

(Letter from Moses Campbell dated Nov. 3, 1971, follows:)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
Phoenix, Ariz. November 3, 1971.

I, Moses Campbell, do hereby attest to the following:

II. That I was a member of the Civil Rights march on the Capitol Building of the State of Arizona in the Spring of 1964.

II. That I was present at the time our Past President, Rev. George Brooks, of the NAACP and Mr. William Rhenquist exchanged bitter recriminations concerning the groups purpose for marching, intimating that the march was communistically inspired.

III. I believe that owing to the conduct of Mr. Rhenquist in his desire to disrupt and intimidate the Blacks in their peaceful presentation of what they considered just grievances to the State of Arizona's officials, that he has brought irreparable harm and insult to the Blacks of Phoenix, Arizona, and should not be considered for the lofty position as United States Supreme Court Justice.

(Signed) MOSES CAMPBELL.

Mr. MITCHELL. On the matter of school desegregation, which is point three of the NAACP's resolutions, I would like to call the committee's attention to the intemperate language used by Mr. Rehnquist in his published letter. Here again he was acting on his own initiative as a private citizen. I think most of the members of this committee who heard the rhetoric associated with these matters know that it is customary for those who attack efforts to achieve interracial justice in our country to brand the advocates of brotherhood as starry-eyed dreamers, bleeding hearts and social theorists. This is the rhetoric that has led to confrontations between whites and blacks in America. This is the rhetoric which has encouraged public officials to station themselves in school doorways to prevent the entrance of black children. This is the kind of appeal to emotions that has caused burning of buses in Pontiac, Mich.

In our country, there is room enough for all kinds of views and, fortunately, no one would deny Mr. Rehnquist the right to say whatever he believes, either as a representative of a group of citizens or as an individual. However, we ask this question: Is a man who believes that honest attempts to desegregate public schools are the works of social theorists worthy of sitting as an impartial justice on the U.S. Supreme Court? We believe that no black man and perhaps very few members of any other minority group could believe that Mr. Rehnquist would give fair and impartial consideration to any legal question involving race that would come before him as a Justice.

The fourth point of the NAACP's resolution sounds like an echo from the year of 1957. For the convenience of the members of the Senate, I offer a page from the record of the subcommittee, or hearings of the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights in 1957. That page, 238, describes how the white citizens of Ouachita Parish, La., organized for the purpose of denying Negroes the right to vote even though they were already registered.

These citizens succeeded in eliminating more than 3,300 Negro voters from the rolls in violation of the laws of Louisiana as well as those of the United States.

This information was presented to the subcommittee during the administration of President Eisenhower. It was gathered by a distinguished lawyer, Mr. Warren Olney III, who was then Assistant