

Dean L. L. Love, Director, Division of Student Personnel

12/10/62

William H. Miller, Chairman, Committee of Five

Your memorandum of 1 December, in which you posed several questions to the special committee of five to which you requested an early reply, reached me promptly the same day. I sought to convene a meeting of the committee at the earliest opportunity, on the afternoon of the 5th, but found that three of our members could not attend. We met, therefore, as soon as all of us could assemble, on Friday afternoon, 7 December. At that time the committee discussed your questions at length, and has instructed me to convey to you the following answers.

1. The committee concurs that the major emphasis of your Division is properly placed on the prevention of disturbances, by constructive action designed to create an academic atmosphere appropriate to a university. But when prevention has broken down, we believe that at least equal emphasis must be devoted to a positive investigation and correction of disorder. Quite apart from the current disorders directed against Meredith and those who would accept his presence, we are concerned at the prevailing level of noise in the dormitories, which militates against effective study. Student reports suggest that our system of dormitory managers is less than effective.

2. We honestly do not know whether there has been a steady improvement in student behavior. Recent absence of disorder may perhaps be attributed to the effectiveness of the intimidation brought to bear by rowdy groups upon students of moderate or liberal views. So far as we have been informed, no one has been apprehended or punished for the disgraceful disturbances of the night of 15 November. Under these circumstances, the effect is naturally "quieting."

3 and 4. The committee has not invited Mr. James Eaton and Mr. G. T. Nash to meet with it. The committee does not regard itself as an agency of enforcement, but as a faculty group meaning to offer constructive and helpful advice. It intended only to call to our attention, as the appropriate and responsible division head, matters apparently in need of correction. The committee considers that its criticism of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Nash was met by your assurance that the occasions of which we had complained would not arise again.

5. The committee considers that your fifth question has been answered unequivocally by the injunctions issued by the U. S. District Court and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The committee confines its concern to the respect for law and order, and to the enforcement of university regulations.

6 and 7. The meaning of your sixth question is not clear to the committee. We do not know to which behavior or to what persons it refers. We cannot, therefore, answer your seventh question. Do you wish to clarify these questions?

8. The committee is not concerned with these definitions. It is concerned only that discipline be vigorously maintained and that university regulations be observed.

9. The committee has sought no publicity, and has thus far refrained from making statements to press or public. It is not responsible for "the national image of its genesis", whatever that may be (if any).

The committee, and I personally, regret the dissatisfaction which seems to be suggested by your memorandum. We stand ready to discuss these and other questions with you informally at any time, and shall be glad to have you visit us again. Meantime, since we normally communicate directly with the Provost, sending copies to you and to the Chancellor as a courtesy, we refrain from sending copies of this reply to the other division heads to whom you sent copies of your questions. You have our consent, however, if you wish to show them our reply.

For the Committee of Five,



William H. Willis, Chairman

To: Dr. William H. Willis, Chairman, Committee of Nine

From: L. L. Love

December 4, 1962

Subject:

I would like to ask some questions of the Committee of Nine as a basis for at least increasing mutual understandings between the Committee and me.

1. The major emphasis of the Division of Student Personnel officers primarily responsible for discipline has been on prevention of disturbances. Does the Committee agree or disagree with this approach?
2. Has there been a steady improvement in student behavior?
3. The Committee has asked several individuals and at least one student to meet with it. The Committee has been critical of Mr. Burnes Tatum. Has it asked Mr. Tatum to meet with it?
4. The Committee has been critical of Mr. R. T. Nash. Has it asked Mr. Nash to meet with it?
5. Does the Committee believe that attitudes toward customs that have existed for at least a hundred years can and should be radically changed in a few weeks?
6. Has the Committee considered whether or not the behavior of a small number of persons has increased rather than decreased tensions on the campus?
7. Has the Committee decided whether or not the behavior referred to in the preceding question is desirable?
8. One contrast that can be drawn is acceptance as opposed to tolerance with no misconduct. Are both acceptable?
9. Has the Committee taken steps to clarify the national image of the genesis of the Committee?

