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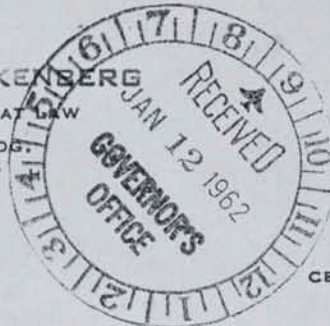
FALKENBERG AND FALKENBERG

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CHARLES V. FALKENBERG

CHARLES V. FALKENBERG, JR.

31 October 1961

The Honorable Elmer L. Andersen
Governor of the State of Minnesota
Executive Mansion
St. Paul, Minnesota

For use in National Conference
of State Legislative Leaders

Dear Governor Andersen:

Each year during the past two or three decades, there has been ever increasing agitation for an amendment to our Constitution, to change the procedure for electing our Presidents and Vice Presidents and thereby remove alleged gross inequities in the Constitutional method in force today, unchanged though it has been, since the adoption of the 12th Amendment way back in 1804, just 157 years ago.

Each such proposal has had incorporated in it a provision which the FOUNDING FATHERS abhorred as the Devil abhors HOLY WATER - viz: a provision that the PEOPLE - the masses or as Alexander Hamilton labelled them - the "Rabble", would vote directly for these two highest officers in our Nation.

Taking cognizance of such agitation, the House of Representatives created a special Committee to study all of the phases of the agitation for such changes and named Representative Edward Derwinski, Republican of the 4th Illinois District in Chicago, as Chairman, with instructions to report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to that House on February 1st, 1962. Thus far, no report of any nature has been released to such Committee.

Simultaneously, the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary directed its Sub-committee on Constitutional Amendments to conduct hearings on such proposals and, commencing on May 23rd, 1961, seven days were devoted by such sub-committee to the consideration of 15 separate Senate Resolutions, proposing that number of amendments relating to the method of nominating and electing such officials, plus 9 separate resolutions relating to the qualifications for voting at elections and on such 7 hearing days the sub-committee listened to the testimony from numerous witnesses and considered 93 separate statements made in person by such witnesses or submitted in writing by Senators or other lay witnesses, plus 105 elaborately written exhibits or charts unquestionably costing hundreds or thousands of dollars and requiring hundreds of hours of research to prepare, all of which were reproduced on 957 small type single spaced printed pages as a sub-committee report for consideration by the Committee on the Judiciary and available for all other members of the Congress.

Only half a dozen of the witnesses or those who presented written statements to the sub-committee favored the retention of the Electoral College exactly as it was proposed by the Founding Fathers and as it reads, but does not operate,

today. All of the other more than 85 witnesses or those who presented written statements, favored drastic changes in the wording of the Electoral College Provision of the Constitution.

The half a dozen advocates of an adherence to the original provisions included Dean Clarence Manion of the Manion Forum, South Bend, Indiana; Henry D. Irwin, 1107 Cherokee Street, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, (an Elector in 1960 who ignored the instructions of the Republican leaders on whose ticket he was elected and voted for Senator Harry Byrd and Senator Barry Goldwater, for which he was most sharply interrogated by the Senate Committee and subpoenaed to appear for such cross examination); and R. Lea Harris, a lawyer of 137 Lee Street, Montgomery, Alabama. These, in their statements and testimony, in my opinion far surpassed those of all other combined by their pro-Americanism and by their pro-Constitutionalism.

All of the other, in my opinion, had only one objective in view - to ensure that each four years hereafter, THEIR POLITICALLY SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE PRESIDENCY would be elected to those offices regardless of the effect on our Constitutional System of Government.

This would be ensured BY PERMITTING THE PEOPLE, (THE MASSES, THE "RABBLE", as they were called by Hamilton, Jay and Madison, the authors of the Federalist) who would be wholly uninformed on the real nature and beliefs of the candidates of both political parties, and hence easy prey to the sophistry of professional spell binders of both parties, on Radio, T.V. and in personal appearances, and easy as well to convince that they should vote for any candidate who was sponsored by the political machines, regardless of his ability or integrity.

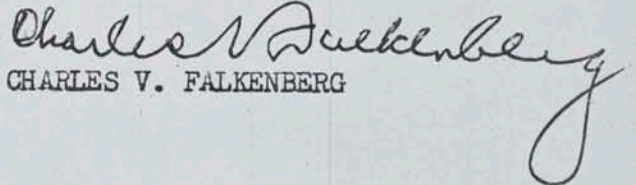
Many of such others of those submitting statements or appearing in person did freely admit, THAT THE LEGISLATURES OF OUR 50 STATES DO TODAY POSSESS THE UNQUESTIONED RIGHT TO REASSUME THE POWERS GIVEN TO THEM IN THE CONSTITUTION AND THE RIGHT TO A P P O I N T ALL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN THE FUTURE, with the unrestricted right in such Electors to vote exactly as they personally desired to vote, regardless of the mandates of the parties.

This right and power those advocates of drastic changes in the Electoral provisions of the Constitution consider as ENTIRELY TOO GREAT to be entrusted to a politically uncontrolled pro-American Constitutional group of intelligent leaders in various walks of life in the United States, such as educators, lawyers, scientists, engineers, architects, doctors, business executives, large owners of property, bankers, publishers and the like, who would, as appointed Electors, have authority to DISREGARD THE CANDIDATES OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES when casting their votes for PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. Such power in some 537 outstanding citizens, was to such 85 other sponsors or supporters of the 15 amendments, wholly unthinkable. These 85 others most conveniently forgot that it was APPOINTED ELECTORS who had voted for the election to the Presidency of George Washington (twice), John Adams (twice), Thomas Jefferson (twice), James Madison (twice), James Monroe (twice), John Quincy Adams (once) and Andrew Jackson (once). Not a bad selection, I would say.

Charles A. McCarthy of 1643 North Bend Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, President of United States Constitution Party, Inc., Attorney John Rogge of South Coast Building, Houston, Texas, C. C. Warfield of Washington, D.C., Robert Rayson of 3642 N. 71st Avenue, Portland, Oregon, President of Back to the Republic, Inc., Sherwood C. Ide, President of Independence Foundation, Inc. and the Council for Individual Freedom, Inc., P.O. Box 709, Portland, Indiana and others who are associated with the writer in the movement to induce the 50 United States of America and both Houses of the Congress to reassume their constitutional duties of electing our future Presidents and Vice Presidents, by the votes of ELECTORS who have been APPOINTED by the Legislatures of the Original 13 to 24 States, as were they appointed for the election of our first 7 Presidents and Vice Presidents, as was intended by the Founding Fathers when they approved the Constitution and particularly Article II, Section 2, thereof, have each studied the proposal set out in the enclosure for from 20 to 45 years, and are today MORE convinced that in the adoption of and favorable action upon the recommendations set out in such enclosure lies the solution of the evils of the election process and the salvation of this nation, than they severally were when they first commenced their study of such article and section such 20 to 45 years ago.

Your sympathetic consideration hereto, so that our 50 States may see the light, and recapture at least a small part of their constitutional powers, long since painlessly extracted from them, and your frank comment hereto, is respectfully solicited.

Cordially and Sincerely,


CHARLES V. FALKENBERG

CVF/ma
Enc.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

"Confusion Twice Confounded" is the name of the most able work it has been my privilege, during the past 50 years to read, anent the so called "Separation of Church and State doctrine" of the United States and its Constitution.

It was written in 1955 by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph F. Brady of Seton Hall University at South Orange, New Jersey to expose the erroneousess, the hypocrisy and the unconstitutionality of the opinions of our Federal Supreme Court in straddling and distorting that issue, AND EXPOSE THEM IT CERTAINLY DOES.

It factually demonstrates that the 1st Amendment to our Constitution merely provides THAT THE CONGRESS may not enact any laws which require the inhabitants of a State or a City to become and be members of a STATE CHURCH (such as existed in the 13 original colonies) and that Congress may NOT by law provide that in any state or group of states, the official State religion therein shall be Methodist, or Lutheran, or Roman Catholic, or Presbyterian or any other Creed.

It further factually proves that the separation of Church and State does not mean that Catholic or Lutheran or Jewish children MAY NOT ride in school buses which the City, the State or the County provides for the transporting of SCHOOL CHILDREN from their homes to the School and return.

As evidence of such last fact it shows that PAID Religious Chaplains are provided by Act of Congress for the Academies at West Point, Annapolis and in Colorado for our Military, Naval and Air Force Trainees; in the Senate and House in Washington at each and every session thereof; for every Army and Marine Division, Regiment, Battalion and Company as well as on practically every ship of our Navy and Merchant Marine.

"Confusion Thrice Confounded, doubled in spades and without gravy" could be applied to the efforts of our highest salaried columnists, the George E. Sokolskys, the Walter Lippmans, the Roscoe Drummonds, the Drew Pearsons and all the rest of those who daily or thrice weekly pontificate in our Daily Press on such constitutional subjects as the correct interpretations and the evils or the changes which MUST be made in our ELECTORAL COLLEGE or SYSTEM of choosing our Presidents and like subjects of which they apparently know absolutely nothing but which are of national interest.

With the aid of just a little common sense free from avarice and greed, and permitting the chips to fall where they may regardless of the effect upon our political leaders, our captains of Industry, Commerce, Banking, Labor and Agriculture, the Electoral System problem, if such it can be called, is easily understood and solvable, and NO ONE, save a few grasping, short sighted, self opinionated individuals will be hurt, other than in loss of pride, loss of political power and loss of prestige among their fellow do-gooders and/or backsliders from the programs of the framers of our Constitution.

The Founding Fathers in 1787 knew exactly what they wanted to incorporate in the document they desired to adopt at Philadelphia and they incorporated those provisions in it, and nothing else. As stated by that great Prime Minister of England, William Gladstone - the Constitution is the greatest document ever struck off by the hand of Man.

The delegates who assembled at Philadelphia that Spring, each carried with him from his home to the City of Brotherly love specific written instructions from the States they represented that they were to participate in the Convention for one purpose and for one purpose only: namely, to "amend the Articles of Confederation

under which the 13 original Colonies or States were then and since 1776 had been operating".

They, however, disobeyed those instructions and drafted what is now the Constitution of the United States - truly an infinitely better job than they were assembled or authorized to do - a job which permitted us to become the greatest government by every conceivable test the world has ever known - one which permitted 95% or more of our inhabitants (100% in 1926) to be gainfully employed and earning an income, sufficient to enable them to live according to the recognized American standard - the highest by far of any nation in the world, and in a degree of comfort which has made us the envy of the entire world and a government which our enemies from without and within, but chiefly from within, have been endeavoring to pull down and destroy.

Were the Saviour here with us today, he unquestionably would repeat the words which he originally uttered as he hung on the Cross in Calvary - "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do," for their successful efforts as oppositionists to a continuance of our government as a Republic in three principal instances and in three secondary instances which have almost wrecked our Republic and caused most of the evil of which there is almost universal complaint in our 50 States, and has started us well along the road to State Socialism, one-worldism, and comparable foreign idiologies.

1. By the enactment of the 12th Article of Amendment to our Constitution which provides for the DIRECT ELECTION by the voters of each State, of their UNITED STATES SENATORS. This completely changed for the worse, the studied plan of the Founding Fathers.

2. By the enactment of the confiscatory 16th or Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution, as unconstitutionally misinterpreted by our Supreme Court and its 9 old men, to the detriment of every man, woman and child in the United States.

3. By the creation of a centrally operated, privately controlled FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM, later supplemented by a WORLD BANK, thru which non-governmental banks control the "volume" of the money in use in the Nation and therefore the "value" of such money and thereby deliberately create alternate periods of prosperity and periods of depression.

4. By the decisions of our Supreme Court which ruled that the 10th Article of Amendment to our Constitution which plainly reads: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people"; does not mean what it says, inasmuch as such amendment DOES NOT CONTAIN THE WORD "EXPRESSLY", between the words "Not" and "delegated" in line one of such Article. Accordingly, those certain powers wrongfully asserted by the Congress, contrary to the expressed opinions of every Congress, every Court and every President of the United States from 1789 until 1935 that the Congress does not possess such powers, are not IN VIOLATION OF THE 10th AMENDMENT, and may legally be enacted by the Congress.

5. By the sociological decision of that Court in the School Segregation case in 1954 which has caused most of the unrest throughout the nation, because under our Constitution ALL CONTROL OVER SCHOOLS is subject ONLY TO CONTROL OF THE STATES, and was so ruled by that same Supreme Court for nearly 150 years.

