

knew every one of the questions asked in the Savell deposition was by Plaintiff's counsel in this case. Not one question was asked by the Defense Counsel. They tendered them and turned it over to them to ask anything in the world they wanted to.

[fol.1846] So the story, in my opinion, based on the evidence, is true. I appreciate your kind attention, you have been a most attentive jury. I am confident to leave this matter in your hands. I thank you.

The Court: I am going to recess until 10 minutes until 4:00.

(Short recess was had.)

[fol. 1847] The Court: All right, Mr. Watts.

ARGUMENT OF PLAINTIFF BY MR. WATTS

Mr. Watts: Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen, anything for a story. Anything for a story.

To me, the tragedy of this lawsuit is the ruthless and cold-blooded manner in which an organization that extends its services around the world will mis-use the talents and the concepts of veracity of young men twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two will bring them into a Court of Justice and Law, some of them, and tell conflicting stories such as were tragically produced from this witness stand in a manner such as I have never seen in more than thirty years of the practice of law.

We appear before you Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury in a solemn hour, facing an ominous and uncertain future for the lives of our country, our children and, above all, the cause of freedom.

The parties to this lawsuit, General Walker and the Associated Press, anxiously await your verdict in this case.

But the issues, Ladies and Gentlemen, now before you and about to be decided by you are far above and beyond, far bigger than the parties to this action, bigger than General

Walker, bigger than even the Associated Press, bigger than [fol. 1848] myself, bigger than even Mr. Gooch.

They involve the question of the absolute survival of this country. While Mr. Gooch was speaking, I sat down and made notes of some of the principles that are involved in this lawsuit.

They go to the very essence of Americanism, of survival, of freedom, not only of America but of Christian civilization itself.

This is what's involved in this case: It's not a question of covering the issues with a smoke screen as Mr. Gooch has so cleverly done, as he has so capably shifted the question of the truth or the falsity of the statement that was printed under the authority of the Associated Press.

Here are the issues involved:

"Know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

Now, the American people, my friends, are dependent, as dependent upon the news service of this country for their knowledge and concepts of the truth as is a nursing baby upon his mother.

And when standards of integrity and irresponsibility, such as I have seen come from the witness stand produced by the Associated Press in this case, are taken as commonplace, by the people who have not only the power and the [fol. 1849] capability to shape the lives and the public image of their human beings, but have a sacred trust to the American people to produce the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Now, the issue in this case is not, did General Walker defy a Court order—which I will guarantee you a man of his caliber did not even consider. The issue in this case, Ladies and Gentlemen, is "Who told the truth?" I'll get into that with you in just a few minutes.

Now, the next problem that we have before us, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Thou shalt, Associated Press, maintain and carry forward your duty, your responsibility, your sacred trust to the American people, to avoid smearing as a lunatic and an insurrectionist—

Mr. Gooch: If the Court please, there is no testimony in this case of smearing as a lunatic.

The Court: Sustained.

Mr. Watts: We are entitled to relative comments.

The Court: Sustained.

Mr. Gooch: Move the Jury be instructed not to consider it.

Mr. Watts: To smear, if Your Honor please—

The Court: I sustained that.

[fol. 1850] Mr. Watts: Is that charged against me?

The Court: No.

Mr. Watts: To smear, if Your Honor please, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, an old friend of mine, a man whose concepts of duty, honor, country, reach a sublime plane of selfless devotion, a man who, for the greater part of his adult life, has lived above and beyond the call of duty in the defense of the country for which he would gladly give his life.

If he had the capability to roll back the sands of time and reverse the trend of this great country of ours from supreme greatness to the brink of disaster that has resulted in the last nineteen years, largely from as a direct and proximate result of things that we have seen, from this witness stand, Ted Walker, I'll guarantee you, would gladly give his life. We have here the kind of a man who will come into Court and under oath—he's got enough guts to come in here and look you Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury in the eye—if you think he's lying—and that's the sole question in this case, is Ted Walker lying when he tells you that he did not lead a charge against those Marshals at the University of Mississippi? Or is this absent witness, Van H. [fol. 1851] Savell, indulging in anything for a story? As tragically did this young lad, Hill, who came in here and made the most miserable, the most obviously distorted and twisted, fabricated presentation of an alleged state of facts that I have ever seen in thirty-two years of practicing law, as did this last poor lad whom they brought in here, took

him out in the hall, contrary to the advice and admonition that was given to him, and said, "Say, you are getting your time all mixed up. Get back on that witness stand and tell a different story."

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, is that the concept of integrity? Is that the concept of truth, honor, responsibility? Let an organization such as the Associated Press, who has within their capability to make fools or criminals of everybody in the United States, is that the type of performance that they can come into this Court and ask you to condone?

Are you going to permit them to come in and shift the issues in this lawsuit from questions that are not involved to—and away from the question of who told the truth?

Now, the next issue involved: "He who steals my purse, steals trash. But he who steals my good name steals that [fol. 1852] which enricheth him not and makes me poor indeed."

We have General Walker here converted into a stupid, alleged leader, in the words of Mr. Relman Morin—Mr. Relman Morin, a very capable, widely experienced representative of the Associated Press, who says that Walker's on the opposite side here. He came to lead tens of thousands of volunteers to aid the cause of Gov. Ross Barnett, but his only troops last night were a band of students and other persons—a performance, which if true, as was stated by his old Army buddy, an old horseman, Colonel Dornblaser, made him appear absolutely a lunatic, if that were true.

Now, the question, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, is it true? And as I pointed out to you, there is an unbelievable conflict, there is a conflict, the likes of which I have never seen in a Court of Justice and law, and finally when we get to Courts of Justice and Law, the last and final principle now before you, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, is this:

It is the end of justice that no one shall suffer wrong. Now, the question in this case is, have these people given [fol. 1853] General Walker what he deserves? Or have they

lied about him? This is stark reality. We are dealing with simple issues—truth and falsity, to lie or not to lie.

I have heard General Walker as of the time when he was just a Colonel, as of the time of Korea, come forward with a concept that we must now fight for the right to fight.

In this case, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, under the technical guise of fair comment, the Associated Press is fighting for the right to lie.

They have come in to Court and told you a fantastic state of affairs and a story that General Walker strode down University Boulevard, met the leaders of the mob in the front of the statue, assumed command and with a thousand people behind him, ran roughshod in a charge across the Circle.

Either that happened or it didn't happen. Either it's the truth or a lie.

Now, there is no middleway between it. It's not a falsehood, it's not a mistake, it's not an error—either it's a deliberately fabricated lie that destroyed the reputation of General Walker as a man, a law-abiding citizen of integrity and responsibility or it is the truth. I don't believe it is the truth. I don't believe it's the truth.

[fol. 1854] I think General Walker tells you the truth when he said he came up the sidewalk—not the street—he walked up in this area here about halfway to the flagpole and observed what was going on. After the Highway Patrol left, he made a speech on the monument, which I don't have time to repeat. You know what it is almost verbatim.

After the speech on the monument, he got down, visited around in here for a while, shook hands with a lot of people, talked to them, heard their reports and in many reports—this is typical and symbolic of the depths to which people will go to try to smear a man, they said Ted came out here and said, "Riot, riot."

I'm sure you've heard and I'm sure you followed the very clever cross examination of my colleague, I'm sure you heard General Walker in his testimony say, "Right, right;" that's a very common expression of his and I don't

believe that bird that wrote it down converted “right” to “riot” in good faith. I think it’s just like all the rest of this stuff that the Associated Press is bringing into this court of justice and law to confuse and cover up and hide the real issue in the lawsuit.

Now, what is the real issue? Ladies and Gentlemen of [fol. 1855] the Jury, I have never before seen evidence in a lawsuit comparable to what we have here. We are trying not one lawsuit but three. We are trying not one charge, such as Van Savell reported, that Walker came on the campus, led the leaders—met the leaders of the mob, assumed command and led a charge, then he fell back to the monument, made a speech—that’s what Van Savell reported, but that’s not the lawsuit we are trying. They very cleverly endeavored to shift that from their lawsuit to something they think they can prove.

We have three lawsuits. All of them under oath. Now, the question is, who is telling the truth and when.

There is an old Latin maxim I learned when I first started out in law school: “Falsus en uno falsus en omnis.” That means when a guy lies once, you can’t believe anything he says.

Now, let’s see what they say. Charge—the charge was before the speech. Van Savell—I just hope I have time to do this, but I am going to violate all principles of giving cases to the Jury because Ladies and Gentlemen, to me this is not an argument, this is a matter of principle.

I am going to cover here briefly some of the things that [fol. 1856] Van Savell said. “Then I heard a comment behind me to the general effect and I don’t remember the exact wording, ‘Here is General Walker, here comes General Walker,’ and I turned and I saw striding fifteen yards behind me, General Walker,” and I hate to have to go fast but I have got to do it.

“On which side of the road?

“More or less in the middle.

“He stood there looking around and I moved closer. I was probably within five or six feet of him, and this same person with the Confederate flag and multi-colored shirt, mostly red, said, ‘General, will you lead us to the steps,’ and Mr. Walker made no comment, he sort of scratched his head . . . looked like somebody who might be thinking . . . raised his head and looked this fellow squarely in the face and nodded his head.

“At this time were there any personnel west of the monument?

“West of the monument, I didn’t see anyone . . .

“Had all the crowd then moved back into the street east of the monument?

“That’s my understanding.

“They were walking due west—no, as you were.”

[fol. 1857] “The group backed up or away from the front of Mr. Walker and this boy took his right hand and grabbed hold of the General’s left arm, and another person on the other side did the same thing.”

A fantastic state of report and something that you know, I know, and Mr. Gooch knows didn’t happen.

He can sit there and grin and smirk all he wants to but it didn’t happen, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, and he knows it didn’t happen.

“ . . . they were walking due west, they walked around the monument . . . to the north of the monument, and then they walked straight toward the Lyceum Building for ten or fifteen yards.

“On the sidewalk or on the grass?

“On the grass.

“North or south of the walk?

“North of the walk.

Question: “At what rate of speed?

“Normal.

“After Walker went ten or fifteen yards, they sort of veered to the right . . . in more of a northwesterly direction.

“We walked for about ten or fifteen yards . . . veered to the right . . . in a circular manner . . . bordering on the Circle.

[fol. 1858] “Twenty-five feet from the Circle . . . until they were almost even with the flagpole . . . then veered back toward the center of the Circle.

“But they went toward the sidewalk, didn’t reach it, and then turned directly toward the Marshals. At this time Walker and the two fellows that had hold of his arms were between the sidewalk or almost even with the sidewalk and street.”

Then, “Now, did this young man who took hold of Walker’s arm take a position just east of the monument, or not releasing his arm until he reached the position of W-2,” which, you remember, is way west of the north and south walk.

“He didn’t release his arm.

“What about the man on the left, was he holding onto Walker’s arm, too?

“Yes.

“Then what happened?

“There were about seventy or seventy-five yards from the Lyceum, then this tremendous group that was behind them—

“Where was Walker and these two other men at the time these bricks and things were thrown?

“At the very front . . .

“Mr. Walker turned and sort of ducked down, like this, [fol. 1859] and took off running . . . directly to the east.

“I didn’t see him after he ran three or four steps, until I was back down at the monument.

“I heard him make some remarks about, ‘Well, we’ll get together and charge again . . .

“Now, was this down at the monument?

“He was still running, or wasn’t running at this time, more or less walking fast or trotting, but out of breath, appeared to be, and I was out of breath and he didn’t

make any comment to anyone in particular, just made the comment.

“Now, where is the last recollection you had of Walker, when he said we will charge again?”

“In the area of the monument. As soon as he made this comment, I turned and ran to a 'phone.”

Now, I'll guarantee you, the little plump sucker ran, from here to LeBauve Hall, 600 yards, Ladies and Gentlemen, and then he raced back.

In his story that he wrote, he said that when he raced back—and I ask you to read it, I don't have time to read it to you, but in this rotten, libelous, filthy publication that they wrote about Ted Walker, he said, when he raced back, he found Walker talking to people near the monument. [fol. 1860] But, in his testimony here, he said he found Walker on the monument speaking.

“As soon as he made the comment, I turned and ran to a 'phone. I ran directly north or a little to the northwest of the monument and I ran between the YWCA and I think the Fine Arts Building, ran near the girls dormitory.

“Did you make a telephone report there?”

“Yes, I did.”

And I don't have time to read any more. I wish I could read it all because I want to read you the fantastic conflict between that man's testimony and the testimony of the Associated Press, Mr. Ken Davis' number one back there—there sits Mr. Davis, the man under his control that's supposed to preserve, protect and disseminate the truth to the people of the United States of America, here is what he said that Savell reported—

[fol. 1861] He says that Savell reported, “Walker talked to the students, led them on a charge against the Marshals. . . .”

Mr. Gooch: I object to that, if the Court please, once more. Mr. Ken Davis didn't testify in this case.

Mr. Watts: I didn't say he testified.

Mr. Gooch: You just got through saying—

Mr. Watts: I didn't say he testified.

The Court: Go ahead and read from the deposition.

Mr. Watts: That's right. "Walker had talked to the students, had led them on a charge against the Marshals . . ." You can tell when people were getting hurt—yes, sir, walked to the front of the charge, led it against the Marshals. Since I was not actually writing any of the material that he was reporting . . . and so forth and so on, didn't take notes. I remember talking to him; no more than 10 or 15 feet from me. Told him Walker had just led a charge."

"Q. Now then whether this Savell—"maybe I'd better go back and tie him in, because I don't want Mr. Gooch to think I am not tying him in—talking here about Savell's report.

"Now he then approached you on this occasion, when he first reported that Walker had led the charge, that Walker had made a speech from the monument, and that speech seemed to give the boys more organization, and [fol. 1862] then after the speech he led the charge."

Now you see why they didn't bring in Van Savell, because Van Savell's news report, his deposition said that Walker came on the campus, led the charge before the speech, but when he reported to Mr. Ben Thomas he said he reported that Walker led the charge after the speech.

Now let's see who else says something about this. We have the lad, John C. Hill, who came up with a fantastic story that Walker led all this—formed up a charge out in here, and then led it northwest, and northeast and northwest quadrants. And you know what I think about this thing? I don't think Savell saw any charges at all. I think he was hid out here somewhere. I think he reported Walker had been on the campus and the charge, and then when Mr. Belman Morin in the deposition, asked him for a first person report he got a chance for a byline, a chance to really make some individual hay. He then wrote this story which I think came not from Savell, but I think a reason-

able inference from the evidence is that it came from John C. Hill.

Well, do you think for a minute that this charge that Savell had reported, and that this news that the Associated Press spread around the world concerning General Walker [fol. 1863] was true? These are the people that say it wasn't true. Ben Thomas, whose deposition I have just read. Buckley, who says that the charge, the so-called charge, as he called it, occurred after the speech on the monument. I wish I had time to pay my respects to Mr. Buckley.

Mr. Alan, the young man—I am sure you remember him, another news hawk. You can see how much responsibility, how much integrity, how much regard he had for the truth. He was the fancy young lad here with the very sneering self-satisfied manner that testified yesterday. You saw him. Then Mr. Proehl, the rather plump lad who also testified the charge occurred not before the speech but after the speech.

Reverend Gray, and incidentally my friends and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, if this charge that Savell and Hill reported had taken place, they would have run right through the Reverend Gray. Reverend Gray was all out in this area all the time that charge was supposed to have been made. It could not have been made without mowing down Reverend Gray. So Reverend Gray says that he saw no charge there by Walker, nor any major charge before the speech.

Now the Witness Brittingham, whose deposition Mr. Gooch read, said the same thing.

[fol. 1864] But now they are not satisfied with two stories, they came up with three.

It just occurred to me just this second how they came up with three, how they happened to come up with three. They have got three sets of lawyers. They have got lawyers in Fort Worth; they have got lawyers in Mississippi, and they have got lawyers in New York. So naturally when Mr. Gooch put on this witness, Gregory, yesterday, you heard him, the most miserable pitiful, despicable per-

formance I have ever seen on the witness stand, after he had been advised and cautioned not to talk to anybody in the hall, he went out and proceeded to come—he went out and was immediately contacted by the Mississippi lawyer and said, “Say, you are fouling up your time.”

But by that time we had him caught. He came back in and said that the charge didn’t occur before the speech as Savell had testified, it didn’t occur after the speech as all these other people had testified, but it occurred in between the conference with Reverend Duncan Gray down in this area right here, and Walker’s speech on the monument.

So there are three separate complete, conflicting detailed stories presented to this Court of Justice and Law and this Jury under oath by the greatest news service on the [fol. 1865] face of the earth, asking you to believe it.

* * *

[fol. 1866] Now, the question is, Ladies and Gentlemen, not why General Walker went to Mississippi. I will cover that in just a minute. But the question is who is telling the truth. That is the question that you Ladies and Gentlemen are to decide by when you write your verdict in this case. If you approve of the standard of integrity that the greatest news service on the face of the earth has imposed upon young lads who look upon the executives of this great organization literally as God, then cut General Walker off and say you got what you deserved. But, if you think that kind of a standard of conduct is not proper, if you think that a great news service such as this should have a greater regard, a greater respect, a greater feeling of the sacred trust for truth in the news, then you write a verdict, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury in this case that will adequately—I don’t think you can adequately compensate General Walker. I don’t think there is enough money in the world to compensate this man here for the ridicule and complete destruction of his good name, but you write a verdict that will say to the Associated Press, “We don’t condone of and we don’t approve of this kind of a performance by the

greatest news media on earth upon whom we are dependent [fol. 1867] for the truth.”

