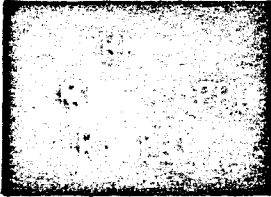


# OXFORD: A WAY OF LIFE HAS ENDED



For a century it's been a peaceful, quiet Southern town—fully segregated but free of racial strife. It got its name from Oxford, England, and its way of life from its proudest possession, the University of Mississippi.

But almost everything seemed to change when federal troops marched in. It will be a long time before William Faulkner's home town recovers from the shock. To many in Oxford, things may never be the same.

## OXFORD, Miss.

This grand old town is still shuddering from the impact of its worst catastrophe since it was burned by Union troops in the Civil War 84 years ago.

The rioting that broke out on September 30 was swiftly quelled. The debris of battle was cleaned away. Students trickled back to classes at the University of Mississippi. Commercial life returned to normal.

But it is likely that life in sleepy Oxford—and on the beautiful campus of the university—will never be the same again. An era of unbridled white supremacy that began in the 1840s has come to an end.

The turning point arrived when James H. Meredith, a 26-year-old Negro, entered the university as a student and led the crackle of small-arms fire and the cruel stench of tear gas.

Once again, federal troops paved the streets of Oxford. Its citizens were under military control. U. S. marshals guarded the lone Negro among the university's student body of 5,500. Oxford's whole way of life had been upset by a tragedy that left 200 streaming with wounds.

For 125 years—except during the Civil

War and Reconstruction—the pattern of life had remained almost unchanged. Oxford maintained all the traditions of the Deep South.

The town in the "hill and hollow" country 20 miles south of Memphis never was during the 1870s. Local historians recall that it is named Oxford after the English university, not in the hope that it would become the site of the new state university, then being planned.

That hope came true in 1848 and the University of Mississippi—"The Miss"—as its alumni have been ever since Oxford's main claim to fame ever since.

The rebel was William Faulkner. He helped a young soldier. Mr. Faulkner made his home in Oxford and used the town and surroundings, Lafayette County, as the back for some of his books and short stories. He died last July and is buried in a hillside overlooking the town.

Except for Ole Miss and Mr. Faulkner, Oxford might have almost disappeared—just another county seat where politicians paved the hours of leisure in the shade of magnolia trees by the courthouse.

A pleasant life. And from the university and the business generated by its large student body, Oxford derives

for its livelihood on the rich cotton crop and cattle farms in the surrounding countryside.

There are a couple of machine-tool industries in town, a shoe company and a clothing factory, but much of it is an agricultural center.

After the trouble stopped, the usual walk down one of the main streets and the removal of a barricade and the quieting down of the town, the people are getting their lives back together. The new school session starts in three weeks. The new crop will be well along. People look prosperous.

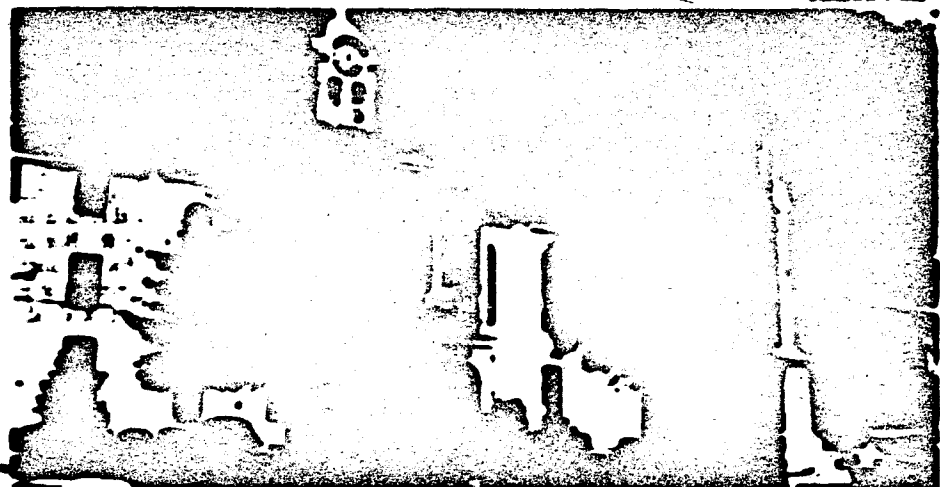
Reserved seats. Each of the grand pillars of the corners of the courthouse square has a reserved seat for the Negroes. It is reserved for Negroes and no white class is permitted to sit and not a child is watermelon.

The courthouse is the site of night and its white exterior stands out starkly against the night sky.

In front of the courthouse is a monument to Confederate dead of the Civil War that says, "They gave their lives in a just and holy cause."

A Union army commanded by Gen. Ulysses S. Grant occupied Oxford in the closing days of 1862 before the siege of (continued on page 80)

COURTHOUSE AND MEMORIAL to Confederate dead form the hub of the grand old town



US News + World Report  
Oct 15, 1964

[continued  
from page 59]

## OXFORD: A WAY OF LIFE HAS ENDED

Vicksburg. When Confederate raiders captured Grant's main supply base at Holly Springs, 31 miles to the north, he sent his soldiers out to forage off the countryside. But he spared the town.

The burning of Oxford by Union forces came nearly two years later—on Aug. 27, 1864—near the end of the war. Confederate historians described it as a wanton act, since the town was of no military importance.

One account, in the "Journal of Mississippi History," says the town was undefended when Gen. A. J. Smith and his troops arrived. There was no resistance, no looting. No Confederate supplies were hidden in Oxford.

But, according to this account, the Union soldiers, including some Negroes, were "plied with whisky for the occasion" and set fire to the town. The courthouse and at least five homes were specifically selected for burning.

A contemporary photograph of the scene shows only a few brick walls left standing in the business area.

**Divided town.** Since the end of Reconstruction, segregation has been a complete and nonviolent fact in Oxford. The town's 4,700 whites and 1,300 Negroes live their separate lives, with no mixing of the races at any level.

There are separate schools for Negro children, separate drinking fountains and rest rooms in public buildings. No Negro ever sits down with a white person in a restaurant.

In clothing stores owned by whites, Negroes are not permitted to try on a hat or a pair of shoes before buying. If a

Negro puts a hat on his head in one of these places, it is "sold."

The intercity-bus station has been desegregated for nearly a year—legally. There are no reserved places for whites and Negroes. But, in practice, Negroes avoid sitting in the area usually occupied by whites.

During this period of separation, there have been no major racial incidents in Oxford in recent times. Communication between the two races, however, chilled noticeably after the U. S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 that called for opening all-white schools to Negroes.

**Keystone: "Ole Miss."** In a wooded area at the edge of town is Oxford's pride and joy—the University of Mississippi. It's a lively place, especially during the football season.

Football has been almost an obsession at "Ole Miss" ever since the university began fielding teams that were good enough to win invitations to one of the year-end "bowl" contests.

It's not unusual for 30,000 spectators to pack the university's Hemingway Stadium on a Saturday when "Ole Miss" plays one of its traditional rivals.

The town is equally proud of the beauty of the university's co-eds. Girls from "Ole Miss" won the Miss America crown two successive years—1959 and 1960.

For a time after the riots broke out there were fears that "Ole Miss" might be closed rather than permit a Negro to attend classes, and a shiver went through the business community.

"If they close that university," said an insurance man, "Oxford would become

a ghost town." A restaurant owner predicted that, without the university, his business would drop sharply.

**Soldiers "needed."** Many of Oxford's white residents are shocked over the struggle that turned their city into a battleground—and angered at its occupation by troops. Yet many others welcomed the troops as necessary, under circumstances that developed.

"I like the troops here," said one businessman. "I wish they had come sooner Sunday night. They are needed here for the protection of property and the lives of our children. Governor Barnett stunk us all up by making a lot of promises that he would keep the college segregated when he knew he couldn't. And that's what caused the riot."

Said a woman shopper, "If the State patrol had arrested 25 people earlier Sunday, they would have stopped the riot—broken up the whole thing."

"The marshals should have fired the tear gas sooner," said a restaurant proprietor. "They took too long."

Another businessman said, "After the marshals slowed down the riot on the campus, the bullies moved into town. That was early Monday, and that's when the troops began to show up and to be effective. Thank God for the troops."

