 we were  
head marshals of D.C.  
became chief of exec.  
office of U.S. marshals.  
He has 92 marshals +  
about 700 deputies;  
the total personnel is  
about 1100; there are 83  
chief deputies.

Duties to supervise the activities  
of the marshals; make  
periodic inspection of the  
offices.

Chief asst is John Cameron

when to take over we had  
3 classes scheduled, 2 in  
Denver & 1 in SC, I  
planned to go thru  
a training course bec  
I thought it wd be  
good for morale & dis.  
wanted to see the  
men trained, I didn't  
think I actually  
needed the training  
45-50 men attended each  
class, Cameron was in  
charge, Instructors were  
Butler, D-loy, Furst  
& Corider. Furst was  
supposed to be chief  
command deputies for  
everything  
men were given instruction in  
firearms, jacks, knob  
control, boxing, phys  
fitness, what each  
indiv. wd do if knob  
got out of control.

1  
instruction in use of  
tear gas. They got  
classroom work & field  
work; they had a  
considerable amt. of  
field work.

In summer of '62, ~~but~~  
~~to go~~ marshals  
received this training  
of this group 100 were  
at the camp that  
summer.

Everybody who came to  
Oxford were from a  
special list that had  
been assembled on  
basis of grading of  
marshals at summer  
camp; only marshals  
who got "satisfactory"  
or better were brought  
to Oxford.

I couldn't attend any of these  
courses this summer

He kept in touch with Cameron  
on training exercise, he  
observed a course for  
2 days. observed use  
of tank gas & equipment,  
discipline of the men,  
& command abilities of  
subordinates. I was  
sat-stand. Deputies for  
command were Cameron,  
Dley, Butler & Fucht.

I went to miss. for 12  
time on Sun, 16 of  
Sept. This was in  
connection with head  
case

~~Before~~ before that we had  
sent a couple of deputies  
to make a survey, they  
did it during the  
summer. They made a  
complete survey of  
campus, town, roads,  
hotels, etc. we obtained

maps of campus & roads  
we held meetings before Dept  
going to Oxford to let  
other organizations - Radio  
Patrol, etc. -- know about  
a possible Meredith operation  
who sent you to Millington?  
Deputy A.B.

What were your instructions:  
to take charge of 20  
odd deputy marshals coming  
in to go to Oxford  
& take to Marshal  
there

I drove around the town.  
looked at entrances to  
village & spoke to  
Phillips

I ~~did~~ brought most of the  
20 marshals to Oxford  
with me they 20  
marshals were to act  
as a security detail  
for Meredith, but take

over law & order.

I left Washington that night  
on train <sup>got</sup> back to Wash.  
on Mon & Tues. I consulted  
with Mr. Katzenbach

~~I left Wash.~~ That Sat. night  
in Memphis. I met Smith  
for the time.

I went back to Memphis  
on Wednesday night.  
Monday was to org.  
The next day I had  
personally no contact  
with Miss Himway or  
other people. I was  
present when Mr. Har  
shall spoke to A.G.  
of Miss. Arrangements  
were that next day I'd  
go to Oxford & before  
going to Oxford I'd meet  
with Col. Burdick.  
I went to Saterville next day

and met Birdsong the  
1st time He said they'd  
like to lead us into  
the campus. I said that  
was alright. we had  
2 cars in front & 1  
in back of us.

They entrances to the campus  
had heavy patrolling.

The Alumni House was parked  
-- the area was. The  
police had complete control.  
At Alumni House we got out.  
we went into Alumni  
House under police escort.  
we were taken into a  
large room that looked  
like an auditorium. After  
5 minutes Gov. Barnett  
came in & welcomed  
us & said that  
Mr. Ellis had a statement  
Mr. Ellis read it & said  
Gov. was Registrar. Gov.  
Barnett asked if there



were any questions Go.  
Barnett read a proclamation  
saying that Meredith would  
be admitted to state people  
walked out. Sheriff he had  
several papers on hand.  
we went over to the room  
where the state people were  
he advised us to leave  
right away we did. we  
left and drove back to  
Memphis there were close  
to 1000 people outside of  
Alumni ~~the~~ there were  
about 25 policemen there  
they had complete control  
we observed no disrespect or dis-  
obedience to state police.  
we took Meredith to Willis'  
home & then went back to  
Millington  
I stayed at Millington til Sun  
night when I went to New  
Orleans I stayed at Millington  
organizing the march.

There were about 10 households  
there B. Her, F. Licht,  
Cameron & July were there  
I went to New Orleans & then  
went to Jackson on the  
25th.

The next day we went to Joplin  
again. We met police at  
the airport & were led on  
to the campus by police.  
There were lots of police  
at the entrances.

At the campus there was a  
long line of state  
police in uniform & another  
line of plainclothesmen  
behind them. There was  
no disorder that day.

I went back to Millington  
on 28th & testified in  
a. o. at Co. Courthouse  
contempt hearing.

On 29th I returned to  
Millington. The personnel  
had increased greatly.  
Plan was to go to Joplin.

if necessary to go our way into  
the airport

we were going to take a con-  
vey of cars with her  
chairs + Barber Patrol  
we were going to use  
a bus to push aside  
cars in the road.