You are just like the old saying as it used to go, “Caesar is wise.” You must be not only above wrong, but you must be above and beyond a third degree of suspicion of wrong.

Now, they should come in here, in this court as I know Ted Walker would do if he had any feeling of guilt of the criminal offenses with which they charged him, he would square back his shoulders, he would sit there on that witness stand and under oath he would say, “I did it.” All we ask is the same standard of integrity on the part of the Associated Press. All we ask one story, not three. We are entitled to it. You Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, His Honor on the Bench, learned in the law, is entitled to a better performance.

Now, then, I made some notes on some of Mr. Gooch’s remarks. As I pointed out to you, he endeavored to pass out a smoke screen, and he did a very clever job. I hope it hasn’t confused you. I hope you can still keep your mind on the basic issues in the lawsuit and who told the truth. Did General Walker get on the witness stand and lie when he told you that he didn’t lead a charge, when he said that he was just out there observing, or did these people, the [fol. 1868] owners of three separate stories—well, you, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, can pick the one that sounds the most plausible of their stories. Remember, the burden of proof is on them, not on us, to prove the truth of this heinous charge they made against General Walker.

As I say to you, the tragedy of this case is far above and beyond the six gruesome days and nights he spent in that prison nut house amid an atmosphere of criminal insanity. It is above and beyond that. It goes to the very essence and foundation of the survival of the United States of America itself. Because, unless given the truth the people cannot remain free.

And Mr. Gooch has endeavored to smear General Walker for being out of place where he had no right to be in, as I remember he stated, in defiance of the law. He said did Walker go to Mississippi in defiance of the Court order?

Now, you heard General Walker's explanation of that, Mr. Gooch, and he looked to me like somebody that had been stabbed by a red hot poker when he heard it from General Walker.

General Walker said that: "I was relying on the Attorney General of Mississippi and Judge Satterfield, as [fol. 1869] President of the American Bar Association, to keep Governor Barnett straight in Court. All I was going to do was when the United States Government, with all its power, ready, willing and able to make an unfortunate example out of the State of Mississippi made an improper use of troops in a manner that I knew was destructive to the morale of the Army, I intended to be there."

[fol. 1870] Ted Walker wasn't stupid enough to think he could arm a couple of hundred or five hundred or a thousand helpless college kids with sticks, stones and bottles and take on the whole United States Army. He knew that the very worst thing that could happen when they got to Oxford, was, just as he said, to have an act of violence, which gave some color of authority some color of propriety to the commitment of 26,000 troops to the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Gooch said, "What in the world did you go to Mississippi for anyway?"

I saw Mr. Gooch again squench and squirm when Walker told him why. He said, "I went to Mississippi because I thought it was wrong to commit this vast number of Federal troops into the State of Mississippi, especially—especially with enemy missiles being put up in the first Communist bridgehead 90 miles off our coast in Cuba.

Now it is funny to me how so many people heard General Walker's speech, "violence is not the answer. Let's avoid this violence. Our real enemy is in Cuba." And not one, not one of these witnesses up and down here heard a word about it. Not a word about it did they hear. And remember General Walker also in answer to Mr. Gooch's question as to why he went to Mississippi said, "I commanded the [fol. 1871] troops at Little Rock and I knew you couldn't

believe a word you read in the press about integration problems, so I was going down there to see for myself." And that is exactly what Ted Walker did. He went there to see and find out, and he found out that tear gas was fired in the backs, not of the rioters, but in the backs of the Highway Patrol at a time when the students were at least 15 or 20 or 30 feet away from the United States Marshals, under circumstances that are fantastic.

Common sense would teach you that if you are going to use tear gas it must be used not as a direct attack weapon with flat projectory, at pointblank range, but as a warning. Suppose somebody had fired a round—and this is common knowledge, and I am asking you to think this over—they had fired a round up in the air down-wind. Behind the Marshals, for (sic)—

Let them get a whiff of it. Then another round. Maybe two or three.

General Walker found out. And had the press given to his concept the expensive and explosive dramatization that they gave the other side I think the United States of America and the world would have realized that this tragic incident in Oxford was completely unnecessary.

[fol. 1872] So now let's get on with the lawsuit, Mr. Gooch. Let's get away from this business of did Walker make a bunch of statements. I want you to read those statements. You are free to take them in the jury room. You find out if General Walker was advocating any violence. He wasn't that stupid. He knew that violence was the last thing in the world the people of Mississippi wanted. What he wanted was to make it appear as ridiculous as it was. To commit 26,000 troops to Mississippi with Cuba 90 miles off the shores of Florida.

Now Mr. Gooch has come in here and argued, for instance, the UPI report, let me, Ladies and Gentlemen,—and to me, this is fantastically unreasonable—that the two greatest news services of the United States—of the two, one of them says Walker arrived on the campus of the University of Mississippi, assumed command of the crowd

of rioting and scattered students, issued orders, led a charge, and the other great news service would say, if I can find it, "General Edwin A. Walker, who commanded troops at Little Rock, mounted the Confederate statue and advised the students to cease their violence." Said, "This is not the proper route to Cuba," Walker said. "The crowd jeered."

Now how significant is it that not one of these carefully coached, these dynamic-vibrant-ready witnesses, who are [fol. 1873] ready to testify to anything Mr. Gooch wanted them to,—now how significant is it that not one of them heard the jeers, with the exception, I believe, one of them did.

The Court: Five minutes.

Mr. Watts: Thank you.

[fol. 1874] So now, then, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, in final summary in this case, you Ladies and Gentlemen, in the composite wisdom that exists in the diverse background of twelve American citizens, are peculiarly fitted to wade through the mess of conflicting evidence that has been produced by the Associated Press in this case and arrive at the beautiful gleam of shining truth; that is your duty. That is your sworn duty in this case. Assume, as I am sure you will—I don't see how you could for one minute reach a contrary conclusion—assume that you reach the conclusion that the Associated Press misrepresented the facts to the world when they said General Walker led a charge against Federal Marshals under the circumstances, then the question arises what shall be reasonable and just compensation for the destruction of the good name of a man whom, as I have said, has lived habitually above and beyond the call of duty in the defense of his country. He resigned his commission and all of the benefits incident thereto to be able to come in and come before the American people and tell some of his concept as to why we are losing, as to why within nineteen years we would slip from magnificent greatness to the brink of disaster. But, when in [fol. 1875] place of receiving appreciation, that a man of that character and background, that integrity, that motiva-

tion, that he should receive, he promptly gets smeared by the press who, in the language of the Court, in reliance upon one twenty-one year old reporter, and I wish I had the time to read to you Mr. Relman Morin's deposition—by an organization which has a conscious indifference of the welfare of the person to be affected by it, that they didn't even bother to check up on the language of Mr. Morin again when the United Press report came out that said that Walker was trying to quiet the violence rather than advance it.

So, I suggest to you Ladies and Gentlemen sincerely, almost desperately, that we have reached the point in the life of these United States of America, and of the people thereof, wherein we must start getting down to formalities. Where we must say to organizations like the Associated Press, "You, as great and as powerful as you are, extending around the world hold a sacred trust. In that trust is a requirement and a responsibility to place upon your endless networks of teletype the truth, and any time you fail to produce that truth through a reckless disregard of the [fol. 1876] sources of truth and accuracy, then the only capability under our form of Government in order to insure and accomplish the concept that no one shall suffer wrong, is to write a verdict in this case that will reasonably compensate General Walker for the destruction of his reputation by the battle of the range country in the area where he was raised, in the area where he grew up as a live, lean, strong young Texas ranch hand, as he was when I first saw him, a man of absolute integrity, as I say again, and I hate to be repetitious, a man who has the guts to take that witness stand under oath, which their reporter didn't have to do—it wasn't him, I defend Van Savell, it was the people behind Van Savell that made the decision that he shouldn't come into Court, but General Walker the nerve to stand here and look you Ladies and Gentlemen in the eye, and I will guarantee you had Ted Walker led a charge against the United States Marshals you would have heard from that witness stand under oath, "I did; I did."

Thank you.

[fol. 1877]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 1C

BUT FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER, IN MISSISSIPPI TO LEAD "A NATION PROTEST TO THE CONSPIRACY WITHIN," SAYS "TENS OF THOUSANDS FROM FLORIDA TO CALIFORNIA WILL COME TO SUPPORT GOV. GARNETT."

A219NI PRECEDE DALLAS (A128)

JACKSON, MISS., SEPT. 29 (AP)—FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT AND SAID VOLUNTEERS WILL START ARRIVING AT OXFORD TOMORROW TO BACK UP GOV. ROSS BARNETT IN HIS STRUGGLE WITH THE FEDERAL OVER DESEGREGATION.

"TENS OF THOUSANDS FROM FLORIDA TO CALIFORNIA WILL COME TO SUPPORT GOV. GARNETT," WALKER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

WALKER SAID HE HAS "BEEN IN TOUCH WITH THE CAPITOL. BUT I HAVE NOT TALKED WITH BARNETT PERSONALLY." HE SAID HE WAS HERE "TO STAND WITH GOV. BARNETT SHOULDER TO SHOULDER."

A NEWSMAN ASKED IF HE ADVOCATED VIOLENCE BY MISSISSIPPI TO BACK UP ITS STAND TO KEEP NEGRO JAMES H. MEREDITH OUT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE FACE OF POSSIBLE FEDERAL TROOP INTERVENTION. HE DIDN'T ANSWER.

IN A FORMAL STATEMENT READ TO NEWSMEN HERE AND HANDED OUT BY HIS OFFICE IN DALLAS, WALKER CALLED FOR "A NATIONAL PROTEST AGAINST THE CONSPIRACY FROM WITHIN."

[fol. 1878]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. ID

A214NU (TOP ?)

URGENT

SIXTH NIGHT LEAD MEREDITH ROUNDUP

OXFORD, MISS., SEPT. 30 (AP)—MASSIVE FEDERAL FORCES OVERPOWERED STATE RESISTANCE AND MOVED NEGRO JAMES H. MEREDITH ON CAMPUS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI TONIGHT, STUDENTS AND OTHER YOUTHS RIOTED IN WAVES, FORCING A CALL FOR FEDERAL TROOPS.

THE RAMPAGING MOB OF WHITE YOUTHS CHARGES A LINE OF FEDERAL MARSHALS TWICE, DESPITE GOV. ROSS BARNETT'S INDIRECT ADMISSION THAT HE WAS GIVING UP PHYSICAL RESISTANCE IN MISSISSIPPI'S BATTLE TO KEEP THE 29-YEAR-OLD NEGRO OUT OF OLE MISS.

THE 64-YEAR-OLD GOVERNOR, WHO SWORE HE WOULD GO TO JAIL RATHER THAN SEE MEREDITH IN OLE MISS, ISSUED A STATEMENT IN JACKSON SAYING MISSISSIPPI WAS "COMPLETELY SURROUNDED" AND "PHYSICALLY OVERPOWERED."

THE FEDERAL MARSHALS BLASTED BACK AT THE RIOTING YOUTHS WITH TEAR GAS—STOPPING TWO CHARGES AND BREAKING UP A RAMPAGE OF VANDALISM.

FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER LED ONE OF THE CHARGES.

BLASTS OF BIRDSHOT PELLETS KILLED ONE NEWSMAN AND WOUNDED ANOTHER.

1226

THE DEAD MAN WAS IDENTIFIED BY HOSPITAL OFFICIALS AS PAUL GUIRARD, REPORTING FOR THE LONDON DAILY SKETCH AND AGENCE PRESSE OF FRANCE.

BILL CRIER OF THE MEMPHIS BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SUFFERED A SLIGHT WOUND IN THE BACK.

A215NU

FLYING BOTTLES, ROCKS AND BRICKS LEFT SCORES MORE BLEEDING AND HURT.

A MARSHALL CLUBBED A WHITE STUDENT ENTERING THE DORMITORY WHERE MEREDITH WAS HOUSED. STUDENTS HOOTED: "ONE NIGGER, ONE DORMITORY." MANY OF THE STUDENTS PACKED THEIR CLOTHES AND LEFT RATHER THAN STAY IN THE DORMITORY WITH THE NEGRO.

EVEN AS THE YOUTHS STORMED THE MARSHALS THE FIRST TIME, PRESIDENT KENNEDY ADDRESSED HIMSELF TO THE OLE MISS STUDENTS IN A NATIONWIDE BROADCAST.

"YOUR HONOR AND THE HONOR OF THE UNIVERSITY ARE AT STAKE," THE PRESIDENT SAID.

IT WASN'T KNOWN WHETHER HE WAS AWARE OF THE RIOTING AS HE SPOKE.

AS THE RIOTING PASSED THE END OF ITS FOURTH HOUR, FEDERAL TROOPS STARTED MOVING IN FROM TWO DIRECTIONS—TEAMS OF RIOT-TRAINED MILITARY POLICEMEN FROM THEIR TEMPORARY BASE AT MEMPHIS, AND AN ARMORED REGIMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD FROM TUPELO.

RT1140PCS

A216NU

CORRECTION

OXFORD, MISS., SIXTH NIGHT LEAD MEREDITH ROUNDUP (A214NU) SEVENTH GRAF STARTING "THE DEAD," ETC., MAKE READ X X X AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, ETC., (INSERTING FRANCE).

8TH GRAF MAKE READ AT START BILL CRIDER ETC., (NOT CRIER)

THE AP

RT1142PCS NM

V

A217AX

URGENT

MEMPHIS, TENN., SEPT. 30 (AP)—THE ARMY SAID LATE TONIGHT A FEDERALIZED MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD UNIT BEGAN MOVING TOWARD THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI AT OXFORD AT 10:30 P.M.

TWO OTHER GUARD UNITS—ONE STATIONED AT LAUREL AND THE OTHER AT AMORY—WERE PLACED ON STANDBY ALERT.

AN ARMY SPOKESMAN AT THE MEMPHIS NAVAL AIR STATION, COMMAND HEADQUARTERS FOR FEDERAL TROOPS ASSEMBLED FOR THE MISSISSIPPI INTEGRATION CRISIS, DECLINED TO SAY HOW MANY MEN WERE INVOLVED.

KY1244AES NM

1228

A218WX

U R G E N T

(150)

INSERT

WASHINGTON—THIRD NIGHT LEAD KENNEDY-MISSISSIPPI (A173WX) INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAPH “A FORCE X X X PROBABLY TOMORROW.”

[fol. 1879]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 1E

SEN. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, R-MASS., SAID OF THE ADDRESS:

“I THOUGHT THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED THE SENTIMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES EXTREMELY WELL. I SUPPORT WHOLEHEARTEDLY WHAT HE SAID.”

SEN. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, D-W.VA., TERMED IT “BOTH A STRONG AND REASONABLE STATEMENT.” HE SAID KENNEDY OFFERED THE OLIVE BRANCH OF CONCILIATION “BUT MADE IT CLEAR THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE WITH THE LAW OF THE LAND.”

RANDOLPH SAID “AMERICANS GENERALLY WILL BOTH APPLAUD HIS WORDS AND RESPOND TO HIS APPEAL.”

REP. WILLIAM M. COLMER, D-MISS., ISSUED A STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF SEVEN OF MISSISSIPPI'S EIGHT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. REP. FRANK E. SMITH, D-MISS., DID NOT JOIN IN THE ATTACK ON KENNEDY'S ADDRESS. HE IS LEAVING CONGRESS AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.

SEN. JAMES O. EASTLAND, D-MISS., ISSUED A BRIEF AND POINTED STATEMENT OF HIS OWN. "I DISAGREE ENTIRELY WITH THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH," HE SAID.

FROM SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD OF MONTANA CAME THIS REACTION:

"THANK GOD THAT REASON, UNDERSTANDING AND LAW SEEM TO HAVE PREVAILED."

KENNEDY SAID IN A NATIONALLY-BROADCAST RADIO-TELEVISION ADDRESS THAT FEDERAL COURT ORDERS FOR MEREDITH'S ADMISSION ARE BEGINNING TO BE OBEYED.

THEV

(MORE)

NU-JB920PCS

A183NU

URGENT

5TH NIGHT LEAD MEREDITH ROUNDUP

OXFORD, MISS., SEPT. 30 (AP)—BEHIND A MASSIVE SHOW OF FEDERAL FORCE NEGRO JAMES H. MEREDITH MOVED ON THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI TONIGHT AND STUDENTS ERUPTED IN TWO WAVES OF RIOTING.

FEDERAL MARSHALS FIRED TEAR GAS BOTH TIMES—FIRST WHEN STUDENTS BROKE INTO A RAMPAGE OF VANDALISM, AND AGAIN WHEN FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER LED A CHARGE OF BRICK-THROWING STUDENTS AGAINST THE MARSHALS.

WALKER SAID HIS STUDENT FORCE, NUMBERING ABOUT 1,000, WOULD REGROUP AND CHARGE AGAIN.

