

Summer, 1972

COMOFE

Dear Friends,

Your help is urgently needed in Georgia.

Those of us who speak out against social injustice, violation of civil rights, the war in Viet Nam and corruption in government have been subjected to social, governmental and financial harassment. The present leaders in the state of Georgia use the large amount of money derived from taxes to maintain it's power and control of dissenters and non-conformists.

This repression has been going on quietly within the university system and the school systems of Georgia for the past few years. It is increasing in intensity.

Those of us who decided to stand up and speak out cannot possibly match the state dollar for dollar in the long and expensive legal procedures that are necessary if justice is to be served.

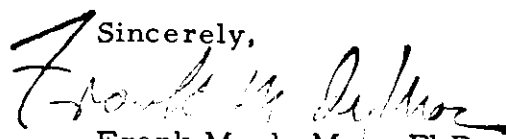
The attached brochure presents the case of one intellectual. It is the only case of it's kind of a professor of this rank that we presently know of in the United States of America. The case will be precedent setting and, if the legal defense is successful, will tend to slow down or prevent repressive elements in the Establishment from the ruination of not only other intellectuals but also other individuals or groups who choose to think or feel differently on certain matters from the entrenched power structure.

Attached to this letter is a sample of a brochure which is being mailed out. While we can manage to find the money to print this mailout, it is very difficult to get sufficient money for address labels, postage, and general secretarial help for distributing the brochure.

We are writing to ask, therefore, whether or not there are members in your organization who are willing to pass out or hand deliver these brochures to university professors, teachers, and other interested persons.

We can mail you as many free copies as you think members of your group can distribute.

If you can help us in this distribution, please let me know how many copies you will require and we will send them to you immediately. We would very much appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible. Thanks!

Sincerely,

Frank M. du Mas, PhD

Augusta, Georgia

Phone:

Please Post

DMDF

THE CASE OF

PROFESSOR FRANK M. DuMAS

VS.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS

OF

AUGUSTA COLLEGE

AND THE

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA



June 3, 1971, Augusta College President George A. Christenberry fired Dr. du Mas from his position as a Tenured Full Professor. Dr. du Mas' appeals ended on September 8, 1971, when the Georgia Board of Regents upheld Dr. Christenberry.

The power structure controlling Georgia is strongly pro-military and Augusta is a mecca for retirees. Dr. du Mas feels we are fast becoming less an Athenian and more a Spartan state. He has spoken out against falsification of official university documents, widespread maladministration, discrimination against blacks and women, misrepresentation in the official document submitted for collegiate re-accreditation, harassment of his children by University officials, domination of academia by the Military-Business combine, the bloody and irrational war in Vietnam, U. S. Army atrocities, corruption in government, and questionable financial arrangements between units of the University system and a large local bank.

Professors' requests for amelioration met with curt rejection. Finally, Dr. du Mas edited a minority report presenting views of dissident faculty. He was fired.

Dr. du Mas has spent a full year attempting to effect a quiet settlement of the issues with the Georgia authorities. They have remained intractable. His life savings have been wiped out and he has borrowed heavily. He is attempting to defend himself against a state that has tremendous resources. His defense is for all professors and their students; his case will be precedent setting.

The place to find the facts is in a Federal court, with documents submitted and all witnesses cross-examined under oath. This is what we now propose to do.

Following Pages: Context, Chronology, Vita.

If you wish to help in the long, expensive litigations, send contributions (payable to Du Mas Defense Fund) to:

Du Mas Defense Fund

P. O. Box 4646

Columbia, S. C. 29204

SITUATIONAL CONTEXT

In order to understand what happened and why, it is necessary to give the context in which educational institutions are imbedded and operate within the State of Georgia under Chancellor George L. Simpson, Jr., the Board of Regents, and the present Establishment.