It appears that these questions can be answered simply and briefly. I hope for an early reply.

LIL:lb

cc: Members of the Committee  
Chancellor J. D. Williams  
Division Heads

HECTOR CURRIE Comm. No. 89

Jan 7<sup>th</sup> 1963  
Redmond

Drawn up by this resolution

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

COMMEMORATION OF MISS SIDNA BROWER

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

COMMEMORATION OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Whereas Leroy Taylor Robertson, a student at the University of Mississippi, was given a fair and impartial hearing before the Student Judicial Council on November 2, 1962, and found guilty of violations of University regulations and general misconduct disruptive of orderly and peaceful conditions on the campus, and

Whereas the Student Judicial Council recommended the expulsion of Leroy Taylor Robertson and this recommendation was approved by the Chancellor and division heads of the University on November 3, 1962, and

Whereas Leroy Taylor Robertson was in fact expelled from the University of Mississippi on November 3, 1962, and

Whereas an appeal from this action was heard by the Chancellor and the division heads on November 21, 1962, with Leroy Taylor Robertson represented by counsel and stipulating that this hearing afforded him due process, and

Whereas, the Chancellor and the division heads, after fair and impartial review of the evidence and testimony, reaffirmed the order of expulsion, and,

Whereas the Chancery Court of Hinds County ordered the reinstatement of Leroy Taylor Robertson on November 29, 1962, and the Board of Trustees, Institution of Higher Learning instructed University officials to comply with this order on November 30, 1962;

Then let it be resolved by the Faculty of the University of Mississippi that the Chancellor be requested to make to the Board of Trustees the strongest possible representations urging that prompt and appropriate action be taken to secure the setting aside of the order of the Chancery Court of Hinds County, and,

Let it be further resolved that the Faculty of the University of Mississippi endorse and commend the action of the Student Judicial Council and University officials in the expulsion of Leroy Taylor Robertson.

Duty - Not going to fight on a  
march. Sick and not ~~available~~ again  
and.

General Council  
1)  
A  
B

This is the information  
supplied by Earle Johnston, Publicity  
Director of the State Sovereignty  
Commission, on Thursday, 20 December  
1962 in Jackson, Mississippi.

Johnston said that  
while everyone "knew" that Sumners  
played a major role in assembling  
the mob that converged on Jaffard  
on 30 September 1962, no one  
except for those closest to  
Sumners can prove it. As a general  
rule, which Johnston stated was  
followed in this situation too,

Simmons delegates responsibility for executing many of his policies to such henchmen as Louis Hollis, Judge Ware et al. Hence, Johnston stated, Simmons himself may in fact not actually have gotten on the phone to Simmons outsiders to defend, but Johnston is confident that the calls were made at Simmons' direction.

So far as proving this goes, Johnston stated that some of those who were called may be willing to testify about what

They were told on the phone, and  
whom they were called.

I think Johnston  
knew some of the people who  
received calls; he virtually indicated  
as much to me. However, he was  
eager in our conversation. His  
great loyalty is to Governor  
Barnett. With Barnett in power  
Johnston is, as he put it, close  
to the throne; Johnston wants to  
keep things that way. He is  
terribly concerned with how Finney  
is discredited, and fears that a jail

terms, not predicted on an exposure that will thoroughly discredit Simmons in Mississippi by Mississippi terms, is more dangerous to the Bennett case than the continuance of the status quo. Simmons might be martyred. This explains Johnston's ambivalence in talking with me his willingness to let us know that, yes, Simmons is indeed the villain we are looking for; his ~~reluctance~~ to provide ~~to provide~~ details. Another reason, of course, for Johnston's



that something might be traced back  
to him. A few more meetings with  
Johnston might give him some con-  
fidence in that regard.

Johnston told me that  
he felt sure that Hollis and Bruce  
had made some calls, he also knows

that a Dr. Wood from Weymouth,  
whom Johnston characterized as one of  
Simmons' boys, was on the phone  
to get people to come to  
Oxford.