6. By the decisions of that Court in Federal Cases incorporating as part of the 1st 10 Amendments which apply ONLY TO THE CONGRESS, a part of the 11th Amendment which applies ONLY TO THE STATES, and thereby completely distorting the plain words of the Constitution as construed by prior Supreme Courts for over 100

years, and in like manner incorporating as part of the 14th Amendment (which applies only to action by a State) parts of the 1st, the 4th and the 5th Amendments (which apply only to acts of the Congress) and further distorting the plain words and the plain intent and meaning of that Constitution.

The objects and the philosophy of the Founding Fathers were to establish the 13 original colonies or States (plus those States which they well knew would later become members of the United States of America) as a REPUBLIC and to guarantee a Republican form of government to all of the people of the nation. They they did most ably, in the following manner:

First: They created three branches of and for our government, and provided adequate checks and balances for each against both of the others. Most of these checks and balances the political leaders of the nation have circumvented.

Second: They advisedly provided for two separate and distinct methods of electing the members of our National Legislative Body, the Congress. The Congress was to consist of a House and a Senate. The House was to consist of members elected in the district each one represented therein. This actually was the HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE and their primary duty was to represent, protect and safeguard the interests of the People residing in such district.

The Senate was to consist of Senators serving for 6 years. They were to be appointed to the Senate by the Legislatures of the States they represented. Their primary duty was to represent, protect and safeguard the interests of the State from whence they were appointed and they were actually a HOUSE OF STATES.

In 1913, by the 12th Amendment to the Constitution it was and is provided that the Senators shall be elected as they are today by the voters of their States, so we now have a second House of the People and no one now represents the States as their official spokesmen and all of the genius and ingenuity of the founding fathers in the establishment of our Republic, has, to the detriment of the People, gone for naught.

Third: They advisedly provided an entirely new method of electing our Presidents and our Vice Presidents, which method we have almost entirely and unconstitutionally changed.

The election of our Presidents and Vice Presidents was to be as provided in Article II, Section I, Clause 1, reading:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress". In Clause 2 of the 12th Amendment, it is provided:

"The person having the greatest number of Votes (cast by the electors) shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors APPOINTED."

Fourth: They advisedly provided an equally new method of choosing the members of our Federal Supreme Court, which method continues to the present day.

The "electors" who voted for George Washington (twice), for John Adams (once), for Thomas Jefferson (twice), for James Madison (twice), for James Monroe (twice), for John Quincy Adams (once), and for Andrew Jackson for his first term, were all constitutionally qualified to cast such votes, inasmuch as each of such "electors" had been A P P O I N T E D by the LEGISLATURE OF HIS STATE, AS PROVIDED IN THE

CONSTITUTION, but

When Andrew Jackson was seeking a second term in the White House, supporters of the Anti-Masonic National Political Party conceived the idea that the nominations for President and Vice President on that ticket should be by conventions of those who favored the candidates of their party and arranged for a National Political Nominating Convention for their candidate. Immediately the supporters of Jackson and those of his chief opponent Henry Clay did likewise and from that day to this one, save at the first presidential election following the admittance of Colorado as one of the United States, NO ELECTOR FOR PRESIDENT HAS BEEN APPOINTED BY the Legislature of the State he purports to represent. They, one and all, have been elected by the Voters of their State, exactly as the members of the constitutional convention of 1787, time and again, voted that they should NOT BE CHOSEN, SELECTED OR DESIGNATED.

Thousands of reasons have been given by both the informed and the ignorant among our 180 million inhabitants for the present economic, political and sociological conditions in the United States, which almost every one of such 100 to 180 million persons residing in the United States has, at one time or another during each month of the past 30 or more years bitterly berated, but just a mere handful of such persons have come up with what appears to the writer to be THE PRIME REASON FOR SUCH CONDITIONS. That handful of persons are the ones who, in the 1930's, the 1940's and the 1950's and today assert and to my way of thinking conclusively demonstrate that such conditions were and are now caused by:

(1) The passive acceptance by Legislatures of the then 48 States and the now 50 States of our Union, of a substitute for the provisions of Article II, Section I of the Federal Constitution above quoted which mandate the Legislatures of the several States to Appoint the Electors, who in turn would vote their individual choices and not the choices of the Political, the Economic, the Farm, the Labor or other leaders of the Nation, for the office of the President and of the Vice President of the United States;

(2) The equally passive action of the members of both the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, in accepting and in counting the votes of purported electors for those Candidates whom the political parties in their States, had directed them to cast their electional ballot for the Presidency and Vice Presidency regardless of the wishes of the individual elector.

(3) The equally passive acceptance of the Presidents who served in those offices since the middle 1830's, of the certificates of election issued to them by the respective Senates, Houses of Representatives and Secretaries of State, based upon the illegal votes of the purported Electors who cast them, (while the defeated candidates for such offices stood quietly by without raising their voices at such action which stultified the provisions of our Federal Constitution, altho none of such electors had been appointed by the Legislatures of the States they purportedly represented, inasmuch as

(4) Each of such Presidents and Vice Presidents have tacitly approved the announcement of Electoral vote by the Senate and the House of Representatives, without examining the provisions of the Constitution which directed who might be and become an Elector, and after their inaugurations as President and Vice President, accepting as Gospel, the claims of the National Leaders of the party whose standard bearer they severally were, that they, such National Leaders were directly responsible for the elections of the several Presidents or Vice Presidents of the past 130 years and then, of course, insisting that such Presidents should reward them for their support, by

(a) appointing to positions of trust in the Government, either such National Leaders or members of their respective organizations, recommended by them for various choice, national offices and

(b) then as Presidents, pressuring the Congress to enact into law, an overwhelming majority of the recommendations of such national political leaders, which provided for half baked and ill considered legislative measures, generally of an unconstitutional nature, whereas, if we abolished National Nominating conventions and obeyed the Constitution and had our Electors appointed by our various State General Assemblies and thereby electors who were beholden to NO political party or leader for his or her appointment and to whom NO elected President was in turn beholden, the President would have a free hand in the shaping of Constitutional policy and no action he approved could be the basis of a statement from our political leaders, either express or implied, individually or collectively that "we'll prevent your re-election because of your action as President up to the present time or as you have announced it in the immediate and distant future," because no single political leader and no group of such leaders could by any theory CONTROL the appointment of the Electors of the future.

While I was a student in Law School between 1912 and 1917, it was my privilege to meet, learn to know and to respect a lawyer whom I regarded as pre-eminent in his knowledge of the Constitution - an author of a half dozen books on that document - the Congresses and the Presidents of the United States, their utterances and their actions with reference thereto - Thomas James Norton of Chicago, Washington, D.C. and Kansas City, and with whom I continued my correspondence on various phases of the Constitution until he not so long ago passed away in his 93rd year, while he was in the process of drafting a unique revision of our fundamental laws for a National known organization, interested in its preservation as "the greatest document ever struck off by the hand of man" as it had been labelled by the great Gladstone.

Mr. Norton for decades advocated two very simple solutions to effect the return to the views of the Founding Fathers regarding the Electoral College and the appointment of the Electors by the General Assemblies of the several states:

(1) Wage a determined campaign in each of the States, to induce the legislatures thereof to adopt a resolution reading about as follows: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of this State, the Senate concurring, that we do hereby reclaim the right vested in this Assembly by Article II, Clause I, of the Constitution of the United States, henceforth to appoint each of the Electors to which this State is entitled, and to repeal all prior enactments by this Assembly, by virtue of which Electors have been chosen by the votes of the People of this State";

(2) Wage an equally determined campaign in each of the Houses of the Congress to induce them to adopt a resolution reading about as follows: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, the Senate concurring, that henceforth we shall not count as legal or official a vote cast by any person for the office of President or Vice President of the United States, who has not been appointed as an Elector by the vote of the General Assembly of the State or District he purports to represent, solely and directly, as provided by Article II, Clause I of the Constitution of the United States".

"We have only to return," wrote Norton, "to the barricades which the Constitution erected and which delinquent States, for one reason or another, or for no reason at all, abandoned. When the Legislatures of the States take hold

of the subject as the Constitution directs and themselves "appoint" electors to choose the President and the Vice President, the Corrupt Practices Acts as to the Presidential election will become dead letters, and the power of the pay rollers and the donees to Presidential campaigns each four years, will be extinguished."

"It is an erroneous idea," also wrote Norton, "that whatever the Legislature of a State may do, or permit, with respect to the appointment of electors is valid."

"Clearly, the language of Article II, Clause I, commands that the electors be agents of the State as an entity of the Union which they, as States, established. For the plan of the Constitutional Convention as extensively shown by the writings and utterances of Alexander Hamilton, was that the STATES THEMSELVES, and not the people, should select and elect the two chief officers of their Union."

"If," concluded Norton, "the Legislature does not wish to make the appointment itself, then any other method that it may establish must operate as an organ of the State, so that the result will be the appointment of the Electors by the State. Any other reading of Article II, Clause I, is disregarding of both the spirit (which Chief Justice Marshall in 4 Wheaton, 122 in 1819 wrote, "is to be determined chiefly by the words of the Article",) and the letter of Article II."

Let's abolish the unconstitutional Political Conventions and, commencing in 1964, return to the Constitution as it was conceived by the Founding Fathers in 1787 and as it operated in electing our first eleven Presidents. It was satisfactory in such elections and it cannot result in worse political conditions than those under which we now operate, but, it just might result in improved conditions - either of a slight degree or of a great degree.

September, 1961

Charles V. Falkenberg
Charles V. Falkenberg
221 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

May 4, 1962

Mr. John F. Wood
Public Information Officer
Food for Peace
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

I am enclosing a copy of a news release on the
Food For Peace program, which we released Friday,
May 4 for evening paper publication.

We appreciate your assistance.

Cordially yours,

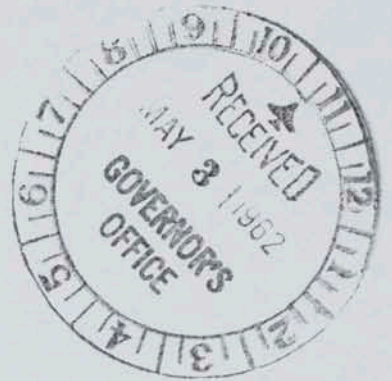
Thomas F. Roeser
Press Secretary

TFR:ss
enc.

G- Food for
PEACE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 2, 1962



Dear Tom:

Attached is a draft of a news release which you may wish to use.

With your approval, we will issue it here following your announcement in Saint Paul.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "J. F. Wood", written over a horizontal line.

John F. Wood
Public Information Officer
Food For Peace

Mr. Thomas Roeser
Press Secretary to the Governor
State Capitol
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

July 25, 1961

Mr. DeWitt Stauffer
Box 38
Doran, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Stauffer:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 22. I was glad to learn that my previous letter clarified the position I took regarding the freedom riders.

I think the news release issued from this office the day following the misquotation by Governor Barnett served to explain the circumstances surrounding the misunderstanding and that any further communication would only serve to focus attention once again on the unfortunate incident. If it appears that there is still a great deal of misunderstanding about my correspondence with Governor Barnett I, of course, would issue another statement on the matter.

Cordially yours,

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

ELA:ss

Freedom Riders

Box 38
Doran Munn
July 22, 61



Gov Elmer Andersen
St Paul Minn

Dear Mr Andersen

Thanks for your clarification it seems as if the public were ^{not} sure who you referred to - when you said "at no time can we condone deliberate breaking of any law" you see this could be construed to include - "freedom riders" + also those who actually used violence against them. I would also include any Governor who warned "Freedom lovers" from coming + that they would get into trouble - thus inviting mob action

I assumed that when Governors were sworn into office the oath included their upholding of the Constitution of the U.S. as well as the State.

It seems as if we are still fighting the Civil War.

I still would like to have you make the whole letter to the Gov I guess. Public
Sincerely DeWitt Stanfor

Freedom Riders

July 21, 1961

Mr. DeWitt Stauffer
Doran,
Minnesota

Dear Mr. Stauffer:

It was a pleasure to receive your letter concerning the recent "Freedom Riders" episode in which several young Minnesotans were involved. You and I agree fully on this issue.

It was unfortunate that only a portion of my letter to Mississippi's Governor Barnett was printed. Enclosed is a later news release by which I hope my position was clarified.

Thank you for writing, Mr. Stauffer. The knowledge of your support on this question of equality for all Americans is very encouraging to me.

Cordially yours,

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

ELA/dk

Doran mmm
July 12 61



Hon. Gov. Anderson
St Paul Minn.