GEORGIA'S EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS: Augusta and Richmond County had the highest drop-out rate among school children of the five thousand counties in U.S. Georgia's educational achievement scores are well below the national average. Massive repression on campuses has brought about despair on the part of dissenting faculty, apathy among students resulting in quiet, intellectually dull campuses that have been characterized by one professor as a "compatible gaggle of Babbitts."

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia is led by such men as Regent Roy V. Harris, former president of White Citizens Council of America.

One institution in the University System of Georgia was placed under censure by a large national association of professors in May, 1972. USGA Chancellor George Simpson smugly commented to the newspapers that the Board of Regents and the college administrators felt "no great concern" about the censure.

The good people of Georgia are as fine as people anywhere but they have little influence on conditions imposed by the Georgia Power Structure.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA: (Augusta). Complaints of misuse of State property and maladministration to the Capitol resulted in several charges being investigated and substantiated by the Attorney General's office and Georgia Bureau of Investigation. Nevertheless, MCG President Harry B. O'Rear simultaneously promoted by the Board of Regents to Vice Chancellor of the entire University System.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA: (Athens). Ex-UGA Prof writes in the national magazine *Change* (Oct. '71 p.16: *Georgia's Compatibility Oath*) that Dr. McPherson, history department head supported by Provost Pelletier and Dean McWhorter, issued a memo: "the criteria for retention will be . . . based upon **compatibility** (his emphasis)" . . . Faculty reaction to the memo was intense. Published statements by UGA professors include: "this kind of repressiveness is something that professionally will kill this department"; "a shocking thing, this smacks of the inquisition, getting rid of otherwise-minded people"; administrators have "openly boasted of using economic coercion or economic attrition on professors with opposing views"; "I don't think there is any question but that there are sinister political overtones to all this"; "in essence, the memo has acted as an infringement on academic freedom", etc. Many professors left or were forced out.

AUGUSTA COLLEGE: (Augusta). Comments from professors in representative departments include:

BIOLOGY: "Morale is low on campus due to a history of one-man rule; broken promises; lack of communication; lack of faculty organization; resignations . . . an insecure feeling . . . short deadlines, indicating administration disorganization; too much emphasis on community matters, too little on academic programs; salary raises based on non-professional criteria such as sex . . ."

FINE ARTS: "Members of the faculty and even students have been informed by Dr. _____ that Mrs. (lady prof.) and others of us in this department were to be fired as soon as conveniently possible."

HISTORY: A lady professor states: "I declare that Dean _____ conduct towards me has been unprofessional, deceitful, unjust, harsh, irresponsible, prejudiced and a discredit to the teaching profession and Augusta College."

POLITICAL SCIENCE: "Through deliberate deceit (administrator) induced me to accept a position at Augusta College . . . by constantly harassing me, humiliating me and my wife . . . employment practice at Augusta College has been definitely influenced by prejudice . . . he has overtly manifested against persons of non-American and non-white ethnic stock, and persons of the female sex".

MILITARY PROBLEMS. Fort McPherson, Ga., (Atlanta). Colonel Anthony B. Herbert (America's most decorated soldier since WW II, shot five times and bayoneted three times in hand-to-hand combat) harassed, defamed and driven out of the US army because he insisted Vietnam atrocities be investigated. **Fort Benning, Ga.** — Most significant war crimes trials of American soldiers held in this favorable milieu: Georgia. Columbia University law professor and Chief U. S. Prosecutor at the Nuremberg WW II war crime trials called the handling of the My Lai atrocity trial, "obscene" and a "miscarriage of justice."

BUSINESS PROBLEMS. Marietta, Ga. — Testifying before U.S. Senators, Henry M. Durham, Jr. (cost analyst and efficiency expert) exposed fantastic departures from good business practices at Georgia's Lockheed Aircraft Co. handling of government contracts, was fired, and black-listed. After Lockheed received \$250,000,000.00 in "welfare capitalism" from U.S. Government, Lockheed moved to raise executive retirement salaries from \$40,000 to \$65,000 per year. a Federal investigation of the odious actions of another Georgia business concern occurred at St. Mary, Ga. in the Spring of 1972.