On Sunday at about 12:00  
I was told by our  
observers that at 2  
o'clock we were take a  
no. of men by plane  
to 3-4 d. that ar-  
rangement ~~was~~ were  
being made to register  
thereafter that 3:00  
The instruction not to  
communicate that to  
the men. The men  
were to be told it  
was a dry run.  
That was done ob-  
viously to prevent a  
leak.

At the airstrip we boarded  
the plane and we took  
off

There were about 170 men in  
that first group. 120  
marshals & rest border  
patrolmen.

We got to Taipei at 2:25 PM  
then I got there I  
called US ATiny office  
& spoke to Jim Gish.  
He said to stand by  
that Mr. Katzenbach  
was coming.

Katzenbach arrived at about  
3:00 P.M. We waited  
around about 1/2 hr.  
while he made calls.  
He then said to get  
the men on trucks,  
that we were going  
to the Univ. We didn't  
say where, but I  
understood it was to  
Lyceum. I was in

2nd to the Katzenbach  
his party were in  
we bet 1st 2 truck  
Birdsong drove up in a car  
Katzenbach & Birdsong  
spoke; the men said  
that Col. Birdsong  
wd. lead us on the  
camp.

Colicemen were stationed at  
the intersection.  
the camp. At the  
entrance to the  
train 2 police cars  
were blocking the  
entrance Birdsong  
spoke to them  
the ~~cars~~ pulled  
back. we drove  
up to the Lyceum  
The men got out of the  
trucks shortly after  
we got there chief  
taken got there.  
There were no people at the

lyceum when we just  
got there. Our men  
lined up around the  
lyceum part of the  
way.

Did you receive any instructions  
to do that? No  
what was the purpose of  
stretching out the men  
in that way? The  
lyceum was going to  
be used as the center  
of communications we  
thought everybody would  
be very

~~There were local people~~

No local police officials objected to  
our being there. There  
were about 10 police-  
men in the area.

what happened for the next hour  
shortly after we got  
students started to  
assemble. The teachers  
went back to the  
airbase to bring on

Some more personnel. ~~was~~ ~~planned~~  
to block off the entrance  
to the camp. But I  
wanted to discuss it with  
Col. Biddings but when  
I brought it up he said  
a little later

D-d you talk to Katzinski dis  
Nivelstein? There was a  
talk about time he was  
expected, about lodging him  
in Baxter Hall about num-  
ber of wardens we  
needed to protect him. It  
was about that time  
that I learned he was  
on way. We sent some-  
body up to the dorm  
with keys with 24 men  
I think chief Tatum gave  
us the keys

did you observe the crowd  
before dark? About 5.30 or  
so. pretty far away. Occa-  
sional smoke bottle started  
It was starting to give us

Some concern - police were  
doing nothing. About 5:30  
when I saw that crowd  
was starting to become  
bunches & surely I  
spoke to Cameron & told  
who was in charge he  
spoke to - Col. Ely  
& introduced myself.  
He pulled his hand away  
we could be worried -  
Col. & made it clear  
that he would go &  
do anything about con-  
trolling that crowd &  
had spoken to Cameron  
& Diley he decided that  
worst thing we could do  
was to go to push crowd  
back ~~forward~~ had no respect  
for us, and I had ~~seen~~  
~~the~~ police control the crowd  
on another occasion.  
The police were lined up  
every 5 or 6 yds  
and it had been good police



tactics to have dispersed  
the crowd: It wasn't  
necessary to disperse the  
crowd to control it. In  
fact the Thursday we  
got to the canyon there  
had been a bigger crowd  
& it had been under  
control.

After the Inspector agreed to  
offer assistance, he referred  
me to a plane technician  
on the steps of the  
lyceum. We could not  
see what he could do  
so we walked over to each  
patch, but walked over  
to just one & then came  
back up on the steps.

I went in and spoke to Al  
Birdsong. It was still  
light. I asked him to  
please instruct his men  
to keep the crowd back.  
We could not see what  
he could do.

We went out of the Lyceum  
to spike to one person  
Nothing was done to in  
prove the operation. I  
made a tour around  
the Lyceum after that  
and saw that by then  
we had enough men to  
surround the Lyceum  
completely. We had about  
50 people on reserve  
at the airport.

I went to the Barber Hall  
at about 6:15. Cameron  
was in command. If  
the work was about  
to get completely out I  
had Cameron with me  
to take action.

Shortly after I got to Barber  
Hall, my condition worsened.  
I had personally checked  
the first 2 floors  
of the dorm. I  
stationed men around in  
different places, and

placed Marshal Cecil  
Miller in charge. It was  
to take any action  
necessary to safeguard  
merchandise. That if he  
needed assistance he  
should call us. There  
were a few students  
huddling.