Dear Mr Anderson

Enclosed please find a clipping which
I think perhaps does you injustice

While we deplore situations that find
men breaking state law, may God have
mercy on those who depose their fellow
men of their legal + moral rights.

It has been several years since
the Supreme Court has ruled that segregation
laws are unconstitutional + some years
since 14, 15, 16 Amendments to the
Constitution were ratified. It is about
time the whole nation is aroused
to the affliction of the negro and his
lack of freedom!

Mr Governor will you please answer these questions in your own soul.

1. Can you conscientiously repeat the pledge to the flag - especially - "with liberty + justice to all" I can't. What we mean is with liberty + justice to the white man

2. Do I not Mr Governor, a fundamental in our country that men have equality before the law + that the negro be given freedom too.

3. Don't you think that law men + Governors are slow in thinking when they try to enforce laws which are held to be unconstitutional?

4. Do you know of any way better to awake public opinion against injustice to the denial people of their natural + God given rights to life + pursuit of happiness?

Sorry you got involved in "freedom riders" But we all are involved.

I'm certain you have reasons for your letter to Gov. Barnett but I feel you ought to publish the

DeWitt Tamm

Ward you
Whole letter

Freedom Riders

July 21, 1961

Mr. Gordon W. Fisher
Red Wing,
Minnesota

Dear Gordon:

It was a pleasure to hear from you again, and to have the benefit of your thoughts on the recent Freedom Rider incident in which several young Minnesotans participated.

I have taken no stand one way or another on the cause for which this demonstration was staged. However, as Governor I am responsible for the welfare of all Minnesotans committed to jails or other institutions, and because numerous queries came to me regarding the treatment of the jailed Minnesotans, it was incumbent on me to investigate.

This I have done by dispatching two representatives, who returned with the report that their treatment is satisfactory.

It was good of you to write, Gordon, and your thoughtful wishes are deeply appreciated. I hope the opportunity to fly with you again comes up in the near future.

Cordially yours,

ELA/dk

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

Gov. Elmer L. Anderson
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota



July 5, 1961

Dear Governor Anderson;

We have many problems in this state of ours; problems of distressed conditions in our iron country, problems of financing our highways, parks and institutions, problems of the welfare and respectability of our state Indians. These are problems for our state legislators and our state administration. We certainly feel we can handle these problems without the interference or control of the federal government, or other state governments, though we may occasionally request their aid or advice.

You may have by now surmised as to what the subject of this letter will be. It is this feeling that the state of Minnesota has a responsibility or duty in the exploits or adventures of its Freedom Riders. I'm not only concerned with the expenditures of my tax dollars on this fiasco, I'm also concerned over the possibility that Mississippi may have some "Northern Riders" to visit our state and agitate in problems therein they have no concern, background or knowledge. I would like to see the administration for which I voted, show a distinct and conservative approach to these many problems before it.

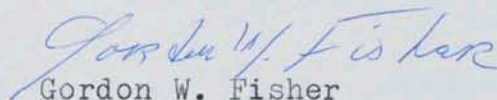
Now as to these Freedom Riders of ours. I feel if they are mature enough to be allowed to participate in these rides, they should be mature enough to accept the responsibility and consequences of their actions in our sister states. There are legal processes available should the verdicts or punishments of the southern courts be questionable. Furthermore, the costs of this legal process I certainly do not want piled on my aching back, nor do my friends and neighbors. In my estimation the Freedom Riders are entirely on their own and their parents or friends can finance and investigate their own troubles.

Governor, I have agreed with most of your policies and backed all of your proposals but here I feel you can be more Republican and more conservative. A growing cancerous threat to our great heritage is the assumption of responsibilities by local, state and federal governments that definitely belong to the individual. We must keep these responsibilities, and even retrieve many already gone if we are to grow and contribute as United States citizens. The responsibility of the Freedom Riders is certainly and individual one, not state or federal. I certainly hope you will give this matter some additional thought; some conservative and individualistic thought.

I had the occasion today to fly again over the cranberry bogs of Wisconsin enroute to Madison from Red Wing, and was reminded of last October when I was fortunate to have you as my co-pilot on a similar trip. That, too, was an enjoyable flight.

I hope the holiday was a pleasant one for you. My best wishes for your good health, and a successful administration.

Sincerely,


Gordon W. Fisher

Red Wing, Minnesota

Freedom Riders

July 21, 1961

Mr. L. C. Schrader
P.O. Box 914
Chowchilla, California

Dear Mr. Schrader:

Your recent letter regarding the racial situation in the south was very much appreciated.

It was unfortunate that only a portion of my letter to Mississippi's Governor Barnett was published in the newspapers. Enclosed is a copy of a news release issued later, with the hope that it will clarify my stand.

I feel sure that the U.S. Attorney General's office is following this situation closely and with genuine concern, as evidenced by its responsible actions during recent incidents. I share with you, Mr. Schrader, the fervent hope that the letter and intent of our constitution will become a reality in our lifetimes.

Cordially yours,

Encl.
ELA/dk

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR



P. O. Box 914,
Chowchilla, California

Temporarily at Monroe, Louisiana.

Hon. Elmer Andersen,
Governor of Minnesota.

Dear Governor:

Inclosed front page article from the Monroe Morning World wherein you state "If a law is bad there are proper ways to seek to change it and no time can we condone deliberate breaking of any law."

In the Freedom Rider Cases no law was actually broken. The Segregation laws are unconstitutional and violate national intra-state commerce regulations, so the riders were arrested on breach of peace charges. A legal law was used to enforce an illegal practice.

The local negro cannot do much to get justice because of economic sanctions, very few are permitted to vote, and many Dixie courts do not regard him as a citizen but as just another nigger that they wish would move up North. Just recently Mr. Kennard, a young negro, who applied for admittance to Southern University - an act declared legal by the U. S. Supreme Court - was arrested and tried for buying five sacks of stolen chicken feed and sentenced to seven years at hard labor in the state penitentiary. The real thief of the chicken feed was freed suggesting the possibility of a frame. This is another instance of using a legal law to enforce an illegal practice.

In one county in Mississippi with over 9,000 eligible negro voters only 25 are registered. In another with nearly 4,000 eligible voters no negro vote has ever been cast. In Oachita Parish Louisiana from which I now write, the F.B.I. announced at noon today 4,800 negroes have been illegally dropped from the voting rolls. I have traveled nearly 6,000 miles in Dixie and discrimination is universal. They are denied the vote, many Dixie Courts stink when dealing with niggers, economic sanctions are ruthlessly employed against any "nigger" who fails to conform, and many prejudiced law officers are permitted to carry sub machine guns in their patrol cars.

The Freedom Riders are outside the jurisdiction of these knot heads in many respects as they are out of states. Their jobs are out of state and coming in on public transportation; they cannot be arrested on some phony traffic charge and fined \$ 500. and 90 days in jail until they learn to be a good nigger. In my opinion the Freedom Riders have done a great service to America by jolting both North and South to the realization, that the pledge of allegiance to the Flag with justice and freedom to all, is a living lie to millions in America. Many young negroes sneer and spit on the radio or television when oratorical politicians discourse at length on the "Freedoms in America."

The United Press and Associated Press are doing much to wake America.

The two inclosed newspaper articles are from July 11
Monroe morning world, Monroe, La.

The Grady Kelly article just illustrates further the
irresponsibility and probable rottenness of many Southern courts.
If you think Atty General Kennedy would be interested, I would
appreciate it if you would forward the Kelley article to him; as
it would be much more likely to reach his desk coming from you than
from just a private citizen.

Very respectfully yours,



Lloyd Charles Schrader

P.S. May I state that the Freedom riders are striking at something
much more fundamental in our American way of life, than the
violation of police regulations and legal state laws employed to
enforce illegal and unconstitutional laws. *could ever be,*

Judge Frees Grady Kelley Of Charges

ALEXANDRIA (Special) — District Judge Earl Edwards of Marksville Monday dismissed 19 criminal charges against Rapides Parish Sheriff Grady L. Kelley Jr.

Edwards action came suddenly in the wake of a motion to quash the indictment on the grounds that an authorized person was in the grand jury room when the grand jury investigated Kelley in May, 1960.

ELEVEN PENDING

Eleven charges against the sheriff, brought by grand juries in May and June of this year, still pending.

The charges dismissed include counts of malfeasance in office and one count of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

Edwards based his ruling on a Supreme Court decision that only a stenographer could be brought into the grand jury room to take notes during an investigation.

Deputy Clerk of Court Mrs. Ver Middleton testified that she was in the grand jury room during the 1960 investigation and that she was not a qualified stenographer although she took notes and transcribed the testimony.

Edwards said he did not like the Supreme Court ruling but that as a lower court judge he was bound to uphold it.

District Attorney Jean Pharis immediately served notice he would ask the Supreme Court to review Edwards ruling.

In other action in the Kelley case yesterday, Edwards ordered District Judge Walter M. Hunter of Rapides Parish recused from trying nine charges brought against Kelley by a grand jury in May of this year.

'Riders' Hit By Governor Of Minnesota

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Minnesota Gov. Elmer Andersen has written Gov. Ross Barnett that the violation of state laws by "Freedom Riders" strikes "at deep fundamentals in our American way of life."

Barnett's office Monday made public the letter.

If a law is wrong or bad, Andersen wrote "there are proper ways to seek to change it. At no time can we condone deliberate breaking of any law."

He thanked Barnett for permitting two Minnesota officials to inspect prison facilities and treatment of Minnesota citizens jailed as Freedom Riders.

The two Minnesota officials, Andersen said, reported "the prisoners indicate they have in no way been mistreated, that there was some delay about mail earlier but that this has now been worked out."

D-1 C-11

Freedom Riders

July 21, 1961

Mr. Fred R. Langley
4422 Dixie Drive
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Langley:

It was good of you to write concerning the report of my two representatives on the Freedom Riders movement in which several young Minnesotans recently participated.

Their report concerned only those Minnesotans who were jailed, but I share your hope that all of the Americans involved, whatever their race, are receiving just and humane treatment.

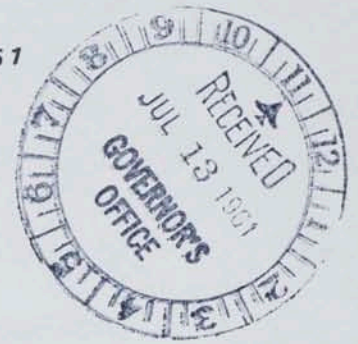
Cordially yours,

ELA/dk

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

TUESDAY JULY 11TH, 1961



GOVERNOR ELMER ANDERSEN

STATE OF MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

DEAR GOVERNOR ANDERSEN,

WE APPRECIATE YOU SENDING TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF YOUR GOOD STATE TO THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HAVING MRS. BROOKS WRIGHT AND MR. JOHN CASEY COME HERE AND GET CORRECT INFORMATION AND REPORTING TRUTHFUL CONDITION IS CERTAINLY WORTHWHILE.

THE INFORMATION THAT HAS GONE OUT FROM MUCH OF THE PRESS AND T.V. INTERVIEWS HAS CAUSED A GREAT DEAL OF CONCERNED TO LAW ABIDING MISSISSIPPIANS. WHAT YOUR REPRESENTATIVES FOUND AND REPORTED IS A FAR CRY FROM WHAT MANY OF THESE CORE FOLKS HAVE TOLD AFTER RETURNING HOME. MISTREATMENT, POOR HOUSING, BAD FOOD AND THE LIKE HAS BEEN CHARGED TO OUR DULY ELECTED OFFICIALS. MOST OF THESE ARE KNOWN TO ME PERSONALLY AND I STATE HERE THAT GOVERNOR ROSS BARNETT, SHERIFF BOB GILFOY, AND MAYOR ALLEN THOMPSON OF OUR STATE ARE FINE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMEN AS ONE WILL FIND IN ANY STATE IN THE UNION.

WE THANK YOU FOR SENDING OUT THIS REPORT BY YOUR TWO REPRESENTATIVES. WE CERTAINLY AGREE WITH YOU THAT IT HAS BEEN WORTHWHILE FROM MINNESOTA'S STANDPOINT AND BENEFICIAL TO MISSISSIPPI.

SINCERELY YOURS,


FRED R. LANGLEY

4422 DIXIE DRIVE.

AGE 69 RETIRED RAILROADER.

NATIVE JACKSONIAN.

Freedom Riders

July 21, 1961

Mrs. Robert Lenoir Ezelle
1002 Arlington
Jackson 2, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Ezelle:

Your recent letter outlining your views on the racial question in Mississippi was very much appreciated.

Since only a portion of my letter to Governor Barnett was published, I am enclosing a copy of a later news release which further clarifies my position on this subject.