**A long cure.** Whatever the causes of the outbreak, or wherever the blame is eventually placed, the wounds left in Oxford will be a long time healing.

And for those who have lived through the "Battle of the Campus," it is doubtful that life in once-quiet little Oxford will ever be the same again.

# OXFORD!

## THE MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD STANDS FAST!

THEY had the look and the bearing of soldiers

Out in the backwoods South, East and West of Oxford, Miss—a quiet, neat small Southern town distinguished by the adjacent University of Mississippi campus—CP tents, orderly rows of parked GI vehicles, and further back, the clusters of pup tents fitted to the rolling piney woods and the brownish meadows—looked like any of a hundred bivouac areas at maneuvers, or field training.

In fatigues, boots, and steel "pots," officers and men went quietly about their duties. No air of crisis, no tension—"no sweat" as the seasoned GI would put it.

They were Mississippi National Guardsmen, of the 109th Armored Cavalry Regiment, and the 1st and 2d Battle Groups, 155th Infantry ("Stand Fast" one ready on the blue and white crest on the latter's fatigue jackets—words immortalized by their long ago Commander, Jefferson Davis, at a crucial point in Mexican War battle).

At first glance, you wouldn't suspect that these were men who days before had gone through an ordeal—physical, mental and moral. You wouldn't notice until you wondered why that lean young Captain was carrying his arm in a vivid blue sling. Then the hard-used look of many of the vehicles might catch your eye—and suddenly it would dawn on you that there wasn't an unbroken windshield in the lot, that here and there was a shattered headlight. On closer inspection, you might find a jeep or two bearing unmistakable bullet holes.

For some of these Guard units were the first, and others among the first, military units involved in the memorable night of 30 Sep-1 Oct, 1962, on the normally placid campus of "Ole Miss" and on the streets of downtown Oxford.

It was a night that had put the training, the discipline, the sense of duty, the professional competence, and in many instances the courage of citizen-soldiers to a test which they passed with flying colors.

### "FEDERALIZATION," AND THE TROOPS ASSEMBLE

Trouble had been brewing over the Federally-supported attempts of a young Negro to enroll in "Ole Miss."

The night of Saturday, 29 Sep, President John F. Kennedy signed an Executive Order authorizing Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara to call the entire Mississippi Army and Air National Guard into Federal service, and to take whatever steps Mr. McNamara felt necessary to carry out Federal court orders. In a nationally televised address the following night, the President explained he felt the Mississippi National Guard was "the most appropriate instrument should any be needed to preserve law and order while United States Marshals carried out the orders of the court and prepared to back them up with whatever other civil or military enforcement might have been required." And he made a point of noting that the 155th Infantry, whose 1st and 2d Battle Groups were among the contingent that was rushing to Oxford not long after his address was concluded, is "one of the 10 oldest Regiments in the Union and one of the most decorated for sacrifice and bravery in six wars."

Between the President's Federalization order Saturday night, and his address to the Nation roughly 24 hours later, much had been happening. Radio and TV had spread word of the Federalization, but, as with the "Berlin Crisis" mobilization a year ago, it was hours before the troops themselves got "the word" officially. Some hours' delay occurred while precise language of the callup directive to Mississippi's Adjutant General William P. Wilson was being worked-up in the Pentagon. That word then was passed down through the normal chain-of-command alert and mobilization plans, by telephone. Initial instructions called simply for assembly at home stations and institution of appropriate home station training.

Meantime, combat and support units of the Active Army were being assembled, some of them initially at Millington Naval Air Station near Mem-

phis, approximately 80 miles North of Oxford. This was the inception of a force that eventually was to mushroom to approximately 20,000 officers and men in the immediate Oxford area or within fast reach at Memphis and Columbus, Miss. Of these, 3,086 were Guardsmen. It became an all-components force, with some Marine helicopter units, even a Navy jeep rigged with insecticide spray gear appeared later to spray Army and Guard bivouac areas.

By noon Sunday, at least 80% of Mississippi's Guardsmen had checked in at their armories and air bases. Gen. Wilson personally exempt from that callup, soon made it clear that the response had been as expected. "The National Guard," he said, "was mobilized in accordance with a mobilization plan which has been practiced on many occasions. The response on this occasion was completely satisfactory. There have been absolutely no incidents of any individual willfully refusing to report for mobilization. When the call went to the National Guard units, they did not know the purpose for which they were being called, and therefore responded in the same manner as though they were being mobilized for a real—and I say again, a real—National emergency."

### Commanders Briefed

Early Sunday morning, Commanders of the 109th Armored Cavalry and the two Battle Groups—Cols James G. Martin, at Tupelo; Marion D. Odell of the 1st BG, at Laurel; and Robert L. Gray of the 2d, at Amory—were receiving telephoned orders from the Adjutant General's Office and Hq of Mississippi's part of the 31st Infantry Division. Those orders alerted them to assignment to an Oxford task force, and instructed them to report early that afternoon to Brig Gen Charles Billingslea, who only days before had assumed command of the 2d Inf Div and had set up a CP at Memphis.

A 2½-hour conference among Gen. Billingslea and the Guard and other commanders and staffs pulled together many loose ends. For one thing, as Gen. Billingslea explained later, it clarified



Order restored, "dough" of the Guard's 2d Battle Group, 155th Infantry, settles in on the University of Mississippi campus. Came time for relief by paratroopers, and Guardsmen who found friendly neighbors on Security Row glying them with con-  
 sistent delicacies, were in no hurry to leave for a bivouac area in the woods.  
 —(Wide World Photos)

in his mind just what the Guard had in turn and equipment actually on hand as against TOE, just how it was its proved, how quickly it could move and act. It showed, for example, that the 108th was the most immediately available and suitable organization—its units spread across Northern Mississippi and roughly centered around Oxford, its Troop E in Oxford itself, the 2d 155th relatively close, too, in the Northeastern part of the State, the 1st 155th much further away, toward the Southern end of the State, its most distant Company about 250 miles South of Oxford.

Organizations were assigned to arbitrarily-obscure general objective areas around Oxford—areas which, through personal reconnaissance, the respective Commanders later were able to nail down specifically: the 108th in a meadow and gently rolling hills two miles South of the town (an area it shared with 2d Inf Div Hq); the 2d BC in pine woods an miles to the East, and the 1st in rolling wooded country 15 miles West. Commanders were told to prepare to close into their objective areas not later than 1000 Monday, but not to move from home stations without direct orders from Gen Bullington. A command decision, no tracked vehicles or over-armed weapons.

Back to their Hqs, and the long-distance lines buzzed again with "the word" to subordinate Commanders. At the dozens of messes, packing and loading got underway; in some instances, drawing of vehicles from central storage compounds, and preparation of movement orders.

But as Sunday evening wore on, things started piling. At Oxford, one and hundred US Marshals were on

duty on the campus as crowds converged there. Back at their armories, Guardsmen began picking up radio news flashes, and rumors. Rioting had begun. At his home not far from the "The Miss" campus, Maj Eugene Coats, 108th Communications officer, former newspaperman and now a Federal Probation Officer, could hear tear gas shells popping—something was about to "break" for the Guard units, still on "standby." It did—and in a matter which may be unprecedented in US history.

#### Guard Unit Sent In by Presidential Authority

A growing, increasingly angry crowd had made the white-pillared Lyceum—administrative center of the University—its objective, and Marshals the targets of threats and a constant shower of missiles, even of rifle firing. There, too, Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General, who'd been sent from Washington to take charge for the Justice Dept, was established, finding himself not only handling legal aspects of the matter but administering and commanding his scratch force of legal aides and Marshals. In helmet liners and with tear gas guns, the latter found themselves embattled. As Mr Katzenbach related later, he'd have an unmemorable telephone conversation with President Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and they were better-putted on the chaotic situation than military authorities at their Memphis Hq.

Down at the modern brick and steel Troop E Armory, about a mile straight down University Avenue from the Lyceum, Capt Murry Faltner (Commander-in-chief and nephew of the late, famed

outlaw William Faltner) had his Troop scrambled. At about 2:00, he got a phone call. Mr Katzenbach on the line by direct authority of the President, Mr Katzenbach instructed, Capt Faltner was to move his unit to the Lyceum and use whatever means were necessary to relieve the pressure of the mob, how many could be got there. In about 10 minutes, was the Troop Commander's reply. One quick phone call to his Squadron Commander, Lt Col James R Williams, for an unhesitating and emphatic confirmation of the order from an unusual source, and Troop E—less Coaks—was rolling in four jeeps, two "six bys" and a weapons carrier. The trucks had their tops fastened down—a circumstance which soon was found to be fortunate for the measure of protection it gave the troopers inside from missiles the little convoy was to receive.