When I got back to the  
lyceum it was dark.  
The ~~lyceum~~ situation  
was worse. The  
crowd had grown  
greatly, almost 2x  
the size it had  
been when I left.  
There were bottles  
and bricks. I spoke to  
Bitter, Daley & Conroy &  
Fischer. They thought  
something had to be done  
on this crowd had got  
out of hand. I went  
looking for B. B. Long. He  
was in an office in

conference with the [unclear]  
a [unclear] [unclear] I told  
Burdong the crowd was  
getting out of hand, but  
it could be controlled  
if his men would do  
something. I had seen  
a police officer show a  
[unclear] [unclear] going by  
[unclear] to let me off  
a time or so - quit car  
and that I didn't know  
how long my men  
could take this, and  
that unless he did  
something soon we  
had to take drastic  
action. I felt that  
any action we took would  
have to be drastic --  
that we couldn't get  
into contact with the  
crowd.

Burdong said that he didn't  
know if he could do  
anything, that he might

have to pull out, that the  
Gov. might pull him out  
that he didn't know  
how much longer he  
could stay

Col. Birdseye went out into  
the yard. when I was  
outside I saw that all  
my men had masks on  
I said to Cameron,  
who gave the order for  
masks; he said, I did  
I said, well take them  
off. The men removed  
their masks

I watched Col. Birdseye. He  
was standing directly in  
front of the entrance to  
the Lyceum in the Lyceum  
square. Yarbrough was making  
a speech, half of the  
~~men~~ toward to go  
home; he was getting  
crowded at

Cameron told me that the  
robotter had been burned

by air he said whether  
had been hit in the face  
with a shell

a barrage of large bricks  
and rocks was coming  
over I got hit with  
an egg on the head or  
two before gas

I watched ~~him~~ do nothing  
I was slowly deciding  
that if police would  
cooperate and that we  
either had to send  
out men out to  
control the crowd  
themselves, or that we  
wd. have to use tear  
gas ~~to~~ and that we  
are

Frank then Butler came over  
with a pipe and said,  
told what people  
throwing now. I then  
gave the order to do  
the water I waited  
about a minute. Col.

Birdseye was out in the street the crowd was here in the NE corner the crowd was belly to belly with our men right in front of the Lyceum the crowd would face to face with our men and wasn't so heavy.

After that how did you spend the rest of the night? After you I went in the Lyceum Guttman asked, who gave the order for gas; I said I did. The balance of the night was spent supervising the marshals at the Lyceum and the dorm, reporting the situation to Mr. Katzenbach, on how much equipment we had we sent frogs out to break up the crowd, to keep them away from the

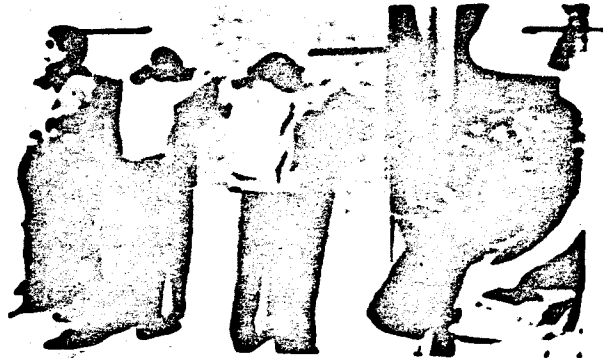
Lyceum and keep the  
garage away from the  
Lyceum

The only guns used by my  
men were used to fire  
at a fire hose being  
directed at us and at  
a fire engine that  
was in the grave

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Why were you on the campus  
on Sunday: To protect  
the Lyceum





-UPI  
ARRESTS MOUNT and riots subside on Monday U. S. marshals line up student prisoners against a wall.

NEGRO STUDENT, James Meredith, attends classes under the protection of U. S. Marshal James McShane



U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Oct. 15, 1962

## STEP BY STEP: HOW CRISIS DEVELOPED IN MISSISSIPPI

"U.S. News & World Report"  
October 15, 1962

### 1961

**February 1:** James H. Meredith, a Negro, applied for admission to University of Mississippi. He was rejected.

**May 31:** Mr. Meredith filed suit in U. S. district court, asking court to order his admission.

### 1962

**February 3:** U. S. District Judge Sidney Mize dismissed Mr. Meredith's suit, ruling that he had not been discriminated against because of race.

**June 25:** U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed Judge Mize's decision, ruled by a 2-to-1 vote that Mr. Meredith "was turned down solely because he was a Negro."

**July 17:** Appeals court ordered Judge Mize to issue an injunction ordering university officials to admit Mr. Meredith.

**July 18:** Appeals Judge Ben F. Cameron issued first of three stays that he granted delaying enforcement of the injunction that ordered Mr. Meredith admitted.

**September 10:** After appeals court twice overruled Judge Cameron the case reached the Supreme Court of the United States for the first time. Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court vacated all of Judge Cameron's stays and ordered the appeals court's ruling put into effect. Judge Black signed the ruling alone, but said he had consulted fellow Justices. There was no hearing before the Supreme Court.

**September 13:** Mississippi Governor Ross R. Barnett declared he would go to jail before admitting a Negro to the University of Mississippi. The Governor invoked the doctrine of "interposition," holding that a State has the right to "interpose" its power to protect its citizens against an "illegal" exercise of federal power.

**September 20:** Mr. Meredith made the first of four unsuccessful attempts to enroll at the university. Governor Barnett personally rejected Mr. Meredith on September 20 and again on September 25.

**September 25:** Appeals court ordered Governor Barnett to appear in court at New Orleans September 28 to face a charge of contempt of court.