Telegrams purportedly

out of the state, perhaps from Oxford  
Senator Stennis told Johnston that he  
received such a wire. The telegram  
urged him to come to Ole Miss and  
to "help us." Johnston said that he  
knew for certain the Governor did  
not send telegrams of this sort. If  
anything, the Governor wished to  
minimize the ~~size~~ size of the crowd  
at Oxford. Johnston said that he  
thinks Senator Stennis would make the  
telegram available, but urged upon me  
that Senator Stennis should be con-  
tacted in this regard only if all

The other members of the Congressional  
delegation we contacted as well; other  
wise, Johnston fears, the Senator  
will know that it was Johnston  
who put us on to the war.

Johnston also told  
me that at the Governor's mansion  
on Saturday, 29 September, Simmons  
told Barnett that, we need bloodstain  
at Oxford and he may as well  
figure out how many lives will lose.

Johnston said that he knows that  
W. F. Goodman, Jr. ~~is~~ and Tom

Madell was ~~the~~ to the

sation. At about this same time  
Simmons told Barrett that they  
should get a lot of plicedogs up  
to Japod to turn loose on the  
marshals.

Another witness to  
these conversations was Mrs.  
Bobby ~~Brannon~~ Brannon, a daughter of  
the Governor. Johnston told me she  
kates Bill Simmons at the museum  
on Sunday night. She told Simmons,  
you've caused enough bloodshed already  
and I want you to leave my  
daddy alone. Johnston said that she

at the mansion and with the  
Governor most of the weekend, and  
that she would love to hang Bill  
Simmons. He thought she might talk  
and cooperate if she were approached  
in a way that appealed both to  
her great loyalty to her father and  
her deep antipathy for Simmons.  
Bill Simmons has been trying to  
hurt your daddy, he's doing your  
daddy a lot of harm.

Another witness to  
these conversations was Tom Watkins,  
who Johnston said used to be a

3. Simmons man. but is now very  
much anti-Simmons. Johnston strongly  
implied that much of his own in-  
formation comes from battles.

Johnston told us that  
John Wright of the Citizens Council  
had a loudspeaker at the Council  
office near the Governor's mansion on  
Sunday night 20 September and  
blared to the assembled throng, sur-  
rounding the mansion, the merchants are  
going to kidnap the Governor. Johnston  
said of course the Citizens Council

but they simply wanted to fire up the  
mob.

Johnston told me that  
at one point Sunday night, after  
the riot had started at Oxford, and  
after reports of deaths there had  
circulated, the Governor ordered that  
Simmons be kept out of the mansion.  
But after the first capitulation  
statement by Bennett, Simmons  
and Louis Hollis sneaked into the  
building and got to the Governor.  
Johnston said that Hollis was literally  
weeping at what he regarded as a

betrayal of the cause they told the  
Governor that he was letting the  
whole state down, that from the tone  
of his statement all of Mississippi  
thought it had been betrayed they  
called on Bennett to go on the air  
to modify his earlier position.

Johnston told me that  
one of the weakest links in the  
Simmons organization is Hollis. He is  
unstable, but terribly useful. After the  
Severely Commission cut the Council's  
funds so drastically earlier this fall,



to keep Hollis on the payroll. To illustrate  
Hollis' instability, Johnston told me  
the story about Hollis' outburst at  
a luncheonette in the office building  
where the Council has its office.  
Hollis walked up to a colored bus  
girl and screamed, "nigger, get out of  
here." When the manager came to  
the girl's defense, Hollis told all  
the customers that if the girl  
stayed the luncheonette was integrated.  
The police were called, and they took  
Hollis down to the station, he  
was held in jail and released.

To suggest his theory  
that Hollis might tell all under  
pressure, Johnston cited the case  
of the TV station man Beard,  
one of the leaders of rather go to -  
jail - than obey - federal - court order  
movement when the Fifth Circuit  
ordered Beard to produce the film of  
the Meredith - Barnett confrontation, Beard  
sent it to New Orleans.