Gas tanks were drained. The mob's fury became evident as the Troop approached "the Circle," a grassy, tree-dotted expanse ringed with University buildings flanking the Lyceum at its Western end. It was chaotic. Campus lights had been shattered, apart from the vehicles' headlights, only light shined on the tumultuous scene came from the Lyceum, or from burning cars. A veritable shower of bricks, chunks of rim-crusts, pieces of pipe, rocks—anything throwable—rained on the vehicles and the troops. Capt Faltner was in each company with a broken arm from one of some bricks which—after relative calm had descended—were found to be soap. (And as bullet holes in one jeep windshield.) But broken arm as a broken arm, the Troop Commander tucked his conveyance around the Circle and past the Lyceum. His numbers made quite to encircle Mr Katzenbach's request to surround the Lyceum, Capt Faltner pointed his nose in extension of the line of Marshals. At Mr Katzenbach's request, he advanced to the edge of the crowd with a battery-powered "bull horn" and attempted an appeal to reason. Volume was lacking to carry his voice over the tumult, a second attempt with another power microphone had no more success. "A post made the mob mad," Capt Faltner related later.

Meanwhile, numbers had taken full of the Troopers, as it had of the Marshals— as it even of the Troop E men had had to be carried into the Lyceum (four of them battered severely enough that in later days they were put on custodial duty at the Armory, taken over by that time by Lt Gen Hamilton Howar's XVIII Airborne Corps Hq). One of his officers, Lt Virgil T Morris, Jr, was temporarily out of action, he had in the chest with a mortar; another, Lt Robert E Crowe, had been shot in the back; airport with three trucks and drove to meet the arriving

## OXFORD: THE MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD STANDS FAST!

Gen Billingslea. At about 0130, when a period of purely relative lull had set in, Capt Falkner was persuaded to leave and get his broken arm set, and for several hours, Mississippi OCS Cadet Paul M Moore found himself in command.

(The Federalization, and particularly the troop movement to Oxford, threw a wrench into Mississippi National Guard OCS training schedules, in various areas special blue helmet liners signaled the presence of Cadets who were getting the most practical kind of training. Staff and faculty members were caught up in the Federalization, too, of course, and a doubling up of weekend sessions after things simmered down was in prospect.)

### TROOPERS AND DOUGHBOYS GET THE "GO" ORDER

While this lone Troop was moving into action, Gen Billingslea, from Memphis, was giving the "go" command to the 109th and the two Battle Group Commanders, and they immediately were on the phone to their Squadron and Company Commanders.

Verbal, fragmentary orders served to get all Troops of the 109th—less the three Tank Companies, held at home station—on the road. Closest to Oxford, each of the 2d Squadron's Troops moved independently and direct to the troubled college town.

(Among Infantry elements coming from other parts of the State, there was

opportunity to issue written Operations Orders when units assembled at rendezvous points. On USP & FO authority, gassing-up was done at commercial gas stations—owners rousted out of bed in some instances to provide the service—on a credit card basis.)

Arriving from Tupelo at Troop E's Armory with a command group at about 1130, Col Martin learned for the first time of the Oxford unit's commitment to action, and found that his 2d Squadron Howitzer Battery and Troop G had reached the Armory a few minutes ahead of him. Phoning Mr Katzenbach at the Lyceum, Col Martin received instructions to commit immediately any forces he had, and using whatever force necessary, relieve pressure on the bullet-pocked Lyceum.

With ammunition in their pockets and orders to load only on an officer's command, and scabbarded bayonets on their rifles, Maj Warwick H. Beane, Regimental S3, led the approximately 95 officers and men up the Avenue to the same kind of greeting as Troop F had received, as soon as they hit "The Circle," the windshield of Maj Beane's jeep was shattered. Troop G's Capt Haskell Franklin was knocked out of action with a bleeding mouth and a smashed finger. Snaking their way around or over debris and obstacles, they got to the Lyceum and stationed Troopers on the North side and rear of the Lyceum. An attempt was made to turn trucks around and drive to an athletic field to light it for helicopter landing, one truck tarp was set aflame, another truck's radiator was pierced by a bullet. Some, where about this time, too, previous times became a bit hazy during this hectic night. Gen Billingslea and a Regular Army MP Company arrived from Memphis by air.

### Squadrons Committed

Meantime, Squadron Commanders and staff officers were arriving at the Armory. Lacking maps of the "Old Miss" campus, a rough sketch took shape on a blackboard, from bits and pieces of recollection by Guardsmen who had some familiarity with the layout. That formed the basis for an operational plan.

The various other units had been rolling in from around midnight to 0200, prepared for commitment—and tear gas, which hadn't been available when the earlier units were committed piecemeal—was issued. Lt Col Guy J. Cravlee, Jr. and his 1st Sq were to move straight West up University Avenue to the campus, Maj William E. Callcott and his 3d Sq to circle around to the North side of the campus and come in on "The Circle" from that

## Salute to the Mississippi National Guard

By George Fitching Elliot

"It's the cavalry! We're saved!" That old dramatic cliché of every cowboy-and-Indian thriller might well have been repeated by the beleaguered United States Marshals at the University of Mississippi last Sunday night. They were surrounded by a raging mob, which was closing in on them. Their supply of tear-gas shells was dwindling. Then the headlights glimmered on bayonets, a voice barked a sharp order, and the mob rolled back before the disciplined onset of Troop E, 109th Armored Cavalry, Mississippi National Guard—called into the service of the United States by Presidential order only a few short hours before.

A veteran correspondent on the scene reports that the Commanders arrived just in time to prevent the Marshals from being overrun by the mob. Troop E is the local Guard unit in Oxford, Miss., the salt of the University. It is commanded by Captain Falkner, nephew of the famous senator. In its ranks are men who, as citizens, share some of the views and even the prejudices of their fellow Mississippians. But when the call to duty came, they laid all else aside and they were soldiers of the United States, commanded by the President to aid in restoring the honor of the Union, as the Constitution requires.

... the way Troop E does in this ... of the ... and was at the ... and found out on ... to their ... with my ... and ...

the units of the 109th Armored Cavalry, and the 1st and 2d Battle Groups of the 155th Infantry. The latter is one of the oldest regiments in the Army National Guard; its motto—"STAND FAST, MISSISSIPPI"—is the battle cry of Colonel Jefferson Davis at the Battle of Buena Vista, in the Mexican War of 1846-47.

"The Mississippi National Guard," a Defense Department spokesman told this reporter, "responded magnificently to the President's call, and its officers and men are doing their full duty." An Army spokesman, with obvious emotion, said that the splendid conduct of the Mississippi Guardsmen, in complete disregard also of possible future repercussions, "inspired the deep gratitude of their Country and of all their fellow citizens of Mississippi in particular."

A private of the 155th, guarding a road block in Oxford, answered in simple military language an unspoken question as to why he was there. "It's a matter," he said, "of an oath I took."

Perhaps it took more basic courage for that young man to obey his orders and be true to his oath than it did for his language instructor to stand fast and wait for the enemy's charge that day of Buena Vista. He and his comrades of today were faithful to a noble tradition—honoring which, in the Declaration and Air Wings of today's National Guard, remains a vital element in the defense of the United States.

(Continued on page 10, Copyright Mississippi National Guard Corp.)



For their troops who headed Jefferson Davis Mexican War inscription to Mississippi forebears to "Stand Fast," Commanders of Oxford Task Force outfits receive Army Secretary Cyrus Vance's citation, through Lt Col Hamilton H Howard, XVIII Airborne Corps OC. Recipients are (L. to R.) Col David B Wilson, 144th Signal Hospital, Col James C Martin, 184th Armored Cavalry Regt, Col Robert L Gray, 2d Battle Group, 155th Infantry, and Col Marvin D Cadell, 1st Bn., 155th

—Continued From International

direction. Medics were left at the Armory.

