Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher: How a “Skinny Little Girl” Took on the University of Oklahoma and Helped Pave the Road to *Brown v. Board of Education*

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Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher: How a “Skinny Little Girl” Took on the University of Oklahoma and Helped Pave the Road to Brown v. Board of Education

CHERYL BROWN WATTLEY*

I. Introduction

In January 1946, Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher applied for admission to the University of Oklahoma School of Law (OU Law). That application marked a frontal assault on the Oklahoma Constitution and the statutes that required separation of the races in educational institutions. It also represented a critical step in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People’s (NAACP) legal crusade against segregation. This article chronicles Sipuel Fisher’s struggle for recognition of the right of African Americans to receive a legal education in the State of Oklahoma and explores the impact that her lawsuit against the University of Oklahoma had on the NAACP’s campaign to end educational segregation.

Before discussing the legal strategies and maneuvering of the litigation surrounding Sipuel Fisher’s application and admission to OU Law, the article begins by describing the historical context of that litigation so that Sipuel Fisher’s personal decision to assume the mantle of a “test plaintiff” challenging an entrenched social system might be better appreciated and honored. All too often, when historical events are recounted, when the results and outcomes are known, the individual courage, struggle, perseverance, and sacrifice that led to important achievements become diminished. With the passage of time, as events become dimmed, the progress that has been achieved can overshadow that which it has overcome. As expressed by Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher in her autobiography,

The University of Oklahoma has come a long way also. Since that very cold day when Mr. Dunjee, Dr. Bullock, and I drove on the campus and broke the law by parking illegally and trying to register for law school, thousands of African Americans have attended, graduated from, and excelled at the University of Oklahoma. They have also done that at every public college in every southern state. None of them have had to sit in “colored” chairs or eat at “colored” tables and I am glad for that.
Outside of a few history or law classes, it is likely that not many of them know all of the things that had to happen for that to be so. Not many, even in Oklahoma, have heard of the Sipuel case. Perhaps through this book, they will learn something of Sipuel. If they do, I want it to be a lesson that includes more than a decision in a single lawsuit. I want that lesson to include some sense of how black folks lived under Jim Crow. I want to give them some awareness of the things that people both famous and obscure endured to end it. I want to leave them some perception of the way that family, community, faith, and conviction can come together to make history, even in the case of a skinny little girl born on the wrong side of the tracks in a little town like Chickasha, Oklahoma.¹

This “skinny little girl” took on the fight and agreed to be a “test case,”² committing her personal strength, nerve, and determination to the destruction of segregation in the United States.³ She gained admission to, attended, and graduated from OU Law; passed the bar; and became one of only two law-school test plaintiffs to actually graduate and become a lawyer.⁴

Often overshadowed and eclipsed by other Supreme Court decisions, Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher’s case brought attention, focus, and interest to the legal battle against segregation at a time when the NAACP campaign against segregated graduate education was in dire need of an infusion of new energy. It was a time when “fear and frustration [needed to be] replaced by boldness and hopeful eagerness.”⁵ Her steadfastness and insistence upon admission to

3. After the Oklahoma attorney general filed a response to Sipuel Fisher’s petition for a writ of mandamus to compel her admission to the state’s law school, the NAACP declared that “the all-out campaign against discrimination in educational facilities [was] well under way.” Press Release, NAACP, Campaign Against Jim Crow in Education Launched (May 16, 1946), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, pt. 3, ser. B, at Reel 14-031 (Univ. Publ’ns of Am., Inc.).
4. See Sipuel Fisher, supra note 1, at 145-47, 151, 158-61. Donald Murray, the plaintiff in the University of Maryland case, see Pearson v. Murray, 182 A. 590, 590 (Md. 1936), became an attorney and assisted the NAACP in further litigation against the University of Maryland, see McCready v. Byrd, 73 A.2d 8, 8 (Md. 1950).
OU Law directly caused the desegregation of the University of Oklahoma graduate programs and the Arkansas and Delaware law schools, and her legal victory was a critical step in the march to Brown v. Board of Education.6

II. The Oklahoma Setting

In January 1946, Norman, Oklahoma, home of the University of Oklahoma, was a sundown town, an “all white town where Negroes [had] never resided.”7 African Americans had to be out of Norman, a “lily-white town,”8 before the sun set.9 “[T]he ‘rule’ that they leave at night [was] strictly enforced”10 and clearly announced with prominently placed signs that proclaimed, “Nigger, don’t let the sun go down on you in this berg.”11


7. Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher Home, Ready to Enter Law School, ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, Jan. 20, 1948, at 1 [hereinafter Mrs. Ada Sipuel Fisher Home]; see also Negro Student to Live in City, Commute to Norman Classes, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, Jan. 14, 1948, at 1 (“[T]he university city [Norman] has been a traditional ‘all white’ city since its beginning.”); Letter from Amos T. Hall, Attorney for Sipuel Fisher, to Robert L. Carter, Assistant Special Counsel, NAACP (Aug. 26, 1946), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 13:408 (observing that “Norman [was] a town in which there [were] no Negroes”).


9. Sipuel Fisher, supra note 1, at 44. Dr. George L. Cross, former president of the University of Oklahoma, recounted a story of an encounter shortly after his arrival in Norman in 1934:

The salesman in the [home appliances] store, knowing that I was new, undertook to tell me a few things that he thought would be useful to me. One thing he said that really jolted me was, “You'll never have to worry about a nigger problem in Norman.” I looked at him inquiringly. He said, “We have an unwritten law that niggers can't be in Norman after sundown.”

I said, “Well, just how do you enforce an unwritten law?” And he said, “Oh, we don’t have to enforce it. The niggers understand the situation and they don’t stay in Norman after sundown.”


11. Id.
The racial attitudes reflected by Norman’s sundown status were not unusual in Oklahoma. Oklahoma law had mandated segregated school systems since the adoption of the Territorial School Code of 1897. The Oklahoma Constitution of 1907, the constitution approved at the beginning of statehood, perpetuated this segregation mandate. In short, “segregation was a well-established part of the state’s public education policy.”

Six years after statehood, the NAACP established a chapter in Oklahoma City. By 1923, there were more than a dozen chapters, and in 1931, Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch, a black newspaper in Oklahoma City, organized a “State Conference of Branches” and served as its president for sixteen years. Because the NAACP was viewed as a militant group, “[k]nown membership in the NAACP could, and sometimes did, spell harassment, restricted credit, unemployment, and myriad other inconveniences. . . . [I]ncredible courage [was] required to fight racial injustice at a time when many whites would employ violence in defense of a system they preferred and from which they profited.” Sipuel Fisher’s mother, an active member of the NAACP, “saw to it that [Sipuel Fisher was] exposed regularly to its magazine, The Crisis,” and that they read black newspapers such as the Chicago Defender and the Black Dispatch.

There was reason to fear violence and physical retaliation—racial hostility was known in the state. In May 1921, in Tulsa, an allegation that a black man, Dick Rowland, had assaulted a white woman caused a white mob to gather near the jail in an effort to lynch him. A group of black men also gathered to protect Rowland and prevent any lynching. There was shouting and shooting, and “all hell broke loose.” The ensuing riot resulted in murder and
the “wanton destruction” of over thirty-five blocks of businesses, homes, and churches\textsuperscript{23} in the area of Tulsa known as Greenwood, “the black Wall Street.”\textsuperscript{24} 

For Sipuel Fisher, the Tulsa Race Riot was more than a historical event; it was personal. During the riot, her father was “spirited away to a holding pen in Tulsa’s McNulty Park,”\textsuperscript{25} and her mother watched their home “go up in flames.”\textsuperscript{26} The riot caused her parents to leave Tulsa and all that they had achieved to start over again in Chickasha.\textsuperscript{27} 

Lynchings were a part of Oklahoma history because they provided “an effective means of race control.”\textsuperscript{28} People took photographs of burned and mutilated bodies hanging from trees and bridges, sometimes converting them into postcards.\textsuperscript{29} One lynching in particular touched Sipuel Fisher’s life because she knew the person who was lynched.\textsuperscript{30} In 1930, Henry Argo, a nineteen-year-old from Chickasha, was lynched by a mob estimated to be made up of two thousand white men after he had been arrested on a bogus charge of rape.\textsuperscript{31} Argo was the last known lynching in Oklahoma.\textsuperscript{32} 

Although many aspects of segregation were imposed by custom, the state legislature also passed statutes that required racial separation in public places, including in “telephone booths, bath-houses, and mines.”\textsuperscript{33} Municipalities also passed residential segregation ordinances restricting the purchase of property

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{23} Id. at 147-48.
\bibitem{25} Sipuel Fisher, \textit{supra} note 1, at 12.
\bibitem{26} Id.
\bibitem{27} See id.
\bibitem{28} Jimmie Lewis Franklin, \textit{The Blacks in Oklahoma} 29 (1980).
\bibitem{29} See James Allen & John Littlefield, \textit{Without Sanctuary: Photographs and Postcards of Lynching in America} (2005), http://www.withoutsanctuary.org/main.html (follow “Photos” hyperlink). Laura Nelson and her son, L.W., were lynched in Okemah, Oklahoma, on May 25, 1911, and photographs of the incident were made into postcards. See id. at images 33-34 and accompanying captions (follow “more information on this photo” hyperlink associated with each image). On June 13, 1913, Bennie Simmons was soaked in coal oil before being lynched and set on fire in Anadarko, Oklahoma. See id. at image 4 and accompanying caption. John Lee was burned on August 13, 1911, in Durant, Oklahoma. See id. at image 16 and accompanying caption. A photograph of that burning was made into a postcard with the caption “Coon Cooking.” See id. Print versions of the foregoing photographs are available in James Allen \textit{et al.}, \textit{Without Sanctuary: Lynching Photography in America}, at images 4, 18, 37, 38 (2000).
\bibitem{30} See Sipuel Fisher, \textit{supra} note 1, at 44-47.
\bibitem{31} See id. at 45-47.
\bibitem{32} Id. at 47.
\bibitem{33} Franklin, \textit{supra} note 28, at 17.
\end{thebibliography}
by African Americans.34 "Blacks met exclusion, often in callous fashion, in restaurants, parks, hotels, zoos, libraries, recreational facilities, and in other private and public accommodations."35 For Sipuel Fisher, growing up in Chickasha, such segregation was a fact of life. "[T]he city park, Shannon Springs, the municipally-owned zoo, swimming pool, and golf course had big signs that read, 'For Whites Only.'"36 To see a movie, she had to take the fire-escape stairs to the balcony.37

But these bitter restrictions and painful limitations could not diminish the pride and spirit that were nurtured within Sipuel Fisher. Her family, her community, her school, and her friends and neighbors—all the "people who never for a moment let [her] think that [she was] anything but special"38—created within her a reservoir of strength, courage, and faithfulness that would fuel her determined fight against the University of Oklahoma.