**September 26:** Lieutenant Governor Paul Johnson, backed by Mississippi State police, turned back Mr. Meredith's third attempt to enroll. Appeals court then ordered Mr. Johnson into court September 29 to face contempt charges.

**September 27:** Mr. Meredith, in a fourth attempt to enroll, turned back because hundreds of State and local police barred the university gates, and a crowd had gathered.

**September 28:** Governor Barnett failed to appear in court. The appeals court tried him in absentia, found him guilty of civil contempt, ordered him to admit Mr. Meredith by October 2 or face arrest and fines of \$10,000 for each day of delay.

**September 29:** Hundreds of U. S. marshals converged on Oxford, where the University of Mississippi is located. Thousands of federal troops were alerted for action. At midnight President Kennedy federalized Mississippi's National Guard.

**September 30:** Mr. Meredith, escorted by U. S. marshals, arrived on the university campus—and violence erupted. In a night of rioting, two persons were killed, several injured.

**October 1:** U. S. troops were rushed to Oxford in the early morning hours. By dawn on Monday, order was restored on the campus. Mr. Meredith then was enrolled as a student. He started attending classes under escort of U. S. marshals. But rioting continued in downtown Oxford.

**October 2:** A legal showdown with Governor Barnett was postponed when the court of appeals at New Orleans granted him until October 12 to demonstrate compliance with court orders. In Mississippi, the force of federal troops was built up to about 16,000 men. The entire town of Oxford was under military control.

WASHINGTON

## Mob at Ole Miss

By Kenneth Crawford



A civilized French journalist was fatally shot in the back at close range. So was an inoffensive local citizen. Reporters and television crew members were beaten. Federal marshals doing their sworn duty suffered casualties, some by gunfire they didn't return. The governor who had in effect invited violence recited a little speech about peace and order after it was too late. His police force pulled out as soon as the mob became ugly. State officials responsible for the educational institution that calls itself "Ole Miss" insisted that the marshals started the whole lathhouse affair.

James Meredith, a brave and dignified young man, was asked by peering students, "How do you like having blood on your hands?" A student with his face in a television camera predicted that Meredith would be murdered if he remained on the campus unprotected. Fraternity houses were decorated for homecoming with Confederate flags and signs suggesting that President Kennedy was unwilling to fight Cubans but willing to fight Mississippi students. The decorators didn't seem to realize that the attitude they attributed to Mr. Kennedy would in fact be that of millions of television viewers right now.

It had been quite a while since Americans had seen pictures of Castro's firing squads in action whereas pictures of the mob's depredations in Oxford were fresh in their minds. Also the sound of vicious words from the mouths of crew-cut babes.

### SYMBOLS OF WAR

Yankees tend to be tolerant and understanding of the South. Most of them concede that a state like Mississippi has a racial problem. However, they also think the Supreme Court's order to integrate with "deliberate speed" is not too unreasonable 100 years after the Civil War. They don't mind seeing Mississippians wave Confederate flags and hearing them sing "Dixie" while their white bruisers push other white bruisers around a football field. If they want to cling to the symbols of a war they lost, it is all right with the grandsons and the great-grandsons of the winners.

But a spectacle like the Oxford riot is something else. It sometimes ap-

pears after an affair of this kind that only the South is capable of anger. This is because Northerners are reminded from time to time by a conversation overheard or an incident observed that they, too, have red-necks among them. Also because their public men and their publications are restrained in their comments about the affairs of Dixie. Yet the appearance of unconcern couldn't be more misleading. Outrage about the Oxford disgrace ran deep and far. It will not be soon dispelled.

### FEELINGS OF JUSTICE

The political consequences of the battle of the Mississippi campus will for this reason cut both ways. Many Southern voters doubtless will try to punish the President for his determination to get Meredith registered in compliance with Federal court orders. Many Northern voters—probably not as many—will be disposed to reward him for it. The incident will endear him still more to Negro voters. And it will commiserate him to white voters who feel deeply about racial bigotry not so much because they are concerned about the American image abroad as because they have a feeling about justice at home.

The Mississippi uprising could cost the Democrats a few House seats and even one or two Senate seats this year. In Mississippi itself, none of the Democratic Congressional candidates has opposition. But in the eleven states of the old South, 58 of 106 House seats will be contested by Republicans. In some cases, the Republican candidates are more rabidly racist than the Democrats. A few Republicans could win. But in most of Dixie the Democrats are incumbents with the influence that comes of seniority, and will have the advantage they always have had. It will be the same with the seven Southern Democratic senators up for re-election.