Among the other  
people who Johnston suggested knew a  
great deal about Summer's involvement



By his allusion  
Barnett, Johnston conveyed the image of  
a terribly weak, ineffectual personality,

far from bright, easily manipulated.  
Johnston related one incident having

to do with Simons' claim that

the 100,000 program Citizens Council

forum was carried on some 60

stations in the South. Johnston

said that this is a lie, it is

seen as only 5 white and ~~also~~ all

are in the South, Virginia, Mississippi

Florida, Louisiana. Johnston has told

the Governor that the Simons claim

is a lie and that Simmons should be  
required to produce his list of  
stations that justifies the huge expense  
of the TV program to the state.  
Johnston says that typically the Governor  
will say, yes, get ~~a~~ bill to have  
that list to me, so he will  
make up that list yet, tell him to  
get it in here but the Governor  
immediately forgets the matter, as he  
does most things, and that ends it.

With respect to the

TV program. Johnston says that  
whenever Simmons is asked for the

list of - stations, he gets almost hysterical, accuses the questioner of being an integrationist, and says that he must protect the northern stations by not "exposing" the fact that they carry the program. Johnston told me he has pointed out to the Governor the absurdity of this argument, that by carrying the program the stations are "exposing" themselves, and that he has gotten from Bennett the

customary response

Johnston is terribly

For he feels this is a sure-proof way of conveying Simmons and denigrating him severely. Johnston possessed me on whether we could get the facts to supply the information as to which stations in fact carry the Council program.

Johnston himself is very proud of his competing activity which he claims to have devised,

The Saveright Commission Speakers Bureau. It is, he says, very successful. They avoid, in these speeches,

references to the capacity of the Negro  
Johnston recognizes that this singly  
antagonistic treatment groups and is self-  
defeating. The speeches Johnston and his  
boys deliver emphasize the positive aspects  
of the problem. The Negro school con-  
struction program, etc. Also ~~some~~  
~~some~~ some awareness about segregation  
having been started under the im-  
petus of Negroes themselves. Johnston  
has one or two Mississippi Negroes  
who speak for him, but says he  
has to be careful: he can't afford



an integrated hotel in New York

Recently Simmons received  
an invitation to speak at Carleton

College in Minnesota he asked Johnston

to finance his trip. Johnston told

Simmons he didn't have sufficient

funds, but Simmons went anyway.

Johnston has been trying to use

the "success" of his speaking program

as a wedge to cut down on

the funds go to the publicly owned

programs of the Citizens Council. He

has combined grace of his own

program with an attack on the

Citizens Council Forum in his talks  
on the matter with the Governor.

Department of Understat  
ment Johnston hates Communism, and is  
in constant contact with him. Johnston  
asked me twice if I knew about  
Trinidad when I didn't respond he  
persisted, but by not asking me  
again if I knew about it doesn't  
indicate that he was ~~definitely~~ definitely  
anxious to discuss it, he didn't,  
however, and I did not encourage  
any discussion on the matter.

Another matter that

Johnston told me relative to the report  
that he received as a typical incident  
within his own knowledge of the kind  
of thing that was happening all over  
Mississippi on the afternoon of 30  
September. During the morning the  
local radio station in Forrest stated  
announcing that all veterans were to  
assemble at 2:00 p.m. at the American  
Legion street. About 5:00 assembled at  
that hour. A few inflammatory  
speeches were delivered. A local extreme  
J.V. Pace, Jr., urged everyone to take  
up arms and to proceed to Oxford.

Johnston said that he  
rose and addressed the crowd. He  
announced that he knew for a fact  
that the crowd was grateful for  
their support, but that he definitely  
did not want them at Oxford at  
this time. Johnston advised them to  
return home and await the  
commander's instructions.

Johnston told me he  
got a number of calls that night  
from veterans who thanked him for  
speaking up. They didn't want to go to  
school but might have had to do so.

ent Johnston's statement.