III. The NAACP Crusade Against Segregated Education

From its inception in 1909, the NAACP’s "stated goal was to secure for all people the rights guaranteed in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution."39 In 1930, it began its focused "attack on the inequalities in public education."40 It retained Nathan Ross Margold "to prepare a comprehensive professional study of the legal status of the Negro and of possible legal strategy for constructive change."41 The organization developed a strategy to target state-supported graduate and professional education because black access to graduate and professional programs was effectively nonexistent in the southern states, which had the highest black populations.42 With state constitutions and laws mandating segregation in education, southern states had developed a system that provided African American students with scholarships to attend out-of-state graduate

34. In 1935, however, the Oklahoma Supreme Court declared Oklahoma City’s restrictive residential ordinance unlawful. See Allen v. Oklahoma City, 1935 OK 1143, 52 P.2d 1054.
35. FRANKLIN, supra note 12, at 50.
36. SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 51.
37. Id.
38. Id. at 41.
42. Hastie, supra note 5, at 25.
programs. By eliminating such scholarship programs—and thereby forcing states to choose between literal equalization and integration—“black leaders hoped to make dual systems of segregated public schools very expensive luxuries of white prejudice.”

Charles Hamilton Houston led the NAACP in its “planned, deliberate prosecution of test cases to secure favorable legal precedents, and thereby lay a foundation for subsequent frontal attacks against . . . segregation.” The purpose of the test cases was to force a legal recognition of a qualified African American student’s right to graduate education or professional training, which would lead to the immediate admission of African Americans to white institutions simply because no other facilities existed. A court decision “could breach the state-erected wall of segregation without ruling at all on the validity of the separate but equal concept.” Such test cases, however, required plaintiffs who were articulate, willing, determined, and able to be steadfast in the face of interminable delays. Not every person chosen to be a plaintiff was able to stay the course.

A. The Early Test Cases

In 1933, the NAACP’s crusade began when private attorneys in North Carolina launched an attack against the state’s segregated graduate program. Although fear of economic reprisal and retaliation intimidated many prospective plaintiffs, Thomas Hocutt, a twenty-four-year-old headwaiter, agreed to seek enrollment in a pharmacy graduate program at the University of North Carolina. His request was denied, and just weeks later, the private attorneys filed a state-court mandamus action seeking an order for his admission. NAACP affiliate attorney William Hastie assisted with the trial, but when the president of North Carolina College for Negroes—the institution

43. See, e.g., Mo. ex rel. Gaines v. Canada, 305 U.S. 337, 342-43 (1938) (describing and setting forth Missouri’s statute allowing for such a program).
45. McNeil, supra note 41, at 134.
46. Hastie, supra note 5, at 25.
47. Id.
49. See Ware, supra note 48, at 229. At the time, there was a serious concern about “racial violence” because North Carolina ranked fourteenth among American jurisdictions in lynchings. Id. at 227.
50. Id. at 229.
51. Burns, supra note 48, at 196.
where Hocutt had completed his undergraduate work—refused to certify Hocutt’s transcript, the court was able to deny the writ of mandamus because Hocutt could not establish that he was scholastically qualified for the pharmacy program.52

With the defeat in Hocutt, the NAACP focused its efforts on challenging racial segregation at the University of Maryland law school.53 In early 1935, Donald Murray, an honors graduate of Amherst College, applied for admission.54 He was admittedly academically qualified, but his application was denied because he was African American.55

The NAACP filed a petition for a writ of mandamus seeking to command the State of Maryland to admit Murray to the law school.56 On June 25, 1935, the Maryland district court finalized its decision granting the writ.57 Murray had to be admitted to the next session of the law school.58 The Maryland Court of Appeals ultimately affirmed the issuance of the writ of mandamus.59

Recognizing that the Murray victory was “only a stepping-stone in the process of gaining admission of blacks to state universities,”60 the NAACP sought another case to file. Lloyd Gaines, a graduate of Lincoln University, Missouri’s college for “negroes,” applied for admission to the University of Missouri School of Law.61 Gaines was denied admission because of the state’s segregation laws.62 The Missouri Supreme Court upheld the segregation laws, ruling that Missouri had met its obligations under the Equal Protection Clause.
by providing an out-of-state tuition program and that Gaines had not given Missouri an opportunity to create a law school for him.63

The NAACP petitioned the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1938, the Supreme Court reversed the Missouri court’s decision, rejecting the out-of-state tuition program.64 It also rejected the State’s argument that the promise to provide a legal education sometime in the future was sufficient.65 Gaines was a decision predicted to “revolutionize the whole educational systems of the 16 states having dual school setups.”66

Gaines was applauded as a courageous man who “sacrificed for all the people.”67 Although he was given financial assistance by the NAACP,68 Gaines suffered during the litigation. Upon learning of the Supreme Court’s decision, he quit his job, anticipating that he would soon be enrolling in law school.69 As Missouri frenetically tried to create a “negro” law school, Gaines was forced to go work at a gas station.70 In March of 1939, Gaines sent his mother a postcard saying, “Goodbye. If you don’t hear from me anymore, you know I’ll be all right.”71 Gaines was never seen or heard from again.72

The NAACP “advertised in newspapers, notified [its] branches and did everything in [its] power to find him but [was] unsuccessful.”73

63. Id. at 346.
64. See id. at 352.
65. See id. at 351-52.
68. ROWAN, supra note 9, at 76.
70. See Letter from Lloyd Gaines, Plaintiff, to Callie Gaines, Plaintiff’s Mother, (Mar. 3, 1939) (on file with the University of Missouri Law Library: Lloyd L. Gaines Collection), available at http://digital.library.umsystem.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?page=home;c=grp (follow “Family Correspondence” hyperlink; then follow “table of contents” hyperlink associated with “Letter, 1939-03-03, Lloyd Gaines to Callie Gaines” listing); see also ROWAN, supra note 9, at 77.
72. Id.
In January of 1939, only weeks after the Gaines decision, Lucille Bluford, a Missouri citizen with an undergraduate degree from the University of Kansas, sought admission to the University of Missouri School of Journalism.\(^74\) Bluford was accepted because the school authorities were “unaware that she was a Negro.”\(^75\) When she attempted to register, however, Bluford was told that, because of the separate educational system, she could not enroll.\(^76\) In August 1939, Bluford again applied to the graduate program in journalism and was again denied admission on account of her race.\(^77\)

Finally, in October 1939, a team of attorneys including Charles Hamilton Houston filed suit on her behalf seeking her admission.\(^78\) Although Bluford had written to Lincoln University to confirm that it did not have a graduate program in journalism,\(^79\) the trial court held that she had not given the State reasonable time to develop a journalism school for Negroes.\(^80\) The Missouri Supreme Court upheld that decision.\(^81\)

Also in October of 1939, the NAACP filed suit against the University of Tennessee seeking the admission of six plaintiffs—W.S.E. Hardy, Homer L. Saunders, Clinton Marsh, and Ezra Totten to the graduate school; and Joseph Michael and P.L. Smith to the law school.\(^82\) The judge dismissed the suit, ruling that each “member of the University’s board of trustees would have to be served individually.”\(^83\) Because of the time that it took to refile the lawsuit and serve each member of the board individually, and the eighteen-month
period that the judge had the case “under advisement,” Tennessee was able to create segregated graduate programs before a ruling was issued. On December 4, 1941, the chancellor dismissed the lawsuit as moot because the state legislature had passed a statute authorizing the creation of institutions providing substantially equivalent education. The NAACP was optimistic that the Tennessee Supreme Court would reverse the chancellor because the defense had offered no evidence of actual creation and implementation of segregated graduate programs. Such optimism ultimately proved to be misplaced; the Tennessee Supreme Court upheld the finding that the case was moot.

Charles Eubanks’s efforts to attend the University of Kentucky to study civil engineering in 1941 led to a federal lawsuit. On January 23, 1943, the State finally filed its answer alleging that a “course of instruction and training in civil engineering” had been instituted at the Kentucky State College for Negroes since the filing of the lawsuit. Part of the State’s strategy was to delay the case “so that Eubanks [would] get disgusted” or “drop the suit for the sake of national unity, . . . good feeling between the races and all that.”

84. See Letter from Carl A. Cowan, Attorney, to Leon A. Ransom, Acting Dean, Howard Univ. Sch. of Law, Z. Alexander Looby, Member, NAACP Nat’l Legal Comm., Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP, William H. Hastie, Chairman, NAACP Nat’l Legal Comm., Charles H. Houston, Member, NAACP Nat’l Legal Comm., and Walter White, Executive Dir., NAACP (Sept. 18, 1941), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 14:955-56; see also Letter from Leon A. Ransom, Acting Dean, Howard Univ. Sch. of Law, to A. E. Mitchell, Chancellor, Chancery Court of Knox County, Tenn. (Nov. 18, 1941), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 14:969.
85. Tenn. ex rel. Michael vs. Witham, No. 28,627 (Ch. Knox County, Tenn. Dec. 4, 1941), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 14:970; Letter from Leon A. Ransom, Acting Dean, Howard Univ. Sch. of Law, to Prentice Thomas, Assistant Special Counsel, NAACP (Oct. 7, 1942), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 14:998-99.
86. Ransom, supra note 85, at Reel 14:999.
87. State ex rel. Michael v. Witham, 165 S.W.2d 378, 382 (Tenn. 1942); Press Release, NAACP, Tennessee University Negro Ban Upheld by State Supreme Court (Nov. 13, 1942), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 14:1007.
90. See Memorandum from Prentice Thomas, Assistant Special Counsel, NAACP, to Odette Harper, Executive Officer for Publicity & Promotion, NAACP (Jan. 28, 1943), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 11:958.
91. Letter from Prentice Thomas, Assistant Special Counsel, NAACP, to Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP (Apr. 15, 1942), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 11:903.
Eubanks was desperate to pursue his education, and he became frustrated and depressed with all of the delays. Because he was “not particularly interested in further continuing the litigation,” the district court ultimately dismissed the case for lack of prosecution.

B. The Search for New Plaintiffs

As its early lawsuits dragged on, the NAACP’s “plaintiffs were vulnerable. Economic pressure or the simple desire to get on with one’s life made it hard to sustain the interest of individual plaintiffs, and in some instances lack of local support contributed to even greater disaffection.” The NAACP had not anticipated the kinds of delays that the states could successfully interpose, nor did it expect problems with plaintiffs to arise. There continued to be a need for qualified, committed individuals to serve as plaintiffs. One of the reasons that the campaign against segregated education moved slowly was because “few Negroes were interested enough to ask to be plaintiffs.”