In 1964 the South will have a better chance to get even with Mr. Kennedy. It can support the Republican nominee, organize a third party, or send unstructured delegates to the Electoral College and try to throw the election into a runoff, where every state would have one vote. This would be a

"Newsweek"  
Oct 15, 1962

TO: Chief U.S. Marshal James P. McNamee

FROM: Donald D. Forscht, SUSA - Sou. Dist. Fla. - Miami Division

SUBJECT: Riot at Ole Miss. Campus, on the night of September 30, 1962

Minutes after we arrived, the crowd began to gather. They appeared to be mostly students at first, and when there were about 100 of them, we called the Mississippi Highway Patrol, which was supposed to assist in controlling the crowd and to secure the gates to move them back. Instead the ranks of the crowd grew until there were more than 1,000, yelling obscenities, cursing, and shouting. We still thought we were dealing with students or adults from the town, but later learned the crowd included hoodlums and agitators brought in from Memphis and etc. As hours passed, the demonstrators turned into a mob, started to throw stones, bullets and lit cigarettes at the Marshal's and leting air out of the tires of the Army vehicles. We repeatedly asked the Mississippi Highway Patrol to lead the crowd back and they continued to ignore us. With the coming of dawn as the demonstrators started throwing lead pipes, and setting the tires of the Army vehicles alight with flaming newspapers. Finally, when things seemed to be getting entirely out of control, I gave the order to use gas masks, but I was countermanded by Chief Marshal McNamee. He said to hold off and see if we could get this settled peacefully. The current limits were on by this time. We told the Mississippi Highway Patrol to move the crowd back or we would have to use tear gas. The response at this time was from the mob with more jeers, more rocks, and more bottles and wine containing acid. Chief Marshal McNamee advised us to use a riot stick. I ordered the gas masks donned, and to fire tear gas. After the first wave of tear gas, the mob dispersed immediately, but later re-formed. They ran a line of line up on the campus, but we took them with tear gas. Then someone came at us with a ball covering us with tear gas. After midnight the mob started a riot as us with rifles and peppering us with machinegun. The mob stayed about a block away and started to set cars alight and began to be more destructive. I estimate about 3,000 people had gathered at this time, and we were unable to control them 2 and 3 blocks away. Through it all never once did the Marshal's break ranks, or do anything without any order from the group leader. They were a very tightly knit group, staying in close order, a strict disciplined group which never once resorted to the use of firearms.

T. 11/19/62

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

BM:JHF:ash  
144-100-40-1  
9782

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

United States v. Mississippi, et al.  
Ross R. Barnett, Contempt of Court

In preparation for criminal contempt proceedings against Ross R. Barnett, Governor of Mississippi and Paul B. Johnson, Jr., the Lieutenant Governor, for their failures to comply with the orders of September 25, 28, and 29, 1962, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, we request the following investigation to be conducted on an expedited basis.

#### I. Background Materials

Appendix A is a collection of references to the Governor's various acts and statements about school desegregation and federal court orders going back to 1959. It includes the gist of his statement or act, the source of our information about it, possible investigative leads, and the data about it that we wish to be secured.

As you will note, we wish to secure texts or recordings of various of his speeches and/or the names of reporters (together with their notes) and other possible witnesses who were present to hear what was said.

cc: Records  
Chron  
Dear ✓  
Putzel  
Trial File(Rm. 1140)  
USA, Oxford, Miss.

With respect to his conferences and other deeds, we wish to know the circumstances in complete detail, including who were there, what was said and by whom, what decisions were made and how were they implemented.

In addition, please review your materials such as those relating to Ku Klux Klan activities which may shed some light on Barnett's and Johnson's positions with respect to federal court desegregation orders. Our dossier is far from complete and we wish to be familiar with all pertinent data.

The principal radio and television networks and their stations in Jackson, Mississippi should be contacted to secure copies of any audio or video tapes of the Governor's or the Lieutenant Governor's speeches or public appearances since January, 1959. Please obtain also the names and addresses of persons who can authenticate each tape or other item secured.

## II. Recent Developments

Please provide us with a detailed reconstruction of Barnett's and Johnson's whereabouts and activities on a daily basis during the period from September 1, through October 3, 1962.

We shall wish to know where they went, what they did, with whom they talked--personally or by telephone from their offices or the Governor's mansion--what decisions were made, and what was done by whom to implement them.

Appendix B is a partial list of specific recent events about which we wish to know full details. It includes the events, the participants (to the extent that we know them), what occurred, possible investigative leads, and the further data we wish you to obtain.

We understand that the FCC monitored the broadcasts of the Mississippi Highway Patrol during the rioting at Oxford on the night of September 30. Please secure from that agency copies of all tapes, recordings, or transcripts of what was said over the Patrol radios.

We shall also wish to have a complete record of all long distance telephone calls to and from the offices and homes of Barnett and Johnson during the period from September 1, 1962 through the date this investigation is conducted.

In connection with this investigation you will note that we have requested simultaneous interviews with the members of the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning for the State of Mississippi. In conducting these interviews you should be aware of this information. The Board of Trustees were not in agreement as to what steps should be taken with respect to the court orders. When the Board was required to appear at New Orleans we subpoenaed their records. Among the papers which were produced was a statement by Talley D. Riddell with a pencilled request that it be added to the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees. As of that date, September 24, this had not been done by the secretary.

However, the statement indicated that Mr. Riddell had voted to admit James H. Meredith as a student. In the course of the statement, Mr. Riddell stated that the Board members had been requested to deliberately defy valid court orders and refuse to admit Meredith. He also stated that the Governor had personally admitted that to do so would subject the members of the Board to civil or criminal contempt. Mr. Riddell also stated

that the Governor has used every conceivable means of pressure to force the members of the Board to act in an unlawful manner and criminally violate the existing injunctions.