Thank you for writing, Mrs. Ezelle. Your views have been very helpful.

Cordially yours,

Encl.
ELA/dk

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

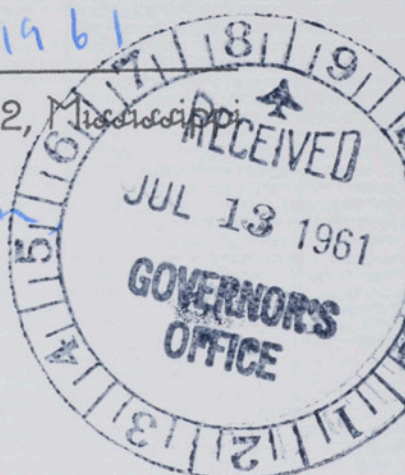
Mrs. Robert Lenoir Ezelle

July 11, 1961

1002 Arlington, Jackson 2, Mississippi

Governor Elmer L. Anderson
St. Paul Minnesota

Dear Governor Anderson,



Our morning paper gave us
your letter to Governor Barnett
regarding the "Freedom Riders".

We besieged Mississippians
are indeed grateful when some one
outside the South sees our point of
view, and I, for one, am more than
grateful for your investigation and
letter.

Many of us would not object
to integrated bus or other waiting
rooms, or even eating places and hotel
accommodations, except for the
quality and quantity of most of our

Negro citizens — this the people supporting CORE refuse to understand.

We are proud of the progress of our Negroes here in Jackson and the state, but we know they are advancing faster under the "separate but equal" idea. I visited our Negro State Fair last year and was thrilled and amazed by its exhibition, and challenged by their progress.

However this is not yet realized by the average white Southerner and such agitation as school integration and "freedom riders" simply close minds to the rights and needs of our present day Negroes.

Mrs. Robert Lenoir Ezelle

1002 Arlington, Jackson 2, Mississippi

most of us strongly feel that our problems could be solved much better and quicker without this outside interference which we all resent.

So thank you most sincerely for what you and your investigators have done and said.

Miniam J. Ezelle
(Mrs. R. L.)

Negro Colleges Facing Major Traffic Problem

By EDMUND NOEL
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

When is a traffic problem good news?

Well, it comes closest to being good news when it occurs on the campuses of the state's universities and colleges.

When student-owned vehicles become so numerous that full time campus police forces are needed even a pessimist will have to admit that the overall economy is in pretty good shape.

In Mississippi campus parking and related traffic problems at white institutions have been an ever-increasing problem for college administrators for the last several years.

Now, the heads of the three major Negro institutions of higher learning in the state say they have serious traffic control problems, too.

At the invitation of administrative officials at Alcorn College, Jackson State and Mississippi Vocational College at Itta Bena, officials of other institutions and law enforcement officers attended a conference in Jackson Monday to see what could be done about traffic control at the Negro schools.

Result of the meeting was that a plan for organizing campus po-

lice forces, manned by Negro officers, will be worked out for Alcorn, Jackson State and MVC in time to be presented to the state board of institutions of higher learning at the board's August meeting.

Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the college board, said the heads of the three Negro schools received an explanation of campus police operations at the University of Mississippi from Chief Burns Tatum of Ole Miss.

Both Ole Miss and Mississippi State University have had full campus police forces for some years. The Negro educators also were given advice and suggestions from Sheriff Bob Gilfoy and Asst. Atty. Gen. Matt Harper at the conference here.

If the college board approves police plans for the Negro schools, it is assumed the respective college presidents would also utilize the force to maintain order in case of student riots or unruly demonstrations as their counterparts at white institutions are empowered to do.

Newton Site Of Field Day For Negroes

NEWTON — Between 600 and 700 Negro farm people, leaders, teachers, principals, extension county and home agents, and guests were in attendance at the annual field day at the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station, Newton. The theme was "A New Look At Agriculture Resources".

The group assembled at 8:30, following registration which began at 8 a.m. B. E. Waggoner, agronomist at the station, was in charge of introduction and grouping for the tour over the station from 8:45 to 11 a.m. The tour was directed by local experiment station staff and specialists from Mississippi State University. Mr. Waggoner, John W. McMillan and Tommy Sanders of the local station, Lex C. Mason, associate county agent of Decatur, T. M. Waller, associate extension agronomist in charge of cotton, Bob Clapp, dean of the forestry school, and John Starr of the forestry school, all from Mississippi State University, assisted in the tour.

The barbecue chicken dinner was served from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Food was furnished by Newton Coca-Cola Bottling Company, McClendon Cheese Company and Newton County Bank of Newton, Mississippi Power Company, Southern Pine Electric Power Association, and by Covington, Lauderdale, Clarke, Madison, Leake, Winston, Neshoba, Scott, Jefferson Davis, Hinds, Attala, Jones, Forrest, Lincoln, Jasper, Lawrence, Noxubee and Newton counties.

Master of ceremonies for the afternoon's program, beginning at 1, was James Williams, Attala county agent, and president, Mississippi Negro County Agents' Association. F. W. Wash, president, Negro Leaders and Farmers Council, Newton County, led a song, after which Rev. F. W. Gambrell, president of East Mississippi Negro State S. S. and B. T. U. Convention, gave the invocation. Ruben Hoskin, Newton County Negro agent, gave introductory remarks, and Roy Kuykendall, superintendent of Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station, welcomed the large number in attendance. The state Negro agents' quartet rendered a vocal number.

H. L. Levech, director, Mississippi Experiment Stations, M.S.U. introduced Senator Hayden Campbell, chairman of the Senate Forestry Committee, from Jackson, who spoke on "Forestry Your Future". The Forrest County group presented a song.

Mr. Mason, associate county agent, introduced Director M. S. Shaw, Mississippi Extension Service, M. S. U., who in turn introduced the guest speaker, Dr. W. L. Giles, vice president, M. S. U. Dr. Giles spoke on "The Challenge To The Small Farmer In Today's Agriculture".

W. E. Ammons, leader Negro men's work, introduced special guests and announcements were made.

Wallace Gordon, horticulturist from M. S. U., spoke to Negro women present on landscaping and growing of flowers, shrubs, etc.

A few Newton business men were special guests at the luncheon.

Relatives om Riders'

ed Press International

Ross Barnett said today will co-operate with Minnesota's governor in permitting relatives and officials of six young Minnesota "Freedom Riders" to visit them in the Mississippi State Penitentiary.

Barnett said "arrangements have been made for relatives of these six prisoners to visit them some Sunday afternoon." They are held at the penitentiary's maximum security cell-block where visitors generally are not permitted.

Barnett's comment followed an announcement by Minnesota Gov. Elmer L. Andersen that he was sending the chairman of his Human Rights Commission, Mrs. Wright Brooks, and an assistant attorney general to take a "first hand look" at charges against the six youths.

Barnett said the officials could visit the prisoners any time.

Andersen said the officials were coming "strictly for a first-hand look at the situation, not to provoke any trouble." He said Minnesota has no legal grounds to attack their sentencing.

He said "this statute, or one similar, is common to many states in the Union and is a very wise exercise of police powers of the state."

"Petitioner's own state, New York, has a very similar statute and with the same purpose as is the Mississippi statute," he said.

Meanwhile, Gov. Elmer L. Andersen of Minnesota Monday announced plans to send Mrs. Wright Brooks of Minneapolis, chairman of his human rights commission, to take a "first hand look" at charges against six young Minnesota protest riders imprisoned in Mississippi. He said Mrs. Wright would leave shortly after the holiday period and would be accompanied by an assistant attorney general.

In Jackson, five more self-styled freedom riders were convicted on breach of the peace charges, bringing to 168 the number convicted since May 24. City Judge James Spencer handed down \$200 fines and four month jail sentences in each case.

Freedom Riders

July 21, 1961

Mr. Lawrence D. Steefel
East Shore, Star Island
Cass Lake, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Steefel:

It was unfortunate that only a portion of my recent letter to Governor Barnette of Mississippi was printed in the newspapers.

Enclosed is a copy of a news release issued later to help clarify my position.

I appreciated having your views, Mr. Steefel. Thank you for writing.

Cordially yours,

ELA/dk

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

LAWRENCE D. STEEFEL
East Shore, Star Island
CASS LAKE, MINN.



July 12, 1961.

Dear Governor Andersen,

When I read in the Minneapolis Tribune the account of your letter to Governor Barnett, my first feeling was one of humiliation that the Governor of Minnesota should so grovel before the Governor of Mississippi.

The "violation" of state laws by the freedom riders may strike at "deep fundamentals in our American way of life" but it also has illustrious precedent: when Washington

took command of the army, when
John Hancock signed the
declaration of independence, they
violated the law and were
prepared to take the consequences.
In this case those who
really disregard law are
those who interfere with
citizens travelling in interstate
commerce where federal law
overrides state. If no one
violates the state law, how
can it be changed? Not by the
Mississippi legislature you
may be sure, but by getting
a case into the federal courts.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence D. Steed.

Andersen Assails 'Freedom Riders'

JACKSON, Miss. — (AP) — Minnesota Gov. Andersen has written Gov. Ross Barnett that the violation of state laws by "freedom riders" strikes "at deep fundamentals in our American way of life."

Barnett's office Monday made public the letter.

If a law is wrong or bad, Andersen wrote, "There are proper ways to seek to change it. At no time can we condone deliberate breaking of any law."

He thanked Barnett for permitting two Minnesota officials to inspect prison facilities and treatment of five Minnesota citizens jailed as "freedom riders."

Gov. Elmer Andersen
St. Paul, Minnesota.

July 15th 1961.

Gov. Andersen:

7/19/61
No reply
necessary
for this
sub



In the July 11th issue of the New Orleans States-Item, in the item Jeering Crowd Greets Riders in Little Rock

The office of Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi made public a letter from Minnesota Gov. Elmer Andersen saying that violation of state laws by the riders strikes "at deep fundamentals in our American way of life".

If a law is wrong or bad, Andersen wrote, "there are proper ways to seek to change it. At no time can we condone deliberate breaking of any law".

The declaration of independence was made in 1776; the articles of confederation were made in 1777; the treaty between Great Britain [England] and her 13 charter colonies [Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts Bay, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, South Carolina, Virginia] was made by David Hartley, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay; it was signed by them at Paris on September 3d 1783. The United States Constitution was made in 1787 by 55 men, 33 of them lawyers, called "the founding fathers".

The Constitution has been called--mostly these last 7 years --"the law of the land". Between 1791 and 1951 22 amendments were added to it. It has a preamble, 7 sections, and a postscript, and the 22 amendments. Of the 22 amendments, the 14th is the one called on by the NAACP and the professional integrationists of all kinds.

In 1951 there was a lawsuit in 1 of the 48 states by the Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] in a specified school district against the local school board because that school district was segregated. Before or in that year, there were 3 other such lawsuits. They were filed in the local United States district court. An appeal for each lawsuit was permitted and the 4 lawsuits arrived in the office of the clerk of the United States supreme court in 1952; the court accepted the 4 lawsuits from the clerk's "jurisdiction" and entered them on the court's docket and opened the hearing of all 4 lawsuits together in 1952; to give the lawyers on both sides more time, the hearing was suspended, and re-opened early in 1954; May 17th, what is known in the South as "Black Monday", what is known generally as "Brown v Board of Education" was issued as [by the supreme court] an "opinion", a "decision" [altho it could not technically be both]; in it the court passed out the "sense" that 'segregation in public schools is unconstitutional'.

The Freedom Riders are not trying to integrate schools--just transportation and terminal facilities. But it is INTEGRATION anyway you look at it.

There is an organization of Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] that calls itself the Black Muslims or Islam. That organization stands 100% against integration of Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] in ANY way. Therefore, there were NO Black Muslims among the Freedom Riders.

Nigger [Niggers], or Nigra [Nigras] takes in BLACKS thru the various shades to almost-WHITE. That takes in the descendants of the first shipload of BLACK Africans brought to Great Britain's 13 colonies in 1619, down to the early 1800s when the hauling "on consignment" or "for the open auction block" on arrival was officially ended. It also takes in the descendants since that time.

The NAACP and its assistants everywhere, plus the newspapers, TV, radio, pulpit, platform, magazines, books, call those descendants "Negroes" [pronounced "kneeee-grows, by their own choice] which is a mis-spelling of the Spanish-language word "Negros" [pronounced, in Spanish, nay-grohss] that means black, and ONLY black.

The NAACP and its assistants have been working SO hard to get "integration" and "civil rights" for the kneeee-grows. BUT do NOT work for the others that are between BLACK and almost-WHITE.