By June of 1945, the NAACP wanted to launch a “unified campaign” to challenge unequal educational opportunities. It therefore issued a call to the state conferences to “gather[] the necessary information” for claims of inequality in education and “map[] out a program of legal action to compel the equalization of educational opportunities.” Thurgood Marshall, who would become the first African American appointed to the United States Supreme Court, concluded that the southern states were “determined not to do anything toward following [the Murray and Gaines decisions] until . . . forced to do so” and that “it [was] the job of the N.A.A.C.P. to help these states to see the light by legal action.” In order to proceed, the NAACP needed a “student who

92. See id.; see also Letter from Charles Eubanks, Plaintiff, to Prentice Thomas, Assistant Special Counsel, NAACP (July 20, 1943), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 11:1072-75.
94. TUSHNET, supra note 88, at 88.
95. Id. at 77.
96. Marshall, supra note 40, at 318 (listing “a lack of full support from the Negro community in general” and “a lack of sufficient money to finance the cases” as the other major factors contributing to the slow pace of the campaign).
97. Memorandum from Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP, to State Conferences of Branches, NAACP (June 29, 1945), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 1:669.
98. Id.
On October 24, 1945, Marshall expressed serious concerns that the NAACP would be hampered in its efforts to pursue its litigation strategy. The NAACP had “lawyers ready but [it did] not have the cases.” It needed clients who were “in the fight as a matter of principle, and people who [would] undergo serious strains for matters of principle.”草根的起源和支持对具体诉讼的成功是条件。草根的起源和支持对具体诉讼的成功是条件。

Less than two weeks later, the Oklahoma NAACP convened a conference in McAlester. The delegates decided that the organization would attempt to enroll Negroes at the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma A&M College in Stillwater. Thurgood Marshall appeared at the conference and declared, “This is the easiest case to beat that ever entered the courts of Oklahoma. I could win this type of case even down in Mississippi.”

The Daily Oklahoman carried a front-page story, “State Negroes Plan Education Equality Fight,” explaining that if the NAACP succeeded in its efforts, local colleges and universities would “open the State’s institutions of higher learning to the Negro.” The article included Marshall’s quote. This and other newspaper articles reporting on the McAlester convention “caused something of a furor in higher-education circles.”

100. Letter from Charles H. Houston, Member, NAACP Nat’l Legal Comm., to Charles W. Anderson, Member, NAACP Nat’l Legal Comm. (Jan. 25, 1945), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 11:1121.


102. Tushnet, supra note 88, at 149.

103. Id. at 35. Once an applicant’s academic qualifications and financial ability had been determined, it was then “necessary to get the backing of the branch and community for the purpose of sponsoring the action.” Letter from Edward R. Dudley, Assistant Special Counsel, NAACP, to Louis L. Redding, Member, NAACP Nat’l Legal Comm. (Jan. 28, 1948), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 11:570.

104. State Negroes Plan Education Equality Fight: Court Action to Back Effort at Enrollment at University, A&M, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, Nov. 4, 1945, at 1 [hereinafter Education Equality Fight].

105. Id.

106. Id.

107. Id.

108. Id. Roscoe Dunjee was pleased with the reaction to this news story. Letter from Roscoe Dunjee, Editor, Black Dispatch, to Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP (Nov. 4, 1945), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 13:341.


110. George Lynn Cross, Blacks in White Colleges: Oklahoma’s Landmark Cases
The University of Oklahoma Board of Regents (OU Board of Regents or OU Regents) took note of the announced plan to challenge segregation policies at the state universities and met a week earlier than their scheduled meeting.\footnote{Id. at 31-32.} Following a discussion of the newspaper reports and the relevant segregation statutes, regent William Wallace moved “[t]hat the Board of Regents instruct the President of the University to refuse to admit anyone of negro blood as a student in the University for the reason that the laws of the State of Oklahoma prohibit[ed] the enrolment of such a student in the University.”\footnote{Minutes of a Regular Meeting, Board of Regents, Univ. of Okla. 113, 132 (Nov. 7, 1945), available at http://digital.libraries.ou.edu/regents/browse.asp?tab=1941&year=1945.}

The NAACP national office’s outreach to the branches proved successful. In November, Marshall wrote that “[t]he campaign to equalize educational opportunities [was] progressing rapidly.”\footnote{Memorandum from Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP, to Roy Wilkins, Assistant Sec’y, NAACP (Nov. 27, 1945), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 1:687.} A lawsuit was going to be filed in Oklahoma “aimed at compelling local school officials . . . to pay for . . . their ‘luxury’ of segregation by compelling absolute equality.”\footnote{See id. at 75-76.} The NAACP was about to bring the fight to Oklahoma.

\textbf{IV. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher’s Fight to Enter the University of Oklahoma School of Law}

\textbf{A. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher Steps Forward}

Oklahoma NAACP officers and members actively sought potential plaintiffs in major cities and towns throughout Oklahoma.\footnote{Id. at 78.} Dr. W.A.J. Bullock, regional director of the NAACP, knew the Sipuel family.\footnote{See id. at 77-78.} He approached Lemuel Sipuel, a graduate of Langston University who had recently returned from service in the Army during World War II.\footnote{See id. at 76-78.} Lemuel, however, knew that he did not want to wait long before pursuing a law degree and declined to be the test applicant.\footnote{Id. at 78.} But his younger sister, Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, volunteered to serve as the plaintiff.\footnote{Id. at 78.}

She knew that “the person the [NAACP] sought had to have not only brains but also the willingness and ability to withstand a long and probably bitter
controversy.” She knew that Lloyd Gaines had mysteriously disappeared. She knew that the person had to be willing “to commit to successful completion of the course of study . . . in Norman, a town legendary for its territorial pogrom, a town that still did not permit African Americans within its borders after the sun went down.” She knew that Dr. Bullock could only make a recommendation and that Roscoe Dunjee, in consultation with the NAACP, would make the decision regarding who would be the test plaintiff. Nevertheless, she also knew that “[t]he cause was so right, so just,” that she was excited about the possibility of being the test plaintiff, and she “danced around in little circles and clapped [her] hands.”

About ten days after volunteering to serve as the test plaintiff, Sipuel Fisher traveled to Oklahoma City to meet with Roscoe Dunjee. He reviewed her high-school and college transcripts, and he talked with her about her husband and father. Dunjee, obviously aware of the impact of the stresses and strains on earlier NAACP plaintiffs, asked whether she had “the necessary courage and patience[,] Could [she] remain poised under duress and pressure? Was [she] available to make speaking appearances to help raise money to carry on the litigation?” To each of these questions, she firmly answered yes.

On January 14, 1946, Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher applied for admission to OU Law. Accompanied by Dr. Bullock and Dunjee, she was “a little anxious and apprehensive” as they went to the office of Dr. George L. Cross, president of the University of Oklahoma. Dunjee had called Dr. Cross the day before to tell him that “he would be down Monday morning on ‘a business matter.’” Dunjee took the lead in the meeting with Dr. Cross, confidently introducing Sipuel Fisher. He firmly explained their purpose: she wanted to study law in Oklahoma, and OU Law was the only state law school. She

120. Id. at 77.
121. See id.
122. Id.
123. See id. at 78.
124. Id. at 78-79.
125. Id. at 79.
126. Id.
127. Id. at 80. Sipuel Fisher and Dunjee traveled the state, visiting churches and local branches of the NAACP to raise the money for the lawsuit. See id. at 94-95, 105.
128. Id. at 80.
129. Id. at 81-82.
130. Id. at 81.
131. Id. at 81-82.
132. See id. at 82.
133. Id. at 76, 82.
was an honors graduate of Langston University.134  She was academically qualified for admission.135

Strikingly dressed, “chic, charming, and well poised,”136 Sipuel Fisher presented her Langston transcript and asked for the application forms.137 Dunjee, familiar with the other NAACP cases and the legal strategy, pointedly asked Dr. Cross to explicitly state in writing that Sipuel Fisher’s admission was being denied solely on account of her race.138

After shaking hands all around, Sipuel Fisher, Dr. Bullock, and Dunjee left Dr. Cross’s office and were greeted by a group of faculty, students, and other Norman residents.139  Photographs were taken.140  They then had a sack lunch with the YMCA-YWCA Race Relations Committee, because no restaurant in Norman would serve African Americans.141  The next day’s front-page article in the Daily Oklahoman, entitled “Negro Barred from Enrolling at University,” included a lengthy description of Sipuel Fisher’s academic record and interests.142

134.  Id. at 82.
135.  Id. at 83; CROSS, supra note 110, at 37.
136.  CROSS, supra note 110, at 35.
137.  Id. at 36.  Dr. Cross’s impression was that “the association had made an excellent choice of a student for the test case.”  Id. at 35.
138.  Id. at 37.  Dr. Cross had been counseled that he could deny the application of a Langston graduate on the basis that Langston was an unaccredited institution.  Cross rejected that suggestion because the university had allowed white students to transfer from unaccredited institutions in the past.  Id. at 38-39.
139.  SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 85; see also ROWAN, supra note 9, at 146.
140.  SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 85.
141.  See CROSS, supra note 110, at 38; SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 85; see also “Okla. NAACP Ready for Court Action” – Dunjee, ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, Jan. 18, 1946, at 1; Press Release, NAACP, Democracy and Brotherhood Discovered on O.U. Campus (Jan. 18, 1946), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 13:346.
142.  Wesley Leatherock, Negro Barred from Enrolling at University, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, Jan. 15, 1946, at 1.  The article reported as follows:

Ada Lois Sipuel, central figure in the NAACP test enrolment at the University of Oklahoma, is a tall, slim and pretty girl who likes to hunt rabbits with a single-shot .22 rifle and reads mystery stories on rainy days.

She’s not a bit reluctant to tell you she’s 21 years old, “although if I were older I probably would deny it” she adds.

But that seems to fit, since she just graduated last spring from Langston university, where her extra-curricular activities easily outnumbered her scholastic studies.

She played trumpet in the band, sang in the choral club, was a member of the debate team and the women’s council, and participated in the school plays.

She also participated in many round-table and panel discussions on subjects such as race relations and religion.

The tall girl with the pretty smile is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. T. B.
Upon returning to his office, Dunjee wrote Thurgood Marshall, the excitement apparent in his words: “Here’s your case, and I think it’s what one would call a ‘natural.’”143 Because “the whole state [was] astir,”144 Dunjee urged NAACP executive director Walter White to act immediately and dispatch Marshall “to fly down . . . right away while the water [was] hot.”145

“The truth,” Dunjee confided, “is that [Dr. Cross] wishes us to have a case, and express [sic] the hope that we would win. You of course cannot quote him on this but that is the reason why he let down the bars and gave us an open and shut case.”146

Amos Hall, a Tulsa attorney, served as local counsel for the NAACP lawyers.147 Marshall, anticipating potential defenses by the State of Oklahoma,
directed Hall to write the OU Board of Regents. The letter was not a request that a segregated law school be created, but rather a preemptive move to preclude any claim that the board was not aware of Sipuel Fisher’s desire to attend law school or that she had failed to exhaust her administrative remedies.