1230

THE VIOLENCE ERUPTED AT THE VERY MOMENT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS SPEAKING TO THE NATION URGING A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE FEDERAL-STATE DISPUTE OVER RACIAL SEGREGATION.

REFERRING TO THE BUILDUP OF FEDERAL TROOPS READY FOR ACTION IN ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S CLIMACTIC MOVE TODAY, KENNEDY SAID:

"MY OBLIGATION AS PRESIDENT WAS INESCAPABLE. I ACCEPTED."

HE ADDED:

"I DEEPLY REGRET THE STEPS THAT WERE TAKEN, BUT ALL OTHER METHODS, INCLUDING CONCILIATION, HAD BEEN TRIED."

THE VIOLENCE ALSO ERUPTED JUST A FEW MINUTES AFTER GOV. ROSS BARNETT INDIRECTLY ADMITTED HIS DEFEAT IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION AT JACKSON.

IT APPEARED MEREDITH WOULD BE ENROLLED TOMORROW.

THE SECOND WAVE OF RIOTING TOOK THE FORM OF A DIRECT CHARGE ON THE MARSHALS HOLDING GUARD POSTS SHOULDER TO SHOULDER OUTSIDE THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

WALKER, AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF MISSISSIPPI RESISTANCE TO FEDERAL COURT DESEGREGATION ORDERS, COMMANDED THE 101ST AIRBORNE IN THE LITTLE ROCK DESEGREGATION IN 1957. NOW RETIRED, HE SAYS HE WAS "ON THE WRONG SIDE" THEN.

THE STUDENTS RUSHED THE MARSHALS WITH BRICKS AND SOFT DRINK BOTTLES FLYING. SOME OF THEM WORE GAS MASKS.

BUT THE MARSHALS TURNED THEM BACK WITH THEIR GAS LAUNCHERS.

THE FIRST OUTBURST OF VIOLENCE, INSTEAD OF TAKING THE FORM OF A CHARGE, APPEARED MORE LIKE SPORADIC OUTBURSTS OF VANDALISM.

THE MOB OF STUDENTS, 6TH GRAF FOURTH NIGHT LEAD MEREDITH ROUNDUP (A175NU)

JB925PCS NM

[fol. 1880]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 1F

VISION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF THESE UNITED STATES AND THE CONCENTRATION OF ALL POWER GOVERNMENT INTO SOME FORM OF A TOTALITARIAN STATE."

SEN. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, R-MASS., SAID OF THE ADDRESS:

"I THOUGHT THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED THE SENTIMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES EXTREMELY WELL. I SUPPORT WHOLEHEARTEDLY WHAT HE SAID."

SEN. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, D-W.VA., TERMED IT "BOTH A STRONG AND REASONABLE STATEMENT." HE SAID KENNEDY OFFERED THE OLIVE BRANCH OF CONCILIATION "BUT MADE IT CLEAR THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE WITH THE LAW OF THE LAND."

1232

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REP. WILLIAM M. COLMER, D-MISS., ISSUED A STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF SEVEN OF MISSISSIPPI'S EIGHT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. REP. FRANK E. SMITH, D-MISS., DID NOT JOIN IN THE ATTACK ON KENNEDY'S ADDRESS. HE IS LEAVING CONGRESS AT THE END OF THIS SESSION TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.

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FROM SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD OF MONTANA CAME THIS REACTION:

"THANK GOD THAT REASON, UNDERSTANDING AND LAW SEEM TO HAVE PREVAILED."

KENNEDY SAID IN A NATIONALLY-BROADCAST RADIO-TELEVISION ADDRESS THAT FEDERAL COURT ORDERS FOR MEREDITH'S ADMISSION ARE BEGINNING TO BE OBEYED.

THEV

(MORE)

NU-JB920PCS

A183NU

URGENT

5TH NIGHT LEAD MEREDITH ROUNDUP

OXFORD, MISS., SEPT. 30 (AP)—BEHIND A MASSIVE SHOW OF FEDERAL FORCE NEGRO JAMES H. MEREDITH MOVED ON THE CAMPUS OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI TONIGHT AND STUDENTS ERUPTED IN TWO WAVES OF RIOTING.

FEDERAL MARSHALS FIRED TEAR GAS BOTH TIMES—FIRST WHEN STUDENTS BROKE INTO A RAMPAGE OF VANDALISM, AND AGAIN WHEN FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER LED A CHARGE OF BRICK - THROWING STUDENTS AGAINST THE MARSHALS.

WALKER SAID HIS STUDENT FORCE, NUMBERING ABOUT 1,000, WOULD REGROUP AND CHARGE AGAIN.

THE VIOLENCE ERUPTED AT THE VERY MOMENT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS SPEAKING TO THE NATION URGING A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE FEDERAL-STATE DISPUTE OVER RACIAL SEGREGATION.

REFERRING TO THE BUILDUP OF FEDERAL TROOPS READY FOR ACTION IN ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S CLIMACTIC MOVE TODAY, KENNEDY SAID:

“MY OBLIGATION AS PRESIDENT WAS INESCAPABLE. I ACCEPTED.”

HE ADDED:

“I DEEPLY REGRET THE STEPS THAT WERE TAKEN, BUT ALL OTHER METHODS, INCLUDING CONCILIATION, HAD BEEN TRIED.”

THE VIOLENCE ALSO ERUPTED JUST A FEW MINUTES AFTER GOV. ROSS BARNETT INDIRECTLY ADMITTED HDEFEAT IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION AT JACKSON.

IT APPEARED MEREDITH WOULD BE ENROLLED TOMORROW.

THE SECOND WAVE OF RIOTING TOOK THE FORM OF A DIRECT CHARGE ON THE MARSHALS HOLDING GUARD POSTS SHOULDER TO SHOULDER OUTSIDE THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

WALKER, AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF MISSISSIPPI RESISTANCE TO FEDERAL COURT DESEGREGATION ORDERS, COMMANDED THE 101ST AIRBORNE IN THE LITTLE ROCK DESEGREGATION IN 1957. NOW RETIRED, HE SAYS HE WAS "ON THE WRONG SIDE" THEN.

THE STUDENTS RUSHED THE MARSHALS WITH BRICKS AND SOFT DRINK BOTTLES FLYING. SOME OF THEM WORE GAS MASKS.

BUT THE MARSHALS TURNED THEM BACK WITH THEIR GAS LAUNCHERS.

THE FIRST OUTBURST OF VIOLENCE, INSTEAD OF TAKING THE FORM OF A CHARGE, APPEARED MORE LIKE SPORADIC OUTBURSTS OF VANDALISM.

THE MOB OF STUDENTS, 6TH GRAF FOURTH NIGHT LEAD MEREDITH ROUNDUP (A175NU)

JB925PCS NM

[fol. 1881]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 1G

A183WX

WASHINGTON—FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD CONGRESSIONAL-MISSISSIPPI A182WX X X X BE OBEYED.

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HOPES IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO CALL ON THE FEDERALIZED MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD OR ON TROOPS MASSED AT MEMPHIS, TENN., TO ENFORCE THE ORDERS.

"I DON'T LIKE THE DECISION OF THE COURT IN THIS CASE A MINUTE, BUT, SINCE IT IS THE LAW, I DON'T SEE HOW IT CAN BE BYPASSED," ELLENDER SAID.

MANSFIELD PRAISED KENNEDY FOR "MAKING HIS OFFICE AVAILABLE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF EVERY POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE IN SEEKING A SOLUTION TO A PROBLEM WHICH, IF CARRIED TO THE EXTREME, COULD HAVE HAD TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES FOR ALL OF US."

WITH MEREDITH ON THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, AND APPARENTLY TO BE ENROLLED TOMORROW, MANSFIELD SAID "THE FINAL SOLUTION NOW IS IN THE HANDS OF THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY OF OLE MISS AND THE STATE ADMINISTRATION, AND I AM CONFIDENT THAT AS AMERICANS, THEY WILL LIVE UP TO THEIR FULL RESPONSIBILITIES."

SEN. CLIFFORD P. CASE, R-N.J., SAID OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS "OF COURSE, I AGREE WITH IT AND I HOPE IT WILL BE EFFECTIVE."

(NO PICKUP).

EG1130PED NM

A184WX

O

A185WX (CQ)

U R G E N T

INSERT:

WASHINGTON—THIRD LEAD KENNEDY-MISSISSIPPI (A178WX) INSERT AFTER 3RD GRAF "A FORCE X X X PROBABLY TOMORROW.":

AFTER BEING DISPERSED ONCE, THE STUDENTS RETURNED IN A BRICK-THROWING AT-

1236

TACK LED BY FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER WHO RESIGNED FROM THE ARMY AFTER BEING REPRIMANDED FOR TRYING TO INFLUENCE HIS TROOPS VOTES. TEAR GAS FIRED BY THE MARSHALS SCATTERED THE YOUTHS AGAIN.

WALKER, A RESIDENT OF TEXAS AND ADVOCATE OF FAR-RIGHT POLITICAL VIEWS, SAID HE WOULD REGROUP THE THOUSAND OR SO STUDENTS AND ATTACK AGAIN.

IN SOLEMN TONES ETC 4TH GRAF A178WX

—O—

INSERT AFTER 4TH GRAF "IN SOLEMN X X X BE REQUIRED.:"

HOWEVER, AN HOUR AFTER HE HAD FINISHED SPEAKING THERE WAS NO WORD OF CANCELLATION OF ORDERS TO THREE UNITS OF THE MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL GUARD TO REPORT TO OXFORD AT 10 A.M. EST TOMORROW.

A SPOKESMAN AT THE PENTAGON HERE SAID HE KNEW OF NO CHANGE OF ORDERS AS YET. NOR WAS THERE ANY WORD FROM MISSISSIPPI OF A CANCELLATION OF THE ORDERS TO TWO BATTLE GROUPS AND AN ARMORED CAVALRY UNIT OF THE GUARD.

ALL TOLD ETC 5TH GRAF A178WX

EG1134PED NM

A186

FIRST LEAD UNDATED KENNEDY-EISENHOWER INTEGRATION (A1227) (270) BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

—OR—

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30 (AP)—

PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN ADDRESSING THE NATION TONIGHT ABOUT THE MISSISSIPPI INTEGRATION CRISIS REFERRED, AS DID PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IN THE LITTLE ROCK, ARK., CRISIS, TO THE INESCAPABILITY OF HIS DUTY TO INTERFERE.

IT WAS ONLY ONE OF MANY POINTS OF SIMILARITY IN THE TWO PRESIDENTS' ADDRESSES, DELIVERED FIVE YEARS APART, ON BASICALLY THE SAME TOPIC.

KENNEDY TOLD THE NATION: "AMERICANS ARE FREE, IN SHORT, TO DISAGREE WITH THE LAW—BUT NOT DISOBEY IT." EISENHOWER HAD SAID: "OUR PERSONAL OPINIONS ABOUT THE (COURT) DECISION HAVE NO BEARING ON THE MATTER OF ENFORCEMENT."

KENNEDY: "OUR NATION IS FOUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW IS THE ETERNAL SAFEGUARD OF LIBERTY." EISENHOWER: "THE FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE IS OUR NATIONAL RESPECT FOR LAW."

[fol. 1882]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 1H

S P L I T

APR NU 2

HERE IS YOUR SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING ROUNDUP OF LOUISIANA-MISSISSIPPI NEWS:

(RALLY)

(SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA)—A CROWD ESTIMATED AT 3,000 RAILED IN SHREVEPORT LAST (SATURDAY NIGHT TO OFFER VERBAL SUPPORT TO MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR ROSS BARNETT IN HIS BATTLE AGAINST DESEGREGATION.

REP. PAREY BRANTON OF WEBSTER PARISH SAID A DELEGATION OF LOUISIANA LEGISLATORS AND CITIZENS WOULD LEAVE MONROE TODAY (SUNDAY) FOR JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TO TELL BARNETT THEY WERE BACKING HIM. BRANTON DIDN'T SAY HOW MANY PERSONS OR CARS WOULD BE IN THE CARAVAN.

FORMER STATE SENATOR W.M. RAINACH OF SUMMERFIELD TOLD THE RALLY HE HAD TALKED WITH BARNETT, AND THE MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR DID NOT WANT LARGE GROUPS OF "UNDISCIPLINED PEOPLE AT OXFORD INTERFERING WITH THEIR "PRECONCEIVED PLAN TO DEAL WITH "THE DESEGREGATION ISSUE."

—DASH—

(RAINACH ALSO TOLD THE AUDIENCE HE HAD INFORMED THE GOVERNOR THAT LOUISIANA COULD HAVE 10,000 CITIZENS IN OXFORD TO RALLY UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP.

(REP. WELLBORN JACK OF CADDO PARISH TOLD THE RALLY: "I'VE KNOWN ROSS BARNETT FOR A LONG TIME. WHEN HE SAID HE WOULD GO TO JAIL BEFORE HE ALLOWS THE SCHOOLS IN HIS STATE TO BE INTEGRATED, HE MEANT IT."

—O—

(NEW TOP—WALKER)

(JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI)—FORMER ARMY MAJOR GEN. EDWIN WALKER, IN JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, SAYS VOLUNTEERS START ARRIVING IN MISSISSIPPI TODAY (SUNDAY) TO SUPPORT GOVERNOR ROSS BARNETT IN HIS STRUGGLE WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OVER INTEGRATION.

WALKER, AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN JACKSON LAST NIGHT, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE: "TENS

OF THOUSANDS FROM FLORIDA TO CALIFORNIA
WILL COME TO SUPPORT GOV. BARNETT.”

WALKER SAID HE PLANNED “TO STAND WITH
GOV. BARNETT SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.”

—O—

(MEREDITH)

THE HEAD OF THE NEW ORLEANS BRANCH OF
THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE SAYS
JAMES MEREDITH WILL SPEAK IN NEW ORLEANS
TODAY (SUNDAY).

CHAPTER PRESIDENT ARTHUR CHAPITAL SAYS
MEREDITH WILL SPEAK AT AN N-A-A-C-P MEET-
ING IN THE GYMNASIUM-AUDITORIUM OF THE
CORPUS CHRISTI SCHOOL AT 3:30 P.M.

—O—

STATION K-E-E-L, SHREVEPORT (STATION MGRS)
SHREVEPT

STATION K E E L, SHREVEPORT (STATION MGRS)

SHREVEPORT STATION K-E-E-L JOINS US ON
THIS THIS WIRE MORNING . . .

WELCOME ABOARD, K E E L.

ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW ORLEANS-RADIO

[fol. 1883]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 1 I

A205NU

URGENT

OXFORD, MISS.—2ND ADD RIOT SEPARATE
(A200NU) XXX TRUCK.

AT THAT POINT THE MARSHALS MOVED. THEY
DONNED THEIR GAS MASKS AND BEGAN FIRING
TEAR GAS.

1240

FOR A TIME, THEY SCATTERED THE TROUBLE-
MAKERS.

THEN FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER LED
A CHARGE OF ABOUT 1,000 OF THE STUDENTS
AGAINST THE MARSHALS, STILL HOLDING THEIR
POSITIONS AROUND THE RED BRICK ADMINIS-
TRATION BUILDING.

THE STUDENTS MOVED IN ON THE MARSHALS
THROWING BOTTLES AND ROCKS AND BRICKS.

THE MARSHALS FIRED MORE TEAR GAS.

THE ATTACKERS BACKED UP.

(MORE)

RT1058PCS NM

A206NU

URGENT

INSERT

OXFORD, MISS., RIOT SEPARATE, (A200NU) IN-
SERT AFTER THIRD GRAF "ANOTHER NEWSMAN
XX

BUST IT

[fol. 1884]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 2A

30NU

BULLETIN

MEREDITH DEVELOPING

JACKSON, MISS., SEPT. 30 (AP)—GOV. ROSS R.
BARNETT'S OFFICE SAID TONIGHT HE WOULD IS-
SUE A STATEMENT SHORTLY. APPARENTLY IN
CONNECTION WITH THE DESEGREGATION CASE
INVOLVING NEGRO JAMES H. MEREDITH AND
THE ALL-WHITE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

JB634PCS NM

A131AX

TELEGRAPH EDITORS (120)

JACKSON, MISS.—MEREDITH-VOLUNTEERS, (A 69AX), SUB FOLLOWING FOR 9TH GRAF: “HOWEVER, A GROUP X X X THE UNIVERSITY.”

A GROUP OF ABOUT 20 NORTH LOUISIANA, LEGISLATORS, SHERIFFS AND MAYORS WENT TO JACKSON TODAY TO PLEDGE SUPPORT TO BARNETT.

STATE REP. PAREY BRANTON OF WEBSTER PARISH PRESENTED BARNETT WITH A CITATION HE SAID “SYMBOLIZES THE CONCERN, ANGER AND RESOLVE OF YOUR SISTER STATE OF LOUISIANA.”

SHERIFF C. E. HESTER OF TALLULAH PRESENTED BARNETT WITH A CITATION IN BEHALF OF ALL SHERIFFS FROM NORTHEAST LOUISIANA’S 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

“WE ENDORSE YOUR FIGHT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE SOVEREIGNTY,” IT SAID.