Johnston said he doesn't know who called a inspired street meeting. There is an Citizens Council in Forest, but someone or one of his boys could have been in touch with Pace or some other agitator. But the publicity was all on the radio. The station manager is a reasonable fellow, Hugh Hughes. He refuses to run the Citizens Council Forum on his station. He might be willing to say who

Johnston stated that  
is generally believed that Dr. May  
Williams got General Walker to come to  
Mississippi Williams called either a Mrs.  
Edmonson or Walker's attorney in Dallas  
and got through to Walker that way  
Walker spent two days in Jackson  
before going to Oxford.

**Oxford Riot - Citizens Council**

**An FBI memo dated December 13, 1962 lists**

**the Executive Committee of the Association of**

**Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.**

OXFORD RIOT - - Citizens Council

The Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Mississippi dated Dec. 9, 1962 carries an article about Melvin Bruce, one of the persons arrested during the Oxford Riot. Bruce is now free on a \$25,000 bond. Bruce has scheduled talks before the Citizens Councils at Lake Providence, Tallulah and Oak Grove, Louisiana. He has also talked to the Board of Directors of the Citizens Council of Louisiana. This article has been reproduced and a copy is in the United States v. Bruce file.



*in the ...*  
*Director ...*  
*... ..*  
Out of all the confusion and charges and counter-charges which have been seeping through the gas-filled atmosphere of the University of Mississippi the true sordid story is finally emerging as to the parties directly responsible for the rioting and bloodshed which brought shame to Mississippi.

It wasn't the fault of Governor Ross Barnett, who tried to preserve law and order. It wasn't the fault of the federal marshals, regardless of attempts to saddle them with blame.

The entire bloody mess can be laid directly at the feet of the professional leaders of the Citizens Councils. At a time when the governor was urging law and order, and ordering the Highway Patrol and peace officers to check any disturbances, the Citizens Council leaders were making contacts throughout Mississippi and other Southern states to raise an armed civilian mob to fight the U. S. Government on the Ole Miss campus.

With 3000 students on the campus, even the Justice Department admitted that only a handful were involved in riots -- and only 20 were belligerent enough to be referred to University officials for possible reprimands.

Yet eye witnesses agree there were 2500 rioters on the campus that tragic Sunday night, many of them armed, many of them throwing pipe, bottles, and Molotov cocktails. Where did they come from?

This army of hotheads was recruited by the professional Citizens Council leader. They were told: "Governor Barnett wants you and some of your friends to arm yourselves and get on the campus for a showdown with the federal government."

Capital sources report that when the Governor learned that these professional racists, on whom he had depended partly for advice, had deliberately incited the insurrection -- and in his name at a time when he wanted peace and order -- he was perfectly furious.

Each day since the rioting the governor has learned more about how these professionals set up headquarters on the campus, ordered the Highway Patrol around because of a commission he had issued, used University telephones to

gather the flock, and even incited reluctant students into joining the pressure against the marshals.

One of these professionals is reported to have ordered the football team to cover the airport landing field with barbed wire to keep army planes from landing. This order was refused.

It is also reported that the governor's daughter, Mrs. Bobby Braun, told the professionals in a face to face meeting later that they "have caused enough bloodshed."

Most of this information probably will come out of official investigations now being made by representatives of Senator Jim Eastland and Senator John Stennis.

It was Bill Simmons and Louis Hollis, Citizen Council professionals, who urged the governor late Sunday night to issue a "no surrender" statement after he already had told the people about the presence of marshals and urged law and order.

And when the Citizen Councils leaders aroused a crowd to surround the mansion on the pretext that the governor was about to be "kidnapped" they took advantage of the hysteria to collect dues money from the crowd.

It is true that Bill Simmons, since the events of that evening, tried vainly to see the Governor at the mansion and Highway Patrolmen refused him admittance. Simmons waited for thirty minutes and then, putting, left.