B. The Legal Proceedings Begin

On April 6, 1946, following the denial of her application by the OU Regents, Sipuel Fisher, Dunjee, and Amos Hall drove to Norman to file a petition for mandamus in Cleveland County. The petition named the OU Board of Regents; George L. Cross; Maurice H. Merrill, dean of OU Law; George Wadsack, registrar of the university; and Roy Gittinger, dean of admissions, as defendants. The petition alleged that OU Law was the only publicly funded law school in the state; that Sipuel Fisher was denied admission solely on the basis of her race; and that the “[d]efendants ha[d] established and [were] maintaining a policy, custom and usage of denying to qualified Negro applicants the equal protection of the laws by refusing to admit them into the law school of the University of Oklahoma solely because of race and color.”

The defendants, represented by Mac Q. Williamson, the Oklahoma attorney general, and Fred Hansen, first assistant attorney general, admitted many of the facts alleged by Sipuel Fisher. They noted, however, that the

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149. See Letter from Amos T. Hall, Attorney for Sipuel Fisher, to Board of Regents, Univ. of Okla. (Feb. 4, 1946), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 13:353. Mr. Hall’s letter specifically requested that “the Board of Regents re-consider her application and advise her immediately as to its actions in the matter.” Id.

150. SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 96-97; see also Petition at 1, Sipuel v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Okla., No. 14,807 (Dist. Ct. Cleveland County, Okla. Apr. 6, 1946).

151. Petition, supra note 150, at 1-3.

152. Id. at 2-3.

153. Id. at 5.

154. Id.

155. Two years later, Williamson was a candidate for the United States Senate. In a campaign speech, Williamson proclaimed that he “favored segregation and had ’stood in this [Cleveland County] courthouse and fought for those principles.’” Ray Parr, Smith and Kerr Are Blistered by Williamson, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, June 26, 1948, at 2.

Oklahoma Constitution and statutes not only prohibited the education of whites with “colored” children but that criminal penalties could be imposed on any persons “operat[ing] any college, school or institution of this State where persons of both white and colored races [were] received as pupils for instruction.” Moreover, the defendants asserted that the “petitioner ha[d] not applied . . . to the Board of Regents . . . to prescribe a school of law similar to the school of law of the University of Oklahoma as a part of . . . Langston University . . . so that she [would] be able . . . to attend said school without violating the public policy of [Oklahoma].” Finally, the defense pointed out that the State had provided for the education of “colored” residents by the appropriation of $15,000 for an out-of-state tuition program.

On July 9, 1946, following several postponements, the case was tried before Cleveland County judge Ben Williams. A final request for a continuance was denied on the basis that the case needed to be resolved quickly enough for Sipuel Fisher to attend law school in the fall. This denial led Hall to believe that the writ of mandamus was likely to be granted. It led Robert Carter, NAACP assistant special counsel, to opine that Hall would “experience no difficulty in having the court grant the writ.”

On the day of the hearing, a “large number of Negroes, students, and faculty members of the University of Oklahoma packed into the courtroom.” Hall,

Counsel, NAACP (May 13, 1946), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 13:381 (“From our answer you will note that we have admitted all the material allegations of fact set forth in your petition, and in this connection state that we do not at this time intend to introduce any evidence in the case.”).

157. See Answer, supra note 156, at 4-6 (quoting, inter alia, 70 OKLA. STAT. § 455 (1941)).
158. Id. at 6.
159. Id. at 5-6.
160. Roscoe Dunjee repeatedly expressed concern about delays and the schedule conflicts of the NAACP attorneys. See, e.g., Letter from Roscoe Dunjee, President, Okla. Conference of Branches, NAACP, to Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP (Mar. 9, 1946), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 13:365. He feared that the “interest in the case [might] lag,” which would be most unfortunate because “[p]ersons, both black and white, all over Oklahoma and the Southwest [were] deeply interested in this suit and [he was] get[t]ing letters and telephone calls every week asking questions” about the status of the case. Id.
161. SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 96-97.
163. See id.
165. CROSS, supra note 110, at 43.
Dunjee, and Sipuel Fisher drove to the courthouse.\textsuperscript{166} Because of illness and schedule conflicts, no attorney from the NAACP was present.\textsuperscript{167} Hall, the local attorney from Tulsa,\textsuperscript{168} was the only counsel appearing on behalf of Sipuel Fisher.\textsuperscript{169} As Sipuel Fisher entered the courtroom, “all whispers and conversation stopped and the room fell absolutely silent.”\textsuperscript{170}

The parties entered agreed statements of fact into evidence.\textsuperscript{171} It was stipulated that Sipuel Fisher had not made an application for the creation of a segregated law school.\textsuperscript{172} It was further admitted that the Oklahoma State Board of Regents for Higher Education (State Board of Regents or Regents for Higher Education) was not taking any steps or actions toward the creation of a segregated law school because it lacked the requisite funds.\textsuperscript{173} With the
stipulations entered, Hall argued the case on behalf of Sipuel Fisher.  

He advanced the proposition that educational training, regardless of cost, should be available to all students, irrespective of race.  

Expressly invoking the Supreme Court decision in Gaines, Hall argued that the “crux of that ruling was that ‘equality of education must occur within the state’ and that compliance with the constitution cannot be deferred at the will of the state.”  

In short, Hall’s position was that Oklahoma did not have any institution that provided a legal education for Negroes; consequently, Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher had to be admitted to OU Law.

Ruling from the bench, Judge Williams denied the petition and held that mandamus could not be used to force a state officer to violate the state constitution or a statute.  

Judge Williams did not address the claims of denial of equal protection.  

He did not even mention the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Gaines.  

Sipuel Fisher and the NAACP appealed the decision to the Oklahoma Supreme Court.  

The NAACP filed its brief in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma on December 8, 1946, presenting a “new attack on segregation, per se.”  

Copies of the
brief were sent to editors of various newspapers so that the “exact position taken by the N.A.A.C.P. on the question of higher education for Negroes” might be known.182

Oral argument was held on March 4, 1947.183 Thurgood Marshall flew in from New York to make the argument on behalf of Sipuel Fisher.184 Chief Justice Thurman S. Hurst extended the traditional time for argument to an hour for each side because of “the public importance of the question involved.”185 In a “courtroom jampacked with white and colored spectators,” OU Law dean Maurice Merrill argued that Sipuel Fisher should have sued the Regents for Higher Education to “compel them to establish a separate law school” and then “wait[ed] until the school was established.”186 Marshall argued that because Oklahoma did not have a separate law school in existence at the time when Sipuel Fisher sought acceptance, her constitutional rights had been violated.187

On April 29, 1947, the Oklahoma Supreme Court upheld the denial of the petition.188 The court found that Gaines had not struck down the segregated system of education required by the Oklahoma Constitution and statutes.189 Moreover, Sipuel Fisher’s rights were protected because the State Board of Regents had full authority to establish a segregated law school.190

Distinguishing Gaines, the Oklahoma Supreme Court stated that Lloyd Gaines had given notice of his desire to study law to Lincoln University and the Missouri Board of Higher Education, whereas Sipuel Fisher had not given such notice to the Regents for Higher Education.191 The court noted that the U.S. Supreme Court “opinion [did] not disclose the exact nature of [Gaines’s] communication or application to Lincoln University,” but went on to say, “[W]e assume he applied to Lincoln University for instruction there in the
law.”192 The court’s distinction of the Gaines decision was rooted in a wholly false assumption.

The Oklahoma Supreme Court either failed to review the opinion from the Missouri Supreme Court or deliberately chose to disregard the recitation of facts included within that opinion. The Missouri court’s published opinion clearly stated that “[a]ppellant [Lloyd Gaines] made no attempt to avail himself of the opportunities afforded the negro people of the State for higher education. He at no time applied to the management of the Lincoln University for legal training.”193 The Oklahoma Supreme Court so desperately sought a basis to distinguish the Gaines decision that it ignored the facts of that case.

The NAACP lawyers filed a petition for rehearing, candidly and frankly arguing that the Oklahoma Supreme Court’s opinion “conflict[ed] with [the] controlling decisions of the United States Supreme Court,” particularly the Gaines case.194 Citing to the Gaines transcript, the NAACP made it clear that the “facts in [Sipuel Fisher’s] case and the Gaines case [were] exactly the same.”195 Lloyd Gaines had not requested that Missouri create a separate law school. The Oklahoma Supreme Court’s assumption was simply wrong. Nonetheless, the petition for rehearing was summarily denied.196 The Oklahoma Supreme Court never addressed the fact that the fundamental assumption on which it had based its distinction of Gaines was incorrect.197 The summary denial, in light of the very clear similarities between Gaines and Sipuel, constituted a flagrant disregard for U.S. Supreme Court authority.

C. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher Takes the Fight to the United States Supreme Court

Sipuel Fisher and the NAACP lawyers had to go to the Supreme Court. Even though Sipuel Fisher “had not really expected the state supreme court to reverse the district court’s ruling,” she had hoped for such a result.198 But the affirmance made her “more determined than ever to continue with the litigation.”199 She was now angry.200

192. Id. ¶ 28, 180 P.2d at 140 (emphasis added).
193. State ex rel. Gaines v. Canada, 113 S.W.2d 783, 789 (Mo. 1937) (emphasis added).
194. Transcript of Record, supra note 171, at 54-55.
195. Id. at 56.
196. See id. at 61.
197. See id.
198. SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 111.
199. Id.
200. Id.
A petition for certiorari was filed on September 24, 1947, and granted on November 10, 1947. Shortly thereafter, the NAACP predicted that the “decision of the Supreme Court [would] have far-reaching significance especially since world-wide interest [had] been focused on the denial of equal rights for Negroes in the United States.”

The NAACP filed its brief with the Court on December 26, 1947. It had concluded that an argument relying totally on the Gaines decision could lead to two possible results: (1) an order that Sipuel Fisher be immediately admitted to the state law school; (2) or an order that she was entitled to an equal education, at which time it would

then be up to the state to either admit her to the University of Oklahoma Law School or set up a separate law school for her. In the event that a separate law school was set up, it [could] then be attacked on the grounds that it [was] not equal and then on the ground that segregation per se is bad because there can be no separate equality.