RACIAL PROBLEMS. Augusta, Ga. — May, 1970 race riots left 6 blacks killed, over 100 wounded, armed troops and barricades everywhere. **Macon, Ga.** Spring 1972 high school graduation ceremonies were cancelled because of the severity of racial tensions and violence. Similar problem at Savannah, Atlanta, Columbus, etc.

RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS. Two clergymen, Rev. C. B. Studstill of Darien, McIntosh County, Ga. and Rev. Raymond Cook of Ludowici, Long County, Ga. both had their homes shot up, were harassed and threatened; finally left. Reason: they had preached against corruption in their areas. Georgia's governor put up billboards there warning citizens to "BEWARE".

ALL GEORGIA PROBLEMS: Recent surveys published in newspapers, etc. have stated that Georgia is the No. 1 state in moonshining. On a U.S. per capita basis, Augusta is No. 1 city in U.S. in criminal homicide: "The homicide rate was more than four times that of New York City . . . the figures are based on FBI reports of homicide and 1970 census figures . . . Atlanta was a close second . . ."; Savannah is No. 2 in rape; Augusta has the highest VD rate of any city in the nation; Augusta's syphilis rate is four times the national average; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Georgia's only Nobel Prize winner, harassed in his home state and murdered in adjacent state.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

AUGUST, 1966. Dr. du Mas appointed full professor and Chairman of Psychology Department of Augusta College of the University System of Georgia.

JUNE, 1967. Dr. du Mas' department had heaviest teaching loads, yet achieved greatly: first 100 per cent genuine Ph.D. Dept., most scientific papers read, papers published, research grants, research money. Psychology regarded as outstanding department on campus.

FALL, 1967. Dr. du Mas wrote 'Institutional Assurance' for U.S. Government regarding human subjects. Chairman: Honors Committee, Research Committee; member other committees: science building, curriculum etc. Consultant and speaker to civic, religious, business, government, military organizations in a positive public relations program for the college.

NOVEMBER, 1967. Augusta College under serious attack from antivivisectionists. Because of Dr. du Mas' scientific reputation and skill as a technical report writer and committee worker, administration asked him to chair a committee to investigate and report in writing on the issue. Dr. du Mas personally wrote report the administration categorized as "superb", "a model for any future reports."

FALL, 1967. Augusta College achieved full accreditation, going from a two-year junior college to a degree granting four-year college.

DECEMBER, 1968; FEBRUARY, 1969. Two dedicated, competent, well-liked lady professors fired from Augusta College. Hundreds of letters sent to Board of Regents by students, professors, townspeople.

APRIL, 1969. Dr. du Mas sent memo to all faculty and administrators pointing out falsification of degrees listed in official college documents for years. Accrediting agencies criterion of 25 per cent doctorates for each degree-granting department was not met, resulting in the so-called "Fake PhD Scandal of 1969" that erupted into the public press. Other units of the University System were checked.

SUMMER, 1969. Augusta College investigated by the Office of Civil Rights and by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for discrimination against (a) women, and (b) blacks.

JUNE, 1969. Dr. du Mas' wife told to resign or be fired from her position at the Georgia Railroad Bank, at which most Augusta College funds deposited. Bank president's reason was "we do not think alike." Another bank hired Mrs. du Mas; six months later she received plaque denoting she had been selected "Outstanding Lady of the Year — 1970" by the area chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1969. Dr. du Mas suddenly told he would not be teaching his scheduled fall classes. October 5, Dr. du Mas sent memo to faculty requesting AC Tenure and Dismissal procedures be made consistent with other institutions in University System.

OCTOBER 8, 1969. Dr. du Mas received letter from Dean J. Gray Dinwiddie firing him at this most debilitation time. AC President Gerald B. Robins agreed.

NOVEMBER, 1969. Dr. du Mas published 18 page "Augusta College Report (1969)" describing some of the conditions at the institution.