Hours had passed but the crowd hadn't lost its ugly mood, the 2d Sq ran the gauntlet of abuse by crowds along streets, one man caught the Squadron Commander in the neck with, some of the love absorbed at the cost of two packs of cigarets he'd tucked into his fatigue. A crude road block of timber and concrete barred the roadway. Col Cavalier's driver, PFC Jerry Meers, crashed his jeep through it. debris flying in all directions, the mob's shower of missiles continuing unabated, vehicular radio power packs growing knocked-out, one after another and "Molotov cocktails" (gasoline filled

flaming pop bottles being now being a snipe tip.

Turning onto the grass to bypass the flaming wreckage of these cars the column halted in front of the Lyceum, about 15 Marshals running forward to cover detaching of the men with a tear gas barrage "Used to see you," Col Croves quoted Gen Billingsley as exclaiming when the Squadron Commander reported to him "I think we can get something done now."

The situation on the campus still was like a never from Dante's "Inferno" pack dark several thousand men and with the rolling among the trees on "The Circle" and "The Grove" just beyond, and among the University streets. Tear

gas fumes added into the Lyceum Regular Army MP's. Candidates, War club, vehicles were rammed into a relatively small area in front of and around the Lyceum.

The 1st Sq had moved in the morning from the Northern edge of the campus. With a tactical harassment front, it moved to the center in the usual of use and the unit found a line of MPs and Marshals taking its share of breakfast in the way, but making effective use of their gas canister cover of their C.I. masks. One officer's steel helmet broken in a permanent crease, apparently inflicted by a piece of pipe, the man was helped by his other chink of helmet pipe. Within minutes the greening of tracks facilitated the 1st Sq's arrival, and the Regiment was complete.

Gen Billingsley now had a force capable of sweeping back the mob. The 2d Sq drove the remains of greening East down University Avenue and pushing the crowd across a bridge spanning railroad tracks, the 1st Sq to clear the Northern side of the campus.

#### THE MOP-UP

More detail from Oxford, the two Battle Groups were enroute to arrive but units of the 2d Bn. reaching Oxford at about 0230, the radio organs

tion closing by 0430. Reports by phone from Troop E's Armory to Gen Billingslea at the Lyceum. Col Gray was ordered to move onto the campus and secure the power station. In column of files, it moved up University Avenue, lead elements arriving when, as Battle Group officers noted later, the rioting appeared to have subsided—at least, this organization was not subjected to the barrage which had greeted its predecessors on the scene.

But officers and men of the 3d Squadron of the 108th saw a different picture, as they moved East against the rioters, the latter scattered with nothing to stop them—until they saw Col Gray's doughboys closing in from the other direction. Caught between the two bodies of troops—the Troopers especially fired up after a hard time on the campus and after seeing Col

"strange" vehicles were cluttering the grassy meadow in which it sits, perhaps 50 yards back from a State highway. It had become Col Martin's Regimental CP. Later it was to be marked on maps with the three star symbol of a Corps CP, its offices and supply rooms bearing the signs of staff sections, two by four and plywood shaping sides of the Drill Floor into other cubicles. "Hot lines" direct to the Pentagon and elsewhere being run into the building, cots cluttering the rear end of the Drill Floor, a small city of CP tents mushrooming just outside. And in the midst of things it had served, too, as guard house for scores of captured rioters.

But that was to come later. About the time the 155th 2d BC was marching toward the campus, Col Martin set out to report in person to Gen Billingslea for further instructions. As he

For the Guard, that was the last specific action.

It had come out of the whole episode with upwards of 40 officers and men injured badly enough to require doctors' attention.

Guard and Active Army units took over assigned sectors of the campus while Active Army troops restored order downtown. Check points rigidly controlled access to the campus. The night's concentration of tear gas fumes still lingered when the time honored order was issued, "Police the area," and load after load of bricks, rocks, chunks of concrete, pop bottles, lumber, expended tear gas shells, shattered light globes and what were toted away. Pup tents blossomed incongruously as the troops settled in temporarily.

The 1st BC, 155th Inf, had completed its long haul up from Southern Mississippi and closed into its area, 15 miles West of Oxford, without incident—and beaten their estimated closing time by between two and three hours.

Running into Oxford with some of his staff and all Company Commanders to learn the situation and the lay of the land, Col Odell and his party hadn't gone far before someone in a speeding car, approaching from the other direction, flung a whiskey bottle which shattered the lead jeep's windshield. It was a quick and dramatic introduction to the kind of experience their comrades had gone through and which they themselves might expect if committed—which they weren't. But wild rumors still filled the air, a crowd of 1,000 angry men was assembling here, another mob was assembling there, to move on Oxford, the stories went. For a time, the 1st operated check points at highway intersections well to the West of Oxford, on the lookout for weapons and possible trouble makers, but the necessity of that precaution vanished within a relatively short time. The 1st soon swung into a training program, as did both its brother organization, the 2d and the 108th, when relieved by RA units.

Troop reaction to the whole experience was characteristic. A remark that field training, after this, "will seem like Boy Scout camp," seemed to sum up the consensus.

And one of the lessons quickly learned by men who normally despise wearing steel helmets, in a situation like this, "the pot is a soldier's best friend."

Formal mobilization procedures had largely gone by the boards in this "crash" situation, for the Oxford task force. Physicals, ID card processing, and the mountains of paperwork such as harassed units in the "Berlin Crisis"

## NEW DUTY FACES MISSISSIPPI GUARDIANS

As if the recent Federalization of the entire Mississippi National Guard weren't enough, top Guard authorities and many individual Commanders were confronted with another possible emergency at year's end.

Plans were being laid to refer from the Mississippi River, near Natchez, a large boat sunk there in March 1951 with a cargo of 1,100 tons of children. Against the possibility of the deadly gas' escape with catastrophic effect, it might be necessary to move tens of thousands of people from the danger area. This could include families of officers and men of the 1st Battle Group, 155th Infantry, many of whose units come from that region, but which have been in bivouac near Oxford since 1 Oct.

President Kennedy declared a major disaster because of potential danger to public health and safety—a step which permits the Federal Government to underwrite the cost of using Mississippi National Guard troops in the emergency.

Martin's jeep windshield shattered as he drove up—31 members of the mob were corralled by the Cavalrymen. By this time, darkness was disappearing and fugitives could be distinguished hiding behind trees and in shrubbery.

In the 1st Squadron's Sector, Howitzer Battery's men charged and dispersed a group of 40 to 50 rioters and snared several prisoners.

## TROOPS FIRE, ROUND-UP RIOTERS

By dawn, Regular Army Infantry and additional Military Police troops were beginning to arrive at Oxford, by this time, too, rioting had shifted largely from the campus to "the Square" downtown.

The normally quiet Troop E Armory had become the focal point for the greatest concentration of military visitors it had seen since its dedication, while its usual occupants were having their hands full at the Lyceum, Regimental, Squadron, Battle Group and other Commanders and staff officers and other visitors had been in-and-out,

crossed a critical street intersection between Armory and University, a mob stoned his jeep. Given command by Gen Billingslea of a "Campus task force" comprising his own Regt, the 2d BC, 155th, and two Regular Army MP Battalions, he ran the same missile gantlet on the way back to the Armory. For several hours, every vehicle that traversed the intersection was bombarded. Though it lay in another outfit's area of responsibility, Col Martin had had enough, he sent two 40-man task forces to eliminate the sore spot, employing a double envelopment. And his orders were specific, they were to capture the rowdies, even if they had to shoot. The mob advanced as one task force dismounted, the troops fired over their heads, and the rioters scattered—only to see the second body of Guardsmen bearing down on them, and the latter, too, fired high. As one of the Guardsmen put it later, "They came to a screeching halt. You can see the black marks where their heels dug into the pavement." Forty-two prisoners were marched off.

mobilization could come later. "AR 135-300's for the birds" line of the politer, more printable comments about the mobilization Reg. In effect, the order was: "Get up and get" and the troops got with what they had—in time to make their weight felt. But the uncommitted units, which remained at home, did get involved in the standard procedures. The Miss ANG, for example, ran 450 men through physicals in two days.