The NAACP argued that the facts in Sipuel Fisher’s case were virtually identical to the facts in the Gaines case. It directly attacked the credibility of the court below: “The Supreme Court of Oklahoma has shown no valid distinction between this case and the Gaines case. Their efforts to distinguish the two cases are shallow and without merit.” The refusal to admit Sipuel Fisher occurred, the NAACP argued, because Gaines could be interpreted as not fully foreclosing a state’s right “to maintain a segregated school system under the equal but separate theory even where . . . no provision other than the existing facility which [was] closed to Negroes [was] available.”

With the date for oral argument set, Mac Williamson met with various state officials. He had concluded that “segregation in education of negroes and whites was likely to be broken down in Oklahoma unless the state inaugurated some plan for establishing a standard law school before the final hearing of the

201. Transcript of Record, supra note 171, at cover, 61.
204. Memorandum of the NAACP, Sipuel v. Bd. of Regents of University of Oklahoma: Possible Theories Which May Be Used in Brief and Amendment, microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 14:233.
205. See Brief for Petitioner, supra note 203, at 9.
206. Id. at 18.
207. Id. at 9.
case before the United States Supreme Court in January." 208 Temporary arrangements needed to be made for a Negro law school. 209

On December 15, 1947, Williamson advised the Regents for Higher Education of the impending oral argument before the Supreme Court and the possible “implications of the Sipuel case.” 210 “The Regents expressed a desire to do everything possible to provide adequate facilities in the program of higher education for Negroes, within existing statutes, possible future legislation and court decisions, and with such funds as might be provided by the Legislature.” 211 For a second time, however, the State Board of Regents failed to take any action. 212

Oral argument was held on January 8, 1948, just slightly less than two years from the day that Sipuel Fisher had applied for admission. 213 To prepare for the argument, Thurgood Marshall and Amos Hall met with law professors and students at Howard University to practice their arguments. 214 They were preparing to advance the argument that segregation was unlawful as “far as it [could] be raised” based on the limited trial record. 215

Sipuel Fisher anticipated this day with great excitement. She wrote Marshall and told him of her plans to travel from Rhode Island to Washington to attend the argument, and she made plans to meet him. 216 Walking with
Marshall and Hall, climbing the steps of the Supreme Court Building, seeing the words “Equal Justice under Law,” and entering the courtroom, Sipuel Fisher was thrilled because the “August body was assembled that morning because of [her]—to recognize and affirm [her] rights of citizenship.”

The oral argument, particularly the sharp, focused questions of the Justices to the attorneys representing the State, received national attention. Assistant Attorney General Hansen admitted that Sipuel Fisher “could not get facilities equal to those of the University of Oklahoma ‘tomorrow or the next day,’ but said that the Regents for Higher Education would open a Negro law school ‘promptly’ if Sipuel Fisher asked for one.” This caused Justice William O. Douglas to retort, “She might be an old lady by that time. It takes time to build an institution.”

The blistering questions and remarks of the Justices were not missed by the press. The Washington Post observed that “[c]ounsel for the State of Oklahoma took a severe hazing.” Time Magazine reported that the Justices “o]ne by one . . . leaned forward to ask questions; and usually their questions were phrased to badger the attorneys for the State of Oklahoma.” The Daily Oklahoman vividly described the oral argument: “United States supreme court justices Thursday ripped attorneys for the state of Oklahoma with a running fire of hostile questions . . . . [that] had seldom been duplicated.”

With astounding speed, a mere four days after the oral argument, on January 12, 1948, the Supreme Court issued a single-page, per curiam decision.


217. SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 119-20.
220. Dillard Stokes, Supreme Court Questions Oklahoma Counsel on Banning Negro Girl from Law College, WASH. POST, Jan. 9, 1948, at 12.
221. Ada’s Day in Court, supra note 218, at 62.
222. Cullen Johnson, High Court Caustic on OU Negro Ban, Early Rule Hinted, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, Jan. 9, 1948, at 1.
223. W. D. Little, one of the Regents for Higher Education, remarked on the speed of the Supreme Court’s decision in a memorandum prepared to supplement the regents’ biennial report: “The Court’s opinion came fast, in a remarkably short time under court rules for an opinion to issue and particularly for a mandate to issue.” W.D. Little, A Memorandum Suggested for Consideration as a Supplemental Report to the Governor, the Legislature and the People on Problems Concerning Higher Education for Negroes in Oklahoma 10 (Jan. 1949) (on file with the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma State Archives Division: Governor Roy J. Turner Collection).
The petitioner is entitled to secure legal education afforded by a state institution. To this time, it has been denied her although during the same period many white applicants have been afforded legal education by the State. The State must provide it for her in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and provide it as soon as it does for applicants of any other group.225

The sole authority cited by the Supreme Court was Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada226—the very case cited and relied on by the NAACP in advancing Sipuel Fisher’s cause and the same case disingenuously distinguished by the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court opinion was received with great enthusiasm. Sipuel Fisher was greeted by “a battery of news reporters and photographers” when she flew home to Oklahoma from Rhode Island.227 Her excitement and enthusiasm came across in her comments: “O, it’s a wonderful Constitution;” “I’m going to be a lawyer, I’m going to learn;” “The few on the campus at the university who call me names—why, I won’t even hear them;” “I don’t think I’ll be alone for long. Somebody had to be first. It will be hard but maybe soon there’ll be other Negroes with me.”228

The NAACP hailed the decision as “the furthest advance yet reached towards the principle that there can be no equality in a segregated system”229 and said that it brought “educational equality a step nearer.”230 Newsweek magazine said that the Court decision “cracked down firmly . . . on discrimination against Negroes.”231 Life magazine labeled Sipuel Fisher a “victorious student.”232

Newspapers also reacted to the Supreme Court decision. “Negro Law Student for OU in Prospect Under Court’s Ruling: State Told to Provide Equal Facilities Before Next Semester; Time Too Short for Creation of Separate Institution,” proclaimed the headlines of the Daily Oklahoman.233 In an

225. Id. at 632-33.
226. Id. at 633.
229. Telegram, NAACP (Jan. 12, 1948), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 14:040.
231. The Court and Color, NEWSWEEK, Jan. 19, 1948, at 86.
233. Negro Law Student for OU in Prospect Under Court’s Ruling: State Told to Provide Equal Facilities Before Next Semester; Time Too Short for Creation of Separate Institution,
editorial in the *Black Dispatch*, Roscoe Dunjee commented that Oklahoma could not “escape from [the Court’s] mandate unless [the state] intend[ed] to continue dilatory practices that barely skim the surface of integrity.”234 He went on to ask, “Will Oklahoma surrender to the mandate of the Supreme Court or will there be instant attempt to practice deceit or evasion . . . ?”235 According to an editorial in the *Washington Post*, there was one inescapable conclusion: Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher had to be admitted to OU Law because no other facility existed.236

The *New York Times* was more muted in its praise of the outcome. It said that the “forthright order” that Sipuel Fisher be provided a legal education was “[s]o far, so good,” but noted that “[o]ne of the privileges of equal citizenship would seem to be entry, if qualified, to any state-supported educational institution.”237 The *Defender*, a black newspaper, “cautioned that while the Sipuel decision was a step forward, it did not ‘sound the death knell of Jim-Crow higher education in Dixie.’”238 The *Atlanta Daily World* was more enthusiastic, stating that the decision “climaxed an uphill fight for equal educational opportunity” and predicting that it would “have [a] major effect on future educational trends involving Negroes in the United States.”239 Even the University of Oklahoma’s student newspaper, the *Oklahoma Daily*, declared, “SIPUEL WINS CASE!” in a large, all-caps headline; however, it presciently commented, “Barring any last-minute devices on the part of the state to circumvent her entrance, Ada Lois Sipuel will enroll in OU’s law school this next semester.”240

D. Oklahoma’s Answer to the Supreme Court Order: Langston Law School

With midyear enrollment at OU Law scheduled to begin on January 26, 1948, there was little more than two weeks’ time between the Court’s ruling
and the commencement of classes. The Sipuel decision caused an “uproar” in Oklahoma because, as the Daily Oklahoman headline declared, time was too short for the state to set up a separate law school. A “source close to the attorney general’s office” opined that there was “a definite possibility” that the law school would admit no new students—black or white—in the upcoming semester as a means of “carrying out” the Supreme Court order.

The responsibility for enforcing the U.S. Supreme Court’s mandate fell directly in the laps of the Oklahoma Supreme Court justices. Attorney General Williamson determined that the order only mandated that Oklahoma provide Sipuel Fisher with a legal education, not necessarily admission to OU Law. Maurice Merrill stated that the Oklahoma Supreme Court could direct the creation of a law school at Langston, while “allowing Miss Sipuel to enter [the University of Oklahoma] law school” in the interim.

On January 15, 1948, the State Board of Regents met and decided to seek direction and instruction regarding its powers and responsibilities. “The regents [were] in a spot. If they admit[ted] [Sipuel Fisher,] . . . they [would] violate the state segregation laws . . . . If they [did not] admit her or establish a just-as-good school for her, they [would] be in contempt of the U.S. Supreme Court.”

On January 16, 1948, the Oklahoma Supreme Court made the State Board of Regents a party to the litigation, and on the following day, the court provided the requested instruction when it issued its ruling. The Regents for Higher Education were directed to

245. See Letter from Fred Hansen, First Assistant Attorney Gen., Okla., to George L. Cross, President, Univ. of Okla. (Jan. 22, 1948) (on file with the University of Oklahoma Library, Western History Collections: George Lynn Cross Collection).
246. Letter from Maurice Merrill, Dean, Univ. of Okla. Sch. of Law, to George L. Cross, President, Univ. of Okla. (Jan. 14, 1948) (on file with the University of Oklahoma Library, Western History Collections: George Lynn Cross Collection). Dean Merrill, one of the attorneys who had argued the case before the U.S. Supreme Court, clearly did not anticipate that a separate law school could be established before registration began. See id.
afford to plaintiff, and all others similarly situated, an opportunity to commence the study of law at a state institution as soon as citizens of other groups [were] afforded such an opportunity, in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution and with the provisions of the Constitution and statutes of this state requiring segregation of the races in the schools of this state.250

The attorneys representing Oklahoma before the U.S. Supreme Court had told those Justices, just a few days earlier, that it would take at least two months for a separate law school to be opened.251 In ruling as it did, however, the Oklahoma Supreme Court effectively decreed that a new, separate law school, ostensibly equal to OU Law, be established within twelve days.252 The order was even more astonishing since the court was aware that the Regents for Higher Education had twice determined that it could not go forward with the establishment of a separate law school because of inadequate financial resources.253 With estimates that the costs of separate graduate schools would be millions of dollars,254 the regents had recently determined that the immediate establishment of a separate law school was impossible.255 The Oklahoma Supreme Court’s decision left the administrative assistant to the Regents for Higher Education “stumped.”256 But the message from the Oklahoma Supreme Court was clear: set up a separate law school for Sipuel Fisher before registration opened at OU Law.257

On Monday, January 19, 1948, the Regents for Higher Education met and resolved as follows: “There is hereby established as one of the functions of Langston University, a school of law to be known as the Langston University
School of Law, which school shall be located in Oklahoma City . . . .”