BARNETT, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. BARNETT, HINDS COUNTY JUDGE RUSSEL MOORE AND DICK MORPHEW OF THE CITIZENS COUNCIL, EMERGED FROM THE MANSION AND TOLD THE GROUP:

“I AM GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT. I APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT. WE HAVE COMMON PROBLEMS. I INTEND TO FIGHT THIS BATTLE ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE COURTS.”

GEN. WALKER ETC. 10TH GRAF PVS.

EP739PES

1242

[fol. 1885]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3

A12NU

(WALKER)

A12WX

(LD REACTION & BJT)

UM

A12AX

U R G E N T

OXFORD—FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD OXFORD WITH MEREDITH (A7AX) X X X WERE REPORTED.

DOZENS OF RIOTERS, MOSTLY YOUNG BOYS WITH SHIRTTAILS OUT, WERE BEING ROUNDED UP. AT LEAST 30 AND POSSIBLE MORE WERE HERDED INTO THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE ON THE SQUARE.

PRISONERS WERE FORCED TO PLACE THEIR HANDS OVER THEIR HEADS AND WERE MARCHED AT BAYONET POINT TO THE COURTHOUSE.

THE LATEST RIOTING CAME AFTER FORMER MAJ. GEN. EDWIN WALKER HAD APPEARED IN THE SQUARE—CLAD IN A DARK BLUE SUIT AND WEARING A 10-GALLON HAT.

HE STAYED IN THE SQUARE BRIEFLY, SPOKE QUIETLY TO SOME OF THOSE IN THE CROWD NEAREST THE TROOPS, AND THEN BACKED OFF AS MILITARY EYES WATCHED HIM CLOSELY.

THE BATTLE LEFT A BLOCK OF LITTER AND DEBRIS.

THE SAME YOUTHS, ALONG WITH 100 OTHERS, EARLIER HAD BEEN CLEARED FROM THE SQUARE AFTER CURSING, SCREAMING, AND THROWING ROCKS AND BOTTLES AT PASSING MILITARY VEHICLES.

THEY WERE DRIVEN FROM THE SQUARE BY MP'S ARMED WITH TEAR GAS, AND BAYONETS FIXED TO RIFLES. REMNANTS OF THE CROWD GATHERED ABOUT A HALF BLOCK AWAY SHORTLY BEFORE THE FIRING BROKE OUT.

MILITARY JEEPS RACED AROUND THE LITTERED SQUARE, RUSHING TO TROUBLE SPOTS. DRIZZLING RAIN, ALTERNATED WITH SUNSHINE, FELL ON THE TOWN BUT FAILED TO COOL THE WRATH OF THE MOB.

MEDICS SET UP A FIRST AID STATION BESIDE THE TOWN'S ANCIENT CONFEDERATE WAR MEMORIAL AND TROOPS, WHO BEGAN CLEARING THE STREETS PLACED A PILE OF DEBRIS NEAR THE GRAY STATUE.

LIFE IN THE USUALLY, SLEEPY SOUTHERN TOWN WAS AT A STANDSTILL. ALMOST ALL BUSINESSES FAILED TO OPEN THIS MORNING AND THE STREETS WERE PRACTICALLY DESERTED EXCEPT FOR RIOTERS, SOLDIERS AND NEWSMEN.

NEGRO TROOPS ETC., THIRD GRAF ORIGINAL
(A160-61NU)

SF1241PES NM

A13NU

U R G E N T

OXFORD, MISS., FIRST ADD MORIN'S WALKER
(A9NU) X X X FUMES.

1244

WALKER SPEARED ON THE OXFORD TOWN SQUARE DURING THE DISTURBANCE THERE TODAY.

WALKER MARCHED AHEAD OF A FILE OF SOLDIERS AS THOUGH HE WERE THEIR INSPECTING OFFICER.

FINALLY, AN ARMY OFFICER ASKED HIM TO MOVE. HE REFUSED. THE OFFICER ORDERED SEVERAL SOLDIER CARRYING RIFLES WITH BAYONETS ALONGSIDE WALKER.

THE SOLDIERS HELD THEIR BAYONETS WITHIN INCHES OF THE FORMER GENERAL, BUT DID NOT TOUCH HIM. THE OFFICER SAID SOMETHING TO WALKER AND HE WALKED OFF THROUGH THE CROWD.

AS1143ACS

[fol. 1886] A14WX (LD REACTION & BJT)

FIRST LEAD KENNEDY REACTION (350)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 1 (AP)—SEN. WAYNE MORSE, D-ORE., TOLD THE SENATE TODAY PRESIDENT KENNEDY ROSE TO “THE SUPERLATIVE HEIGHTS OF GREATNESS” IN HIS ADDRESS TO THE NATION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI INTEGRATION CRISIS.

MORSE DECLARED THE PRESIDENT IN THE RADIO-TELEVISION ADDRESS LAST NIGHT REDEDICATED THE NATION “TO GOVERNMENT BY LAW, INSTEAD OF GOVERNMENT BY MEN, OR MOB.”

AGREEING, SEN. STEPHEN M. YOUNG, D-OHIO, CALLED THE PRESIDENT’S STATEMENT “SOMBER YET TEMPERATE” AND CONCILIATORY, BUT

“FIRM IN HIS DEMAND THAT THE FEDERAL LAW MUST BE OBEYED.”

SEN. JOHN STENNIS, D-MISS., CALLED FOR WITHDRAWAL OF THE NEGRO STUDENT, JAMES H. MEREDITH FROM THE UNIVERSITY “TO AVOID FURTHER BLOODSHED AND LOSS OF LIFE.”

SEN. JAMES O. EASTLAND, D-MISS., SAID MEREDITH NEVER SHOULD HAVE BEEN ADMITTED, AND CRITICIZED THE FEDERAL JUDGES WHO ORDERED THE UNIVERSITY TO ENROLL HIM.

REP. DALE ALFORD, D-ARK., TOLD KENNEDY IN A TELEGRAM “YOU HAVE MADE THE SAME TRAGIC MISTAKE AS DID YOUR PREDECESSOR IN SENDING ARMED FORCES INTO A SOVEREIGN STATE.”

“SHALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC ENDURE OR SHALL WE SACRIFICE OUR STATE SOVEREIGNTY TO AN ALL-POWERFUL SUPER STATE ACTING IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF A SOVEREIGN STATE AND THEREFORE IN OPPOSITION TO THE CONSTITUTION?” THE ARKANSAS CONGRESSMAN ASKED.

ALFORD’S REFERENCE TO KENNEDY’S PREDECESSOR WAS TO FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, WHO ORDERED FEDERAL TROOPS INTO LITTLE ROCK, ARK., TO QUELL INTEGRATION DISORDERS THERE.

ALFORD SAID “THE GREAT MORAL ISSUE IN MISSISSIPPI TODAY . . . IS NOT SEGREGATION VS. INTEGRATION OF THE SCHOOLS: IT IS, INSTEAD, THE ISSUE OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE AND THE CONSTITUTION VS. DEFAULTING PUBLIC TRUSTEES AS OATH BREAKING SUSURPERS.”

1246

SEN. SAM J. ERVIN JR., D-N. C., ALSO SAID "I DEPLORE THE GREAT TRAGEDY WHICH HAS HAPPENED IN MISSISSIPPI."

"IT SEEMS TO ME," HE ADDED, "THAT THOSE WHO ARE ENGAGED IN FOMENTING LITIGATION WHICH HAS SUCH A TRAGIC AFTERMATH MIGHT WELL MEDIDATE UPON THE WORDS OF ST. PAUL WHEN HE SAID: 'ALL THINGS ARE LAWFUL UNTO ME, BUT ALL THINGS ARE NOT EXPEDIENT.'"

SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS, R-N. Y., CALLED THE VIOLENCE AT MISSISSIPPI UNBELIEVABLE, STUPID AND TRAGIC.

HE SAID KENNEDY IS ENTITLED TO THE NATION'S FULL SUPPORT AS HE ASSERTED THE "PARAMOUNT AUTHORITY" OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

"WE CAN ONLY HOPE THE LESSON THAT RECKLESS DEFIANCE OF THE LAW ONLY BREEDS ANARCHY WILL AT LEAST BE LEARNED IN MISSISSIPPI," JAVITS SAID.

FOR THE MOST PART REACTION IN CONGRESS DIVIDED ALONG SECTIONAL LINES.

SOMEWHERE IN ETC., 3RD GRAF A7WX.

ER152PED

A15KX (DARLING)

LEAD EXECUTION

SAN QUENTIN, CALIF., OCT. 1 (AP)-MELVIN T. DARLING, 6 FOOT 7, WENT QUIETLY TO HIS DEATH IN THE PRISON GAS CHAMBER TODAY.

THE LETHAL GAS BEGAN GENERATING AT 10:30 A.M., AND HE WAS PRONOUNCED DEAD AT 10:10.

DARLING, 29 X X X 2ND GRAF A96FX

GM1154ACS NM

A16WX (INSERT)

INSERT

WASHINGTON—MISS.—SENATE (A5WX), INSERT THE FOLLOWING AFTER 4TH GRAF “THE RESUME X X X PROTECT MEREDITH.”

ALSO AT THE CAPITOL, REP. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, D-MISS., TOLD THE HOUSE THE RIOT WAS STARTED BY A U.S. MARSHAL “FIRING DIRECTLY INTO A GROUP OF STUDENTS.” HE SAID HIS INFORMATION CAME FROM A RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL ON THE OLE MISS CAMPUS. WILLIAMS WAS ONE OF SEVERAL SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN, MOST OF THEM FROM MISSISSIPPI, WHO ADDRESSED THE HOUSE ON THE SITUATION IN OXFORD. ALL CALLED IT “TRAGIC.”

“EASTLAND SAID, “ETC., 5TH GRAF.

JK157PED

[fol. 1887] PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3A

A'20WX

BULLETIN MATTER

WASHINGTON—FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD WALKER (A19WX) X X X INSURRECTION.

KENNEDY SAID WALKER WAS ARRESTED AT A MILITARY ROADBLOCK NEAR OXFORD, MISS., AND WOULD BE ARRAIGNED LATER TODAY.

EARLIER IN THE SENATE WALKER, WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE RIOTING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, WAS DESCRIBED AS POSSIBLY A “SICK MAN” WHO “OUGHT TO BE COMMITTED” AND WAS LINKED WITH “VIOLENT SEGREGATIONISTS OR PSYCOPATHS.”

SEN. WAYNE MORSE ETC., 2ND GRAF A172WX

BU212PED

1248

A21

TOKYO

A21NU

C O R R E C T I O N

OXFORD—Third lead Meredith (A7-8NU) eighth graf counting insert, beginning “Arrests jumped” read: arrests jumped to 112. (Not 150).

AS1214PCS NM

A22

TOKYO—First add night lead Red China (A18) x x x futile.”

Peiping has branded as the worst “revisionist” President Tito of Yugoslavia, who only last week entertained Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Chou made plain Peiping will stick to its policy of actively aiding “liberation struggles” to spread Communism even at the risk of war. Khrushchev has repeatedly claimed the fight can be won on the economic front with the help of revolutionaries in the various countries.

Chou acknowledged that China was confronted with her own economic difficulties and there were even admissions of some opposition at home with suggestions of a purge.

“The serious natural disasters for the past three consecutive years from 1958 to 1961 and the shortcomings and mistakes in our work have indeed caused us difficulties,” he said. But Chou insisted the Chinese people have become stronger since the Communists took over.

R217PED

[fol. 1888] PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3B

A'25WX

BULLETIN MATTER

WASHINGTON—Second add first lead Walker x x x psychopaths.

Kennedy said these charges also have been filed against Walker:

Conspiracy to incite a rebellion or insurrection.

Conspiracy to hinder federal officers in the performance of their duties.

Assaulting a federal officer.

Justice Department officials said the conspiracy to incite rebellion charge carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a fine of \$20,000.

Execution of such a conspiracy, as distinguished from the act of conspiring, involves a maximum penalty of 10 years and \$10,000, they said.

The penalty for conspiring to hinder a federal officer could be up to five years in prison and \$6,000 and for assaulting a federal officer could be three years and \$5,000.

The Justice Department said Walker's arrest came at about 2 P.M. EDT today on the outskirts of the strife-torn college town of Oxford, Miss., and an immediate arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Omar Craig was being arranged.

For his first statement on the Oxford situation since last night's bloody rioting, Kennedy stood in a Justice Department corridor in shirtsleeves, surrounded by newsmen.

SEN. WAYNE MORSE ETC., 2ND GRAF A172 WX

BU230PED

A26WX

—U R G E N T—

FOREIGN AID (180)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Senate defeated today an attempt to slash \$785 million from a committee-approved \$4,422,800,000 (B) foreign Aid appropriations bill.

It was only a tentative victory for the Administration in the first skirmish on the big bill for military and eco-

conomic assistance abroad, however, and left senators free to seek reductions in each of the separate items in the measure.

The vote temporarily sustained the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee that the Senate restore \$792,400,000 (M) of cuts totaling \$1,124,400,000 (B) made by the House.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., had asked the Senate to reject the increases and substitute all the House cuts but \$7.4 million in administrative expenses.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D-La., has announced plans to call up an amendment reducing the Committee's recommended \$1,450,000,000 (B) for military assistance at least to the \$1.3 billion voted by the House and slashing the \$1,125,000,000 (B) the Committee recommended for development loans abroad.

Proxmire also offered amendments to restore a House-approved ban on giving any foreign aid to countries which allow their ships to transport military or other supplies to Communist Cuba, as well as another House prohibition against foreign assistance to Poland and Yugoslavia.

BU/PE234PED

A27AT

A27NU

URGENT

FOURTH LEAD MEREDITH ROUNDUP

OXFORD, Miss., Oct. 1 (AP)—Bayonets of the federal government forced a Negro into the University of Mississippi today. Riot troops arrested former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who led students in wild charges against Marshals in night long rioting.

The arrest of the controversial general, commander of troop during the Little Rock segregation crisis, came after an outbreak of fresh violence in downtown Oxford that began minutes after James H. Meredith enrolled at Ole Miss.

He was arrested at a roadblock and taken before a U. S. Commissioner later today.

In Washington, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy said Walker had been taken into custody on charges of inciting rebellion or insurrection. Conviction could bring 10 years in prison and \$10,000 fine.

[fol. 1889] PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3C

A34WX

WASHINGTON—First add foreign aid (A26WX) x x x Yugoslavia.

The vote today was 47-28 to sustain the Committee.

The voting started after Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., Democratic whip, declared that the House cuts, if allowed to stand, "would be a blow to our national security."

"Never before has this slashing been as ill-timed or ill-conceived as today," he said, "when Communist influence is increasing in the western hemisphere, when Soviet pressure is mounting in Berlin, and when Chinese military, political and economic pressure on southeast Asia is soaring."

ER322PED

A35AT

A35AX (GLANCE) (NU FW)

UNDATED OXFORD-AT-A-GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

James H. Meredith enrolled in University of Mississippi under bayoneted rifles of federal government, becoming first Negro enrolled at University at Oxford, Miss.

Violence breaks out anew in downtown Oxford; federalized Mississippi troops fire over heads of angry mob.

1252

New outbreak comes after lull in night-long rioting in which two persons—a newsman and an Oxford resident—were killed.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced in Washington the arrest today of former Army Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker on charges of inciting a rebellion or insurrection.

Arrests in Oxford jump to 112 and officers say some taken into custody lived as far away as 500 miles.

SF224PES

A36NU

FIRST NIGHT LEAD MEREDITH ROUNDUP
(AMS BJT) (300 UP)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OXFORD, Miss., Oct. 1 (AP)—Rifle fire echoed in the streets of downtown Oxford today as James H. Meredith, a Negro, ended 114 years of segregation at the University of Mississippi.

Admist the shooting, troops arrested former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker—the man who led the troops during desegregation in Little Rock in 1957 and then decided he was on the wrong side.

Walker led students in charges that failed against the gas launchers of U.S. Marshals during night-long rioting on the University campus (illegible).

Walker led students in charges that failed against the gas launchers of U.S. Marshals during night-long riotin on the un

Walker led students in charges that failed against the gas launchers of U.S. Marshals during night-long rioting on the University campus that cost the lives of two persons and injured 20 others.

The controversial Texan showed up, too, during fresh trouble that broke out today minutes after Meredith's enrollment at the University—the first Negro knowingly admitted in the University's 114-year history.

Troops picked up Walker at a roadblock

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy said in Washington Walker had been charged with inciting a rebellion or insurrection. Troops picked up Walker at a roadblock.

Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy said in Washington Walker had been charged with inciting a rebellion or insurrection. The penalty on conviction: 20 years in prison, \$20,000 fine.

The former general was among 176 arrests, about one third students and the rest non-students. Some lived as much as 500 miles away from this college town.

Meredith, 29-year-old Korean war veteran, registered in a 55-minute routine session with Registrar Robert Ellis, failed to find his first class and drove off with an escort.

Infantrymen ringed the University campus, where last night's gas gumes blanketed the central area.

[fol. 1890]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3D

A37NU

THERE WERE THESE OTHER DEVELOPMENTS:

—In Congress, Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., said Walker perhaps is "a sick man. If he is, he ought to be committed . . ." Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., said the Justice Department and U.S. Marshals provoked the campus riot.