## MEDICS LEND A HAND

Less spectacular but no less dramatic was the employment of still a fourth element, a composite unit of seven doctors and 16 enlisted men from Col David Wilson's 134th Surgical Hospital and the 106th Medical Battalion's Clearing Company, at Jackson. In response to a Third Army request, Col Wilson—director of the University of Mississippi Hospital at Jackson—and his group were flown on Monday morning to Oxford and reported to the University infirmary, from which the night's casualty load had been lifted by that time. The Guard medics (the 134th had only recently come off "Berlin Crisis" active duty, by the way) augmented the efforts of the 2d Infantry Division's Clearing Company, set up in the "Ole Miss" stadium, later establishing a holding station at the local airport—a focal point of much of the military activity—until the Army's 15th Field Hospital arrived, less its professional complement, the Guard physicians filling the gap until relieved after about 48 hours of Oxford service.

By the evening of Tuesday, 2 Oct, all Guard units had been released to their bivouac areas, operational duties on the campus and in the town being taken over by Active Army units—and those, too, gradually phasing-out as a week passed.

By that time, according to some of the 106th's officers, it wasn't everyone who was real anxious to pull off the campus: some of the Troopers had drawn Sorority Row ("Miss America" Row it's called unofficially now, in recognition of the number of beauty contest winners it has supplied), and by the time withdrawal orders came, they had established an *entente cordiale* with many of their lovely neighbors. "They weren't in any hurry to leave," declared one officer.

No time was lost in swinging into a realistic and stimulating training program. With Marine cooperation, Guardsmen were organized into eight-man squads (peared to the capacity of the Marines' helicopters) and given an intensive course in quick tactical loading and disembarking from choppers for combat. They were given a load of direct control training against a back-

ground of close, personal acquaintance by many of them. Every organization formed a composite "Ready Company" and blew the whistle on it for test response, in daylight and in dark.

Somewhere, reports had spread that the troops hadn't been fed. "Hell, it wasn't because we didn't have the rations—we just didn't have the time to eat," explained one who'd been in the thick of things, with the nodded concurrence of others who'd been there, too. At any rate, it wasn't long before packages began arriving from home with all kinds of goodies. By the following weekend, scores of Moms, Pops, kid sisters and brothers had found their way into the depths of the bundocks, bearing fried chicken, cakes, pies.

Still with his unit, broken arm and all (his CO said he'd let himself be kept away from the outfit no more than 12 hours in the entire week), Capt Falkner told how the Oxford townsfolk had looked after Troop E's creature comforts: businessmen and others had sent out gallons of ice cream, soft drinks, and all kinds of delicacies.

Every bivouac area had its well-patronized PX. There were movies, TV sets started appearing.

Commanders declared morale was high, and all were quietly proud of their men's soldierly attitude and discipline. It had been a trying situation to say the least, and one officer declared with utter frankness: "We were scared to death, but when they started throwing those bricks, we were ready to go!" Obscenities that shocked even seasoned veterans who're accustomed to colorful GI language aroused almost as much resentment among the Guardsmen as did missiles hurled by the rioters. The fact that great numbers of the rioters were "visitors" from well beyond their own State's borders, didn't set well, either.

There was a sprinkling of "Ole Miss" students among the officers and men who were called upon to march onto the campus in a role they never had dreamed of. Capt Ned Williams, 106th Motor Officer and an Asst Professor of the University, was off at Columbia University in New York on a sabbatical and working on a doctorate when he was summoned back. Several members of the Mississippi Legislature were on duty with their Guard units at Oxford. Two pro football players, Bobbie Franklin and Ed Khayat, hustled back from Cleveland, O. and Washington, DC, to be with the 106th.

## GUARDSMEN PRAISED FOR SPEEDY REACTION, DISCIPLINE

Nowhere was any word except praise heard for relationships among troops of all components. Guard Commanders described Gen Billingslea as "tops" and

lauded Army cooperation. The first night in bivouac had been downright chilly for the Guardsmen—two blankets per man were inadequate. An asst brought in GI mountain sleeping bags with air mattresses before another nightfall. Windshields and headlights had to be replaced wholesale—a quick authority for local purchase was granted. The 106th was short a particular type of battery, lower-echelon Supply people weren't sure they could issue to Guard units, "topside" got wind of it—the batteries were forthcoming, just quick!

The Guard's performance drew praise. On the hot spot for hours if anyone was, and in a position to know, Mr Katzenbach focussed praise on Oxford's "Choogy" Falkner whose Guard unit was the first Army element to reinforce the hard-pressed Maribal force. "He deserves great credit for bringing that group through," Mr Katzenbach said. "That is in the highest tradition of the service." He'd hoped that the mere appearance of an Army



element would put a damper on the mob. Events showed that was optimistic in view of the mob's size and its temper. As for Capt Falkner himself, "he's extremely good with his men; I think he's a fine officer," Mr Katzenbach declared.

Oxford's Mayor Richard W Elliott said he'd "heard some mighty good comments about" the Guardsmen and reflected that his home town unit, first on the scene, "relieved the situation considerably," and the Guardsmen "are to be commended for this service."

Gen Billingslea appraised the Mississippi Guardsmen as having done "a first-class job." It was a rapidly-moving situation; one that called for speedy response and speedy action—and, to the senior troop commander on the scene, the Guard's response was impressive. "First, there was the speed with which they reacted to the movement order," he said—and he noted especially the Southernmost, 1st BG's, arrival hours before they'd been expected. "Second, in operation, reaction was rapid," Gen Billingslea went on. "During the entire period of time, the discipline of the units was best exemplified by the men's acceptance of what had to be done."

Much higher up the line there was an awareness of the Guard's fine performance, too. "Your quick response to the President's call to active duty and your efficient performance since that time merit the highest praise for the Mississippi National Guard," said Army Secretary Cyrus R Vance in a message which Gen Howze delivered in person to Col. Martin, Gray, Odell and Wilson in a simple ceremony at Troop E's Armory, his temporary CP, after the situation had calmed. "Please extend to all members of your command my sincere appreciation for their splendid military performance on a difficult mission. I know that your unit will continue to meet the highest standards of military performance until your presence on active duty is no longer necessary."

As this article was being written, some of the Active Army units had returned to home stations from the Oxford area; all Mississippi Army and Air Guardsmen except those at Oxford had been released from active duty, and of the latter, 30% were being let go; the end of an unpleasant duty, well-performed in a soldierly manner, appeared in sight.

The veterans of Oxford were standing tall, as well they might. Regardless of unit, they had heeded the injunction inscribed on the crest of Jefferson Davis' old Regiment: "Stand Fast!" ♦

Federal Communications Commission monitoring was established on Mississippi State Highway Patrol radio system on 9/30/68 at 12:45 PM, about 5 miles south of Millington, Tenn. by P.O.C. Engineer A.T. Gline and Ass't. CFI Carl E. Radwan in a FBI mobile unit. The monitor unit was driven south on Route 51 through Memphis and Route 78 through Holly Springs to Route 7 toward Oxford to determine the best areas of reception in the Oxford area.

Throughout the afternoon of 9/30/68 traffic was light and of no particular interest for intelligence. In the Memphis-Holly Springs area sun-roof student car convoys were noted.

The monitor unit was driven to the Fish Camp location for the purpose of sitting up a station receiver. The area, due to the terrain was found to be very poor for radio reception. The unit was then driven south on Route 7 to the high area immediately north of the campus. Reception was very good in this location and in the airport area later. At 1820 hours heavy traffic was noted as the Marshals and Border Patrol Officers entered the campus. Traffic indicated about 8 or 10 patrol vehicles were located around the campus observing the proceedings.

9/30/68

1910 Conversation between vehicles indicating riot starting and tear gas being used. Several vehicles indicated desire to control student mob. Several cars gave sarcastic replies and indicated the student should carry on the demonstration. Reported to base by radio.

1925 Reports between cars that gas was bad and activity dangerous. Car designated as "A" "Able" advised all highway patrol cars and sheriff patrol units should withdraw from area of conflict. Reported to base by radio.

Monitor unit moved to airport as Border Patrol radio traffic was too heavy with operational traffic to receive intelligence information.

Information was then given directly to CFI Reinbolt at airport radio base until arrival of General Killingsly. Upon instruction of CFI Reinbolt information was then passed to General Killingsly or a member of his staff as long as they remained in the airport area. Later information was transmitted to Mr. Coppock at base.

1935 Discussion between vehicles indicated strong difference of opinion and feeling between various Highway Patrol officers. Some indicating strong resentment at action of Federal officers.