The Regents for Higher Education blatantly disregarded the fact that, because of inadequate facilities, poor funding, and other deficiencies, Langston University had been denied accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges (NCAC). Because the undergraduate school was unaccredited, a graduate program at Langston University would not be approved. Nevertheless, despite the NCAC’s assessment that Langston could not support a graduate program, the regents created Langston University School of Law (Langston Law).

The Regents’ Committee on Langston, a special committee comprising five of the state regents, was immediately established to implement this resolution. At the inaugural meeting held the same day, the Regents’ Committee on Langston was briefed by the state attorney general; was assured that the dean of OU Law would be available to the committee; was informed that space for the law school would be secured in the Capitol; secured use of the state library for the students and faculty; and sent notices of these actions to the “Governor . . ., the Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, the President of Langston University, the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, the President of the University of Oklahoma, and the Dean of the School of Law of the University of Oklahoma.”

All of this was accomplished in one hour.

At a special meeting of the OU Board of Regents on January 21, 1948, Dr. Cross explicitly asked for the OU Regents’ guidance about Sipuel Fisher’s status. He was instructed to deny her admission again if he received

258. Minutes, Sixty-eighth Meeting, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education 515, 519 (Jan. 19, 1948) (on file with the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education). That resolution further declared that the course of study at the Langston University School of Law should “be substantially equal to the course of study and standards now in existence at the University of Oklahoma School of Law” and that the registration period for Negroes to enroll at Langston should be identical to the registration period for enrollment at OU Law. Id.

259. See Little, supra note 223, at 10.

260. See id.

261. Id. at 12 (noting, however, that “[a]lthough some of the Regents felt the step to be necessary under the circumstances, some individual members felt it was wrong to set up the law school, and one asked that his statement be made of record”).

262. See Minutes, First Meeting, Regents’ Committee, Langston Univ. Sch. of Law (Jan. 19, 1948) (on file with the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education) [hereinafter Regents’ Committee, First Meeting].

263. Id.

264. See id. (indicating that the meeting ran from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. on January 19, 1948).

certification that Langston Law afforded her an “education substantially equal” to that provided at OU Law.\textsuperscript{266}

That same day, the Regents’ Committee on Langston convened for its second meeting.\textsuperscript{267} A number of state officials attended.\textsuperscript{268} The committee was provided a copy of the OU Law bulletin and was advised about the courses, schedules, staffing, and enrollment process.\textsuperscript{269} The Regents’ Committee on Langston formally adopted the “standards and course of study” as described in the OU Law bulletin as the standards and course of study for Langston Law.\textsuperscript{270} Following this action, the committee certified that it had established a separate school of law “affording an opportunity for the study of law by qualified Negro citizens substantially equal to opportunities provided for any other race.”\textsuperscript{271}

The Regents’ Committee on Langston then addressed the issue of funding Langston Law. It unanimously decided to seek $15,000 from governor Roy Turner.\textsuperscript{272} The very next day, January 22, 1948, Governor Turner specially authorized the expenditure of $15,000 from the Governor’s Contingency Fund “to pay the cost of establishing . . . a separate law school for negroes as one of the functions of Langston University . . . and of operating said school until June 30, 1948.”\textsuperscript{273}

With space, a library, and funding secured, attention turned to securing faculty. Jerome Hemry was chosen as the new dean.\textsuperscript{274} Harvard educated, Hemry had served ten years as a law professor and practiced law for twenty years.\textsuperscript{275} Randell Cobb, a graduate of OU Law and former assistant attorney general of Oklahoma, was hired as a professor.\textsuperscript{276} Arthur Ellsworth, also a graduate of OU Law with additional graduate studies at Harvard, was the only

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{266} Id. at 63.
  \item \textsuperscript{267} Id.
  \item \textsuperscript{268} Id.
  \item \textsuperscript{269} Id.
  \item \textsuperscript{270} Id.
  \item \textsuperscript{271} Id. at 2.
  \item \textsuperscript{272} Id.
  \item \textsuperscript{273} Certificate of Authority No. 9: Order Authorizing the Expenditure of Funds from the Governor’s Contingency Fund, Office of the Governor, State of Okla. (Jan. 22, 1948) (on file with the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma State Archives Division: Governor Roy J. Turner Collection).
  \item \textsuperscript{274} General Announcement, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education 1 (Jan. 26, 1948) (on file with the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education).
  \item \textsuperscript{275} Id. at 1-2.
  \item \textsuperscript{276} Id. at 2.
\end{itemize}
other professor hired. All three faculty members would retain their full-time law practices.

On January 26, 1948, just seven days after the State Board of Regents issued its resolution creating Langston Law, the school opened for enrollment. Ironically, just a few days later, Governor Turner urged African Americans to be patient because, “[l]ike Rome, . . . great institutions are not built in a day, or in a year or two years.” Regent Frank Buttram, chairman of the newly appointed Regents’ Committee on Langston, predicted that “the Negroes of Oklahoma [would] want to take advantage of the opportunity afforded,” adding that “the opportunities at the new school [were] superior in many respects.” Despite these provisions for Langston Law, and the ready presence of the faculty and a secretary on enrollment day, no students enrolled during the regular enrollment period.

Reaction to the Oklahoma Supreme Court’s decision and the creation of Langston Law was widespread. The law school was quickly called a “hoax” and sarcastically termed a “miracle.” Time Magazine cryptically observed that “[e]ven with the help of the U.S. Supreme Court, Ada Lois Sipuel . . . couldn’t get into the University of Oklahoma law school” because the Regents for Higher Education had created a new law school. Noted radio commentator Martha Deane proclaimed that “democratic principles [were] meaningless . . . if Ada Lois Sipuel [could not] enter the University of

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277. Id.
278. Regents Name Trio for Negro School Faculty, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, Jan. 25, 1948, at 1 [hereinafter Negro School Faculty].
279. See Little, supra note 223, at 12; see also supra note 258 and accompanying text. At the time it opened, Langston Law had not yet been approved by the Oklahoma Board of Bar Examiners. See Minutes, Sixty-ninth Meeting, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education 528, 532 (Feb. 11, 1948) (on file with the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education) (indicating that the Board of Bar Examiners granted approval on February 2, 1948). It was not until after the NAACP filed its motion with the U.S. Supreme Court challenging Langston Law, see infra text accompanying note 296, that the Board of Bar Examiners approved the law school under the rules of the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Id.
281. See Regents’ Committee, First Meeting, supra note 262.
282. Negro School Faculty, supra note 278, at 1 (emphasis added).
283. See Little, supra note 223, at 12.
284. REGENTS’ ‘MIRACLE’ LAW SCHOOL IN STATE CAPITOL: Separate-Equal Hoax Pure Nonsense Say Negroes; Faculty of Two Suggested, BLACK DISPATCH, Jan. 24, 1948, at 1.
Oklahoma.\footnote{286} The dean of the Graduate College at the University of Oklahoma questioned, "If universities, which are supposedly the epitome of culture and learning in our society, cannot practice the principles of democracy and illustrate them by example, where in the world will they be illustrated and practiced?\footnote{287}

\footnote{287} "[T]wo white law forms [sic]" were willing to file an injunctive action against "the use of the governor’s contingent fund" to pay for Langston Law and another action challenging "the legal right of the Board of regents to use the capitol building for school purposes."\footnote{288}

On the same day that Langston Law opened—January 26, 1948—Sipuel Fisher went to the University of Oklahoma to seek admission to the law school.\footnote{289} Because of the certification that “substantially equal” legal instruction was available to her, Sipuel Fisher was again denied admission.\footnote{290}

On January 29, over one thousand university students, wearing black armbands symbolic of mourning,\footnote{291} gathered to denounce “the university
officials for failure to admit Negro students.”

“During the demonstration, the 14th Amendment . . . was read to the crowd, declared nullified by the action of the University officials, and burned. The ashes were then collected and a group of 100 students marched to the local post office to mail them to President Truman.”

National media, including Time and Newsweek magazines, carried stories of this protest. Governor Turner attributed the demonstration to “agitators,” warning that “[i]t would be most detrimental to the welfare of our entire state and especially to our minorities, if agitators of minority groups were to pursue a course designed to stir strife or impede orderly progress.”

E. The NAACP Challenges Langston Law

On January 30, 1948, the NAACP filed a motion for leave to file a petition for mandamus before the U.S. Supreme Court. It argued that the State of Oklahoma had violated the Court’s mandate. The Supreme Court denied the motion on the grounds that the Cleveland County District Court retained jurisdiction to determine whether the order had been obeyed. The ruling left Sipuel Fisher with no recourse but to directly challenge the creation of Langston Law. Significantly, however, the Court remarked, “The Oklahoma Supreme Court upheld the refusal to admit petitioner on the ground that she had failed to demand establishment of a separate school and admission to

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202 Press Release, NAACP, supra note 292. Later that night, university students favoring the continuation of segregated education circulated a petition; they held a rally the next morning. Sooners Not Boiling Over Race Issue, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, Jan. 30, 1948, at 1.
294. See, e.g., Ashes to Truman, NEWSWEEK, Feb. 9, 1948, at 73. The Newsweek column observed that “[w]hether Ada Lois Sipuel ever [received] law training or not, she had started an avalanche of test cases on segregation laws.” Id. As noted above, six other African American students had applied to University of Oklahoma graduate schools in the wake of the Sipuel decision. See supra note 290.
297. See id.
298. Id. at 150.
Thus, more than two years after her initial application, Sipuel Fisher filed a motion in the Cleveland County District Court asserting that Langston Law did not provide the equality of opportunity required under the Constitution. The motion directly challenged segregated education, contending that Oklahoma was violating the Fourteenth Amendment because African American applicants could only apply to Langston Law. A trial was necessary to determine whether the newly created Langston Law offered a legal education “substantially equal” to that provided at OU Law.