—The Justice Dept. disclosed that it had okayed Meredith's campus trip yesterday after Gov. Ross Barnett reportedly telephoned a message of capitulation and assurance of police protection. Barnett, who once vowed to go to jail rather than see Ole Miss integrated, branded reports he had altered his defiant stand as "untrue and completely unfounded."

—Still hanging over the 64-year-old Governor and Lt. Gov. Paul M. Johnson, both of whom have personally blocked Meredith's path to enrollment, was a federal contempt of court citation. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans gave them until 11 A.M. tomorrow to purge themselves.

—There was widespread praise for President Kennedy abroad and almost universal denunciation of Gov. Barnett and Mississippi officials. Chairman Harold Blot of the British Labor Party called the attempt to bar Meredith a “blot on western civilization.”

Renewed uprisings broke out in the tense town of Oxford where tension mounted as residents and others watched more than 4,000 troops stream into the town of 5,200.

Shouting demonstrators, numbering in the hundreds, hurled pop bottles at military vehicles and at a unit of soldiers—which included a large percentage of Negroes.

Military police fired over the crowd and hurled at least two tear gas grenades to disperse them. Troops occupied the

UNEOW

HM

CM

Military police fired over the crowd and hurled at least two tear gas grenades to disperse them. Troops occupied the courthouse square and cleared the area of civilians. Then, a ring of bayonet-carrying soldiers blocked all routes into the square. Many stores put up a “closed” sign.

A mile away, Marshals had escorted Meredith into Lyceum Hall at 7:50 A.M. A confederate flag flew at half mast outside.

A38NU

Meredith seemed outwardly calm, paid his \$230 cash for tuition, and asked about class routine. He was given a two-room apartment with kitchenette in a residence hall. His subjects will include History, Political Science and English.

A Justice Department spokesman said Marshals will live with him and escort him to class “as long as he is in any danger.”

As Meredith left the Registrar’s Office, smiling, he said he was at Ole Miss for purely academic reasons, would attend classes only and would not participate in extra-curricular activities.

He was asked if he was happy that the long struggle had met with success.

"No," he replied. "This is not a happy occasion."

Hundreds of jeering students followed him to his first class—Colonial American times.

"You've got blood on your hands," they cried. Soldiers took the ringleaders into custody.

(MORE)

AS141PCS

[fol. 1891]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3E

A51NU

NEW ORLEANS—First add first night lead Meredith roundup (A35-38NU) x x x custody.

Walker's arrest came about noon at a military roadblock on the outskirts of the strife-torn Oxford.

At one time today, he marched at the vanguard of a file of soldiers as though he were their inspecting officers. He refused to move after an officer ordered him to do so. Then finally relented when soldiers held their bayonets within inches of his body.

In addition to conspiracy to incite a rebellion or insurrection, charges filed against him include: conspiracy to hinder federal officers in the performance of their duties and assaulting a federal officer.

Circumstances surrounding the fatal shooting of two men during last night's rioting remained a mystery.

One was Paul Guihard, 30, a member of the New York Bureau of Agence France Presse. He was found shot in the back with a .32 caliber revolver near a dormitory not far from the scene of the major rioting. The other victim, Walter Ray Gunter, 23, an Oxford juke box repairman, was shot in the head, also with a .32 caliber bullet.

The scars of the night rebellion lay scattered through the tree shaded campus. There were six completely burned

1256

cars. Twenty others were damaged or had their windows smashed. In the door of the Lyceum Building which the Marshals had ringed during the riot, there were .22-caliber rifle bullet holes. Also the scars of pistol shots.

In Washington, Justice Department Officials indicated Barnett had not kept faith with them. They said he had promised that Meredith and the Marshals would be admitted without opposition and that he would "guarantee to preserve law and order with state police or in cooperation with U.S. Marshals."

During the night, the Mississippi Highway Patrol withdrew from the gas-shrouded field of battle. Col. T. B. Birdsong, Patrol Boss, said the patrolmen had defective gas masks. One trooper said their orders were to direct traffic only.

In Jackson, the State Capital, both state and national flags flew at half mast at the Capitol building.

(END ROUNDUP)

RK237PCS

A52NU

U R G E N T

INSERT

OXFORD, Miss., fourth lead Meredith roundup (A27 NU) after third graf "He was x x x later today" insert the following:

Walker waved preliminary hearing before before U.S. Commissioner Omar Craig on a charge of attempting to impede justice. Bond was set at \$100,000 and the Texan had not posted it by mid-afternoon.

In Washington x x x fourth graf A27NU.

RK238PCS

[fol. 1892]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3F

A61NU

WITH MEREDITH: WALKER

PRECEDE WASHN DAY (320)

OXFORD, Miss., Oct. 1 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who led a charge of students against U.S. Marshals at the University of Mississippi last night, was arrested by federal officers today.

He waived preliminary hearing before U.S. Commissioner Omar Craig on a charge of attempting to obstruct justice. Bond was set at \$100,000, which the controversial Texan had not posted by mid-afternoon.

When federal officers took him into custody at a military roadblock on the outskirts of this riot-torn town, Walker told them: "I guess I am in custody."

Walker, as a Major General, commanded federal troops sent into Little Rock, Ark., in 1957 to enforce court ordered public school desegregation. He resigned from the Army after a controversy over a troop indoctrination program in Europe.

Walker walked into the courtroom with a slight smile flickering across his face. Craig advised Walker he could waive the preliminary hearing or be represented by counsel.

"My counsel is not in this state," Walker said. Craig told him he could get competent attorneys in Mississippi. Walker asked for and received permission to leave the court momentarily.

He returned, still smiling and asked: "Is it proper to ask that if I waive this hearing, I will be assured that it (his trial comes back to Mississippi?"

Craig told him the trial would be held in U.S. District Court in Mississippi.

"I waive this hearing," Walker said.

Urging a firm stand by Mississippi in the face of federal pressures leading up to Negro James H. Meredith's enrollment at Ole Miss today, Walker had promised last week to deliver "tens of thousands" of volunteers for the final showdown.

But in the end, his role in the resistance on the campus last night was to lead several hundred students storming a line of Federal Marshals guarding the Administration Building. The Marshals turned them back with tear gas.

In Washington, Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy had announced earlier that Walker would be charged with inciting rebellion or insurrection. Conviction carries a penalty of 20 years imprisonment and a fine of \$20,000.

The penalty for ATGTM obstruct justice could be as much as conviction carries a penalty of 20 years imprisonment and a fine of \$20,000.

The penalty for attemptinee Conviction carries a penalty of 20 years imprisonment and a fine of \$20,000.

The penalty for attempting to obstruct justice could be as much as five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

RK/AS328PCS

A6—

[fol. 1893]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3G

A78NU

A78NU

2ND NL MEREDITH ROUNDUP (AMS BJT) (A36NU)
(400)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OXFORD, MISS., Oct. 1 (AP)—Battle-ready troops continued to pour into Oxford today as James H. Meredith, a Negro, finally enrolled and went to class at the all-white University of Mississippi.

While Army gunfire—with rifles pointed skyward—and tear gas smashed riots in downtown Oxford, troops arrested former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker.

Walker, who last night led a charge of students against Federal Marshals on the Ole Miss campus where two men were killed in nine hours of rioting, waived a preliminary hearing on charges of trying to obstruct justice. Commissioner Omar Craig held him in \$100,000 bond.

The controversial Texan—who led federal forces in the 1957 Little Rock desegregation crisis, but changed sides because he said he was wrong—also showed up in renewed skirmishing in the college town today. Troops took him into custody at a roadblock.

In mid-afternoon, a caravan of 92 vehicles, carrying mostly military police, rolled into Oxford. Units of the crack 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions landed at the Oxford airport, and at Columbus, fresh troops of the 1st Airborne Battle Group of the 328th Infantry disembarked after flying from Ft. Campbell, Ky.

Gov. Ross Barnett, who once vowed to go to jail rather than see Ole Miss integrated, called for an end to violence. Law and order must prevail “even though our state has been invaded by federal forces,” Barnett said in a broadcast from Jackson this afternoon.

He told Mississippians not to leave their hometowns. To out-of-states who had rushed to Oxford, Barnett said, “Please go home, and I say this with great emphasis.”

It was Barnett’s third statement in 24 hours. Late yesterday, Barnett said Mississippi was surrounded and overpowered. His “calm judgment” abhorred any ensuing bloodshed, he said.

Many believed it a statement of concession. The Justice Dept. said it had okayed Meredith’s campus trip yesterday after Barnett telephoned assurance of police protection.

Late last night, Barnett issued a second statement saying reports he had yielded were untrue. “We will never surrender,” he had said.

1260

In addition to two dead in the night-long campus rioting 20 were injured. In Washington, the Justice Department reported no one had been killed or hurt from gunfire from the weapons of federal troops.

On the campus and in Oxford, military police and infantrymen—with rifles and bayonets—arrested 176 persons, about one-third students. Some lived as much as 500 miles away.

A79NU

Meredith's enrollment brought dismay at Ole Miss. Many students were seen leaving with packed suitcases. A reliable source in the student housing office said more than half the students in the dormitories had check out.

In New Orleans, Jack Greenburg, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the New Orleans States-Item a second Negro—a girl—is in the process of applying for entrance into the University of Mississippi.

Meredith, 29-year-old x x x 8th graf, eliminating 12th graf: "The justice x x x unfounded."

RK/AS443PCS

[fol. 1894]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3H

A162

URGENT

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD MEREDITH ROUNDUP (240)

OXFORD, MISS., Oct. 1 (AP)—Hoards of combat-ready troops clamped rigid control on this seething southern town tonight after James H. Meredith, a Negro, ended segregation at the University of Mississippi.

Bent on smothering continued riots that took two lives last night and led to today's arrest of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, helmeted troops patrolled with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets.

The Army named Lt. Gen. Hamilton Howze of Ft. Bragg, N.C., to head the massive buildup of nearly 10,000 Army troops. Observers said appointment of the 3-Star General may mean there will be more soldiers in the state than were ever assembled in peacetime.

Military police and infantrymen patrolled Oxford with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. They imposed tight security measures on the Ole Miss campus.

A163

Soldiers permitted no outsiders on the grounds. They searched everyone entering the gates. They kept the numbers of milling students under 100—scattering them.

Scattered arrests persisted into the night. Soldiers broke out tear gas to quash one demonstration of about 30 brick-throwing students near a fraternity house. Troops caught a man wearing a white-hooded garment to his waist and carrying a home-made gas mask.

Federal forces arrested at least 39 persons tonight—most of them youths taken in custody at campus roadblocks. The total brought the arrest number to 215 since the rioting began last night. Many have since been turned loose.

For the most part, quiet settled over Oxford as night fell. The darkness ended a day marred by a downtown riot quelled by rifle fire into the air and tear gas.

Walker, who x x x 4th graf 3rd night lead (A120NU).

UM957PCS NM

A164 (AGYS & RADIO OUT)

ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 7—FROM
AP NEWSFEATURES

(ADVANCE) VATICAN CITY—First add Vatican II (A161) x x x Church itself.

The meeting of Catholic leaders from over the world that opens Oct. 11 is called the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council. It is only the second such held by the Roman Catholic Church since the Reformation.

It comes at a time of stress and strain in a fast-changing world that has exerted its own forces against the hierarchy and theology of the Church.

Yet it is with quiet excitement, not anxiety, that the biggest Church Council of all time is meeting.

After three years of preparation the Council is just a few days away.

Throughout the Eternal City, hotels are filling up with bishops and theologians. Pontifical colleges that dot the Seven Hills are hosts to high-ranking clerical guests from distant continents.

Banks of green upholstered seats yawn the length of St. Peter's and, flanking them, galleries hung in red damask.

Marble workers before the Basilica's 30-foot bronze doors are machine-polishing a new pavement in which the coat of arms of Pope John XXIII has been imbedded. At least half a million dollars has been spent to put the Basilica in readiness.

The religious goods shops along the broad Roman Avenue that stretches away from St. Peter's Square are stocked with newly struck commemorative medals bearing the image of Pope John and the words "Vatican II."

The last such worldwide meeting was in 1870, when the first Council ever held at the Vatican proclaimed the doctrine of Papal Infallibility—that a Pope is without error when speaking "Ex Cathedra," that is, as Pope, to the Whole Church, on a matter of faith or morals.

[fol. 1895]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3I

A149KX

CORRECTION

SAN FRANCISCO—Nixon-Brown A131 ninth graf
 "Nixon said x x x the loan" read it x x x had no part of
 and no interest in. (Rephrasing)

THE AP

VX903PCS

A150KX

WITH OXFORD (140)

DALLAS, TEX., Oct. 1 (AP)—A 22-year-old man transporting a small arsenal, was arrested yesterday en route to Mississippi to join former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, police said today. Officers said the man had been a worker in Walker's unsuccessful campaign to become Governor of Texas.

Dallas police charged the man, Ashland F. Burchwell of Dallas, with carrying prohibitive weapons. The FBI charged him with interstate transportation of a switch blade knife.

Burchwell was quoted by police as saying he served under Walker in Germany and helped compile the former general's "Pro-Blue" program for which Walker was reprimanded by the Army.

Police seized the following arms and ammunition: 1 37-magnum pistol, fully loaded; 1 303 Army-style rifle, fully loaded; 2,000 rounds of 30-06 ammunition; 3 22-caliber pistols; 1,000 rounds of 22-caliber ammunition; 14 rounds of 303 ammunition; 1 switchblade knife; blankets and changes of clothing.

VX906PCS

A151KX

INSERT

SAN FRANCISCO—Landsberg's Nixon-Brown A131 insert after 7th graf "the loan x x x statements."

The questioner was one of the delegates to the 62nd Annual Convention of the United Press International Editors and Publishers before whom the two candidates made their face to face appearance.

The questioner etc. 8th graf.

GC908PCS

1264

A152KX

(140)

WIT

A152AX (COURT)

A152

EDITORS:

NEW YORK—Lord Home speech (A140) delivered.
Delete “In a prepared speech” in 3rd graf.

THE AP, OCT. 1

FV1110PED

[fol. 1896]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3J

A132

U R G E N T

Springfield, Mo.—Second add precede Walker (A116,
122) x x x with Walker.

When officers took Walker into custody on the outskirts
of Oxford, Walker told them, “I guess I’m in custody.”

Walker, as a Major General x x x 7th graf under Oxford
dateline.

FV10PED

A133WX

(130) INSERT

Washington—NL Meredith A50WX insert after 6th graf:
A White House spokesman etc. x x x x Justice Department.

About 4 P. M. (EDT) Salinger told newsmen they could
expect nothing further from the White House today. He
said if there were any announcements of new developments
they would be made by the Pentagon or the Justice De-
partment.

Asked if martial law would be declared in Oxford to pre-
vent further violent disorders, Salinger replied that “the
commander on the scene * * *

Salinger did not deny that the President had talked by telep violent disorders, Salinger replied that "The commander on the scene has the authority to do what needs doing to maintain law and order."

Salinger did not deny that the President had talked by telephone during the day with Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi.

"I cannot comment on that," he said.

Kennedy remained in etc., 8th graf (eliminating 7th graf; Salinger withheld x x x last night).

SR1004PED

A134WX

With Meredith (150)

Washington, Oct. 1 (AP)—Defense Department officials shrugged their shoulders and replied, "We haven't figured it out yet," when asked today about the cost of keeping some 6,000 troops and U. S. Marshals in Mississippi.

The force has been assembled to enforce court orders that Negro James H. Meredith be enrolled as a student at the University of Mississippi.

In the past, in similar cases, the department has been reluctant to estimate such costs. They point out that regular army troops would be on duty anyway and would be using up food and supplies somewhere else.

Official estimates say some 500 U. S. Marshals, about 2,600 regular troops and 2,900 National Guardsmen are assigned to the operation in Oxford, Miss.

The Justice Department said it had no figures yet but the cost for Marshals would be only overtime pay, plus transportation outlays subsistence allowances.

At the time of the desegregation operation in Little Rock, Ark., public schools the army figured its cost at \$4.7 million, which included about \$95,000 a day for pay and other costs of the Federalized National Guard.

SR1008PED

1266

A135WX

Lemnitzer—Taylor (100)

Washington, Oct. 1 (AP)—The nation's new commander in Europe, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, was decorated by President Kennedy today for his services as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A few minutes later his successor on the Joint Chiefs, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, was sworn into office.

Both ceremonies were in the White House garden before an assemblage of distinguished military officers, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and high government officials.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy gave the oath to Taylor. The occasion coincided with the start of Lemnitzer's duty as Commander of U. S. Forces in Europe. He has been named to become Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization * * *

[fol. 1897]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3K

A120NU

Third night lead Meredith wrapup

By the Associated Press

Oxford, Miss., Oct. 1 (AP)—Thousands of helmeted troops poured into this embattled college town tonight, hours after James H. Meredith, a Negro, smashed the University of Mississippi's segregation barrier.

Determined to prevent further rioting that took two lives last night, soldiers arrested 38 persons. Most of them were youths caught at roadblocks set up around the campus.