The Spanish-language furnishes a word for them, too: MULATOS.

Therefore, it is MORE proper to call the descendants Niggers or Nigras than it is to call the kneeee-grows.

To avoid "discrimination", with me, it is Nigger [Black, Mulato], Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos].

To know, then, who or what is guilty of "deliberately breaking any law" in the deliberate attempts of Whites and Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] to "test" from Virginia to Florida and west along the gulf, and including Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky that are back-interior.

You took your oath, to finish qualifying for the office of governor of Minnesota; in that oath you promised [by oath or affirmation] "to support the Constitution of the United States". But you have not read that document. You do not know for your own self what you oathed yourself to "support" [for 2 or 4 years].

Alabama caught the first "rushing" by the Riders, and Robert Kennedy or John Kennedy ordered 500 armed US marshals to Montgomery. Then, the Riders quit Alabama and flocked to Mississippi. NO marshals were sent to Jackson.

1200 combat-trained 101st airborne division with fixed bayonets were sent to Little Rock in 1957; only US marshals were sent to New Orleans in 1960.

A woman--Elizabeth Wyckoff--45 years old joined the Riders at some point by bus-ticket-to-Jackson. Using her for an example of "integration". She was not a teenager out on a spree for "thrills" or "kicks"--she knew what she was about to do when she got to Jackson. Therefore, she did NOT have "clean hands" when she bought that bus ticket; when she climbed aboard the bus [or buses, according to how many "connections" she had to make]; when the bus crossed the Mississippi line; when it pulled up at the dock in Jackson and she climbed down and went into the White waitingroom; when she was taken to the Jackson city court and was sentenced by the judge, and taken to the Mississippi-Hotel or the Mississippi State-Park for "a rest" of 60 days after her long journey.

She and some lawyer made connection for a socalled "appeal" to the US district court at Jackson [Sidney Mize, judge] to get a release from the Mississippi State-Park. Mize has disqualified himself; after he and another Mississippi US district judge [Claude Clayton] overruled 2 to 1 the head judge for the 3-judge court [Tuttle]; Mize stated that Wyckoff should go to the Hinds County county court, circuit court, and to the Mississippi supreme court BEFORE attempting entrance to the US district court at Jackson, according to federal civil procedure laid down in US laws by the US congress.

None of the cabinet top-officials have any more "power" to

send soldiers or marshals into any "place" when the US Constitution prohibits the courts from ordering such doings, than the courts do on their own notion.

Therefore, Eisenhower and his attorney general's office, and Kennedy and his attorney general's office, flatly defied, violated, and contempered, both the US Constitution and US laws to send soldier 1 with only a broken paperclip, to send marshal 1 with a ticket [similar to a policeman's overparking-ticket], to any "place" in the area known as the United States of America.

The preamble of the US Constitution [1787]: WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to...establish Justice, ... do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

There is no such thing as "a justice" [a human being], "the justice" [the particular human being], "the justices of.... court", the "associate justices", "the chief justice". JUSTICE is the result of judging according to the law [assuming the law is "right"] regardless of the "need" of the plaintiff, the "worthiness" of the plaintiff, the "rascality" of the defendant, etc.

Amendment 10, attached to the US Constitution in 1791 [4 years, 3 months lacking 2 days, after 20 of the 33 lawyers signed the US Constitution that they and 25 other delegates had made] said and still says in 1961: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The first 10 amendments were added in a "bunch" to make up for what the 55 delegates ["founding fathers"] failed and refused to put in the document--so "the people" took it up and refused to ratify the document unless there was something like a "bill of rights" in or added to it immediately by congress.

The constitution set up a "government" for the United States: congress, president, courts; and listed the jurisdiction for each "branch".

Either in the lawsuit-papers filed in the US district court at Jackson [Mize, judge] admitted that Wyckoff had NOT gone to the Mississippi courts--as the federal civil procedure requires --before she appeared at the "door" of that court in its clerk's files, OR her such-admission came out in the hearing Mize let her be admitted to. Just which way it WAS makes a lot of difference as to Mize's culpability in the presence of the US Constitution and in the presence of that federal law, and of another federal law [first enacted in 1948, and enacted with a significant change in 1958--nearly 3 years before Wyckoff appeared in Mississippi as a Freedom Rider.

If Wyckoff's papers did NOT show [as filed with the court's clerk] that she had NOT already gone to the Mississippi courts he could have "innocently" admitted her lawsuit for a hearing.

→ Whether her papers DID show [as filed] that she had NOT gone to the Mississippi courts already, OR whether they did NOT show it so that he had to find it during the hearing, stands that Mize defied, violated, contempered the US Constitution [1787] and the US federal civil procedure rule AND the 1958 amendment to the 1948 law setting up restrictions on US district courts as to WHAT kind of lawsuits they could legally [US-Constitutionally] accept from their court clerk's files and enter on their dockets for a hearing.

→ If her papers DID show [as filed] that she had NOT already gone into the Mississippi courts, Mize was guilty of openly and wilfully defying, violating and contempering the US Consti-

tution that has--these 174 years handrunning--prohibited any and all of the US courts from ever accepting and admitting any lawsuit such as for "integration", and many others; and 2 US laws.

With the Constitution as his "rules and regulations", Mize did NOT read them for instruction as to whether he could admit Wyckoff to his court for a release from the sentence of the Jackson city court for "breach of the peace" according to the valid Mississippi statutes. With definite federal rules--1 of which he quoted in part [about going to the state courts first]--and the other one enacted in 1948 and amended in 1958 [not yet 3 years ago, which surely was plenty of time for Mize to have had a copy in his office-library to refer to] Mize openly and willfully defied, violated and contempered both the US Constitution and 2 US laws, at the same time, concerning just Wyckoff as a Freedom Rider.

In article 6, § 2, part 1 of the US Constitution [you swore or affirmed to "support", to get your office as governor of Minnesota]: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land;....

Article 3, § 2, ¶ 1, part 1 of that US Constitution: The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;....

Some of congress' "laws" are filed in Statutes at Large and some are found in USC [United States Code]; West Publishing Co, there at St. Paul, publishes USC [in association with the Edward Thompson Company [New York city] as USCA [United States Code Annotated].

In 1948 congress enacted [title] 28 USC/USCA § 1331: The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions wherein the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$3,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and arises under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States.

In 1958 [10 years later] congress amended 28 USC/USCA § 1331 as § 1331 (a)(b). § 1331(a): The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions wherein the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$10,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and arises under the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States.

3 "places" requiring that the US district courts must have a lawsuit that begins under either a) the Constitution of the United States, b) the laws of the United States, c) the treaties of the United States.

Wyckoff was not invoking "treaties of the United States" to get into the Jackson US district court to get a release from the sentence on her by the Jackson city court for "breach of the peace" laws of Mississippi.

Then, it is necessary to consider only a) and b) to see if Mize's court had, or did NOT have, jurisdiction of her appeal.

→ If her lawsuit-papers as filed with the clerk of his court did NOT reveal on their face to any reader that she had NOT already gone to the Mississippi courts, Mize would have been "innocent" in accepting her lawsuit from the clerk's office and entering it on the docket of his court for a hearing, and opening such a hearing.

If, then, during the hearing, she or her lawyer revealed that

she had NOT already gone to the Mississippi courts, Mize was US-Constitutionally-bound, and US-statutorially-bound to tell her and her lawyer, and the city of Jackson, right there and then that the lawsuit was NOT in the jurisdiction of any and all of the US courts---for her and her lawyer to sue the city of Jackson in the Hinds county court, the circuit court, and even to the Mississippi supreme court, where the lawsuit belonged in the first place and always.

But Mize did not do it; altho he did NOT give her a release from the sentence of the Jackson city court.

→ On the other hand, if her lawsuit-papers DID reveal on their face openly so that anyone might read it there, Mize's court's clerk could receive and file her lawsuit with no "fault" attributable to him. Then, when Mize saw that "self-damning" evidence against her on the face of the papers when he examined them before deciding whether it was "admissible" or "not admissible" AND he accepted them and entered Wyckoff against the city of Jackson on the docket of his court---the US Constitution, the federal law he quoted, and federal law of 1958 [28 USC/USCA § 1331(a)] stood against his "face" and openly convicted and condemned him for openly and wilfully defying, violating, and contempting them.

Now, then, going to the May 17th 1954 "Black Monday" or "Brown v Board of Education" "decision" or "opinion" for the general matter of "integration" [of "public schools"] that furnished the "point of authority" for all the subsequent "integration/segregation" lawsuits these 7 years [including Little Rock's which began just 3 calendar days after that decision was issued].

Copying word-for-word from a copy-reprint furnished to me by the deputy clerk of the US supreme court:

These cases come to us from the States of Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware. They are premised on different facts and different local conditions, but a common legal question justifies their consideration together in this consolidated opinion.

In each of the cases, minors of the Negro race, through their legal representatives, seek the aid of the courts in obtaining admission to the public schools of their community on a non-segregated basis. In each instance, they had been denied admission to schools attended by white children under laws requiring or permitting segregation according to race. This segregation was alleged to deprive the plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment.

§ 1 of that "Fourteenth Amendment": All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Earl Warren and 8 other men on the US supreme court decided and issued in that "opinion" or "decision", of their own free will and choice that "In each instance, they had been denied admission to schools attended by white children under laws requiring or permitting segregation according to race.

Looking in article 3, § 2, ¶ 1 that states the jurisdiction

range for all the US courts for all the United States future, it has stood this way these 174 years:

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases,
in Law and Equity,
arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;
to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;
to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;
to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;
to Controversies between two or more States;
between a State and Citizens of another State;
between Citizens of different States;
between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States; and
between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

Article 3, § 2, ¶ 2: In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

Article 3, § 1, part 1: The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The "one supreme Court" was explicitly named; the "inferior courts" [district, appeals] were ordained and established by that congress in 1789, soon after the US Constitution was put into effect on March 4th 1789.

So that of the 8 "Cases" listed in 1787 by the 55 men, 33 of them lawyers, 4 [1, 4, 5 and 8] come under the description "In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party" and "belong" from the filing to the decision-and-order to the supreme court alone. The other 4 "Cases" [2, 3, 6 and 7] belong [in "the appellate jurisdiction" of the supreme court from all "inferior courts": "In all the other Cases before mentioned".

It is patent, on the surface, and below the surface, that if the US Constitution, at article 3, § 2, ¶ 2---in sorting out "Cases" 2, 3, 6 and 7 and allocating them to the inferior courts --does NOT give legal [US-Constitutional] jurisdiction of this specific lawsuit filed with the clerk of this specific inferior court [district courts] for the 4 lawsuits the Black Monday decision was issued for, THEN the court of appeals just above it could NOT have legal [US-Constitutional] jurisdiction of it, AND NEITHER COULD THE US SUPREME COURT HAVE JURISDICTION OF IT.

The 4 lawsuits [Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware] were granted appeals from the respective 4 "local" US district courts in 1951 or maybe a little before for 3 of them to the supreme court in 1952.

The 1 question concerning that May 17th 1954 decision is: DID or DID NOT those 4 US district courts have legal [US-Constitutional] jurisdiction to respectively accept them from the court's clerk's files AND enter them on the court's docket for a legal [US-Constitutional] hearing?

As the Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] filing the 4 lawsuits did not--like Wyckoff--invoke "treaties Made, or which shall be made,

under their Authority", there is left for consideration "arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States".

There are 2 "roads" to go along, there, both listed in the US Constitution back in 1787. By either road, the 4 district courts defied, violated and contempered the Constitution and the Laws; by either road, the supreme court also defied, violated and contempered the Constitution and the Laws.

The "9 old men" admitted in "this consolidated opinion" that the 4 lawsuits were set up in the face of "laws [in Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware] requiring or permitting segregation according to race".

Article 3, § 2, ¶ 1, part 1: The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under...the Laws of the United States. Those 4 lawsuits arose under state laws--NOT under "the Laws of the United States". Concerning this, both article 3, § 2, ¶ 1, part 1 and 28 USC/USCA § 1331(a) agree: arises] under the Constitution, laws..of the United States.

As the 4 lawsuits did NOT arise under the laws of the United States, but under the laws of the 4 specific States, the 4 US district courts did NOT get legal [US-Constitutional and US-statutorial] jurisdiction to respectively accept and admit the 4 lawsuits to their dockets. The 4 hearings were NOT legal-to-begin-with. There was NO legal [US-Constitutional] intercommunication from the district courts to the supreme court. It was the "end of the trail" for the 4 lawsuits right there.

And "the Fourteenth Amendment" was NOT "in sight".