1940 Car announced finding body of man on campus "Shot between the eyes", and much concern about Highway Patrol officer "That was hit with gas". Reported statements and "In bad shape".

During this period numerous conversations between cars indicated that vehicles were located about campus at points where conflict could be observed. No indication was noted where state officers assisted Federal officers in control of mob.

Report of shotgun and rifle fire from civilians in various campus areas.

2025

Discussion about injured or "gassed" state officer in poor condition. Report from Highway Patrol 20 miles from Oxford that convoy of "20 to 30 cars with about 4 men per car" was headed for Oxford to assist students in resisting Federal officers. Discussion between units—some in favor of stopping convoy—others in favor of letting them in. Convoys not stopped.

Report of large numbers of civilians entering campus via foot from abandoned cars on Route 6.

Report of chartered bus with about 50 armed men enroute to campus via route 6.

2100

Highway Patrol units ordered to meet at "Old & new routes 6" for conference. Excellent knowledge of campus road and street indicated as cars reported leaving campus for meeting place.

2130

Report of convoy of cars carrying students arriving from "State" to join student mob on campus.

2200

Report of observing mob from advantage point in campus. No participation by state officers in mob control.

Comments concerning rifle and shotgun fire from crowd and activities of bulldozer driven by student.

2300

Reports to cars of arrival of military police in area.

Later report of military entering campus. Conversation between units indicating that situation would be lost if military took over. Some officers indicated belief that students would drive Federal officers out unless assisted by Army.

2330

Further discussion about dead civilian found—believed local from Oxford area. S

2400

Conversation between units indicating disgust that military personnel had entered campus and were taking over situation.

Surprise and angry discussion regarding military road blocks and refusal by military to allow their passage over highway.

Indication that Highway patrol took up some road block positions after meeting in car—seems to appear that they were trying to control people entering area. Much disgust and anger at having military order them from road block positions as they (military) took over.

10/1/68

0100

Units ordered by "A" Able (officer in charge) to merely observe and not to participate in anyway.

Discussions about advising "Sheriff Adams" not to send men -- "no use-its about over".

Reports of troops moving in Oxford by Highway.

Radio traffic greatly reduced with cars indicating position by code. No information of value.

0900

Report to Hqts. that list of witnesses had been secured regarding marshal who had shot civilian on campus near Lyceum.

Times given are not completely accurate due to monitoring under riot conditions and need for all personnel to assist in operational emergencies at times.

Indication was clear that little if any help was given to Federal officers at any time and that many state Highway patrol officers were much in sympathy with the students and rioters. Few if any attempts were made to prevent assistance reaching the mob. A number of patrol vehicles were scattered over the campus area during the melee and the officers merely observed the violence and destruction.

Many other items of operational value were received and conveyed to operations but could not be logged due to existing conditions and volume of traffic monitored.

Clarence A. Jett Butler 33  
511 EAST ~~St~~ Paris 57.  
Tampa, Fla.

Diary - put  
in USJH  
Diary

M. 3 children. 1953.  
1 girl ①  
2 boys ② ③

High School - Swanton, Maryland (State)

in college.

in semi. air force 1947-49. full details. 1st 6 mos.  
attended school & quarters school 5000 air force base. transferred  
to Army field school. used as a technical school

Civilian - regular school. working. 8 mos. on job -

position. worked briefly as a mechanic before. still says a couple  
years only 1st 6 months of the job. went with Wagner  
the job March 51. I stayed with him - on the farm

with as a state trooper. Patrol car. July 52 transferred

to Prin Guy County Police - spent time. Bill only

could - on way. moved to Prin Guy County

Police - 25. to accept quota. side of Maryland

Dept of Police - Delbert - Bill's job. Spencer

on - put - county Wagner Field - city

Cts. stayed there until 11/10/55. Request to accept

position with US Marshall of the Wagner O.C.

Always high (demand).

Proposed 2 PTC - Price Co. Price cap. should be  
enforced. Cost 2 yrs from supply side.

and - it is right to do.

Expense: heavily Gov. long run fight - but in  
- tax. State gov. would be heavily / budget

fulfill of - strategy.

Period 1980 - 1985

from 1980 to 1985

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5500 - 657 - 656

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drawn.

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heavy cost 100% - budget and then of those vehicles. 2 was  
expensive - that don. Aug. 50. Grand: 40% of rich & property

1.5% of gas. Ten yrs growth. such growth. during

gas growth. Ten yrs fully. not finished - use of price

Initial class. due to emergency nature of class -  
content not covered. also time - spent self  
degree. AT had 1 hour 1/2. W. 1/2 hr.

AT ending of that class - students - better be advised.  
so entire class held on for another two weeks I  
prepared a lecture. Delay with two other  
Schedules by Board of Prins - students  
remain a little more when they are  
Gave two weeks to write D/P articles  
with me - and why in articles of small series

Ellis Day  
Owed first.

At ending of 3 week period - we were required to  
begin articles to be submitted long ago.

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withheld the equity market since they claim hold  
back any form of Marshall's work. At that time  
i proposed to class. Concern has not no.

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John. John on. John about John. John there

2. work. John

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state John and John John John John John

D.H.I. - John John John John John John John John  
had to John John John John John John John John

Typing John John John John John John John John  
no. John John John John John John John John

John John John John John John John John

M.O. = 1960 - Sept.

Somebody

Woodward

John John John John John John John John



Duty and to provide

Services to the

Office of the

Secretary

of the State

For the

State of



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stayed only with ~~Don~~ Kelly - = Kelly - = 87 E  
stay - ~~stay~~ - road -

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Born - }  
Morris - } B. state.

Born }  
John Rogers } - = 4/1.

Chely E. flight - Billings arriving in - 50 min.

1st time to opped

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Shakespeare story - little.

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Enough for - can 6 years  
you see - 2 you spend money  
can you - 6 weeks.

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for.

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do it.

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Remedy part 1

John

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the... will be...

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Send a 78 - tea develop

Send a 78 - tea Send 21

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is fully by you. N/E com.

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⑥ with you.

⑦

⑧

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study and of study

① study study study

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Franklin D. Roosevelt - and his

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11/11/11

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Paula Butler

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and every one should have

each cloth - some of them

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the book out

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and the book would be

in fact - I would say that

and every one should have

the book out

all the I had in my mind

and the book would be

in fact

we didn't find any [unclear] [unclear]  
about the [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

She [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
no [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

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by [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear]

They [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
There [unclear] [unclear]

Found 1st valley [unclear] [unclear]

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had [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
and they [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
very [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

Solely [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

long - of ...

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- ② used 1/2 m. in w. w.
- ③ Let me get to class. depending on it.
- ④ Emerged up to pt. the gas. with  
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the 200 ft.

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⑥ Change.

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 ⑧ using 1/2 m. in w. w.



*Shirley - File in US v. Cornell - Investigation*

This is a Log of Telephone Calls Kept by the Attorney General's Office Commencing at 9:22 P.M., Oxford Time, September 30.

- H:22 Walker at the Lyceum
- H:23 No gas (Reis)
- H:25 More gas (National Armory) Border Patrol -- LFO
- H:28 LFO says 40 prison guards arrived
- H:29 Ambulances having difficulty getting through
- H:30 General reports planes off with gas, grenades, helicopters too
- H:32 Clark to FBI: arrest Walker if can; surveillance if can't.
- H:33 No one seen prison guards
- H:36 Gas arrived at Lyceum
- H:36 Need safe conduct for gas in from airport
- H:39 Gas gone somewhere else; they haven't got it
- H:42 State trooper hurt bad; fly to Memphis; army ambulance there
- H:44 Forming guard; MP's gone in; talked to Governor and he'll send State Police back in
- H:44 Gas is there
- H:48 Lights out; Walker waging calm; 3 hit by shotgun pellets
- H:50 Call from Nick; have some gas from border patrol
- H:54 Plane coming in from Memphis says Harold
- H:55 LFO says highway patrol has not received orders to move; FBI monitoring radios
- H:58 Still no order to state police
- 12M Need Guard immediately; using gas (per Nick); told Burke