For the most part, quiet settled over Oxford as night fell. The darkness ended a day highlighted by the arrest of former Gen. Edwin A. Walker and marred by a down-

town demonstration which was quelled by rifle fire in the air and by tear gas.

Walker, who last night lead a charge of students against Federal Marshals on the Ole Miss campus, was arrested on four counts including insurrection against the United States.

He was flown to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., when he failed to post \$100,000 bond. The hospital has facilities for the systematic psychiatric care of prisoners.

Walker also was present during skirmishing at the courthouse square today in Oxford. The controversial Texan, who led the troops in the Little Rock school desegregation crisis in Little Rock in 1957 and said later he was on the wrong side then, was taken into custody at noon at a roadblock.

At the Capital in Jackson, Gov. Ross Barnett, who once vowed to go to jail rather than see Ole Miss integrated, blamed the disorder on the Marshals. He said they were "inexperienced, nervous and trigger happy."

In remarks prepared for a television statement tonight, Barnett said the Marshals fired tear gas point blank at State Highway Patrolmen who he said were successfully moving back a crowd of students. Someone tossed a pop bottle. The Marshals opened up, Barnett said, adding that five patrolmen were treated for effects of the gas.

"This was the direct cause of violence on the campus," he charged.

Earlier, Barnett, under an 11 A.M. (CST) Tuesday deadline to purge himself of contempt of court charges, called for an end to violence. Law and order must prevail, he said in a broadcast, "even though our state has been invaded by federal forces."

All day long, caravans of military vehicles roared into Oxford. They carried crack units of the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions. Fresh troops of the 1st Airborne Battle Group of the 328th Infantry landed at Columbus from Ft. Campbell, Ky., to augment the Mississippi contingent.

1268

A121NU

Wearing battle fatigues and equipped with bayonets and gas masks, the soldiers sealed off the campus and courthouse square. Jeeps patrolled the streets.

Federal forces arrested 176 persons, about one-third students. Edwin Guthman, a Justice Department spokesman, said all but about 25 of those in custody were released. The government has the best evidence against them and charges were being prepared, he said.

Guthman said they were being kept in confinement, but declined to say where. Oxford has no jail.

Charges will deal with conspiracy to obstruct justice and to interfere by force with the performance of a court, Guthman said.

Some of those picked up lived as far as 500 miles away.

In Washington, Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., directed the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the Ole Miss situation. Eastland, Committee Chairman, and other Mississippi members of Congress aid the Justice Department and the Marshals ignited the mob violence.

In addition to the two killed in the night-long campus rioting, 20 persons were hurt. The Justice Department reported no one had been killed or hurt from gunfire from the weapons of federal troops.

Meredith's x x x pick up in 2nd NL Meredith Roundup, at A79NU.

A8734PCS

EO

A122KX'

BULLETIN MATTER

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—First add Walker (A116) which make precede Oxford x x x Springfield tonight.

[fol. 1898]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3L

A97T

A97NU

NU

URGENT

OXFORD, MISS.—First add 2nd hl Walker (A82NU) (which may carry the byline by Relman Morin) x x x in custody.”

Walker, as a Major General, commanded federal troops sent into Little Rock, Ark., in 1957 to enforce court ordered public school desegregation. He resigned from the army after a controversy over a troop indoctrination program in Europe.

Charges against Walker were:

- (1) Assaulting, resisting, or impeding U.S. Marshals.
- (2) Conspiring to prevent discharge of duties.
- (3) Inciting, assisting and engaging in insurrection against the authority of the U.S.
- (4) Conspiring to oppose by force the execution of any law of the U.S.

Conviction on the fourth count alone could bring a maximum fine of \$20,000 and a prison sentence of 20 years.

Walker walked x x x pick up 5th graf with Meredith: Walker W61NU) (Eliminating 12th and 13th graf: “In Washington x x x \$5,000 Fine.”

A98

INSERT

Washington—Cuba conference A86 insert after third graf “the declaration x x x last week.”

In Havana, the Castro regime announced Cuba's President Osvaldo Dorticos plans to make a speech to the U.N. General Assembly in which he will accuse the United States of aggression against Cuba. He will fly to New York this week.

Just what the x x x 4th graf.

FVSC7PED

1270

A99WX (TOP)

A99

Newspage playoffs (210)

San Francisco, Oct. 1 (AP)—The San Francisco Giants defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers today, 8-0, in the first game of their best-of-three playoff series to determine the winner of the National League Pennant. The two teams finished in a tie for first place at the end of the regular season yesterday.

The winner of the playoffs will meet the New York Yankees in the World Series starting Thursday at the park of the playoff winner.

Willie Mays of the Giants hit two home runs to extend his season total of 49, high for the Major Leagues. Billy Pierce, a 35-year-old left-hander, pitched for the Giants and held the Dodgers to three hits.

The Dodgers have been in a bad batting slump and now have gone 30 straight innings without scoring a run. They were shut out by the St. Louis Cardinals in their final two regular-season games.

Jim Davenport and Orlando Cepeda also hit home runs for the Giants. The Dodgers used six pitchers in an effort to stem the Giants' hitting barrage, but were unsuccessful. Dodger ace Sandy Koufax, who had been bothered with an injured finger for more than two months, started for the Dodgers and lasted less than two innings.

The playoffs now switch to Los Angeles for tomorrow's and, if necessary, Wednesday's game. Jack Sanford, who won 24 games and lost seven during the season, will pitch for the Giants. Stan Williams, whose record is 13 victories and 12 defeats, will pitch for the Dodgers.

FV817PED

[fol. 1899]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3M

Shed to a tree-lined campus normally wrapped in quiet and peace.

The rioting began soon after dusk. Students had milled about on the campus for several hours, but the effronteries they hurled at Federal Marshals arrayed shoulder to shoulder around the administration building had been more in fun and frustration than in maliciousness.

Even the Marshals, their tear gas ready, smiled at the students jests and jeers.

Confederate flags—romantic symbols of a lost cause of a century ago—were waved by laughing and cheering students, as if they were on parade.

But as time went by, the talk became louder and rougher.

Several students smashed a photographer's camera; others smashed the windows of a car. Still others turned on an army truck and sought to set it afire.

When this took place, the strong contingent of Marshals moved quickly into action. They put on their gas masks and began firing tear gas—indiscriminately, in the words of several persons who got the first strong whiff of it.

The ringleaders and their followers scattered.

Many soon regrouped, however, and followed former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker in a charge against the Marshals ringing the administration building.

The students, and outsiders in their ranks, hurled bricks and pop bottles at the Marshals, who laid down a heavy tear gas barrage.

The charge faltered and familed. Walker then stood on the Confederate monument not far from the administration building and addressed his followers.

"If you can't win, go home," he declared. "Don't stay at the University. But let's not quit; we can win."

The tear gas fumes and smoke eddied about the campus. Students and outsiders and onlookers alike clasped hands or handkerchiefs to smarting eyes and nose. The smoke carried an eirie sheen against the dark night.

A63NU

Shots rang out. There was the surge and flow of those uncertain which way to turn. Taunts were spat. Ugly words were used.

A detachment of the mob, peopled by both students and outsiders, used a bulldozer in an effort to smash through the line of Marshals. Tear gas beat back the sally, and the bulldozer was abandoned.

A fire truck that had followed the bulldozer was put out of action and Marshals dragged four persons from the vehicle and roughed them up. One of the men who had driven the bulldozer was arrested. So were others.

Irregular firing cut through the night.

Many of the Marshals and troops went inside the administration building.

Some members of the mob used home-made zip guns triggered by strong rubber bands. Screws, bolts, nuts and rocks were the ammunition for these weapons.

The firing of another kind kept up.

"They've got something that sounds like a high-powered rifle out there," one Marshal said. "And somebody's emptied a pistol—pow, pow, pow—as fast as he could pull the trigger.

He said the person with the pistol was firing at the Marshals. "I could hear the bullets bouncing off the building."

Neither the Marshals nor the troops returned the fire.

A group described as teen-agers raided the science building and made off with various chemicals.

"Molotov cocktails"—an inflammable liquid primed with a burning wick—were hurled. Three cars were burned.

L. L. Love, Dean of Students at the school, described the violence as far beyond anything officials at the University had expected.

Reinforcements continued to reach each side well after midnight. Bayonets gleaned.

Those in the mob yelled their taunts at Marshal and soldier alike.

One yelled: "Why don't you go to Cuba?" Some one else screamed the word "Nazi." And another: "Come on out and fight like a man."

Above the babble and clamor and sharp through the sheeting of tear gas smoke a young student called out: "You're treating us like

[fol. 1900]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 3N

A169WX (JUSTICE DECN)

(800) Mississippi—Justice

Washington, Oct. 1 (AP)—The decision to move James H. Meredith onto the University of Mississippi campus last night was made after Gov. Ross Barnett telephoned the Justice Department a message of capitulation and assurances of police protection, a Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman also said that charges of insurrection—punishable by up to 20 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine—were being considered against some of those arrested in the bloody rioting on the campus.

It was understood that former army Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker was among those who might be arrested.

Jack Rosenthal, Assistant Information Officer at the Justice Department, told reporters that Barnett telephoned Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy three or four times yesterday morning and agreed:

1. That he would see that U.S. Marshals and Meredith would be admitted to the campus without opposition.

2. He would "guarantee to preserve law and order with state police or in cooperation with U.S. Marshals" against any violence which might erupt after the 29-year-old Negro arrived at the campus.

Rosenthal said that by mid-morning today about 35 persons had been arrested in connection with the violence and more were being taken into custody.

He said several thousand troops were in the area and "more are available."

"Things in the town are in control," he said.

Attorney General Kennedy was at the White House from 9:45 P.M. until early today. He spent the rest of the night at his Justice Department headquarters, receiving additional reports from Mississippi and planning the government's next move to enforce court orders that Meredith be enrolled.

The enrollment was accomplished today.

Still ahead is court disposition of the cases of Barnett and Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson, who were found in civil contempt of court for disobeying the orders that Meredith be enrolled.

A Justice Department chronology of events on the riot-torn campus yesterday was, in effect, an accusation that Barnett's public statements to Mississippi citizens were sharply at variance with those he made in private conversations with Kennedy.

The chronology, which Rosenthal said was pieced together from Department officials in Washington and at the riot scene, ran like this:

At 10:45 A.M. (EDT) Barnett, in his last morning telephone call to the Attorney General, agreed to send state police chief T. B. Birdsong to Oxford to confer with a Justice Department representative to work out specific arrangements before Meredith's entry to the campus.

A170WX

President Kennedy was advised of this plan.

Birdsong met late in the afternoon with Joseph Dolan, Assistant Deputy Attorney General.

Asked whether additional help would be needed from the Federal Government to control crowds at the University campus, Birdsong replied:

"No, we can take care of it ourselves."

Shortly after 6:30 P.M. (EDT) Birdsong and other state police escorted the first group of Marshals to the campus.

Meredith, arriving by plane at Oxford from Memphis, Tenn., was transported from the airport to the campus in a state police car along roads patrolled by Mississippi officers.

Shortly thereafter Barnett issue a statement that Meredith had been landed on the campus by helicopter.

"That's inaccurate and the Governor knew it was inaccurate when he

[fol. 1901]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4-A

(HERE'S A NEW TOP ON THE RIOT STORY)

(OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI)—Rifle fire echoed in the streets of Oxford today as a Negro, James M. Meredith, ended 114 years of segregation at the University of Mississippi.

(In the midst of the shooting, troops arrested former Major General Edwin A. Walker—the man who led the troops in the 1957 Little Rock integration disturbance. Since then Walker has decided he was on the wrong side.

(Walker led students in futile charges against law lauchers in the hands of U-S Marshals during night-long rioting. Two persons were killed and 20 injured.

[fol. 1902]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4B

APR NU '17

BULLETIN

HERE'S A BULLETIN FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

(MORE TROOPS)

(OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI)—Units of the crack 82nd and 101st Airborne Division began landing at the Oxford

1276

Airport today (Monday) to move onto the strife-torn University of Mississippi campus.

The paratroopers were in at least regimental strength. Giant air force transport planes were landing almost continuously at the airport on split second timing, under direction of an air force mobile control tower set up on the runway.

Troops from the 101st "Screaming Eagle" Division from Ft. Campbell, Ky., had their own transports. The 82nd Division from Ft. Bragg, were being loaded in 3rd Army trucks already at Oxford.

—O—

RK408PCS 10/1

Attorney General Kennedy had announced earlier HT Walker would be charged with inciting rebellion or insurrection. Conviction for that carries a penalty of 20 years imprisonment and a fine of \$20,000.

SPORTS

MORE PLAYOFF RUNNING

The Dodgers failed to score again in the seventh inning as Pierce set them down in order. When the zero went up on the scoreboard, the Dodger streak of scoreless innings was extended to 28.

The only Giant activity in the seventh was a two out single by Hiller.

Units of the crack 82 and 101st Airborne Divisions have begun landing at the airport in Oxford, Mississippi. They are set to move onto the campus of the University of Mississippi.

(BARNETT CALLS FOR PEACE . . .)

Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett has called for an end to violence in the University case. He says law and order must prevail. And he urged people who traveled to the Oxford area from other states to please go home.

(MEREDITH IS ENROLLED . . .)

The important issue was settled quickly and quietly in the morning . . . Negro James Meredith was enrolled at the University of Mississippi, breaking more than 100 years of segregation at the school. He paid his \$230 cash for tuition and asked about class routine. He was assigned to a campus apartment. And it was said U-S Marshals will live with him and escort him to class as long as he is in any danger.

An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says a second Negro is in process of applying for

[fol. 1903]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4C

APRNU21

HERE IS THE NIGHT OWL FINAL NEWS OF LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI:

(FIVE STAR FINAL FORECAST)

Louisiana, South Mississippi: Clear to Partly Cloudy and Cool Tuesday and Wednesday. High Tuesday 72-80.

Extreme Southwest Alabama: Partly Cloudy and Cool Tuesday and Wednesday. High Tuesday 76-80.

New Orleans and Vicinity: Partly Cloudy and Cool Tuesday and Wednesday. Low tonight 64-68. High Tuesday 76-79.

(Coastal)

Port Arthur, Texas, to Pensacola, Florida; Northerly winds 10-20 knots (11-23 mph) and Partly Cloudy weather Tuesday and Wednesday.

—0—

(BRANTON)

(Baton Rouge)—State Rep. Parey Branton of Webster Parish says the Kennedys and the National Democrats will attempt to use the University of Mississippi case to encourage registration of every eligible Negro.

Branton led a delegation to Mississippi yesterday (Sunday) to offer aid to Governor Ross Barnett in his battle against integration of Ole Miss.

Branton said today that with the "Fall of Mississippi, the last vestiges of hope for the individual states is gone. Socialist federalism as advocated by Kennedy and his supporters will now run rampant," he added.

—0—

(WITH OXFORD)

(Memphis)—The Federal Aviation Agency today issued a special regulation to control air traffic at the overtaxed Oxford, Mississippi Airport.

It required all planes flying under 5,000 feet within a 10-mile radius of the airport to obtain special permission from the Traffic Control Center at Memphis Municipal Airport.

—0—

(WITH OXFORD)

(Dallas, Texas)—Police of Dallas, Texas, say a 22-year-old man transporting a small arsenal, was arrested yesterday en route to Mississippi to join former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker.

Officers said the man had been a worker in Walker's unsuccessful campaign to become Governor of Texas.

Dallas police charged the man, Ashland Burchwell of Dallas, with carrying prohibitive weapons. The FBI charged him with interstate transportation of a switch blade knife.

Burchwell was quoted by police as saying he served under Walker in Germany and helped compile the former General's "pro-blue" program for which Walker was reprimanded by the Army.

Police seized arms and ammunition, including one 37-mangum pistol, fully loaded; one 303 Army-style rifle, fully loaded; 2,000 rounds of 30-06 ammunition; three 22-caliber pistols; and 1,000 rounds of 22-caliber ammunition.

—0—

(COURT)

(Jackson, Mississippi)—The Mississippi Supreme Court today (Monday) upheld the manslaughter conviction of Sharkey County Negro Henry Shields in the shooting of his sister-in-law.

Shields appealed his conviction and 20-year sentence in the June, 1961 death of Inez Gibson.

—0—

(CLAYTON-GUARD)

(Washington)—The Defense Department today released Brig. Gen. Claude Clayton of the Mississippi National Guard from active duty in the integration crisis so he can go back to the federal bench.

Clayton is U.S. District Judge for Northern Mississippi. He was called up with the rest of the Mississippi guardsmen when President Kennedy federalized the state guard in the integration crisis at the University of Mississippi.

—0—

(XGR)

(Atlanta)—A resolution offered in the Georgia Senate to commend Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett for defiance of court-ordered

[fol. 1904]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4D

Confederate flags—Romantic symbols of a lost cause of a century ago—were waved by laughing and cheering students, as if they were on parade.

But as time went by, the talk became louder and rougher.

Several students smashed a photographer's camera; others smashed the windows of a car. Still others turned on an Army truck and sought to set it afire.

When this took place, the strong contingent of marshals moved quickly into action. They put on their gas masks and began firing tear gas—indiscriminately, in the words of several persons who got the first strong whiff of it.

The ringleaders and their followers scattered.