Taking the 2d "road" for those 4 lawsuits:
Case 2, Case 3, Case 6, Case 7

Case 2 [all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction]--a lawsuit for a dryland segregated school district does NOT tally with a lawsuit concerning matters for rivers, lakes, harbors, coastwise, or ocean insurance, cargoes, accidents, crimes, etc.

Case 3 [Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party]--the United States was NOT suing either "set" of Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] because they lived in a segregated school district; the 4 "sets" of Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] were not separately suing the United States because they HAD to live in a segregated school district.

Case 6 [(controversies) between Citizens of different States] --the Niggers [Kansas] were NOT suing the Topeka school board in any court in Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, or Oklahoma, to compel the Topeka school board to integrate the Topeka school district; the Niggers [South Carolina] were NOT suing the Clarendon county school board in Georgia or North Carolina to compel the Clarendon county school board to integrate the Clarendon county school district; the Niggers [Virginia] were NOT suing the Prince Edward county school board in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, or North Carolina, to compel the Prince Edward county school board to integrate the Prince Edward county school district; the Niggers [Delaware] were NOT suing the Wilmington school board in New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Maryland to compel the Wilmington school board to integrate the Wilmington school district.

Case 7 [(controversies) between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States]--NOT 1 of the 4 "sets" of Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] was suing its respective local school board because both "sides" were claiming 100% legal title to the same specific square inch of real estate somewhere in the area [the south side of Tennessee to the Canada-

line] claimed by the 13 original states. The 4 "sets" of Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] were ONLY operating under the orders of the NAACP, or the "advice, consent and assistance" of the NAACP and were suing ONLY to get the respective school district they lived in integrated.

The 4 US district courts did NOT get legal [US-Constitutional] jurisdiction of the 4 lawsuits by their "arising under this Constitution".

THEN, there was NO legal [US-Constitutional] method by which the "one supreme Court" could get legal [US-Constitutional] jurisdiction to grant an appeal for each lawsuit, to order the clerk to file the appeals, and to accept the lawsuits from the clerk and enter them on the docket for a hearing. The May 17th 1954 was NULLIFIED [legally killed (by the US Constitution) and wiped out forever]; the order issued to enforce it was legally-stillborn [born dead].

EVEN IF the 4 US district courts had had legal [US-Constitutional] jurisdiction so that the supreme court could have legally [US-Constitutionally] granted appeals to it, and accepted the appeals and entered them on its docket [whether it heard the 4 lawsuits together or separately] that order WOULD STILL HAVE REACHED TO ONLY THE 4 SPECIFIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS. NOT to ANY OTHER SCHOOL DISTRICT BETWEEN CANADA [on the north] AND MEXICO AND THE GULF OF MEXICO [on the south]. And the 9 old men knew it, as well as they knew they had NO jurisdiction of the 4 lawsuits in the first place because the 4 district courts got no legal jurisdiction in the first place.

There WAS NO legal [US-Constitutional] decision on May 17th 1954 to make "integration be 'the law of the land' in and for EVERY school district between Canada on the north and Mexico and the gulf of Mexico on the south." NO school district owes any integrating of its elementary schools, its secondary schools or its colleges because of that TRULY Black Monday decision that 'segregation in public schools is unconstitutional'.

Once again--amendment 10 [in 1791]: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.

Eisenhower had NO legal [US-Constitutional] 'law of the land' to enforce on September 24th 1957 when he signed executive order # 10730 that shanghaied the Arkansas national guard, and sent 1200 fixed bayonets with 1200 Whites and Niggers [Blacks, Mulatos] attached, by special air service to Little Rock to compel the immediate integration of Central high school--because the NAACP & Co decided that Central HAD to be integrated beginning September 3d 1957.

The Kennedys had NO legal [US-Constitutional] 'law of the land' to enforce in May 1961 when 500 armed US marshals were sent to Montgomery, Alabama for the "protection" of the first Freedom Riders, and the squelching of the powers reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.

Mrs. Inez M. Kasiah

Mrs. Inez M. Kasiah
Virginia Hotel
Monroe, Louisiana.

RACERASE BOND

SOUTHWORTH CO

U.S.A.

LAND OF ONE RACE

"In Brazil, you will find blue eyes and black skin, flat skulls with triangular faces, hair plaited in pigtails, white babies at the breasts of colored mothers, colored babies at the breasts of white mothers and colors running from ebony to eggshell via copper, olive, caramel, and banana.

A mixture of this sort has made any attempt at racial segregation out of the question in Brazil—because no one could possibly tell where white begins and black ends."

"Brazil has long since passed the rest of the world in its race relations. The so-called race problem simply does not exist in Brazil."

—Washington Afro-American News.

Is this to be the fate of our beloved Nation, decreed by nine political appointees to impress the Asiatics and using as their authority the writing of Socialist and Communist tinged authors?

This amalgamation has already begun in the North, but it can be checked by an aroused public opinion to nullify this infamous BLACK MONDAY decree.

Distributed by
Association of Citizens' Councils
Greenwood, Mississippi

\$1.50 per 100

over

Dear Gov. Anderson

The trouble with the USA is there are too many
hypocrites here. They should practice what they
preach. They should marry negroes & love their
daughters & sons marry negroes & thereby improve
themselves.

What do you think?

Yrs
John Moore

Over

The Un American Activities Committee of Congress established under oath that
Communists started the NAACP in order to stir up trouble in the USA

they control the NAACP today - In page 5 Thompson Marshall - a

THE UGLY TRUTH

ABOUT
THE NAACP

AN ADDRESS BY
ATTORNEY GENERAL EUGENE COOK
OF GEORGIA
BEFORE THE
55th ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
OF GEORGIA
HELD IN ATLANTA

page 7 Eleanor is
as a director
the NAACP -
what else me
you Mr. Governor -
yes



John Stone

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C.S. RANKIN

Business Systems and Equipment

BOX 1465 PHONE FLEETWOOD 2-6689
MILNER BUILDING

July 6, 1961

Jackson 5, MISSISSIPPI

Governor Elmer Anderson
Governor of Minnesota
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Dear Governor Anderson:

I have read with a great deal of interest your meddling with the affairs of the fair State of Mississippi and I have reference to your sending Mrs. Wright Brooks, Chairman of your Human Rights Commission and Assistant Attorney General John Casey, Jr. to our state to determine for you, if the Freedom Riders of Minnesota are being properly treated in the Jails of Mississippi after breaking our City, County, and State laws.

Governor Anderson, I have just talked long distance with one of the leading manufacturing plants of your state and I asked him a question that parallels this some few years ago when the Mayor of Chicago suggested that the City of Chicago boycott Mississippi made products, but after a little investigation on his part he found that Mississippians were buying more manufactured products out of Chicago than Chicago was securing from Mississippi.

A little further investigation of your business and private life, I find that other than being a typical politician and Governor of Minnesota, I find that you enjoy considerable business in the South and I also write a check each month for a nice volume that I buy from Companies owned by Minnesota capitol. Governor, it might interest you to know that it could be bought elsewhere and while you are blowing off your big mouth, may help you with Freedom Riders in Minnesota, it may not be good business for you and other people of Minnesota enjoying business in the South.

The citizens of Mississippi are fully capable of taking care of their own business and we are not depending on you or Senator Humphries to tell us what we should do.

C.S. RANKIN

Business Systems and Equipment

BOX 1465 PHONE FLEETWOOD 2-6689
MILNER BUILDING

July 6, 1961

Jackson 5, MISSISSIPPI

A reply to this letter is not necessary, but I did feel inclined to tell you how stupid some politicians can be when it comes to the best interest of the business men of their State.

Sincerely,



C. S. Rankin

CSR/klis



BENJAMIN FISCHLER
COUNSELOR AT LAW
401 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
WALKER 5-1188

July 5, 1961

To his Excellency
Gov. Elmer L. Anderson
St Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:—

As you, the author of the (Civil Rights Resolution, ^{at Governor's expense} must be one long dedicated to Civil Rights and the spirit of all the late Supreme Court decisions on integration, it is difficult for me to understand how you reach the conclusion that there can be no legal challenge to the arrest of the freedom riders from Minnesota who wanted to be served in an interstate bus terminal facilities in Mississippi at the same counter as the whites. Isn't their arrest for breach of the peace a mere

subterfuge and sham to
circumvent the Supreme law
of the land to which all state
laws must yield, and that
law is a Supreme Court decision
makes an interstate bus
terminal facility as much
immune to segregation
as the dining and other
facilities, as the interstate
buses themselves.

Thanking you for an
explanation, I remain
Respectfully
Dory Fische

New York Times.

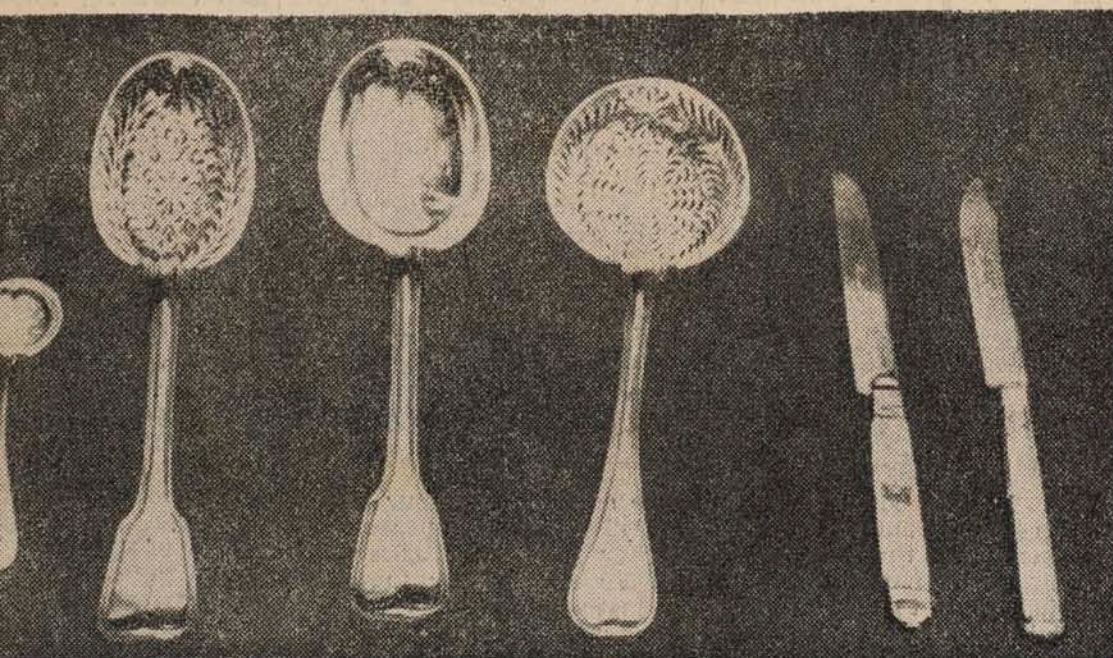
TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1961.

Gathered by Committee for the White House



United Press International

of articles in Empire style, received from Treasury Secretary and Mrs. Douglas includes this mahogany library table. Mrs. Dillon is a member of the committee.



Associated Press

f President Monroe's silverware found in storage at White House includes these

Montreal Bank Looted; Loss May Be Million

MONTREAL, July 3 (Canadian Press)—Burglars broke through a cellar wall and a concrete vault floor during the week-end and rifled 200 safety deposit boxes of loot that may total \$1,000,000 or more.

The robbery at a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia was discovered this morning.

Despite the police estimate of the loss, bank officials said the exact amount could not be determined until the bank had checked with the depositors.

The spectacular robbery was discovered only a few hours after the city's new Criminal Investigation Bureau went into operation as part of a city drive to cut down crime. The new bureau took over the investigation.

3D SCHOOL VOTE SET IN VALHALLA

Factions Clash Over Budget —'Austerity' Threatened

By MERRILL FOLSOM

Special to The New York Times.

VALHALLA, N. Y., July 3—Residents of a big school district in the commuter belt of central Westchester County were embroiled today in a controversy over a school budget they have twice rejected. It will come up for a third vote on Wednesday.

Leaders of factions for and against the proposed budget for Union Free School District 5 of Mount Pleasant, North Castle and Greenburgh intensified their campaigns by calling residents on the phone and ringing doorbells.

The split stemmed largely

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SMALL TOWN GETS A MEDICAL CENTER

Two New Doctors Proudly Welcomed to Chetek, Wis.

By AUSTIN C. WEHRWEIN

Special to The New York Times.

CHETEK, Wis., June 27—This northwestern Wisconsin community of 1,735 population welcomed its two new doctors and their wives this week.