Lay leaders of the Jackson Citizens Council have openly criticized the paid professionals and admit that "something must be done about this situation."

November 27, 1962

Oxford Riot - Citizens Council

FBI report Agent Eugene M. Ort of the St. Louis office dated October 31, 1962 Bureau file number 144-40-255

and

FBI Report of SA Robert F. Cooper, Jr. of the New Orleans office dated 10-31-62, Bureau file number 100-10465 give the results of an FBI background investigation of William James Simmons, Administrator of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi.

November 27, 1962

Oxford Riot - Citizens Council

The Commercial Appeal dated 11-10-62 from Memphis, Tennessee notes the widespread knowledge that outsiders came to the University of Mississippi at the instigation of sources within the state and despite the efforts of state officials to keep them out. The same article mentions a pamphlet distributed by the Citizens' Council. The pamphlet suggests a "solution" to the situation which would involve a referendum in which the public would vote on whether to close the institution. It could then be reopened along private school lines.

Memo to the Files

November 26, 1962

Oxford Riot - White Citizens' Council

The Clarion Ledger - Jackson, Mississippi dated 11-2-62 - contains an article which quotes Dr. Brvant, Vice Chancellor of the University of Mississippi in which he charges that individuals and groups of individuals in Mississippi are manipulating the students in the universities and colleges for their own purposes. He says these people have supplied the students with firecrackers and instructions to create incidents for the purpose of forcing the closure of the University of Mississippi.

The Delta Democrat-Times dated 11-2-62 referring to Dr. Brvant's talk charging that groups of individuals in Mississippi are manipulating the students at the University of Mississippi mentions that the Citizens Council the previous week had published a pamphlet signed by the pen name "James Cincere" suggesting a state-wide vote to determine whether "Ole Miss." would be closed.

November 15, 1962

BY R. S. CASH  
~~Mr. Frank Schwert~~

Oxford Riot - 1. Citizens' Council

2. Student Involvement

Billy Joe Plunk, Bruce, Mississippi. [1st. floor Powers Hall] "Ace" McLean, Meridian, Mississippi.

On Tuesday, October 30, Lt. Col. Stuart, the commandant of the local army ROTC at the University [and member of faculty] told me (and FBI agents at the meeting) that on the previous day a student (not identified but who would testify if absolutely necessary) came to him and said he had been approached by McLean and invited to join in the bombardment to come off that night (Monday). Plunk was also present (or they went to his room) and seemed to know about the whole deal. The student was given cherry bombs and was told he could get a replenishment if necessary.

Plunk and McLean said they had gasoline. That night, according to the student, two molotov cocktails were thrown, but he doesn't know by whom. [We saw only one, but the other may not have exploded].

Plunk and McLean had (and I think the student saw) 10-15 boxes of cherry bombs with about 50 in each box. They said the bombs had been brought in the night before (Sunday) and that they had been furnished by the Citizens' Council in Jackson, who would continue to furnish them. [On that day we had heard several rumors about the Jackson CC sending 4300 cherry bombs in].

Col. Stuart sent the student out that night to watch what happened. The student took some pictures with a Minnox camera but they didn't turn out.

He did see a green four-door Chevrolet, Mississippi tax # 36 4370 stop and ask kids if they were out of bombs. Some said they were and the car left and returned later. The army checked out this car and it is registered in the name of Linder McNeally who works at Nielson's Dept. Store.

McLean and Plunk told the student they would call "to-day" (Tuesday) to get sufficient bombs and slingshots for another bombardment.

Student said Plunk is at Connor Hall (a trouble spot) with two other people, every time Meredith has a class there. Plunk was also present the night of the riot.

I don't believe either of these ever went before the judicial council. The University searched their rooms and Plunk's car to no avail. The FBI may be following up on this. The driver of the green car, McNeally, was unwilling to talk to the Bureau. (see my sheet on him).