Many soon regrouped, however, and followed former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker in a charge against the marshals ringing the Administration Building.

The students, and outsiders in their ranks, hurled bricks and pop bottles at the marshals, who laid down a heavy tear gas barrage.

The charge faltered and familed. Walker then stood on the Confederate monument not far from the Administration Building and addressed his followers.

"If you can't win, go home," he declared. "Don't stay at the University. But let's not quit; we can win."

The tear gas fumes and smoke eddied about the campus. Students and outsiders and onlookers alike clasped hands or handkerchiefs to smarting eyes and nose. The smoke carried an eerie sheen against the dark night.

[fol. 1905]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4E

AP7

FIRST FIVE MINUTE SUMMARY

Here is the latest news from the Associated Press:

All indications are that the Federal Government is gaining the upper hand in its battle to enforce court orders for admission of a Negro, James Meredith, to the University of Mississippi.

President Kennedy notes that Meredith tonight is in residence on the University campus, although not enrolled

in the school. The President says this has been accomplished without the use of U-S troops. And he expresses hope troops will not have to be used.

Kennedy says federal court orders in the case are beginning to be called out. He stresses that laws of the U-S must be obeyed and that includes court rulings.

The President's remarks came in a radio and T-V address to the nation.

Governor Ross Barnett does not flatly state he's yielding in his dispute with the Federal Government. But he does say "we are now completely surrounded by Armed Forces and we are physically overpowered." He adds: "Surrounded on all sides by the Armed Forces and oppressive power of the U-S, my courage and my convictions do not waiver. My heart still says 'never,' but my calm judgment abhors the bloodshed that will flow."

The Mississippi Governor says the state will continue to fight the Meredith case and similar cases through the courts. And he says federal officials are destroying the U-S Constitution, trampling on Mississippi sovereignty and stripping the state of honor and respect.

Federal Marshals have put down two riots by students on the University of Mississippi campus. They used tear gas both times.

The second riot was led by former Major General Edwin Walker, who directed a charge of brick-throwing students against the marshals. Walker said his student force would regroup and charge again.

Meredith, under heavy guard of U-S Marshals, flew to Oxford and went by car to the University campus. School officials reported he was given an apartment on the campus but was not enrolled Sunday night because it was the Sabbath. U-S Marshals—some 288—were lined up around the University's Administration Building.

A number of U-S Senators of both parties express approval of President Kennedy's speech. And one southerner, Senator Allen Allender of Louisiana said the law must be obeyed whether good or bad.

But a number of Mississippi congressman attack the speech. And Democratic Senator James Eastland of Mississippi said he disagrees entirely with the President's position.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said, "Thank God that reason, understanding and law seem to have prevailed.

HERE IS A BULLETIN FROM NEW YORK

Some 75,000 longshoremen quit work at midnight in east and gulf coast ports from Maine to Texas. Formal announcement of the work stoppage was made by the President of the International Longshoremen's Association, Captain William Bradley.

The chief U-S delegate to the U-N, Adlai Stevenson, said the Mississippi integration case has no doubt impaired the image of the U-S overseas. On his T-V show (over ABC), Stevenson said the (Illegible)

[fol. 1906]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4F

The federal action to register a Negro student James Meredith at the all-white University has touched off violence that even tear gas has been unable to control. Another newsmen—Bill Crider of the Associated Press—has been wounded in the rioting. Crider says three or four other persons also have been shot. Crider reports seeing seven or eight teenagers shooting guns.

More than 1,700 troops are standing by in Memphis, Tennessee to move to the aid of the riot-battling Federal Marshals in Oxford. The Memphis Naval Air Station says they are ready to move to the University—70 miles to the south—if called for by the Justice Department.

Mississippi National Guard Headquarters said Sunday night the 108th Armored Cavalry Regiment at Tupelo, Mississippi has been ordered to move immediately into

Oxford where students are rioting on the University of Mississippi campus.

One of those injured in shotgun blasts fired during the rioting is a U-S Marshal. He is described as in critical condition in the University infirmary.

He was shot in the throat.

The Infirmary is situated in the campus area under siege and infirmary attendants say they are unable to get an ambulance to take the wounded man to the hospital. Efforts to summon a doctor for the marshal also were futile.

One of the riots Sunday night in Oxford was a charge of brick-throwing students led by former Major-General Edwin Walker. Walker resigned from the Army after being reprimanded for trying to influence the votes of soldiers.

Meredith—protected by a large force of Federal Marshals—had earlier been moved onto the Mississippi campus where he has been assigned a room. Indications are that he probably will be enrolled at the University Monday.

The Oxford violence erupted almost at the very moment that President Kennedy was speaking to the nation and urging the Mississippi students to maintain order. The President's nine-minute, nationwide address stressed that Americans have the right to disagree with the law—but not to break it.

The rioting Sunday night followed shortly after Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett indirectly admitted defeat in his efforts to prevent integration at the University. The Governor said state forces are surrounded and overpowered.

Longshoremen along the east coast from Maine to Texas have gone on a work stoppage. The International Longshoremen's Association says picketing will start at once at piers in the New York-New Jersey area. Leaders of the 75,000-member union say the walkout is the result of a lockout involving the lack of a union contract.

American and Continental Can Companies have signed two-year strike-free contracts with the United Steelworkers of America. The contracts provide for improvements in benefits, but no wage increase.

A tropical storm 420 miles east of Puerto Rico may cause a delay in the six-orbit flight of astronaut Walter Schirra—scheduled now for Wednesday between 8 A.M. and 10 A.M. (EDT). The surprise storm is packing winds up to 54 miles-an-hour and may cross the impact area for Schirra's third orbit. A weather bureau advisory says the disturbance is expected to become a hurricane during the next few hours.

[fol. 1907]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4G

was heard frequently and, at one point, [four illegible words] and federalized National Guardsmen pinned down in the Administration Building.

(MEREDITH)

The shooting and throwing of bottles, bricks and stones began while President Kennedy was explaining to the nation over Radio and T-V why he took the action he did in Mississippi. Before this, Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett indirectly had conceded that the State could not cope with Federal forces to prevent enrollment of Negro James Meredith. It is indicated that Meredith will enroll today.

(TROOPS)

As the situation grew worse, Federal troops were ordered to the riot scene from a number of points. The shooting stopped abruptly around the Administration Building as 200 military policemen marched onto the campus. But later, the rioters threw rocks at the military police. The army order called for some 1,400 soldiers to move out of a staging area near Memphis and head for Oxford. Another 1,100 combat troops from Fort Benning, Georgia were ordered to by-pass Memphis and go directly to Oxford. About 500 were summoned from Fort Hood, Texas.

—DASH—

(One newsman was killed and another newsmen and several officers were wounded in the campus rioting. One

U-S Marshall was wounded critically as shooting broke out at several places on the campus. Killed was a reporter for the French Press Agency and London Daily Sketch, Paul Guihard. Associated Press newsman Bill Crider of Memphis was wounded by shotgun pellets, but not severely.

(In Washington, President Kennedy huddled with top aides through most of the early morning hours at the White House.

(In his nationwide speech last night, President Kennedy declared it to be his inescapable duty to call out troops when Mississippi defied court orders to enroll a Negro at the University. At the time, he said he hoped it would not be necessary to use troops even though conciliation and persuasion has failed. The President noted that students had been admitted—regardless of race—to universities in nine other southern states.

(Congressional reaction to Kennedy's address generally split along sectional lines. All but one of the Mississippi Congressional delegation attacked it sharply. Senators from the north and west praised Kennedy's remarks as being an expression of the public will. Somewhere in between was Louisiana Senator Allen Ellender. He said he did not like the decision of the court, but since it is the law he did not see how it could be bypassed.

(Grim-faced southern governors, who are meeting at Hollywood, Florida, reacted with a wide range of comment on the President's speech. Governor Ernest Hollings of South Carolina said the people of his State are 100 per cent in sympathy with the people of Mississippi. But Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina called the President's speech an example of good will at its best. Virginia's Governor Albertis Harrison says the question ultimately will have to be resolved by the people of Mississippi.

(For a time, at least, the rioters were led by retired Major General Edwin Walker. The former General had said before that he did not advocate violence. Walker resigned from the army after being reprimanded for instructing his troops how to vote.

(The 29-year-old Meredith had arrived at the Oxford Airport in a small border patrol plane and went to the campus in a car. He was assigned an apartment on the campus, but was told he could not enroll because it was Sunday. As word of Meredith's arrival spread, crowds suddenly appeared on the campus. Marshals standing shoulder-to-shoulder choked off entrance to the Administration Building.

(At first there was no outward sign of trouble, but it began to develop bit-by-bit and authorities soon had a full-scale riot on their hands.)

(DOCKERS)

[fol. 1908]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4H

One newsman and a bystander were killed, and a newsman and several lawmen were wounded, before the first of more than 3,000 Federal troops began pouring onto the campus. Even then, the violence continued. Finally, the army commander ordered his troops to take whatever action necessary to end the disorder. Almost methodically the M-P's moved out with fixed bayonets. And the mob backtracked and broke, some heading for dormitories—others into adjacent woods.

The leader of the student mob, in its initial stages at least, was former army Major General Edwin Walker

[fol. 1909]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4I

[first line illegible] of the savage riots that killed two persons and injured at least 20 others.

—DASH—

(The violence that exploded even as President Kennedy was appealing for peace and observance of the law went on for nine hours. A French newsman and a local Oxford,

Mississippi, bystander were killed—the newsman by a bullet in the back. At least one Federal Marshal was critically wounded. Tear gas spread over the campus. Seven cars were burned. An estimated one thousand regular army troops now patrol the 640-acre campus.)

(ARRESTS)

Military Police arrested 93 persons in the rioting. They could get up to 20 years in prison and fines of \$20,000.

(MEREDITH)

29-year-old Negro student James Meredith is slated for another attempt today to register for classes at the University. And this time, there seems no doubt that whatever Federal power is needed to get him enrolled will be used.

—DASH—

(It was Meredith's arrival last night on the campus that sparked the wild rioting. The Negro student spent the night in a student apartment on the campus.)

(Students at Ole Miss say this morning that the riots were caused mostly by outsiders. One such outsider was former Major General Edwin Walker, who was on hand to lead the charge against Federal Marshals at the University's Administration Building.

(The rioting started not long after Governor Barnett appealed for an avoidance of violence. He said: "We are surrounded." The violence exploded during President Kennedy's nationwide broadcast in which he said—"Americans are free to disagree with the law but not to disobey it." In calling out the troops, the President said—"My responsibility as President was inescapable. All other avenues and alternatives had been tried and exhausted.")

(STRIKE)

Here is a bulletin from Washington
 President Kennedy has invoked the Taft-Hartley Law in an attempt to end the dock strike on the east and gulf

coasts. The White House says Kennedy will name a Board to report to him by Thursday on the walkout. This is the first step in machinery that could bring an 80-day cooling off period.

—DASH—

(The strike of some 75,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Union isn't expected to produce hardship for the general public right away.

(It might, however, affect dockside operations of passenger liners arriving in this country, including the unloading of baggage. The strike came at the expiration of the I-L-A's contract with 145 shipping firms. And I-L-A President William Bradley says—"No work until a favorable contract is signed.")

(News directors: Sub following for third intro item, strike):

President Kennedy has invoked the Taft-Hartley Law in the east and gulf coast dock strike and this could bring an 80-day cooling off period.

(CUBA)

New York Senator Jacob Javits has called on President Kennedy to make a broadcast report to the nation on the Cuban situation, and to ask for an emergency meeting of the Organization of American States. The New York Republican says the President should recognize the urgency of what Javits terms the Cuban crisis.

—DASH—

(Javits says that as he sees it, the heart of the Cuban problem

[fol. 1910]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4J

(LOUISIANA)

In Louisiana, there have been showers this morning (Monday), mainly in the south portion of the State, and there is considerable cloudiness over most of the State. Mild temperatures prevail, and indications are that temperatures will be below normal most of the week, but noon temperatures today climbed into the 80's. Lake Charles had 83 at noon, Alexandria 81; Lake Charles 83; Baton Rouge and Monroe 77; Shreveport 76, and New Orleans 71.

—O—

(SENATOR STENNIS)

(Washington)—U-S Senator John Stennis of Mississippi has called on the Justice Department to withdraw James H. Meredith from the University of Mississippi.

Stennis said the Negro should be withdrawn permanently to prevent further bloodshed and to make it possible for classes to continue.

—O—

(DEMOS)

(Baton Rouge)—Representative Parey Branton of Webster Parish says he feels use of Federal troops at Oxford, Mississippi, would set off a southwide revolt against the national Democratic party in 1964.

Branton, who supported the unsuccessful states' rights presidential slate in Louisiana last time, led a delegation of several Louisiana legislators who had called on Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett yesterday (Sunday).

—O—

(LIVESTOCK)

(Memphis)—Hogs: U. S. 1 and 2 190-240 lb Barrows and Gilts 17.85-18.10. Good and choice 60-140 lb Feeder Pigs 12.00-15.00.

Monday's Cattle Market: Good and low choice 980-1,070 lb Slaughter Steers 26.50-28.00. Utility and Standard Slaughter Heifers 600-800 lb 17.00-21.00; Good and choice 250-500 lb Steer calves 23.00-30.00.

—O—

(WATER PROJECTS)

(Washington)—The House Public Works Committee has approved an Omnibus Bill to authorize 167 flood control, navigation and beach erosion projects throughout the nation.

—O—

(HERE'S A NEW TOP ON THE RIOT STORY)

(Oxford, Mississippi)—Rifle fire echoed in the streets of Oxford today as a Negro, James H. Meredith, ended 114 years of segregation at the University of Mississippi.

(In the midst of the shooting, troops arrested former Major General Edwin A. Walker—the man who led the troops in the 1957 Little Rock integration disturbance. Since then Walker has decided he was on the wrong side.

(Walker led students in futile charges against gas launchers in the hands of U-S Marshals during night-long rioting. Two persons were killed and 20 injured.

—O—

EV (Little Rock, Arkansas)—U-S Senator J. William Fulbright in a news conference today termed events in Mississippi "very tragic and unfortunate."

Fulbright, Arkansas Democrat, said he felt that the most "original and serious mistake the U. S. Supreme Court" had made was "usurping the legislature."

The Senator, who has a Republican opponent in the November 6th general election, said, "I still feel that this (desegregation question) would have been worked out with less trouble and less violence if let to the legislature—that is, the Congress—to deal with," he added.

Fulbright said that several years before the 1954 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, "Officials of Arkansas solved the question at the University of Arkansas without violence" by admitting a Negro.

TS140PCS 1

[fol. 1911]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4K

AP173

WALKER (NEW TOP)

(Oxford, Mississippi)—Former Major General Edwin Walker has waived preliminary hearing in Oxford, Mississippi, on a charge of attempting to impede justice. Bond was set at \$100,000, and Walker had not posted it by mid-afternoon.

Walker's arrest came about noon at a military roadblock on the outskirts of strife-torn Oxford.

At one time during the day he marched at the vanguard of file of soldiers as though he were their inspecting officer. He refused to move after an officer ordered him to do so, then finally did move when soldiers held their bayonets within inches of his body.

In addition to attempting to impede justice charges against him include conspiracy to incite a rebellion or insurrection and assaulting a federal officer. The former general led students in an assault on Federal Marshals on the University of Mississippi campus last night and showed up today during rioting in the Town of Oxford.

Walker resigned from the Army last year after being reprimanded for attempting to influence votes of his troops in Germany. He commanded troops in the integration troubles in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957.

RE5PED 1

1292

[fol. 1912]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4L

AP193

THE FIVE-MINUTE SUMMARY
(BRACKETED LINES OPTIONAL)

Here is the latest news from the Associated Press:
(First, the Mississippi Story . . .)

Federal troops—now being reinforced by crack paratroopers—have been rounding up trouble-makers to prevent another clash over the enrollment of a Negro in the University of Mississippi. Tempers turned to violence for the second time today, leading Governor Ross Barnett to plea for law and order. And there is word a second Negro—a girl—is preparing to apply for admission to the school.

Among those arrested was former Army Major General Edwin Walker—the commander of federal troops in Little Rock in 1957—who tried to command forces of the other side during a wild charge on U-S Marshals last night. Walker, wearing a ten-gallon hat, showed up again at the scene of disorders today. He waived a preliminary hearing on a charge of attempting to obstruct justice. If convicted, he could receive five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

Units of the 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions have begun landing at the airport in Oxford, Mississippi, to move onto the campus. They will back up hundreds of troops and guardsmen already in the town. National guardsmen from Mississippi today fired shots into the air, hurled tear gas and advanced with fixed bayonets to break up an angry mob—many of them fellow Mississippians—on downtown streets. Some 150 persons were arrested.

The rioting flared only moments after the federal government achieved what it had sought to do all along—register Negro James Meredith in the University. Mere-

dith's presence on the campus touched off eleven hours of rioting earlier that left two persons dead.

(MORE)

LU657PED 1

AP195

MORE AP193 (14TH 5 MIN SMRY) X X X DEAD.

There is word in New Orleans that a Negro girl's application for admission to the University of Mississippi is being processed. The report comes from a lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Jack Greenberg. He says the unidentified girl is having no trouble so far.