As our Appendix indicated there were a number of meetings of the Board of Trustees between September 4 and September 20, at some of which the Governor was present.

There was also among the records of the Board an undated, unsigned slip of paper reading:

"Dr. Jaber: Mr. Riddell sent a message. He said to release statement to the press as soon as the Board votes."



Appendix A

Background Material to be Investigated

1941

Barnett speaks at Memphis Exchange Club on 1/29/39 and Justice Gov. Peabody for his actions at Little Rock.

Barnett was sentenced total confinement for kidnapping, 6/15/39.

Barnett pledges school enrollment "at all costs" in his inauguration speech on about 1/20/39.

Barnett delivers a pro-segregation speech at Columbia, South Carolina, 1/29/39/.

1942

Memphis Commercial Appeal by RICHARD T. HITCH.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: 6/16/39, by W. V. HIGGS, 6/13/39.

New Orleans Times: 1/20/39, by W. V. HIGGS at Jackson.

MEMPHIS: (L.A.) Times, 1/29/39, 2/7.

Possible investigation - live leads and data to be secured.

Secure any text or tape of this speech that may exist; interview the reporters who were present for details of Barnett's remarks about protesting segregation in Miss.

Interview reporters for circumstances and details of speech. Secure any text or recording that may exist.

We have the text of this speech, but an audio-visual tape should be secured if one exists.

A recording or tape of this speech should be secured if it exists. Reporter present should be identified and interviewed for the details of Barnett's remarks.

Possible recording of  
five leads and facts  
in the journal.

**Journal**

Reporters present should be  
identified and interviewed  
for details of speech, and  
any available recording  
should be secured.

1/20/41; 1/21/41; 1/22/41;  
1/23/41; 1/24/41; 1/25/41;  
1/26/41; 1/27/41; 1/28/41;  
1/29/41; 1/30/41; 1/31/41.

Full details of this speech  
should be secured, as should  
the text and any available  
recording.

1/20/41; 1/21/41; 1/22/41;  
1/23/41; 1/24/41; 1/25/41;  
1/26/41; 1/27/41; 1/28/41;  
1/29/41; 1/30/41; 1/31/41.

The text and any recording  
of this speech should be  
secured, as reporters pre-  
sent should be identified  
and interviewed for details  
of speech.

See release 1/20/41.  
1/21/41; 1/22/41; 1/23/41;  
1/24/41; 1/25/41; 1/26/41;  
1/27/41; 1/28/41; 1/29/41;  
1/30/41; 1/31/41.

A copy of this resolution  
should be secured.

1/20/41; 1/21/41; 1/22/41;  
1/23/41; 1/24/41; 1/25/41;  
1/26/41; 1/27/41; 1/28/41;  
1/29/41; 1/30/41; 1/31/41.

**Notes**

Barnett delivers pro-segrega-  
tion speech to Louisiana  
Citizens' Council, 3/7/40.

Barnett says his election  
was a mandate to prosecute  
segregation, 1/1/41.

Barnett tells Junior Chamber  
of Commerce in Atlanta,  
Georgia that Supreme Court  
decisions are not the law  
of the land, 1/21/41.

Barnett presides, but does  
not present, a segregation  
conference at the Cotton States  
conference in Miami during  
last week of June, 1941.

Appendix B  
Specific Recent Events to be Investigated

<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Possible Leads and Data to be Searched</u>
1962		
19. Gov. Johnson announces complete support of Governor Barnett in his efforts to block Meredith's admission.	UPI - Matticeburg. 9/13/62	Interview reporters who contacted Johnson for full details of his comments and determine whether they have retained their notes of his statement. With respect to all interviews of reporters requested herein, they should be asked to supply the names of other persons present and copies should be obtained of whatever notes they have kept.
Barnett vows to block Meredith's entrance, 9/10/62	Jackson Daily News, 9/11/62, by William L. Peart	Interview W. L. Peart to learn of additional comments by Gov. Barnett and to determine whether Peart has retained the interview notes.
Same as immediately above.	McComb, Miss. Interprise-Journal, UPI, 9/11/62.	Identify UPI reporter and interview him as requested with respect to W. L. Peart, above.
Barnett meets with Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning of Miss. and reportedly sees several ways to block Meredith. 9/11/62	Jackson Clarion Ledger, AP, 9/12/62.	Identify and interview reporter (AP) who interviewed Barnett, the trustees, and possibly others about the meeting. Interview all who were present (but Barnett) to secure full details of what occurred. Inquire whether reporter has preserved notes. Secure text of minutes of meeting. (The trustees should be interviewed simultaneously for all the information requested of them herein.)
Barnett asks all Mississippians to listen to his TV address on 9/13/62.	Jackson Clarion Ledger, 9/13/62.	Identify and interview reporter for details of all that Barnett said and determine whether he has preserved his notes.

1108

Leads

Gov. Johnson speaks to outside news meeting in Jackson and asks all to back Barnett. 9/16/63.

Clarkedale Press Register. 9/17/63. UPI.

Early in September the trustees withdrew from Regier Hillis the power to deal with Meredith's application.