Before the hearing, William Ming, one of the attorneys for Sipuel Fisher and professor of law at the University of Chicago School of Law, visited Langston Law and OU Law to compare the two institutions. Sipuel Fisher called him as her first witness to testify about his comparison of the two schools. According to Ming, the physical facilities at Langston “abviously [sic] were not fitted for the requirements of a school of law.” The Capot law library was not a library focused on teaching, and the OU law library was “superior because of the great range of law reviews and greater range of current and modern texts.” The Langston Law faculty were practicing
attorneys who maintained their connections with their firms and taught on a part-time basis,\textsuperscript{307} whereas OU Law had a faculty with a “considerable amount of teaching resources and experience.”\textsuperscript{308} There was not a moot court room at Langston Law, and it was difficult to have moot court programs with only one student.\textsuperscript{309} OU Law was accredited, while Langston Law was not.\textsuperscript{310} One of the most significant problems with Langston Law was the absence of a student body. In a law school with just one student, the “opportunity . . . for the articulation of . . . ideas with regard to legal problems, discussion of such problems with other law students, [and] critical examination of other students’ ideas to the legal problems, both inside . . . and outside of the class room,” simply would not be present.\textsuperscript{311}

On cross-examination, Attorney General Williamson’s first question proved the very points being made by the NAACP: “It remains a practically physical impossibility to give equality to something that is recently born as compared to something that is fully grown? It is pretty hard to establish a primary?”\textsuperscript{312} Williamson also challenged Ming’s testimony that a law school with only one law student was not substantially equal to one with many students: “[L]awyers and judges whose names stand out throughout the history of this country, such as Abe Lincoln, studied . . . solo.”\textsuperscript{313}

The NAACP gathered an impressive array of expert witnesses for the hearing in addition to Professor Ming.\textsuperscript{314} These witnesses uniformly testified that a law school with only one student not only lacked the rigorous debate and discourse critical to the Socratic method of instruction but also afforded no opportunity for the student to develop the relationships with classmates and future colleagues critical to law practice.\textsuperscript{315} A newly created law school with faculty maintaining full-time law practices could not be called substantially

\begin{itemize}
\item\textsuperscript{307} See Memorandum, supra note 303, at Reel 13:568.
\item\textsuperscript{308} Transcript of Record, supra note 302, at 81.
\item\textsuperscript{309} Id. at 75.
\item\textsuperscript{310} Id. at 82.
\item\textsuperscript{311} Id. at 84.
\item\textsuperscript{312} Id. at 86.
\item\textsuperscript{313} Id. at 101.
\item\textsuperscript{314} They included Max Radin, Boalt Professor of Law, University of California School of Law, id. at 472; Charles Bunn, Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin School of Law, id. at 509-10; Erwin Griswold, Dean of Harvard University School of Law, id. at 523; Earl Harrison, Dean of University of Pennsylvania School of Law, id. at 548; Walter Gellhorn, Professor of Law, Columbia University School of Law, id. at 574; and Malcolm Sharp, Professor of Law, University of Chicago School of Law, see id. at 604-05.
\item\textsuperscript{315} Id. passim; see, e.g., id. at 483-87 (testimony of Max Radin).
\end{itemize}
equal to an established law school with an experienced faculty and administration.316

Page Keeton, dean of OU Law at the time of the trial, admitted under examination by James Nabrit, one of the NAACP attorneys, that OU Law required all of its first-year students to participate in a moot court program and all of its third-year students to take a trial practice course; he also said that the law school sponsored a law review.317 Dean Keeton did not believe that the educational “opportunities of the student at [Langston] would be equal, or substantially equal” to those provided at the University of Oklahoma.318 He qualified his opinion, however, because he had “never attempted to judge a school that was not in operation.”319 The most explosive witness was unquestionably Henry Foster, a law professor from the University of Oklahoma. Foster denounced the creation of Langston Law: “It is a fake,” he declared. “[I]t is a fraud, . . . it is a deception, and to my mind is an attempt to avoid the clear-cut mandate [sic] and orders of the Supreme Court of the United States. I think it is indecent.”320

The State of Oklahoma countered with its own expert witnesses. Joseph McClain, chairman of the American Bar Association Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, testified that the entrance requirements and general scholastic standards for the two law schools appeared, based on their respective bulletins, to be substantially the same.321 He deemed the qualifications and experience of the faculty at Langston superior, even though two of the Langston professors had not taught any law-school courses.322 The issue of the lack of students was more troubling. Without students and the law school actually being in operation, McClain said that it was not possible to accurately assess the Langston Law educational standards and curriculum.323

The dean and faculty of Langston Law also testified on behalf of the State. They presented their credentials and experience as educators.324

316. See id. at 487-90. Not coincidentally, two years later, the U.S. Supreme Court identified these very factors in ruling that the separate law school created by the State of Texas was not substantially equal. See Sweatt v. Painter, 339 U.S. 629, 633-34 (1950); see also infra note 334.
317. Transcript of Record, supra note 302, at 109, 118.
318. Id. at 123.
319. Id.
320. Id. at 141.
321. Id. at 261-63, 272-73.
322. See id. at 269-71.
323. See id. at 292-93.
324. See id. at 302-03, 322-24, 326 (testimony of Arthur Ellsworth, Wallace Robertson, and Jerome Hemry, respectively); see also supra text accompanying notes 274-77 (identifying Ellsworth, Robertson, and Hemry as the faculty appointed to teach at the newly created law
Hemry described the square footage of the classrooms. Arthur Ellsworth discussed the comparative available space for student use within the respective school libraries. Ellsworth also took pains to mention one particular point of difference between the two facilities: “[A] student at the Langston law school rides the elevator with heavy books, while the student in the University of Oklahoma law school walks up three flights of stairs, which . . . becomes rather monotonous.”

On the issue of moot court, Dean Hemry testified that “a moot court can be very easily handled with one student, because that is handling appellate procedure, and questions of right of appeal and procedure, and writing out pleadings.” On cross-examination, Thurgood Marshall challenged Mr. Hemry on this point:

- Q: Don’t you have two sides in appellate court?
- A: Oh, it would be much better, of course, to have two sides.
- Q: Pardon me, but can one student be on both sides?
- A: Well, of course it is more difficult.
- Q: It is practically impossible, isn’t it?
- A: Oh no, they could write the plaintiff’s brief, and a month or two later write the defendants [sic], either in that or another case.
- Q: Which side would win?
- A: Is winning the object of a moot court?
- Q: No, but it is a consideration.
- A: It is part of it, of course.

Despite the overwhelming evidence presented on behalf of Sipuel Fisher, on August 2, 1948, Judge Hinshaw found that at the time of her application in January of 1948, the State of Oklahoma had made available to her a law school that “offered advantages for legal education substantially equal” to the legal education afforded white students. In other words, he proclaimed Langston Law, newly created, without any students, substantially equal to OU Law. Hinshaw also stated that “no law school in this nation would have any apology to make for the appearance on its faculty of any of the instructors teaching at

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325. Transcript of Record, supra note 302, at 333-35 (testimony of Jerome Hemry).
326. Id. at 305 (testimony of Arthur Ellsworth).
327. Id. at 321.
328. Id. at 362 (testimony of Jerome Hemry).
329. Id. at 362-63.
331. Id.

332. From the record, it is clear that Judge Hinshaw reached his decision based, not on the application of the law to the evidence, but on his sense of what the Oklahoma Supreme Court wanted. The Oklahoma Supreme Court, by its order, had signaled its desire that a law school be created in less than two weeks’ time and that it be deemed substantially equal. See supra text accompanying notes 241, 252. The Supreme Court knew that it was requiring an institution that had not had a single day of instruction be declared substantially equal to a school that had been in existence for four decades. By refusing Sipuel Fisher and the NAACP the opportunity to present evidence regarding the inequality of segregation and to pursue the argument that segregation is inherently unequal, see supra note 302, Judge Hinshaw narrowed the inquiry and kept it limited to a decision that had already been signaled by the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

333. Letter from Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP, to Dr. Robert Redfield, Anthropic Dep’t President, Univ. of Chi. (June 8, 1948), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 13:742.

334. Letter from Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, NAACP, to Amos T. Hall, Attorney for Sipuel Fisher (Sept. 7, 1948), microformed on Papers of the NAACP, supra note 3, at Reel 13:783. In 1946, Heman Sweatt had applied for admission to the University of Texas law school. Sweatt v. Painter, 339 U.S. 629, 631 (1950). His application was denied on account of his race, and he filed suit. Id. Although the court ordered that he was entitled to relief, judgment was postponed for six months to allow Texas to establish a separate law school. See id. The state courts found that the segregated law school was equal, forcing the NAACP to appeal to the Supreme Court. See id. The state courts found that the segregated law school was equal, forcing the NAACP to appeal to the Supreme Court. See id.


336. See Petition in Error and Case Made, Sipuel v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Okla., No. 33971 (Okla. Jan. 6, 1949) (on file with the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma State Archives Division). After it was filed, Marshall continued to press the need for movement on the Sipuel case. In March 1949, he wrote Hall, stating, Now that the McLaurin case is docketed, the Sweatt case will be filed on March 23. It seems as though we could get the Sipuel case disposed of in the Supreme
F. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher Finally Gains Admission to OU Law

The Oklahoma Supreme Court never actually heard Sipuel Fisher’s second appeal. While her case was being perfected, the lawsuit on behalf of George McLaurin, one of the six African Americans seeking admission to the University of Oklahoma in January 1948, had progressed in federal court. A panel of three federal judges issued a declaration in October 1948 that the State of Oklahoma must immediately provide McLaurin with the educational opportunities necessary for him to pursue a Ph.D. in educational administration. The U.S. Supreme Court decision in Sipuel required nothing less. Faced with the McLaurin decision, the State Board of Regents authorized the admission of McLaurin on a segregated basis. He could attend the University of Oklahoma, but he needed to be taught in separate classrooms or separate facilities.

Governor Roy Turner’s press release announcing the decision to admit McLaurin made clear the role that the Sipuel decision played in forcing the State of Oklahoma to admit African Americans to the University of Oklahoma: “Litigation in the Sipuel cases brought a clear declaration from the United

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337. See supra notes 290, 294.


339. Id. at 528 (“We refrain at this time from issuing or granting any injunctive relief, on the assumption that the law having been declared the State will comply.”).


341. See KLUGER, supra note 41, at 267-68 (“In the library, [McLaurin] was assigned a segregated desk in the mezzanine behind half a carload of newspapers. In the cafeteria, he was required to eat in a dingy alcove by himself and at a different hour from the whites.”). Marshall returned to court seeking modification of the order requiring McLaurin’s admission, arguing that the segregated conditions deprived McLaurin of equal educational facilities. See McLaurin, 87 F. Supp. at 529. The panel rejected this argument, finding that the conditions were not “so odious” as to amount to a denial of equal protection. Id. at 531. The NAACP appealed this ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court. See McLaurin v. Okla. State Regents for Higher Educ., 339 U.S. 637 (1950). Reversing the lower court, Chief Justice Vinson, in a unanimous opinion, wrote, “Such restrictions impair and inhibit [McLaurin’s] ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession.” Id. at 641; see also supra notes 315-16 and accompanying text.
States Supreme Court against any policy, which denies courses in higher education to one group while these courses are provided by the state for another group.342 Yet even though George McLaurin was admitted to the University of Oklahoma because of the Supreme Court’s ruling in Sipuel, the doors of OU Law remained closed to Sipuel Fisher.