The arrival of Joseph E. Powell, 28 years old, and Mac C. Roller, 27, fresh from their internship in Denver, was the result of a community-wide effort that produced a \$54,000 medical center.

About 1,500 persons and business concerns in a ten-mile radius have pledged \$50,000 for the center. Of this, \$30,000 is in hand.

In effect, the organizers sold 2 per cent bonds to finance the building.

It will be completed and furnished a month from now.

The newcomers and the town's only other doctor, a veteran of thirty-five years of service to the community, will rent the structure.

Well Equipped Center

Deceptively simple outside, the building's interior is a product of the best expert knowledge, providing ten interconnected rooms around a central waiting room. Everything is planned right down to air conditioning and background music systems.

The detailed plans and advice and encouragement to get the project started came from the Sears, Roebuck Foundation.

Chetek is one of forty-five communities, from Poland Spring, Me., to Pagosa Springs, Colo., that have built such medical centers and have doctors for them. Thirteen more are in the works.

The foundation's services and advice on the structure and fund campaign are worth perhaps \$5,000, if they can be measured at all.

The community must do the rest. The job here was done by a nonprofit corporation, Chetek Medical Clinic, Inc., headed by Gordon Anderson, 31-year-old troubleshooter for an electric utility company. Other officers are two druggists, a cattle buyer and an insurance man.

Works With A. M. A.

Minnesota Seeks Investigation On Riders Held in Mississippi

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 3 (UPI)—Gov. Elmer L. Andersen instructed the chairmen of the state's Human Rights Commission today to take "a first-hand look" at charges against six young Minnesota Freedom Riders imprisoned in Mississippi.

The chairman, Mrs. Wright Brooks of Minneapolis, is expected to leave for Mississippi late in the week. She will be accompanied by an assistant attorney general who will give legal advice, the Governor said.

Mr. Andersen telephoned Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi early today to inform him of the decision to send the Minnesota officials.

"I told him that they were coming strictly for a first-hand look at the situation, not to provoke any trouble," Governor Andersen said.

He said Governor Barnett had assured him that he would cooperate in arranging a visit between the Minnesota representatives and the young prisoners.

Later, Mr. Andersen said Governor Barnett had called one of the Minnesota Governor's aides and had expressed "some reservations."

Barnett Explains

In Jackson, Miss., Governor Barnett said: "Those reservations are about relatives of these prisoners visiting. They can't come just any time."

The riders are being held at the state penitentiary's maximum security cellblock, where visitors generally are not permitted. But Governor Barnett said, "Arrangements have been made for relatives of those six prisoners to visit them on a Sunday afternoon."

He said Mrs. Brooks and the Assistant Attorney General could visit any time. "I think we owe the State of Minnesota that courtesy," he said.

He continued: "I think they'll find that the prisoners have clean cells, good food and are being treated well. But, after all, going to jail is not like going to a country club."

The Minnesotans, Zev Aelony, Eugene Uphoff, Robert Baum, Martin Davidlov, David Morton and Claire O'Connor, all of the Twin Cities area, were arrested June 12 when they ordered a meal in the Negro section of the Jackson bus depot. They

were sentenced to four months for "disturbing the peace."

They went to Mississippi in the Freedom Rider movement against segregation.

Governor Andersen said they had been sent to a maximum security penitentiary.

The Governor, who wrote a civil rights resolution that was adopted by the National Governors Conference last week, said Minnesota had no legal grounds to attack the sentencing of the Minnesotans.

"We are only interested in their welfare," he said. "They are our citizens and they are in what could be a dangerous situation."

U. S. Judge Backs Arrests

JACKSON, Miss., July 3 (UPI)—A Federal judge said today that racial violence could have resulted if Mississippi authorities had failed to arrest Freedom Riders.

District Judge Sidney Mize, who last week rejected a move aimed at declaring the arrest of the anti-segregationists unconstitutional, delivered his written opinion today.

In rejecting the plea for a writ of habeas corpus filed in behalf of one of the arrested riders, Miss Elizabeth Wyckoff of New York City, Judge Mize said Miss Wyckoff "was not convicted of a violation of any law with reference to integration or segregation."

"The state's breach of the peace statute is common to many states and is wise exercise of police powers of the state," he said. "The petitioner's own state, New York, has a very similar statute and with the same purpose."

He said "the wisdom of the statute was exemplified" in Miss Wyckoff's attorney's reference to "the bloodshed that occurred in Montgomery" in a hearing on the plea.

"No such occurrences happened in Mississippi but had it not been for the orderly enforcement by officers of the state of Mississippi they could have happened," he said.

Miss Wyckoff was arrested last month on breach of the peace charges along with other Freedom Riders at the Jackson bus terminal. She was fined \$200, which she elected to serve out at \$3 a day in jail.

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July 17, 1961

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill E. Olson
2015 Norfolk Avenue
St. Paul 16, Minnesota

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Olson:

Thank you very much for your recent letter setting out your views on the circumstances surrounding the "freedom riders".

We felt that the situation deserved the attention of this office when it appeared that the young people were being held virtually incommunicado and the parents were unable to write them or receive word from them. This, coupled with the fact that there is always the possibility of an outbreak of sentiment against these youngsters, warranted an investigation to insure their protection. I am enclosing a recent press release which I hope will clarify our position in the matter.

Cordially yours,

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

ELA:ss

MERRILL E. OLSON

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

2015 Norfolk Avenue
St. Paul 16, Minnesota
July 8, 1961



The Honorable Elmer L. Anderson
Governor, State of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Sir:

The public news media, of late, have reported at length on a visit to Mississippi by two of your representatives. If these representatives did not travel at public expense, what follows is an impertinence.....if they did travel at public expense, what follows is most pertinent.

If this trip is properly reported, these representatives visited Mississippi to investigate the circumstances surrounding the arrest, trial and punishment of certain Minnesotans who were alleged to have violated the laws of Mississippi. That they did so violate those laws seems evident from the fact that they were found guilty by court(s) of competent jurisdiction. Now if we are correctly informed by the news media, these Minnesotans travelled to Mississippi for the express purpose of violating the laws of that state.....seeking punishment. Whatever the moral justice of their cause might be, that consideration is not germane to this particular discussion.

It is further reported that these Minnesotans will be freed whenever the appropriate bond is posted, and that there is an organization ready to post such bond. I understand that they have refused to allow the bond to be posted, until they have remained in custody for a certain period of time, as a demonstration of their willingness to suffer for their fellow men.

If your representatives travelled at my expense, to "investigate", I have a proposal. Mrs. Olson and I are planning a vacation trip to the eastern part of the United States. We are not taking this trip for the express purpose of violating any laws, but if we inadvertently speed in, say, New York, and I am arrested, tried and punished, I hope that I may depend on the might of the State of Minnesota.....that you will dispatch representatives to investigate all the circumstances surrounding my misfortune; particularly the suitability of the punishment and the housing accommodations provided for me.

MERRILL E. OLSON

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

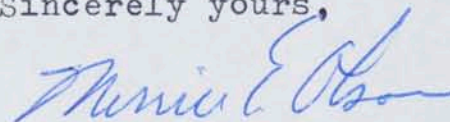
The Honorable Elmer L. Anderson
page 2

Most seriously, sir, I am sure that most taxpayers would agree with me that we have much better uses for our (and the State's) funds than this.

As I re-read it, this letter sounds a bit preposterous.....
.....but not, I think, more preposterous than this whole affair. What's happened to the "full faith" that each sovereign state is to put in the laws of each other sovereign state? What's happened to the established doctrine that each citizen is "presumed" to have knowledge of the law? What's happened to this doctrine, particularly when the violator(s) has publicly expressed intent to violate a known law?

Let's just spend the public funds where they must be spent.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Merrill E. Olson", written in a cursive style.

FROM: GOV. ELMER L. ANDERSEN
STATE CAPITOL
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FOR RELEASE: TUESDAY, JULY 11
NOON

GOV. ANDERSEN STATEMENT ON LETTER TO GOV. BARNETT REGARDING FREEDOM RIDERS

* * *

ST. PAUL, Minn. Gov. Elmer L. Andersen today issued the following statement regarding his earlier letter to Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett on the subject of "freedom riders".

Gov. Andersen said: "A headline yesterday read "Andersen Assails Freedom Riders" I have not assailed freedom riders and nothing in my letter to Gov. Barnett could be construed as an attack on freedom riders.

"I believe people should demonstrate against things they believe unjust and against actions of communities that are not in accord with the constitution and decisions of the Supreme Court.

"My letter to Gov. Barnett stated 'at no time can we condone deliberate breaking of any law', and this I believe. We cannot substitute violence for lawful procedure.

"In the Alabama situation people were denied protection of local police officers while engaged in peaceful demonstration.

"Everyone is entitled to equal protection under the law and as we seek to improve our laws, we must work to maintain respect for law and decisions of the courts."

EXECUTIVE

Governor Andersen

July 11, 1961

Milt Knoll

re Mississippi visit - Freedom Riders

Noted the memo Mrs. Brooks directed to you re her visit to Miss.

She neglected to make specific recommendations at the press conference. When asked what recommendations she would make to Governor Andersen, she replied she would ask Governor Andersen to discuss with Governor Barnett the possibility of providing an exercise period outside the cells for the Freedom Riders.

Mrs. Brooks phoned me at home Saturday and said she had met with the parents of the Minnesotans and that they still had not received letters from the youngsters, although she was informed by Mississippi authorities that such letters had been mailed.

She also indicated that the parents - at least Dr. Uphoff - would like to visit his son. Perhaps in any communication you may have with Governor Barnett you might inquire into the possibility of exercise, mail and visits by the parents.

MLK:mh

Misc

Walter Uphoff

Off. Fe 2-8158 27126
Res. Fe 6-3110

David Aelony
4350 Garfield
Mpls.

Off. Fe 6-0371 2279
Res. Ta 4-3810

Aug. H. Baum
18916 Kingswood Terrace
Excelsior

Off. Fr 4-1234
Res. Gr 4-7938

Mrs. Justine O'Connor
2800 N. Oxford
St. Paul
(7-7-61)

Lu 4-5933

Mr. Uphoff in Wash. until Monday. Mrs. Uphoff is awaiting Mrs. Brooks Call.

Mr. Aelony - (at Dentist - his off. will try to locate)
for us.

Mr. Baum - No answer at home. His office said he is probably on the road.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE

STATE OF MINNESOTA
SAINT PAUL 1



Governor Andersen

July 10, 1961
(Dic 7/7)

Mrs. Wright Brooks

Visit to Mississippi re Freedom Riders

There were several things which the parents asked that we look into including:

1. letters
2. visits
3. food
4. matter of exercise
5. physical treatment
6. how long they were going to stay.

We went first to meet with Governor Barnett and Attorney General Joe Patterson. They were most cordial but seemed to have reservations as to why we needed to be sent to Mississippi. They asked immediately for specific complaints which we gave generally. (* Insert - see last paragraph on last page)

The matter of visits were discussed, and Governor Barnett said this had to be arranged with Sheriff Gilfoy and Superintendent Jones of Parchman. Arrangements were made by his office to have Assistant Attorney General Garland Lyle and Mr. Grady of the State Highway Patrol for a visit to Parchman. At that time (in the morning) we had no definite arrangement made that we could meet the Minnesota boys.

Governor Barnett emphasized again the arrangement of not talking with the press while in Mississippi and also that our visit was not a probe but an inspection.

We went first to the bus depot where the Freedom Riders were usually first arrested and saw the separation of the white and the colored waiting rooms. Then we went on to the City Jail and the court room where the Freedom Riders are given their sentence. The City Jail is adequate; they're modern, and facilities seem adequate for the short time that the people are there. After they are sentenced, they are transferred to the county jail which is under the jurisdiction of Sheriff Gilfoy.

Because of the number of Freedom Riders, the county officials and the Governor decided to use three cell blocks of Parchman Penitentiary in the maximum security unit. The crime that these young people are charged with is a misdemeanor elsewhere and would normally not confine one to a maximum security type of building. The reason they gave for putting them there is that crowded conditions in the Hinds County Jail and also for protection of the Freedom Riders from other prisoners.

The Sheriff was not responsive to visits by the parents. He felt that this would entail much work and also in maximum security, visitors are not allowed.