- 2-
- 12:02 Four marshals shot dead; 12 hurt; military police airborne on way; need medical capabilities
- 12:05 Men nervous; when will Guard be there (Clark to ...)
- 12:09 Calrk: may be better fall back to one position
- 12:10 Only 67 men at the Armory is the report
- 12:11 Begins work on getting medical attention; strains ...
- 12:12 Burke in contact with Governor
- 12:13 Men not in air yet; afraid to tell the men holding ...
- 12:14 President on phone with Governor; trying to get sector ...
- 12:16 Only handful of men in Guard; been asked to come
- 12:17 Our men asked for authority to return fire; North says ... there; being fired upon -- shotgun fire -- problem at ...
- 12:19 1 1/2 hours estimate on time for helicopters; aid ...
- 12:20 Rees reports National Guard must be on way as no answer on phone
- 12:21 Memphis men still not airborne (Clark to Cooghan)
- 12:23 Calrk to Nick: coming as fast as can; one company by ... rest by road
- 12:25 Ambulances have moved off scene (1 LPO told us)
- 12:26 Gen. Billingsley calls here on White House line; asks Nick
- 12:29 Are there trucks to bring men in from airport Clark asks Billingsley; none; there is a caraboo (2 tons) at airport
- 12:31 Caraboo got two tons of gas on board
- 12:31 Billingsley wants any advice we should have for ... down with

-3-

12:33 67 men at Guard going to Lyceum immediately, LFO told Clark

12:35 London reporter killed near a dorm

12:35 Working on helicopters landing on campus; Clark to Billingsley and Abrams; helicopters in Memphis (if possible landing at football field) pilots don't know area and feel better go to airport; Gen. will have radio contact with helicopters

12:38 Tell LFO pilots must land at airport; General trying to round up trucks to meet; if you have trucks round them up

12:41 Schiel says 3, 1/4 ton trucks going out

12:42 Gen. B. says helicopters up; going to airport

12:43 Schiel still wild, dangerous

12:45 LFO says guard should be there where Schiel is

12:48 Guard has arrived; one shot in wrist; ought to be help-

12:52-4 Thirteen wounded now; two gunshot; rest rocks and tear gas; one Border patrolman; all 13 evacuated.

12:57 LFO says 24 Baxter were intact & undisturbed.

12:57 State Police, FBI says doing nothing out on highway; saturated with gas - no lights.

12:59 To LFO - get Border Patrol cars to go to airport - help the landing and off load.

1:02 General Hostler - helicopters not off yet; road men had not left as yet; asked General what the hold up was; this reported to Parks by phone by Clark. Billingsley sent to airport to find out

1:05 Can you get any other National Guard?

1:05 Rumor rioters got a bulldozer; Marshal shot in throat

1:08 LFO decision to send some trucks; National Guard trucks available

-4-

- h11 Nick wants an ETA; we don't have one
- h13 Clark told Nick may not be off ground; Geoghan told LFO
- h15 LFO to Geoghan: C 54's?
- h16 Geoghan called Abrams; border patrol c54's any use for them? Only them ever for psychological reasons? Apparently nothing left yet
- h17 Geoghan to LFO; general thinks not good to have planes up
- h17 Need more medical help; need doc from fish camp; treating many
- h20 No answer at fish camp; raise question doc from LFO
- h20 U. people say students in rooms; some on turrets; little in vehicles; tank; Harold can't say if quieting down; re says report of quieting
- h24 HR says they are asking for more tear gas. ~~not~~ not ~~not~~ not ~~not~~ not
- h26 Captured fire truck and bulldozer; thinks quieting down; Marshals no food.
- h27 ~~AP~~ AP man wounded in back - Col. Birdsong there - tells this LFO.
- h28 HR report on casualties.  
Trip to pick up Gethman papers.
- h35 Running out of tear gas HR reports; maybe that walkie-talkie not secure
- h36 HR down to Miller ; McShane right there; 10 or 15 minutes of gas
- h39 Gas supposed to be pulling up now; Herb Schlei hasn't seen it yet; LFO says it's in Lyceum - 22 cases.
- h42 Driver going to Easter Hall with more gas. Cases arrived Lyceum
- h44 Radio report that buses with MP's entered city limits.
- h45 Someone shot between the eyes - dead.
- h48 Geoghan to Abrams - we will have transportation for 249 men not counting 3 Engineers' company trucks. General says no departure as yet - no report.
- h50 Geoghan reports to Marshall on MP report of no departure.

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- 2:54 Walker of Guard is brave; backshot in wrist; 10-12 guys wounded out of 60; tear gas bombs still popping. AP reporter wounded with backshot in back.
- 2:55 Number of prisoners; non-students - basement - had knife and broken chair leg - brought right into office - drove up bulldozer to block way -
- 2:56 Geoghegan gets report 150 state troopers in cars - FBI - just sitting there. Observed Georgia car with an American Nazi man with rifle in it. Got rifle num and license ~~number~~ number.
- 2:00 Nick says situation good outside. Got doses of gas. Someone says MP's at airport.
- 2:06 Dear says about as has been \_\_\_\_\_ farm and rush but threw stones and rocks and hear shotguns; marshals out on feet says Schlei; \_\_\_\_\_ back by tear gas, tough.
- 2:08 Helicopters off says Abrams; ground element leaves at 12:10; the air group will be arriving in 30 minutes; Nick has got him on radio.
- 2:12 Schlei asks about Baxter Hall; we check with LFO
- 2:13 Billingsly has contacted Nick, says LFO
- 2:15 Clark to Abrams: can we have two helicopters at tent city? Want to throw gas behind the students if feasible. Wind blowing into marshals.
- 2:16 ~~Government~~ <sup>gov</sup> went on radio to say his words were not a surrender.
- 2:17 Clark to Burke -- on helicopters and Abrams. Abrams to call out Kennedy
- 2:17 Geoghegan requests someone monitor the tv station governor speaking or
- 2:21 Told Schlei first group MP's come 3 a.m. our time.
- (Marshal Galeppo doing a great job per Schlei)
- 2:23 Report from LFO to Geoghegan: Chamberly of Border Patrol run in tear gas in stopped by highway patrol, tried to charge him with expedi. Quite a hero; had to break away.

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- 2:25 Geoghegan reports FBI suggesting violation of court order by the state troopers
- 2:30 Helicopters at airport. It's a military problem now.
- 2:33 Reported helicopter at airport to Schist.
- 2:35 FBI call to Geoghegan
- 2:35 Schist says pretty bad -- National Guard set up an ammo line -- confused. Not too large number of men opposing federal government there now.
- 2:38 Trip of lawyers to Oxford called off by Robert Kennedy. Reported to Kasten at 2:40 by Geoghegan
- 2:41 B-11 prisoners, some hurt. Harold Reese trying to get doctor for them.
- 2:43 Clark gives Harold R. E. Governor's statement. radio
- 2:53 McPherson feels situation better -- quieted down Harold Reese reports.
- 2:55 MP's not here; high powered rifle shots coming around; marshals are worried about firing.
- 2:56 Waldo talks at Lyceum break
- 2:00 Call to Geoghegan and L Clark
- 2:03 Burke call to Geoghegan: can local commander act as marshal law; is this action tantamount to marshal -- arrest anyone who violates order.
- 2:15 Reia: I haven't seen a single Bureau man here. The arrested kid want to make calls.

LRamsey: Harold, remember the Geneva convention

Geoghegan: Steve Pollak is now researching martial law power of military there now. Burke wants to know.



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Note: R is L. Reia; C is Ramsey Clark, C is Gung.

Reia; Probably need new proclamation to declare martial law, but we can make judgment on that tomorrow. The military can now make arrests for violating 18 USC 1590 (obstruction).

k21 Andy: Is Meredith in Baxter Hall?

G: Yes

k26 C: Lee says they've started firing again on the campus

k29 C: What time do you think we told the military to get the . . . down there?

G: About the time of the President's speech

C: Certainly was before 11 o'clock, wasn't it?

G: Yes

k31 C: A little more shooting there?

R: Yes, about 15 minutes ago

C: Any more National Guard troops

R: I think so

C: MP's are sitting there at the airport

R: Well don't send them airborne

C: How many National Guard there?

R: About 100 total. They're green. They're not used to riot.

C: That's because they haven't been in the Office of Legal Counsel

k33 C (on other line to Lee): Those MP's moving yet? (aside) They're expected to arrive on the campus now at 4 a. m.

R: Now four marshals are looking for transportation to hospital; one has a .22 shot in his leg; one a .22 in his rear (don't know about the rest).

