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CONFEDERATE SYMBOLS AND MEDIA COVERAGE: A LOOK AT MISSISSIPPI NEWSPAPERS OVER TIME

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Madison Elizabeth Heil

A thesis submitted to the faculty of The University of Mississippi in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Sally McDonnell Barksdale Honors College.

Oxford, Mississippi

May 2017

Approved by:
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis was to examine how the media coverage of Confederate symbols in Mississippi has changed over time by focusing on the following events: the banning of flag sticks at the University of Mississippi athletic events in 1997, the removal of the Mississippi state flag from campus in 2015, the modification of the song "Dixie" at football games in 2009, and the banning of the song from athletic events in 2016. A sample of news articles featured on the front page of three different Mississippi-based newspapers were reviewed through content analysis by two trained coders for changes in story format, journalistic elements, framing, voice, and tone. The study found that the media coverage of Confederate symbols has changed over time as the media landscape continues to change.

DEDICATION

This is dedicated to everyone who helped me and guided me through this entire process. In particular, I thank my family for supporting me through my own times of stress and anxiety.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I express my deepest appreciation to my advisor, Dr. Kathleen Wickham, and my committee members Dean Charles Mitchell and Professor Alysia Steele. I could not have produced this study without your continuous support and guidance.

In addition, I'd like to thank my sister, McKenna Heil, for volunteering to be the second coder in my study, my family for your constant encouragement, and my roommates for always being there for me through stressful times.

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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

This manuscript studies the media coverage of events on two controversial topics associated with the University of Mississippi at this time: the Mississippi State Flag and the song "Dixie." The goal was to compare the media coverage when flag sticks were banned from football games at Ole Miss in 1997, the 2015 decision to stop flying the state flag, and media coverage when the song "Dixie" was first modified in 2009 and then banned completely from athletic events in 2016.

Much of the University of Mississippi's history is rooted in the state's slave driven and Confederate past. The University's past and traditions are widely known throughout the South and across the nation and can be recognized by the many symbols on campus related to that past. These symbols have brought about social protest over the years in turn leading to significant change.

It is important to note that as Confederate symbols change so does the media coverage surrounding them. With an ever-changing media landscape, the way social protest and controversial issues are portrayed in the media changes over time.

The purpose of this paper is to show any documentable changes in the media coverage from the first event to the most recent event. Content analysis was used to analyze the media coverage across various news outlets and sources to assess any

changes. The selected news articles appeared on the front page of *The Daily Mississippian*, *Oxford Eagle*, and *The Clarion Ledger*.

The results were guided by the following research questions:

RQ1: What story formats were favored by which publication (inverted pyramid, Wall Street Journal), and were they hard news or feature stories?

RQ2: To what extent were traditional journalism elements of (a) direct quotes, (b) paraphrase (c) description favored by which publication based on the percentage of paragraphs used in each story?

RQ3: Which news frames dominated (patriotism, moderation, law and order, violence, racism/ethnocentrism or constitutionality)?

RQ4: Researchers reviewed the material for evidence of bias as well as point-of-view and perspective including objective, first person, third person and omniscient or limited omniscient (Written such that there is a one speaker who appears all-knowing, or appears to have one character that dominates but he/she has a limited view.) What was the voice? **RQ5:** Researchers sought to determine the tone of the article toward the protagonists and their goals and the supporting sources and their goals (Supportive, neutral, oppositional)

Chapter 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

Change is never easy, especially on a large scale. It is often met with hesitation and backlash. But today, change is prevalent in the media and on college campuses.

Journalism has evolved tremendously over time and more so, just in the 21st Century.

The mainstream media is engaged in a constant battle of finding new ways to disseminate information to the public in the most immediate, attention-grabbing way. And colleges and universities are increasingly finding themselves facing challenges and social pressure from clashing cultures. These changes and their impacts can be seen in the difference between the print coverage of two controversial events that occurred at the University of Mississippi: the banning of the Confederate flag from football games to not flying the state flag on campus, and the shortening of the song 'Dixie' to completely banning it at games.

The literature will first examine the background of each event and discuss the basic similarities and differences, diving specifically into the coverage of these events in order to asses the methods used for the earlier and later events. Secondly, the review will explore the trend of clashing cultures as a culprit behind student activism and change on college campuses, with an emphasis on the campus cultural climate at the University of Mississippi. Next, the literature will review solutions colleges and universities have

implemented to change their campus cultural climate, specifically looking at the University of Mississippi's past and possible future solutions. The review will analyze the changing media landscape from each former event to the latter event, focusing on the amount and narrative focus of the coverage.

Background

The University of Mississippi was founded in 1848, and much of the school's history is rooted in the state's slave driven and Confederate past. The school's first matriculates were the sons of plantation owners and the University played a key role in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The University's past and traditions are widely known throughout the South and across the nation and can be recognized by the many symbols on campus related to that past, including the Confederate statue, the existence of the Confederate cemetery, and the names of streets and buildings. In an article from *The Daily Mississippian*, assistant provost and assistant to the chancellor concerning minority affairs, Donald Cole, deemed the University "the keeper of Southern symbols," as he discussed how other universities in the South have abandoned some of these symbols.¹

Change to these symbols made its way onto the University's campus under Chancellor Robert Khayat's term. In 1997, Chancellor Khayat eliminated the Confederate flag at sporting events by banning the wooden flag stick used to wave the flag.² This purposeful rule was described to ensure the safety of fans and allow fans to have an unobstructed view of the playing field. It was a decision that took a lot of consideration

¹Turnage, "The Symbols' Keeper: Ole Miss' Identity Struggle," *The Daily Mississippian*, Nov. 17, 2016.