We talked with several Freedom Riders in the County Jail not from Minnesota but from other parts of the United States. These young people seemed most eager to talk and were going to stay their 39 days either in Hinds or Parchman. One of the boys, incidentally, from California had taken part in the "Operation Abolition" activity. I also noted that the three young people in one cell did have some books and were working on papers. This was the only evidence I saw anywhere of anything in the cells other than Bibles.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA
SAINT PAUL 1

There was one woman from Englewood, New Jersey who had come down as a Freedom Rider leaving three children at home. She used the money which she would have spent to go to England this summer to join her husband to come to Jackson to join the cause. She came in from Montgomery Alabama and was given instructions by the CORE group.

These people in the county jail we saw and talked to did not complain of the food or any cruel treatment other than it was their mutual anguish that many of their personal belongings were taken away.

Parchman

We arrived at Parchman, which is a drive of 140 miles from Jackson. We met with Superintendent Jones, (an article by him appeared in 5/12/61 Time) Educational Director Patterson and Mr. Martin Frayle, Chairman of the Parole Board and Sgt. Tyson, plus the press. Superintendent Jones was asked again if visits from the parents would be allowed and he said "no" unless some arrangement would be made with the Governor, but it seemed to confirm the same reluctant attitude as Gilfoy.

We were told that letters were being sent out as well as received by the Minnesota group. Also Supt. Jones showed us a group of clippings that had been sent to him from St. Paul concerning our visit and a letter which suggested that we should look into our own prison facilities at Stillwater before going to Jackson. He did not mention the name of the sender of the letter.

We asked again also about maximum security and why they were put in that unit. He explained they were to soon have a new first offenders camp, but it wasn't ready and this seemed to be the only possible place. He also went into a long explanation on why they were not working; again, for precautionary measures. We drove in the car to the maximum security unit which is the only camp on the 2,200 acres which has complete electrical wire fencing plus guards on the four walls at all times.

We went into the men's cell block first and inspected the kitchen. They were in the process of getting the trays ready for the evening meal which consisted of spaghetti and cheese, butter beans, two slices of corn bread, peaches and coffee. This might have been the meal prepared knowing we were to come, but in talking with the Minnesota group they all agreed that the food was better there than at either the city or county jails.

We saw all the Minnesota group together and there were no restrictions on what they could say. They seemed to be willing to talk. They were very appreciative of the fact that Governor Andersen had sent a representative to inspect the Parchman Prison. We were the first group of visitors and also our visit gave the press an opportunity to get into Parchman.

The Minnesota group have been receiving the letters the parents have been sending. Because of discipline (according to Guard Tyson) only one letter had been sent out by these boys. According to the rules, they are allowed two letters in and out a week and if for some disciplinary reason that privilege was taken away. None of the Minnesota group have asked to contact a lawyer. They are planning to spend the 39 days in Parchman with bond posted on the 40th day. So far all that have been released on bond have been through CORE.

The facilities seemed clean. It was hot; they are not too well ventilated. Visited the women's cell block. They had a matron; she has two helpers and also women trustees. The only fan in evidence either in the men or women's cell block was in

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STATE OF MINNESOTA
SAINT PAUL 1



the matron's room.

I would say by and large the youngsters seemed quite immature; were at the age of being most idealistic and not quite sure beyond the real seal of taking part in this cause. They all seemed to want to stay and had no specific complaints, except they would like more reading material and things to do with their time. They had no exercise whatsoever, except what they could do in their small 6 x 9 cells - two people to a cell. They were anxious to know if there were others coming. They also wanted to know if bond was to be posted.

In asking the Minnesota men if they had been asked to work, the answer was no. Summing up briefly, I would say that the Mississippi officials have tried hard to avoid any incidents, particularly of violence with these Freedom Riders. However, they will not make life easier for them while they are in Parchman. The officials will not, I'm sure, use physical means, but I'm sure their patience will be tried by the passive resistance of these Freedom Riders.

*Insert after first paragraph. see page 1

They questioned us if we knew that this was the first time the Governor of one state had requested the Governor of another state the privilege of sending his representatives in to inspect state facilities and we were asked how would our Governor react if Mississippi sent some representatives up to Minnesota to check up on the Indian problem.

mh

c.c. Tom Swain
" Milt Knoll
" Mrs. Brooks

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

SENDING BLANK

TelefaxCALL
LETTERS

FJW

CHARGE
TO

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

The Honorable Ross Barnett
Governor of Mississippi
State Capitol
Jackson, Mississippi

July 5, 1961

Mrs. Wright Brooks and Mr. John Casey, Jr. arriving Jackson on
Delta Airlines 7:50 P. M. today. Will go directly to Robert
E. Lee Hotel.

Plan to contact you at your office at 9:00 A. M. Thursday.

Elmer L. Andersen
Governor of Minnesota

sent 2:25 P. M. - MLK:mh

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

1269—(R 4-55)

aaa - 7 Sun

Large
note

Wm

Belovic, Miss.
not Jackson

Ross
Gov. Barnett

Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. Wright Brooks and
Mr. John Casey, Jr. arriving
Jackson on Delta Airlines
7:50 P.M. today. Will go
directly to Rhut E. Lee Hotel.
Plan to contact you at
your office on ~~Thursday~~
~~at 9~~ at 9 A.M. Thursday,
E.L.A.

Alanta 5:25 P.M.

U

Hyatt 7:18

Ching 2:45

Mr. Wright Brother

TA-3-7672

11 A.M. - Wednesday
July 5th

Room 28 - Capitol

Transportation -

Andersen Will Send Aid to Check 'Riders'

Gov. Andersen said Sunday night he will send a representative from his human rights commission to Mississippi to investigate reports of ill-treatment of Minnesota "freedom riders."

The representative probably will be sent within a week, a spokesman for the governor said.

HE WILL make an investigation into events leading to the arrest and imprisonment of the riders from Minnesota.

Andersen added that the representative will look into conditions under which the prisoners are now living.

The six Minnesota riders now in prison are:

Zev Aelony, 23, 4350 S. Garfield Av., a University of Minnesota senior; Eugene Uphoff, 19, 1521 SE. 7th St., freshman, son of a university professor; Robert Baum, 19, 18916 Kingswood terrace, Excelsior, freshman; Marvin Davidov, 29, 1405 SE. 5th St., an art dealer; David Morton, 21, former student whose parents live in Jackson, Wyo., and Claire O'Connor, 22, 2200 N. Oxford St., St. Paul, freshman.

THEY WERE sentenced to four months in jail and fined

Riders

Continued on Page Five

Riders

Continued from Page One

\$200 each on breach of peace charges.

"There are conflicting reports coming out of Mississippi," said Andersen. "It seems only sensible that we make a first hand investigation to get the facts.

"I will also request the attorney general (Walter F. Mondale) to designate an assistant attorney general to accompany my representative on this trip."

MONDALE SENT a telegram Saturday to Joe P. Patterson, Mississippi attorney general, requesting Patterson to check into treatment of the riders.

Mondale asked Patterson in the telegram to "expedite the visits" of parents of the Minnesota riders who are "understandably concerned" about the welfare of their children.

A second group of Minnesota riders may be formed and sent south after July 15, a spokesman for the University of Minnesota Students for Integration said yesterday. Nothing is definite, the spokesman said.

The organization sponsored the first group of Minnesota riders now in jail in Mississippi.

IF THE GROUP goes it will travel to Nashville, Tenn., for training by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the spokesman said.

After training the state group and groups from other parts of the country would launch new "freedom rider" campaigns in Mississippi and other parts of the south.

John Lewis of Troy, Ala., one of the first CORE "freedom riders," is scheduled to speak tonight at the University of Minnesota.

Cover 2652

7/5/61

Fred Jones - Warden -
Parchman, Miss -

J. R. Hilf - Sheriff -
Hinds County Jail, Miss.

Dr. Hilf would like to
visit on Sunday, July 9th
Would like to see the youngsters.
would like to see all the youngsters.
who grows permission

3557 Recd

7/5/61

Mail —

Receiving mail —

Out going mail —

How many pieces? 2

Personal effects —

Return all personal
effects.

Visiting —

Complete —

Memo to: Attorney General Mondale

From: Walter H. Uphoff

Suggested copy of wire to Hinds County Sheriff - We'll appreciate your making whatever changes you deem appropriate and sending the wire for us.

Mr. J.R. Gilfoy, Hinds County Sheriff
Jackson, Mississippi

WE UNDERSTAND THAT VISITING HOURS AT THE PARCHMAN PENITENTIARY ARE WEDNESDAYS AND SUNDAYS AND THAT PERMISSION TO VISIT IS TO BE OBTAINED FROM YOU * STOP * MR. WALTER UPHOFF, 1521 S.E. 7th Street, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota, WOULD LIKE TO VISIT HIS SON EUGENE ON SUNDAY JULY 9th AND HE HAS ALSO REQUESTED ME TO OBTAIN PERMISSION FOR A BRIEF VISIT WITH THE OTHER MINNESOTA CITIZENS PRESENTLY HELD AT PARCHMAN (ROBERT BAUM, MARTIN DAVIDOV, DAVID MORTON, ZEV ARLONY AND MISS CLAIRE O'CONNOR) WILL YOU KINDLY SEND A COLLECT TELEGRAM OR AIR MAIL LETTER TO MR. UPHOFF AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS AND SEND ME A COPY. THANK YOU.

Attorney General of Minnesota

F
Levin Co.
Freedom Riders

July 6, 1961

Ms. Cora Humpfner
2801 Park Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Ms. Humpfner:

Thank you for your note and comments on my appointing Mrs. Brooks to visit Mississippi and look into the matter of the care of the Freedom Riders. Mrs. Brooks is a very able and capable person. Currently she serves as Chairman of the Governor's Human Rights Commission and is doing an outstanding job.

I appreciate your kind remarks and support.

Cordially yours,

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

ELA:mh



2801 Park Avenue
Minneapolis, Minn.
July 5, 1961.

Governor Elmer L. Andersen,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Governor Andersen,

Thank you so much for your deep concern for our young freedom riders. Any good American must respect their rights and courage even though he or she might question the value of the strategy. And I especially want you to know that I believe your action justified and a wise course.

I am especially pleased that you choose as your emissary Mrs. Wright Brooks. She is a lovely and able woman. As a teacher in the Margaret Fuller school I found Mrs. Brooks a delightful and able parent interested in all the children of the school as well as her own child. Her daughter was one of my pupils.

Later I taught in the Pratt school for several years. I had one of the Uphoff children and I am equally fond of the Uphoff family. I would of course approve your action in behalf of anyone, but you can see why I am especially concerned and pleased with your decision.

Thanks Governor Andersen,

Yours very sincerely,

Cora Humpfner
Cora Humpfner.

July 7, 1961

Mr. David Aelony
4350 Garfield Avenue South
Minneapolis 9, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Aelony:

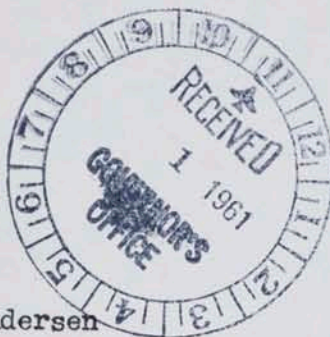
This is to acknowledge your letter of July
1, commending my actions in behalf of the
Freedom Riders and Civil Rights. Your
kind words and support are truly appreciated.

I am glad I have been able to be of service.

Cordially yours,

Elmer L. Andersen
GOVERNOR

EIA:mh



4350 Garfield Avenue South
Minneapolis 9, Minnesota
July 1, 1961

See thank
Governor Elmer L. Andersen
Office of the Governor
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Governor Andersen:

I wish to commend you for your immediate and generous response in behalf of Freedom Riders and for your stand on Civil Rights in general. The wide coverage that these activities have received in the press, radio and television will have an inestimable educational impact on the local and even on the national scene.

As a father of one of the Minnesota Freedom Riders, I am continuing to look upon you as the voice of freedom and fair play in Minnesota. Letters written by me and by my friends to our senators remain unanswered though they were mailed two weeks ago. Robert Kennedy's office accepts the legal fiction that the arrests of Freedom Riders were for Breach of Peace and not for their fight for integratin. Moreover, President Kennedy announced recently his plan to appoint an avowed segregationist, William Howard Cox to a Federal Judgeship in Mississippi. Is this compatible with a government policy of integration?!

Nobody received any mail from the Minnesota Freedom Riders, since they were moved to Parchman in spite of Governor Barnett's promise that they will be allowed to write twice weekly. Are our boys held incommunicado and by what right?

Governor I met you but briefly when you honored me among 35 Minnesota Inventors at the National Meeting of the American Patent Lawyers Association. I had no idea at the time that two months hence I'll have to appeal to you in the cause of justice.

Thank you again for you work in helping to straighten our national image in the eyes of the world.

Sincerely yours,

David Aelony
David Aelony