Reese: Do you know how many total hurt?

R: No, can't tell.

3:37 R: Could you find out for the squad leader of marshal detail, or marshal so badly hurt. I think his name is "AA" or something like that. We want to know his condition is, what hospital he's in, or on.

G: (on other line) The President has ordered Gen. Fulbright to move in forthwith.

Guthman: We're okay, but what's going on over there. It's unbelievable they could take so long to move in. We're getting a little 191-powered rifle fire. We've got our lines down and some of our own casualties. Some of the people here must be friends of the Atty Gen. They keep calling for him.

Diamond: Was that bulldozer story straight?

Guthman: Yup -- and a fire engine, but we got 'em. The marshals are doing a hell of a job I'll tell you.

Guthman: Where is Gene Sams? In Memphis.

(Dotty Jungans checking)

**3:46**

Gene is at the base hospital at Memphis.

**3:47**

(Doris calls Ramsey re estimated troop arrival time).

**3:49**

(AS calls Ramsey about Lou prodding military some more. Lou's at the Federal Building in Oxford. Bob-... can just hear that they're now moving - I can hear Lou on the other phone. (To Lou): what's the word? (TO AG): They are loading or loaded. Can't tell if they're moving. No, they're not. It's been over 5 hours since we told them to move. I asked what we can do to move 'em and Lou said he doesn't know. (To Lou): The Pres. is on this other phone and he wants them to move immediately. What's the word.

**3:55**

(To AS): They're rolling. They're on their way.

C: Harold, we've just gotten word that the MPs are on the way from the airport.

B: Messal tov. Ramsey - call Pentagon medical people and have them call ~~XXXXXXXX~~ 234/1151 and arrange for additional med help here. We've got some pretty badly hurt people here.

**3:57**

C: Guy. (Talks to Army War Recs. Emergency in Oxford. Call hospital there and get them the help they need immediately. That's area code 601. Will you report back to us.

Emmett: Who is it Ramsey was talking to?

C: Probably duty officer. (Calls back to get name.) Colonel Emmet.

**4:00**

B: We can't go out front door. They're sniping.  
Note: Get other line to Lou to listen to at this point, as well as Lysons line - in Oxford Federal Bldg.

**4:01**

C: (to Lou) What do you do for excitement in a place like Oxford? How's your colonel doing?

**4:02**

Lou: They should be entering the camp in 3 or 4 minutes...All right...the convey is stopped...

**4:04**

...The first bus has made it through the gate.

**4:05**

C: Harold - the first bus of MPs is through.

C: Lou, are we sure?

Lou: No 0 the convey now is stopped.

near the gate. One bus is unloaded near the gate.  
C: Harold, it looks like the bus unloaded at the gate.  
Just sit tight.  
R: I can't go anywhere anyway.

4:07 Lou: They're unloading from the second bus now, at  
the gate

4:07:30 The column is moving now. Tell Nick  
C: They're moving toward you now, Harold.  
Lou: They've got a half mile to walk.  
R: They're ~~getting~~ in?  
Lou: Katsenbach says he's getting a lot of rifle fire..

4:08 ...the third bus...they have a point formation on.  
They're ready to come up...(aside) are they moving on  
the double time? Rapidly but not doubletime. It's  
uphill.  
R: They're at the gate now?  
C: Presumably they've advanced past it.  
R: Busby, main gate?  
C: Lou, which gate?  
Lou: Security row.  
C: (To Harold) - These soldiers know what they're  
doing.

4:11 Lou: The general is on our set now and Nick is trying  
to point out where the rifle fire is coming from...the  
the troops are marching good, he says...in a wedge.

Essential: Lou, is 3rd bus unloaded?  
Lou: We think all are unloaded and all the men on the  
ground. There were 4 bus loads.

4:13 R: ~~They~~ We're in touch with em.  
Lou: Rifle shots in circle in front of Lyceum...The  
General (Billingsley) and Nick are now in communication.  
Essential: Did he march in with the troops?  
Lou: He came in in one of our cars.

4:17 Lou: They're throwing Molotov cocktails at the troops  
but they're marching right on through it.

Lou: Boy, we're really launching the ball, aren't we?  
4:17:30...the military is at the Lyceum now.

4:20

4:22

G: What about the M3 unit?

Low: Had to close that line. Guy I was talking to (liaison officer to me on the phone) is Miss. Asst. AS in charge of the State's civil rights division. (Guy who reported to Low about troop arrival at camp.) He was an assistant US Atty until sometime in 1961 when he left because a certain event happened.

4:23

Low: I talked to the M3 major. 4 troops. They're moving out now...should take only 20 minutes...if they're going there. Maybe we don't want his there...Those guys who are in there will need a lot of relief and food, etc.

4:24

4:24

G: We're trying to get them for us complete relief to the tent camp.

Low: Okay. (Clears his line -- to be referred to as black line, as opposed to white line to Lycurus.)

4:25

John (M): We've just told Burke the military is authorized to do anything they want to under military regulations. The local commander can do anything he wants to. Curfew - anything.

R: What if someone violates it? What happens? Who tries him?

W: All you have to do is hold them. All committed violations of 18 USC 1399. That's obvious. Also violation of Army regulations.

R: This may not be a serious problem. The casualty list: 1 - very seriously - Marshal Gene Lane.

G: He's in surgery right now. He has a rare type blood and they had some trouble getting it. But they're operating now.

R: Glad to hear that. Rumor going around among marshals that he's dead.

4:26

R: 8 to 10 with lesser but serious wounds like shot wounds, broken legs, etc.

8 to 10 more less serious, still on duty.

2 dead B - 1 identified as morgue as Ray Guther. (Randy reports he is supposed to be 23 years old and a resident of Oxford). Nobody knows who he was. He was found in the area with a gunshot wound. And the British newspaper reporter Paul Githard, about 30, reporter for London Daily Mirror and Agence France Presse, found near woman's door with bullet in back, according to AP.

4:42 R: McNamee says there about 160 MP's here. He talked with them for the immediate environment, but there are people moving all around town shooting off guns and we don't have enough to shoot them.

C: Well, there are about 600 on the way -- they're coming in half on the road

R: A few dramatic things there -- you know that leather jacket situation would we get? Well it stopped a bullet shot at the general. Do you think Andretta will leave him a message?

4:45 C: We've got Gen. Abrams on the wire. We're trying to get an ETA for you. It will be 4:30 to 5 local time

4:46

R: That's 2 1/2 hours. How many?

C: 640 -- mostly MP's. General says this will bring your Army force up to a thousand

(Open Black Line)

C: (Repeats above information to Lee)

Lee: Is the Guard doing anything there?

C: Don't really know. You get that major moving. Or will he be a captain?

Lee: If he isn't already

(Close Black Line)

Schick: (S) We have 13 or 14 arrested. Several hundred hard core still left. I'm told very few of them are students

S: Did you find Gen. Walker?

S: He's out there somewhere. All we have to do is keep our ears open. . . we'll have to arrest him, I'm sure. Several people who saw him said he looks like a nazi

4:48 The Lt. Gov. was here a while ago. He said he took with him the only weapon he had, the National Guard.

Pellak: You may want to put out a little statement saying what the rules are.

U: A commander's order.

S: They have been informed they have power to arrest, but will let prisoners to the marshals.

U: Don't they have a loudspeaker -- Miltar, commander of the riot regulations.

S: Well, I don't think anyone is going to go out there in the face of the fire.

Rosenthal: You might let Ed know we have a report from [redacted] that William Street, a reporter for the Memphis Commercial Appeal was seriously wounded by tear gas.

S: He must have been hit by a casing. I'll pass it on.

(Ramsey to Lou on black line)

C: (to Harold) Lou tells us a car's being burned as a barricade in front.

R: Joe went to look; he says there's a fire, but

9:04: C: AG wants to know if any of our people fired a shot, other than tear gas launcher.

R: Just a minute. . . They fired one pistol 3 or 4 times to shoot out a line (to knock down water pressure)

Rosenthal: When?

R: About 10 local time

R: As a matter of fact, from time to time they asked for authority to advance with their billy clubs but Nick held them back.

(Black line)

9:08 Lou: We ought to ring the town and not depend on state police. FBI tell me highway patrol has been hot and cold all night. Now,