In January of 1949, the Regents for Higher Education reviewed the impact of the recent court decisions on the continued viability of Oklahoma’s segregation statutes.343 W.D. Little wrote that “[w]hen the Regents came to graduate work and specialized study, [they] ran into a problem [they were] not . . . able to solve inside [the] segregation laws.”344 The significant “cost of graduate and specialized schools for Negroes would . . . cripple the entire state program of graduate and professional study,” Little observed.345 The regents thus informed Governor Turner that “it would appear both wise and expedient” to amend the segregation statutes to provide African American students admission to graduate and specialized programs if such programs were not offered at Langston.346

In June of 1949, the state legislature amended the school statutes to allow the education of African Americans on a segregated basis in courses of study not available at Langston University.347 These amendments, however, did not apply to Sipuel Fisher’s immediate situation because Langston Law still existed.348 Once again, others were being given the opportunity to attend the University of Oklahoma while OU Law remained closed to her.

Finally, on June 17, 1949, Dr. Cross directed that Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher be immediately admitted to OU Law even though Langston Law technically still existed.349 It was a criminal violation of the segregation statutes to admit her


343. Little, supra note 223, at 1, 13-15. The Southern Patriot wrote that the regents had to decide whether “additional students [should] be admitted to the School of Education and to the other graduate schools or [whether] new facilities [should] be developed at Langston.” The South Looks to Oklahoma, S. PATRIOT, Jan. 1949, at 1.

344. Little, supra note 223, at 2.

345. Id. at 7.


348. See Sipuel Fisher, supra note 1, at 145.

349. Id. The Governor’s appropriation for the law school at Langston would not end until June 30, 1949. Id.
while that school was still in nominal existence,\textsuperscript{350} but the time had come to put an end to her ordeal.\textsuperscript{351} Dr. Cross ordered the vice president, Dr. Carl Franklin, to admit Sipuel Fisher and promptly left on a fishing trip.\textsuperscript{352}

That same day, Franklin directed the dean of admissions to call Sipuel Fisher and inform her that she might be admitted to OU Law that afternoon if she so desired.\textsuperscript{353} Sipuel Fisher enrolled at the law school the very next day, two weeks after the summer term had begun.\textsuperscript{354} Entering Monnet Hall, walking to her first class, she made her way up the stairs in the classroom to a single wooden chair in the back row, set apart from the rest of the class, designated by “a large printed sign that said COLORED.”\textsuperscript{355} Her hope that the Supreme Court would strike down such indignities, because “sitting in the front or extreme rear [was] quite an ordeal,” had not yet been realized.\textsuperscript{356} Even after all of the battles and delays, she “was considered so different that [she had to] sit apart from [her] peers” and walk up the stairs with “all eyes on [her],” “careful not to stumble,” and determined to “show no emotion,”\textsuperscript{357} while “separated from white students by a rail.”\textsuperscript{358}

While Oklahoma state officials obstinately and dogmatically defended an entrenched social system of segregation, Sipuel Fisher endured over three and a half years of uncertainty. Although she was embraced by many throughout the state, country, and world, she also confronted the ugly faces of hatred and bigotry.\textsuperscript{359} She traveled the state and the country, making appearances and

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\textsuperscript{350} See 70 OKLA. STAT. § 455 (1941 & Supp. 1949) (preserving the misdemeanor punishment of up to $500 per day for “any person . . . maintain[ing] or operat[ing] any college, school or institution of this State where persons of both white and colored races are received as pupils for instruction”); see also David W. Levy, The Week the President Went Fishing, SOONER MAG., Winter 1998, at 27-29.

\textsuperscript{351} Levy, supra note 350, at 28 (quoting President Cross as saying, “[I]t is time that we stop this foolishness and admit Ada Lois Sipuel to the OU Law School”).

\textsuperscript{352} Id.

\textsuperscript{353} Letter of Carl Mason Franklin, Vice President, Univ. of Okla., to W. Page Keeton, Dean, Univ. of Okla. Sch. of Law (June 17, 1949) (on file with the University of Oklahoma Library, Western History Collections: George Lynn Cross Collection).

\textsuperscript{354} SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 145.

\textsuperscript{355} Id.


\textsuperscript{357} SIPUEL FISHER, supra note 1, at 148.


\textsuperscript{359} A state senate candidate from Pushmataha and McCurtain counties made her case “his punching bag,” attempting to incite voters through a “mud slinging campaign” appealing to bigotry. Roscoe Dunjee, Editorial, Reaction Takes A Whipping, BLACK DISPATCH, Aug. 7, 1948, at 4.
talking about the treatment that people should receive in a democracy at a time when her home state was engaging in tortured manipulations of constitutional principles in order to deny her the rights accorded citizens of a democracy. Even when her victory finally came, it was marred by the indignity of artificial separations and railings.

V. The Impact of the Sipuel v. Board of Regents Supreme Court Decision

A. Arkansas

While the State of Oklahoma was scampering to create the trappings of a law school, the State of Arkansas acknowledged the obvious message of the Sipuel decision and determined that it would admit qualified African American students to its graduate programs, albeit on a segregated basis. “The Sipuel decision, along with Gaines, helped Dean Robert Leflar of the University of Arkansas School of Law persuade the university president and Gov. Ben Laney that peaceful admission of black applicants to the Arkansas law school was the only way to avoid costly and futile legal action.” On February 2, 1948, within weeks of the Supreme Court decision, Silas Hunt, accompanied by an attorney and a reporter, met with the dean of the University of Arkansas School of Law to discuss Hunt’s admission and enrollment. Hunt was academically qualified and was admitted just a few days later.

Later that year, the University of Arkansas again admitted an African American student, Edith Erby, to the medical school without the need for litigation. The action of the Arkansas officials was acknowledged by the Washington Post, which observed that what the university did “was not an easy thing to do.” Its action “ran counter to local prejudices and to a long-established tradition. At the same time, it was the only practicable course for the university to pursue in the light of the Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines and Sipuel cases.”

363. See id. at 16. Tragically, Hunt died the following year from tuberculosis. Id. at 17.
364. Id. at 18.
366. Id.
B. Delaware

On January 31, 1948, the University of Delaware Board of Trustees adopted a resolution recognizing that

the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of Ada Lois Sipuel (a colored person), Petitioner v. Board of Regents of The University of Oklahoma, et al., Respondents, held on January 12, 1948 that the Petitioner was entitled to secure a legal education afforded by a State institution, and that the State must provide it for her in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.\textsuperscript{367}

The trustees acknowledged that the Supreme Court decision had a “binding effect” on the State of Delaware.\textsuperscript{368} They therefore resolved “that any colored resident of this State who [was] able to meet the established requirements for admission to the University of Delaware [might] be admitted to pursue a course of study of his choosing” if it was not furnished at the state educational institutions for “colored residents.”\textsuperscript{369}

C. Oklahoma

The three-judge panel in \textit{McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education} expressly relied on \textit{Sipuel} in determining that McLaurin was entitled to a postgraduate education without delay:

\begin{quote}
We hold, in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, that the plaintiff is entitled to secure a postgraduate course of study in education leading to a doctor’s degree in this State in a State institution, and that he is entitled to secure it as soon as it is afforded to any other applicant.\textsuperscript{370}
\end{quote}

McLaurin’s immediate admission was required under the \textit{Sipuel} decision.

\begin{notes}
\textsuperscript{367} Minutes, Board of Trustees, Univ. of Del. 2 (Jan. 31, 1948) (on file with the University of Delaware Board of Trustees).
\textsuperscript{368} Id. at 3.
\textsuperscript{369} Id.
\textsuperscript{370} 87 F. Supp. 526, 528 (W.D. Okla. 1948) (citing Sipuel v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Okla., 332 U.S. 631 (1948); Mo. ex rel. Gaines v. Canada, 305 U.S. 337 (1938)); see also supra notes 338-41 and accompanying text.
\end{notes}
VI. Conclusion

While the Gaines decision established that African Americans had the right to graduate education in their own states, it was the Sipuel decision that clearly pronounced that states were constitutionally obligated to provide graduate studies to African Americans at the same time they were offered to white citizens. Not at some point in the future. Not after receipt of a formal demand for that study program. Not after an allowance of time for the development, funding, and implementation of that course of study. Not when it was convenient or when a state finally got around to it, but at the same time the graduate study was provided to white students.

Although the Supreme Court did not go as far as the NAACP had urged and declined to address the constitutionality of segregation in education, the decision did advance the attack on segregation. The speed with which the ruling was issued and the brevity of the per curiam opinion served as additional signs that the Supreme Court was growing impatient with states’ failures to adhere to the mandate of Gaines. The Court may have left for another day the definition of what would constitute substantial equality, but there was no equivocation or ambiguity about the states’ obligation to provide graduate education to African Americans as soon as that education was provided to whites. Moreover, the very clarity of the Court’s pronouncement encouraged other African Americans to present themselves as applicants to segregated institutions, fueling a continuing onslaught that demanded that state officials take meaningful, positive action.

Sipuel Fisher’s influence, however, extended well beyond the single-page Supreme Court decision rendered in her favor. Because she was articulate, gifted in public speaking, firm yet demure, she was able to become a spokesperson for the hopes and desires of African Americans pursuing the fundamental rights of citizenship.371 Her willing embrace of the mantle of “test plaintiff” at a time when such a status had led to the mysterious disappearance of Lloyd Gaines and the nervous collapse of Charles Eubanks conveyed a determination and purpose that became inspirational and infectious and allowed her to become a very visible public symbol of this national struggle. Just days

after the Sipuel decision, the Philadelphia Tribune predicted the lasting importance of Sipuel Fisher’s contribution to the fight for educational equality, while simultaneously expressing a fear that her personal story would be forgotten by the general public:

Many years hence, when the silly prejudices which made the Sipuel decision necessary have been eradicated, colored graduate students will go about their studies taking their admission to southern colleges as a matter of course. Only the historians will remember Ada Lois Sipuel who bearded the lion of prejudice in his den and wrested from him a decision which, as it is implemented by action, will be a new day in education for colored Americans.372

Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher was more than the decision that bore her name. She became the voice and face of a people oppressed by an irrational and repressive system of racial segregation. She was the female David fighting the Goliath of an entrenched, deeply rooted social system. Though she may not have slain the giant of inequity and unfairness, she so maimed the system of segregation that it would shortly succumb to the final blows.