The trustees should be asked for the details of their decision to withdraw Hillis' authority to deal with Meredith and of their decision to give the power to Barnett.

is understood that early in September Barnett and Col. Birdsong talked with Wilson, head of the Mississippi National Guard, about the use of guardmen in connection with Meredith's admission.

Wilson and Col. Birdsong should be interviewed for the details of their conversation with each other and with Barnett about the use of the guard.

Trustees meet on 9/14/63 and Barnett is represented by Hugh Boren and Ed Cates.

Daily Tupelo Journal. UPI 9/17/63.

Barnett, accompanied by Attorney General Patterson, as 't. Atty. Gen. Clark, and three Jackson attorneys, attends trustees meeting of 9/17/63.

Daily Tupelo Journal. UPI (Jackson). Wash. Post (James Clayton). 9/18/63.

Ascertain details of what occurred at meeting by interviewing trustees and others present (except Boren and Cates). Secure text of minutes of meeting. Identify and interview reporter who may have interviewed trustees.

Interview reporters for details of what was said to them and by whom about what occurred at the meeting, including identities of all participants. Interview participants--except members of Barnett's party--for details of what occurred. Secure text of minutes of meeting.

Possible Leads and Data to be Secured

**LINE**

Barnett asks Miss. Legislature to pass bill making it a crime for persons with criminal charges against them to attempt to enter an institution of higher learning; he also amends proclamation calling special session of legislature. 9/19/63.

Bill passed and constitutional amendment proposed giving Governor power to deny Meredith admission. Action proceeded by meeting of Lt. Gov. Johnson and legislative leaders in Governor's office. 9/19/63.

Barnett meets with trustees at State Office Building in Jackson on evening of 9/19. Board member Aldrell has heart attack.

Barnett, represented by his law partner, Hugh Cunningham, secured injunction from Chancery Court of Lafayette County.

**MEMORANDUM**

Wash. Post (James Clayton) 9/20/63.

Memphis Commercial Appeal (from Jackson, probably by Kenneth Tolson) 9/20/63.

Wash. Post, 9/21/63 (James Clayton from Oxford on 9/20/63).

Daily Tupelo Journal 9/21, by Wm. Miles.

**Possible Leads and Data to be Secured**

Secure text of amendment to provisions concerning broadened purpose of special session of legislature. Clayton will be contacted by lawyers from this Division, so you need not interview him.

The text of this bill should be secured and reporters present at the session should be identified and interviewed for full summaries of statements by Barnett and others in support of the legislation and amendment. Secure text of the amendment and determine on November 1, determining whether reporters have preserved notes.

Secure details of what occurred at trustees meeting and copy of minutes of meeting.

During the period that Barnett acted as registrar, did he do anything with Meredith's file or application? Did he ever have Meredith's file?

Secure transcript of record and copies of exhibits of Chancery Court hearing in Lafayette County.

Item

Source

Barnett turns down Meredith personally at Oxford on 9/20/63.

Possible Leads and Data to be Secured

Secure details of Barnett's movements on 9/20/63 including names of those with whom he talked and what was said. Who besides Barnett and Registrar Ellis were present when Meredith was rejected?

Chancery Court of Blaine County issues injunction against Meredith.

Secure transcript of records and copies of exhibits of Chancery Court hearing.

Garner Green, Jr., attorney, advised Barnett on about 9/24/63 that he could leave the proclamation of 9/23 ordering the arrest of federal officers.

New Orleans Times Picayune of 9/23, by W. P. Minor from Jackson.

Interview W. P. Minor for details of his interview of Green. Interview Green for details of his contacts with Barnett on and about 9/24.

Barnett rejects Meredith at State Office Building in Jackson on 9/23.

Registrar Ellis should be asked what his orders were on 9/23 and from whom did they come. Secure details of Barnett's movements on 9/23 and names of persons he talked to. Who were booted Barnett in trustee meeting room and what occurred prior to Meredith's arrival? With respect to each time preparations were made to turn Meredith down, i.e., on 9/20, 9/23, 9/26, and 9/27, details should be secured as to what arrangements were made and by whom for press coverage. Also determine how long before each time Meredith arrived did the police or others who were in charge of crowd control take over the area.

Item

11. Gov. Johnson blocks Meredith on 9/26 at Oxford. Barnett, Johnson, and others confer at Almond House on Ole Miss campus.

Repeated attempts were made on 9/26 to serve Barnett with the order to show cause why he should not be held in civil contempt of court.

The Mississippi Highway Patrol was on the campus at Oxford in large numbers on 9/26 and 9/27.

On 9/27 a reporter asked Barnett if he intended to appear before the Court of Appeals in New Orleans on 9/28. Barnett said he did not know.

Sheriff Wm. T. Farrell of Hattiesburg was ordered to contact other sheriffs to be available for duty at Oxford on 9/27.

Person

Montgomery Advertiser, 9/27. AP fire Oxford.

Jackson Clarion Ledger of 9/28. by Edward Neel.

Jackson Clarion Ledger, 9/28. Edward Neel.

Possible Leads and Data to be Secured

Who were present and what occurred at the meeting at the Almond House? What was Barnett's schedule and what were his movements on this day. Who was in charge of the physical arrangements and press coverage on this day?

Determine what orders were given, and by whom to whom with respect to avoiding service of process at the Governor's office and at the mansion.

