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FOR RELEASE MONDAY, A. M., MARCH 12, 1956

Intended to be presented to the Senate by Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, and in the House of Representatives by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, at Noon, Monday, March 12, 1956

DECLARATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

The unwarranted decision of the Supreme Court in the public school cases is now bearing the fruit always produced when men substitute naked power for established law.

The Founding Fathers gave us a Constitution of checks and balances because they realized the inescapable lesson of history that no man or group of men can be safely entrusted with unlimited power. They framed this Constitution with its provisions for change by amendment in order to secure the fundamentals of government against the dangers of temporary popular passion or the personal predilections of public office holders.

We regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases as a clear abuse of judicial power. It climaxes a trend in the Federal Judiciary undertaking to legislate, in derogation of the authority of Congress, and to encroach upon the reserved rights of the States and the people.

The original Constitution does not mention education. Neither does the Fourteenth Amendment nor any other Amendment. The debates preceding the submission of the Fourteenth Amendment clearly show that there was no intent that it should affect the systems of education maintained by the States.

The very Congress which proposed the Amendment subsequently provided for segregated schools in the District of Columbia.

When the Amendment was adopted in 1868, there were 37 States of the Union. Every one of the 26 States that had any substantial racial differences among its people either approved the operation of segregated schools already in existence or subsequently established such schools by action of the same law-making body which considered the Fourteenth Amendment.

As admitted by the Supreme Court in the public school case (Brown v. Board of Education), the doctrine of separate but equal schools "apparently originated in Roberts v. City of Boston....(1849), upholding school segregation against attack as being violative of a State constitutional guarantee of equality." This constitutional doctrine began in the North -- not in the South, and it was followed not only in Massachusetts, but in Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other northern States until they, exercising their rights as States through the constitutional processes of local self-government, changed their school systems.

In the case of Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896 the Supreme Court expressly declared that under the Fourteenth Amendment no person was denied any of his rights if the States provided separate but equal public facilities. This decision has been followed in many other cases. It is notable that the Supreme Court, speaking through Chief Justice Taft, a former President of the United States, unanimously declared in 1927 in Lum v. Rice that the "separate but equal" principle is "...within the discretion of the State in regulating its public schools and does not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment."

This interpretation, restated time and again, became a part of the life of the people of many of the States and confirmed their habits, customs, traditions and way of life. It is founded on elemental humanity and common sense, for parents should not be deprived by government of the right to direct the lives and education of their own children.

Though there has been no constitutional amendment or Act of Congress changing this established legal principle almost a century old, the Supreme Court of the United States, with no legal basis for such action, undertook to exercise their naked judicial power and substituted their personal political and social ideas for the established law of the land.

This unwarranted exercise of power by the Court, contrary to the Constitution, is creating chaos and confusion in the States principally affected. It is destroying the amicable relations between the white and negro races that have been created through 90 years of patient effort by the good people of both races. It has planted hatred and suspicion where there has been heretofore friendship and understanding.

Without regard to the consent of the governed, outside agitators are threatening immediate and revolutionary changes in our public school systems. If done, this is certain to destroy the system of public education in some of the States.

With the gravest concern for the explosive and dangerous condition created by this decision and inflamed by outside meddlers:

We reaffirm our reliance on the Constitution as the fundamental law of the land.

We decry the Supreme Court's encroachments on rights reserved to the States and to the people, contrary to established law and to the Constitution.

We commend the motives of those States which have declared the intention to resist forced integration by any lawful means.

We appeal to the States and people who are not directly affected by these decisions to consider the constitutional principles involved against the time when they too, on issues vital to them, may be the victims of judicial encroachment.

Even though we constitute a minority in the present Congress, we have full faith that a majority of the American people believe in the dual system of government which has enabled us to achieve our greatness and will in time demand that the reserved rights of the States and of the people be made secure against judicial usurpation.

We pledge ourselves to use all lawful means to bring about a reversal of this decision which is contrary to the Constitution and to prevent the use of force in its implementation.

In this trying period, as we all seek to right this wrong, we appeal to our people not to be provoked by the agitators and trouble-makers invading our States and to scrupulously refrain from disorder and lawless acts.

Signed by:

Members of the United States Senate:

Walter F. George	John L. McClellan	Olin D. Johnston
Richard B. Russell	Allen J. Ellender	Price Daniel
John Stennis	Russell B. Long	J. W. Fulbright
Sam J. Ervin, Jr.	Lister Hill	George A. Smathers
Strom Thurmond	James O. Eastland	Spessard L. Holland
Harry F. Byrd	W. Kerr Scott	
A. Willis Robertson	John Sparkman	

Members of the United States House of Representatives:

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George M. Grant	Albert Rains	Robert E. Jones
George W. Andrews	Armistead I. Selden, Jr.	George Huddleston, Jr.

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Wilbur D. Mills
James W. Trimble
Oren Harris
Brooks Hays
W. F. Norrell

FLORIDA

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Charles E. Bennett
Robert L. F. Sikes
A. S. Herlong, Jr.
Paul G. Rogers
James A. Haley
D. R. Matthews

GEORGIA

Prince H. Preston
John L. Pilcher
E. L. Forrester
John James Flynt, Jr.
James C. Davis
Carl Vinson
Henderson Lanham
Iris F. Blitch
Phil M. Landrum
Paul Brown

LOUISIANA

F. Edward Hebert
Hale Boggs
Edwin E. Willis
Overton Brooks
Otto E. Passman
James H. Morrison
T. Ashton Thompson
George S. Long

MISSISSIPPI

Thomas G. Abernethy
Jamie L. Whitten
Frank E. Smith
John Bell Williams
Arthur Winstead
William M. Colmer

NORTH CAROLINA

Herbert C. Bonner
L. H. Fountain
Graham A. Barden
Carl T. Durham
F. Ertel Carlyle
Hugh O. Alexander
Charles R. Jonas
Woodrow W. Jones
George A. Shuford

SOUTH CAROLINA

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John J. Riley
W. J. Bryan Dorn
Robert T. Ashmore
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John L. McMillan

TENNESSEE

James B. Frazier, Jr.
Joe L. Evins
Ross Bass
Tom Murray
Jere Cooper
Clifford Davis

TEXAS

Martin Dies
Wright Patman
John Dowdy
Walter Rogers
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Porter Hardy, Jr.
J. Vaughan Gary
Watkins M. Abbitt
William M. Tuck
Richard H. Poff
Burr P. Harrison
Howard W. Smith
W. Pat Jennings
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