The N-A-A-C-P has sent a telegram to President Kennedy, applauding him for what it terms the "firm action" of the federal government in the Meredith case.

(KENNEDY STEPS INTO A LABOR DISPUTE . . .)

President Kennedy has invoked the Taft-Hartley law in an attempt to seek an early halt to a strike by 75,000 longshoremen at ports from Maine to Texas. An official of the AFL-CIO longshoremen's union says seven other maritime unions have agreed to respect picket lines and walk off all American ships docking in struck ports. The strike affects 145 shipping firms.

(AN UNCONGENIAL COUPLE: A SPACEMAN AND A STORM NAMED DAISY . . .)

Weathermen say tropical storm "Daisy"—considered the main threat of the space flight by Walter Schirra Junior—has weakened. If all goes well, the Astronaut will make his six-orbit flight on Wednesday. The storm has been regarded as a threat because it would affect the Atlantic

recovery area to be used if the flight is cut short at the end of three orbits.

(DAISY'S LOCATION . . .)

Reconnaissance airplanes have been keeping a watchful eye on

[fol. 1913]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4M

AP198

(400)

MISSISSIPPI (NEW TOP)

(Oxford, Mississippi)—The U-S Government flew crack army combat troops into Oxford, Mississippi, today—apparently to show it means business and will tolerate no further outbreaks of violence.

Units of the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions from Fort Campbell, Kentucky and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, being landed at the Oxford Airport to move onto the riot-torn University of Mississippi campus. The paratroopers began arriving in at least regimental strength aboard giant Air Force transport planes.

Reinforcement of the Government's position came as federal troops stood occupation duty in downtown Oxford and on the campus proper, after putting down a night-long battle precipitated by the quartering of Negro student James Meredith on the Ole Miss campus.

Former Army Major General Edwin Walker was among some 150 persons arrested as federal officers rounded up troublemakers in an effort to maintain the peace.

The federal force sealed off the main courthouse square in downtown Oxford. Army troops secured the University campus where a French news agency reporter and an Oxford man were shot to death last night.

Jeering, shouting students appeared again as Meredith emerged from his campus apartment this morning, but they were driven off by Federal Marshals.

Former General Walker was arrested for leading a charge of students against the Marshals last night.

He waived preliminary hearing before a U-S Commissioner on a charge of attempting to obstruct justice. Bond was set at \$100,000 and the controversial Texan had not posted it by mid-afternoon.

[fol. 1914]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4N

AP204

BULLETIN'

Here is a Bulletin from the Associated Press:

(Oxford, Mississippi)—The Government is sending former Major General Edwin Walker from Oxford, Mississippi, to a U-S Medical Center in Missouri. Walker was arrested after leading a charge of students against U-S Marshals at the University of Mississippi.

G756PED 1

[fol. 1915]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4O

(WALKER)

The government decided late today to send former Major General Edwin Walker, who led a charge of students against Federal Marshals last night on the University campus, to a hospital instead of to jail. Walker failed to post \$100,000 bail at his arraignment today. But instead of sending him to some Federal House of Detention, the Justice Department flew him off to the U-S Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri.

—DASH—

(Democratic Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon had said earlier in Congress that Walker appeared to be a sick man and added, if this is so, "he ought to be committed.")

(Walker, as a Major General, commanded federal troops sent into Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957 to enforce court-ordered public school integration. He resigned from the Army after being reprimanded for trying to give troops in Germany political indoctrination.

(Attorney General Robert Kennedy said earlier today that Walker would be charged with inciting to insurrection, a serious charge carrying penalties up to 20 years in prison and \$20,000 fine. However, in Oxford, he had been arranged only on a charge of attempting to obstruct justice—a lesser charge—before the decision was made to send him to a hospital.

(He was arrested today at a roadblock outside strife-torn Oxford. Earlier, at one point, he had marched in front of troops as if he were their Inspector General and agreed to leave only [illegible words] a bayonet point.)

(ROUNDUP)

Some 200 have been arrested so far in the clash over integration of the University of Mississippi—described as the most serious federal-state conflict since the Civil War. Here are some of the other developments in the many-sided situation:

Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett, in a broadcast this afternoon, called for an end to violence. He said law and order must prevail "even though our state has been invaded by federal forces."

In New Orleans, it's announced a second Negro—a girl this time—is applying for admission to the University of Mississippi. The word is from Jack Greenberg, Attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Democratic Senator James Eastland of Mississippi said the Justice Department and U-S Marshals provoked the campus riot. Eastland, who heads the Senate Judiciary Committee, said the committee and the entire Mississippi Congressional Delegation have been invited to Oxford to investigate.

(BLAME)

Attorney General Robert Kennedy issued a statement clearly indicating that the outbreak of violence should be attributed to failure of Governor Barnett and other state officials to maintain promised police details. President Kennedy, as well as his brother, the Attorney General, are reported to feel that Barnett did not carry out a promise to provide police protection for Meredith.

—DASH—

(In the center of the storm, the 29-year-old Air Force Veteran, James Meredith, appeared outwardly calm. He paid his \$230 cash for tuition and asked about class routine. He was assigned to a two-room apartment with a kitchenette in a residence hall. Meredith's subjects will include history, political science and English.

(A Justice Department spokesman said marshals will live with Meredith and escort him to class "as long as he is in any danger."

(As Meredith left the registrar's office smiling, he said to reporters he is in the University for purely academic reasons. He said he would not participate in extra-curricular activities.

(Newsmen asked if he was happy that the long struggle had met with success. He replied, "No. This is not a happy occasion."

(Hundreds of jeering students followed him to his first class.)

1298

[fol. 1916]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4P

H207

WITH WALKER

(Springfield, Missouri)—The hospital to which Major General Edwin Walker is being flown from Oxford, Mississippi—the U-S Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri—has facilities for complete psychiatric care of prisoners.

HB842PED 1

AP208

EASTLAND (NEW TOP)

(Washington)—Mississippi Democratic U-S Senator James Eastland has directed the Senate Judiciary Committee to make a complete investigation of all events at the University of Mississippi since U-S Marshals and army troops moved in. Eastland had said earlier that the committee—of which he is chairman—had been invited to make such an investigation.

HB844PED 1

[fol. 1917]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4Q

AP214

FIFTEENTH FIVE-MINUTE SUMMARY

(BRACKETED LINES OPTIONAL)

Here is the latest news from the Associated Press:

(FIRST, THE SITUATION AT OXFORD . . .)

Oxford, Mississippi, was quiet late today as several thousand more U-S troops moved into the city by truck and plane to maintain order.

This morning soldiers fired into the air and used tear gas to break the riots in the downtown area.

There were no disturbances at the University of Mississippi campus as Negro James Meredith registered and went to class at the formerly all-white school. He was guarded by Federal Marshals.

There have been these other developments in the wake of last night's bloody disorders in Oxford. . . .

In Washington—The Justice Department issued a statement saying violence broke out on the campus because Governor Ross Barnett and other Mississippi officials did not keep their promise to provide the police details needed to keep order.

In Jackson, Mississippi—Barnett took issue with the Justice Department. He blamed the violence on what he called "inexperienced, nervous and trigger-happy" Federal Marshals.

In Oxford—Former Major General Edwin Walker was arrested by U-S troops and removed to the Federal Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri. Charges against him included insurrection against the government for his part in leading an attack on Marshals last night. But instead of jailing him when he failed to post \$100,000 bail, the Justice Department sent him to the Missouri Hospital, which has facilities for mental care.

In New Orleans—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said a Negro girl is in the process of applying for admission to the University of Mississippi.

In Washington—Mississippi Senator James Eastland said his Judiciary Committee will make a complete investigation of the events in Oxford.

(VOTES IN THE SENATE . . .)

An attempt was made in the Senate today to slash nearly 800 (M) million dollars from the Foreign Aid Bill, but it was defeated. The Senate also voted to permit President Kennedy to continue aid to Communist Yugoslavia and Poland if he wishes.

1300

[fol. 1918]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4R

S P L I T

R E S T R E D 940APED 1

AP220

WALKER (NEW TOP)

(Springfield, Missouri)—A plane carrying former Major General Edwin Walker has landed at Springfield, Missouri. Walker was taken at once to the U-S Medical Center for federal prisoners, which has facilities for psychiatric care. Walker was arrested in Oxford, Mississippi, earlier on charges including insurrection against the United States, for his part in rioting at the University of Mississippi.

The Medical Center is maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons to treat prisoners with either physical or mental ills. Federal judges often send accused persons to the center for psychiatric study to determine whether they are sane enough to stand trial.

JP942PED 1

[fol. 1919]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 4S

AP235

SIXTEENTH FIVE-MINUTE SUMMARY

Here is the latest news from the Associated Press:

Thousands of battle-ready troops have been poured into Oxford, Mississippi, following the dramatic ending of more than a century of segregation at the state university. The concentration of troops is taken as a sign of Washington's determination to prevent any more of the rioting that took two lives last night on the university campus.

Quiet has settled over the University of Mississippi after a day which saw a Negro, 29-year-old James Meredith, attending classes, accompanied by Federal marshals. Jeering students followed Meredith, but there were no incidents.

In the town of Oxford, however, a demonstration against U-S troops was quelled by tear gas and rifles fired over the heads of the crowd.

Former Major General Edwin Walker, who last night led a charge of students against Federal marshals, was arrested today on four counts, including insurrection against the United States. He failed to post \$100,000 bond and was flown to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri. The center has facilities for psychiatric care, and judges often ask it to determine if prisoners are sane enough to stand trial.

Soldiers arrested 33 persons in Oxford tonight—most of them youths caught at campus roadblocks. This brought the total arrested since the rioting began to 214. Most of them have been released. Charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice and to interfere by force with performance of a court are being prepared against 25.

At the State capital in Jackson, Governor Ross Barnett blamed the disorders of the last 24 hours on the Marshals. He said they were—in his words—“inexperienced, nervous and trigger-happy.” In remarks prepared for a broadcast statement tonight, he said Marshals fired tear gas point blank at Highway Patrolmen who were successfully moving back a crowd of students.

President Kennedy and his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, are reported to feel that Governor Barnett let them down by not keeping a promise to provide police protection for Meredith. The Attorney General put out a statement blaming the violence on failure of Barnett and other Mississippi officials to maintain promised police details.

Democratic Senator James Eastland of Mississippi has directed the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the situation at the university. Eastland is Committee Chairman. He and other Mississippi members of Congress claim the Justice Department and Marshals were responsible for the mob violence.

The Senate has rejected attempts to cut President Kennedy's Four (B) Billion, 422 (M) Million Dollar Foreign Aid Money bill. It put

[fol. 1920]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 5A

Louisiana: Clear to partly cloudy today, tonight and Wednesday, highest today 78 to 84, cooler southeast portion tonight, lowest tonight 54 to 64.

South Half of Mississippi: A few showers mainly near the coast today, otherwise clear to partly cloudy through Wednesday, highest today 78 to 84, somewhat cooler tonight with lowest 54 to 64.

New Orleans and vicinity: Clear to partly cloudy today, tonight and Wednesday, cooler tonight, northerly winds 8 to 16 miles per hour, highest temperature today 80 to 84, lowest tonight 60 to 64. The temperature in downtown New Orleans at 4 A-M was 73 degrees, relative humidity 90 per cent and winds 2 miles per hour from the north.

—O—

(WITH OLE MISS-RIOTERS)

(Oxford, Mississippi)—A Federal Commissioner at Oxford, Mississippi has set bonds ranging up to \$25,000 for 12 persons arrested in connection with Sunday night rioting at the University of Mississippi.

The Commissioner last (Monday) night ordered the 12 bound over to the Federal Grand Jury on charges ranging from resisting Marshals to insurrection. None of the 12 are Ole Miss students.

Commissioner O. D. Craig, in a special preliminary hearing in the Ole Miss Lyceum Building where Federal forces have set up headquarters, set the highest bond at \$25,000 for Melvin Bruce of Decatur, Georgia. Officers said Bruce was arrested on the campus with a rifle in his possession.

—DASH—

(Bruce told Federal Marshals he went to the Ole Miss campus to "help Gen. Walker.")

(Former Major General Edwin Walker was arraigned earlier before Craig, held under a \$100,000 bond, and then whisked to a medical center for federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri.)

(Held on \$5,000 bonds were Joseph E. Cutrer of Kentwood, Louisiana, Frank L. Ott, also of Kentwood; Philip L. Myles of Prichard, Alabama; Clyde May, also of Prichard; and R. H. Hinton of Lucedale, Mississippi.)

(Craig set \$2,500 bonds for William Gilbert Marr Junior of Memphis; Robert W. Blackard of Olive Branch, Mississippi; William David Marlow the 4th of Ruleville, Mississippi; Edward L. Shade Senior of Picayune, Mississippi; Johnny McCormick, of Grenada, Mississippi; and David Richards of Canton, Mississippi.)

(They all face the same charges lodged against Walker: (1) assaulting, resisting, or impeding U-S Marshals. (2) conspiring to prevent discharge of duties; (3) inciting, assisting and engaging in insurrection against the authority of the United States; and (4), conspiring to oppose the execution by force of any law of the United States.)

—O—

(NIGHT CLUBS)

(New Orleans)—A special New Orleans City Committee says one of its first projects will be an investigation of vice in nightclubs.

The special Mayor's Committee met for the first time yesterday (Monday). Then it said it planned a probe of b-drinking, lewd dancing and other offenses in New Orleans nightclubs.

—O—

(WITH OLE MISS-LINDSEY)

(Memphis)—One of the troops on duty in Mississippi is a Medal of Honor winner from Waynesboro, Mississippi. He is Staff Sgt. Jake Lindsey.

He is one of the medal winners mentioned Sunday night by President Kennedy in his television speech.

Lindsey arrived at the Memphis Naval Air Station from Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, yesterday (Monday) and was sent to Oxford a short time later. He is with the 101st Airborne Division.

UT44OACS 2

[fol. 1921]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 5B

Coolest spot in the state was Greenwood, which recorded a low of 55. Other minimum readings included: Jackson 58, Tupelo 60, McComb 63, Meridian 68, and Biloxi 69.

Biloxi had the highest reading during the past 24 hours with an 81. Jackson and Meridian were a shade behind at 80, McComb had a 79, Greenwood 78 and Tupelo 72.

—O—

Here's the University of Mississippi desegregation case in a capsule:

Armed federal troops are keeping vigil over an uneasy truce in Oxford, the college hamlet turned into a battleground as a Negro entered the University of Mississippi.

—O—

James H. Meredith, the grandson of a Negro slave, spent the first night as a University of Mississippi student under heavy security guard.

—O—

Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett is near the deadline to purge himself of contempt of federal court citation.

—O—

Former Major General Edwin A. Walker, Commandant of troops during the Little Rock school integration fight,

has been committed to Missouri Prison Center for psychiatric examination.

—O—

Mississippi Senator James Eastland has called for a probe in the segregation fight at Ole Miss. Eastland blames the Kennedy administration for the bloody dispute.

—O—

(New York)—An attorney for the Reverend Martin Luther King is calling for a nationwide economic boycott of the State of Mississippi.

William M. Kunstler—an associate law professor at New York University and Special Legal Counsel for King—said that—in addition—Mississippi should be subject to—as he put it—social ostracism and outspoken criticism for its handling of the James H. Meredith case.

—O—

(WITH MEREDITH)

(New Orleans)—An attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says the application of a Negro girl for admission to the University of Mississippi is apparently being processed.

Jack Greenberg, Chief Counsel for the NAACP, would not identify the girl when he made the announcement yesterday.

Greenberg said—in these words—“She is getting communications from the book store and the dress shop and they know she is a Negro.”

—O—

(HOUSTON-MISS)

(Oxford, Mississippi)—The University of Houston—not the helmeted soldiers who keep a cautious vigil over the campus—was the big question on Mississippi football coach John Vaught’s mind today.

Vaught’s charges, ranked seventh in this week’s Associated Press poll, meet Houston at the University field Saturday.

Or at least the rebels are scheduled to play Houston. There's been some concern the game may be cancelled because of the riots surrounding the admittance of a Negro to Ole Miss.

Vaught, however, said his team was working hard in practice sessions for the Houston game and the one-time Texas Christian All America lineman added—in these words:

“There is nothing I have discovered to change our plans about playing Houston here Saturday.”

—O—

UT/TS740ACS 2

[fol. 1922]

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT No. 5C

APRNU5

More special Sunday service of the Associated Press for Louisiana and Mississippi:

5 (REACTION)

(Jackson, Mississippi)—Some Mississippi lawmakers are disappointed and concerned about President Kennedy's action federalizing Mississippi National Guard units.

Senator Slavous Lambert of Belmont said he doubted such troops would be used to force the entrance of Negro James H. Meredith into the University of Mississippi.

Senator Frank Barber of Hattiesburg said “I am much disturbed, disappointed and disheartened.”

Senator Billy Mitts of Enterprise—who retired as a National Guard officer September 1452—said the federalization of Mississippi National Guard units for possible use in their own state puts these men in a “very, very difficult position.”

Senator Campbell of Jackson said “While the Kennedy administration is pitting brother against brother in a sovereign state and acting as an errand boy for the NAACP,