What orders did the highway patrol receive and from whom with respect to their duties at Oxford on 9/26 and 9/27 and how many of them were there?

Interview Neel for full details of what was said by whom and to whom on this occasion, and find out who else was present.

What, in detail, orders were given to Farrell and by whom? What did he do to carry them out, and what other sheriffs, if any, came to Oxford?

**1.00**

**1.00**

**Available Leads and Data to be Secured**

With respect to each time that Merrill was sought to register, including the incomplete attempt on 9/27, all tapes or films that exist should be located and copies secured.

It is understood that a closed meeting of Chevalls and Jay enforcement officers was held in the courthouse on 9/27 at Oakland.

Please ascertain details of this meeting, including who were there and what occurred. Were any orders relayed to the officers from Barrett or Johnson?



Appendix B (cont'd.)

Date	Description	Reference	Remarks
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)
1/18	J. Edgar Hoover	Washington Post, 1/18, p. 1	Hoover not with evidence and... (text partially obscured)

**1198**

Col. Birdson and members of Lt. Gov. Johnson's staff conferred with radicals from Mobile, Ala. on 9/29.

**1199**

Wash. Post, 9/30  
UPI, Mobile 9/30.

**1200**

Identify and secure organizational data about these "volunteers for Mississippi" of the "Citizens for the Preservation of Democracy." Secure detailed information about this meeting with Mississippi officials.

Barnett makes statement to people of Mississippi at about noon on 9/30 and at about 1:33 a.m. on 10/1.

Secure audio-visual tapes of these statements if they were taped. Suggest you try WLBZ in Jackson.

Lt. Gov. Johnson makes statement and participates in conference at Governor's mansion on 9/29.

The participants in what conferences at the Governor's mansion on 9/29 and what was discussed? Secure text of Johnson's statement and audio-visual tape, if any exists.

Joint state legislative committee publishes report saying Kenneth unqualified for election to Ole Miss.

N.Y. Times, 10/1, by Peter White in Jackson on 9/30.

Secure a copy of this committee report.

Barnett makes speech blaming W/S. for riot.

Wash. Post, 10/1 by J. Clayton in Jackson on 10/1.

Secure an audio-visual tape of this speech which was reportedly taped for NBC at WLBZ in Jackson.

Barnett conferring with 3 confilicting sets of advisers on evening of 9/30.

Wash. Post, 10/1 by J. Clayton in Times, 10/2 by M. Smith.

Where were these conferences held? Who attended them? Who advised Barnett to do what?

Barnett made another public statement in the late afternoon or early evening of 9/29.

The text and any tape or film of this statement should be secured.

Appendix B. (cont'd.)

Date	Source	Description	Remarks
12/1/42	Washington Post of 12/1/42, by V. Chapman, NY/1 at Jackson	Barnett's testimony before Federal grand jury on 12/1/42 and while on parole to return Federal income tax.	Barnett's income tax and how to be returned before last and earlier copies of this speech which appeared on 12/1/42 in Jackson.
12/1/42	Birmingham Post, 12/1/42; Daily Birmingham Times, 12/1/42. W.P. News, Birmingham; B.P. News, 12/1/42, by T. Buckley at Jackson.	Barnett's copy of speech of 12/1/42 and while on parole to return Federal income tax.	Interview of J. J. Smith and other trustees for details of efforts by Barnett to equalize the
12/1/42	B.P. News, 12/1/42, by W.P. News at Jackson. Jackson Clarion Ledger, 12/1/42.	Barnett's copy of speech of 12/1/42 and while on parole to return Federal income tax.	Barnett's full text of Barnett's statement concerning expenditures and details of anything else in any form said.
12/1/42	Jackson Clarion Ledger, 12/1/42, by G. E. Ellis	Barnett's copy of speech of 12/1/42 and while on parole to return Federal income tax.	Barnett's full text of Barnett's statement and details of any other remarks in any form said.
12/1/42	Washington Post, 12/1/42, by AP in Jackson on 12/1/42.	Barnett's copy of speech of 12/1/42 and while on parole to return Federal income tax.	Barnett's full text of Barnett's statement and details of any other remarks in any form said.
12/1/42	Birmingham Post, 12/1/42, by G. E. Ellis	Barnett's copy of speech of 12/1/42 and while on parole to return Federal income tax.	Barnett's full text of Barnett's statement and details of any other remarks in any form said.

Appendix B (cont'd.)

Title	Reference	Description of Material
<p>Records relating to cases of other persons and the Commission's findings in such as required, discussed in 1974.</p>	<p>Foreign Exchange Ledger, 1974, by James Griffin, Jr.</p>	<p>Foreign Exchange Ledger and other records of Commission's activities regarding the case, discussed in 1974.</p>
<p>Records relating to cases of other persons and the Commission's findings in such as required, discussed in 1974.</p>	<p>Foreign Exchange Ledger, 1974.</p>	<p>A copy of this case history should be prepared.</p>
<p>Records relating to cases of other persons and the Commission's findings in such as required, discussed in 1974.</p>	<p>Foreign Exchange Ledger, 1974.</p>	<p>Records and information regarding persons for details of Commission's findings.</p>