RJC

DESEGREGATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI  
RACIAL MATTERS

Wellborn Jack, attorney and State Representative, Shreveport, Louisiana, was interviewed on 11/14/62. Jack immediately inquired if the Special Agent had any recording device and was assured he did not. Jack claimed he had no information on any plan or plot to kill Meredith. He said in his speech in New Orleans he was trying to show the people the feeling of people in Mississippi. He also said he was not at Oxford, Mississippi, but did go to Jackson, Mississippi, as did three other members of Louisiana Legislature, whom he refused to identify. At Jackson he heard people talk, some directly to him, and state that Meredith would be killed if not guarded. He claims he does not have any names or know any of these as there were thousands of people. Many talked to him because he had an arm band on identifying himself as a member of Legislature from Louisiana. He claimed the idea of him having any first hand information is ridiculous. Jack said his statement in "Shreveport Times" newspaper 11/14/62 is his explanation. The article is summarized by the above comments of Jack.

Jack said Attorney General and President must be of same opinion or they would not keep Meredith so closely guarded. Jack criticized Assistant Attorney General Guthman for publicity in announcing that FBI requested to interview him. Said it appears to him, Jack, that the Justice Department is trying to "low rate" and embarrass him and public officials of Louisiana. Jack said he wants to talk to Assistant Attorney General Guthman.

HJC



MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

- OXFORD PICT -- 1. CITIZENS' COUNCILS  
2. UNITED STATES v. WALKER

The statement of law student CARL DOWNING tells details of the car with the Union County tag and two-way radio, and also names persons who saw Walker (Lucius F. Sans, Hal Freed, d, and Stennis Sittle, law students).

MEMORANDUM TO THE FILES

- CITIZENS COUNCIL

November 21, 1962

At Mr. Doar's instruction I spoke at 5:15 with Mr. Richard Levin of the FBI to bring to his attention a reference in an FBI letterhead dated October 6, 1962 (to be found in our University of Mississippi Riot file) to a visit made by Wellborn Jack to the Governor's Mansion in Jackson, Mississippi on September 30, 1962. Mr. Levin had indicated to Mr. Doar on the phone earlier today that the Bureau was investigating a report from New Orleans, Louisiana of an address made there by Mr. Jack, in which he announced that he had been informed in Mississippi of plans to kill James H. Meredith. The FBI is now investigating that report.

H. J. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

- 1. -- Oxford Riot -- White Citizens' Council ✓
- 2. -- Oxford Riot -- General Intelligence

FBI report of S/A John T. Reynolds dated October 26, 1968 entitled, "Disaggregation of University of Mississippi" contains information on the formation of Jackson County Citizens Emergency Unit. Mrs. Dolly Bush Hughes (p. 63) states that she heard someone state that this group was the Emergency Unit of the Citizens' Council.

MEMORANDUM TO THE FILE

OXFORD RIOT -- CITIZENS' COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

The Daily Tupelo Journal of 11-3-62 describes the Oxford Citizens' Council meeting of 11-1-62 at the Lafayette County Courthouse. 50 people attended, including 15 students of the University of Mississippi.

Among the proposals aired were the following:

- (1). That the brutality of Negro M.P.'s be condemned.
- (2). That merchants stop advertising in the student newspaper.
- (3). That Professor Silver and others be criticized, and
- (4). That a telephone harassment campaign be initiated against Meredith and "others who believe in race mixing."

8 Oxford Post - City Council

## Council In Oxford Protests Brutality

OXFORD, Miss., (The Oxford Post) — The city council last night authorized a resolution to protest the brutality of the police force during the protest of the Oxford Post and the Oxford Journal. The council also authorized a resolution to protest the brutality of the police force during the protest of the Oxford Post and the Oxford Journal.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 5-2.

Some 15 students of the Mississippi State University were arrested last night during a protest of the Oxford Post and the Oxford Journal. The students were arrested for protesting the brutality of the police force during the protest of the Oxford Post and the Oxford Journal.

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Daily Tupelo Journal  
Tupelo, Lee, Miss.  
Date: 11/3-4/62