NOVEMBER 14, 1969. After a week of hearings on Dr. du Mas' appeal, five member faculty committee concluded "Dr. du Mas' dismissal was unjustified." Specifically, they ruled that he had been harassed, academic freedom curtailed, and mistreated in several ways. November 18, 1969, Dr. du Mas reinstated as tenured full professor.

FEBRUARY, 1970. AC President Gerald B. Robins resigned effective July 1, 1970 — transferred to a top rank position at University of Georgia. From the time Dr. du Mas had been reinstated, Establishment both on and off campus was very bitter, harassment unabated. Dr. du Mas heard repeatedly that no one had ever bucked the Georgia Establishment and won; they would get him yet.

JULY 1, 1970. Dr. George A. Christenberry appointed President of Augusta College, recruited from position as Dean of Georgia College at Milledgeville, Georgia.

NOVEMBER, 1970. Rough draft copies of the new Augusta College self-study for reaccreditation sent to all faculty and staff; criticism of document repeatedly requested. Dr. du Mas and others protested extreme misrepresentation of historical facts and in several dozen interviews, discussions, letters to administration, pointed out misrepresentations, and asked that these be corrected. They were not. Final draft essentially same as rough draft.

FEBRUARY 2, 1971. President Christenberry told Dr. du Mas he was to stand trial for retention on faculty, given two weeks to present all evidence in writing. Dr. du Mas protested insufficient time; the meeting was cancelled.

MARCH 8, 1971. President Christenberry warned Dr. du Mas that if he persisted in speaking out he would be terminated, insisting that he had repeatedly requested Dr. du Mas to put in writing and document his statements or be fired.

APRIL 20, 1971. Dr. du Mas then edited and sent ten copies of **AUGUSTA COLLEGE: 1971 A MINORITY REPORT** to Governor Jimmy Carter. No state official has helped Augusta College professors when they asked for it.

APRIL 28, 1971. Southern Association of Colleges and Schools team met for three days at Augusta College for reaccreditation. Dr. du Mas was prevented from seeing almost all team members. Copies of the minority report then sent to Southern Association team, Regents, lawmakers, other individuals in authority.

MAY, 1971. Faculty policies committee immediately honored administrator Floyd B. O'Neal's grievance, first grievance ever submitted by administrative personnel. Dr. du Mas and other professors had presented many grievances over a period of years; not one had been honored.

JUNE 3, 1971. AC President George A. Christenberry broke tenured contract by firing Dr. du Mas.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1971. Dr. du Mas appealed through channels. Board of Regents of University System of Georgia upheld President Christenberry's firing of Dr. du Mas.

VITA — Professor Frank M. du Mas

Education — BS '40; MA '41, University of Virginia
PhD, '53, University of Texas

Experience — Fulltime professor at Universities of Florida State, LSU, Michigan State, Montana, New Mexico State and Augusta College. Chairman of New Mexico State University and Augusta College. Tenured Full Professor at University of Montana and Augusta College. Visiting professor, consultant, applied practitioner for more than twenty years.

Honors, etc. — Voted by student body of state university "Most Popular Professor," (1965). Chairman: Honors Committee, Research Committee, etc; on both graduate and undergraduate faculties of several universities. Has been on editorial staff of three psychological publications, is a Licensed Applied Psychologist specializing in management training and analysis of administrative and personnel problems. Member of American Psychological Association and past or present member of Psychometric Society, Institute of Mathematical Statistics, Sigma Xi, MPA, SPA, RMPA, SSPP, SEPA.

Dr. du Mas was born in Tennessee, September 16, 1918. He has five children, age 17-30. A psychologist for over a quarter of a century, he has published dozens of articles in the scientific literature, written hundreds of professional reports, spoken often to civic groups.

* * * *

Write for more free copies of this brochure if you can help disseminate this message.

To:

P. O. Box 4646
Columbia, S. C. 29204