² Nave, R. L. "Rebel Land: A Racial History of Oxford and Ole Miss." Jackson Free Press. GoDaddy.com LLC, 12 Dec. 2012. Web. 14 Nov. 2016.

over nine months, as the Confederate symbol was continuously causing problems. The football coach at the time had recruiting troubles due to the flag, and one of the most prestigious honor societies, Phi Beta Kappa, did not want to colonize on campus with the symbol still so prominent.³ The decision was met with much backlash as students and fans were outraged with Khayat, seeing through the rule as an attempt to ban the Confederate flag attached to those sticks; a lawsuit was filed over the issue, which was dismissed. According to Chancellor Khayat, it took around three years for fans to stop bringing Confederate flags into games. The story gained local and even national attention, appearing on *CNN* and *USA Today*.

Then came an even bigger change nearly two decades later. On October 26, 2015, the University removed the state flag on its Oxford campus because the banner contains the Confederate battle emblem, which some saw as a painful reminder of slavery and segregation. Interim Chancellor Morris Stocks had the flag placed in the University's archives. This came days after the student senate, the faculty senate, and other groups adopted a student-led resolution calling for removal of the banner from campus. This clashing of cultures fueled students to speak out resulting in the 2015 Take Down the Flag Rally. Held by the University's chapter of the NAACP, students gathered to condemn the Confederate symbol and demand the state flag be removed. And just days later the University announced its decision to remove the flag, a decision based on the collective judgment of a team made up of senior leadership made after weeks of consideration; Interim Chancellor Stocks was committed "that any action initiated related

³ Robert Khayat, interview. By author, February 13, 2017.

⁴ JFP Staff, "University of Mississippi Takes Down State Flag," Oct. 26 2015.

to the flag was done with dignity and respect." Again, the decision faced a lot of negative feedback and still does today. The controversy also gained national attention and exploded online through social media outlets such as Twitter and Facebook. Interim Chancellor Stocks believed that the local and national media was fair and comprehensive in reporting the University's decision to remove the flag.⁶

Likewise, in 2009, under Chancellor Dan Jones, the University instructed its band to shorten the song "From Dixie With Love," to discourage students from chanting the last line of the song "the South will rise again." This change was a result of supporting efforts first initiated by students.⁸ This too had the University and Chancellor Jones under fire with much resistance from the student body and other local groups, such as alumni. "The effort to have alumni accept these changes was a large challenge," said Chancellor Jones. This became another story that painted front pages around the state and made national headlines. Though the decision didn't stop students from chanting at the end of the song, another change did. In August 2016 came the decision for the marching band to no longer play the song "Dixie" at any sporting event because of its historical context. Athletic Director Ross Bjork said in a statement regarding the situation, "We want everyone who steps foot on campus to feel welcome, and that they're part of the Ole Miss family." Chancellor Vitter and other administrators made this decision closing a twoyear phase-out plan for "Dixie," which began in the Summer of 2015. Although this plan

⁵ Morris Stocks, email interview. By author, February 22, 2017.

⁷ Nave, R. L, "Rebel Land: A Racial History of Oxford and Ole Miss."

⁸ Dan Jones, email Interview. By author, February 13, 2017.

¹⁰ Fowler, Sarah, and Daniel Paulling, "Ole Miss Marching Band Drops 'Dixie' from Game Day," *The* Clarion-Ledger, Aug. 19 2016.

did not begin under Chancellor Vitter's term, the final decision perfectly aligned with previous sentiments he expressed about "respecting the University's positive brand and always using images and symbols that are consistent with our core values." This decision upset many students and fans and was immediately picked up on the national level, spreading like wildfire online.

Trend: Clashing Cultures

The literature surrounding other colleges and universities facing similar issues to the University of Mississippi reveals a common trend: clashing cultures and values create problems and a desire for change on college campuses. The book *Educating Citizens:*Preparing America's Undergraduates for Lives of Moral and Civic Responsibility, outlines the importance for institutions to create a campus climate or culture that reinforces what students learn in their courses and extra-curricular activities. The authors explain campus culture as a powerful source of socialization and can have significant impacts on an institution.

Understanding campus culture is not simple because culture is heterogeneous and dynamic.¹² This is because everyone experiences things differently and many aspects of campus culture will have different meanings and salience for different people. Therefore, students tend to experience several cultural currents, some of which may conflict with each other, leading to problems of racial or ideological intolerance.¹³

In a study done at the University of Maryland looking at how different students perceive campus cultural climate, researchers found that significant racial and ethnic

¹³ *Ibd*.

¹¹ Jeffrey Vitter, email interview. By author, March 2, 2017.

¹² Colby, Anne, Erhlich, Beaumont, Stephens, "Campus Culture or Climate," Educating Citizens: Preparing America's Undergraduates for Lives of Moral and Civic Responsibility, 49-95.

group differences exist with regard to perceptions and experiences of the campus cultural climate. African American students perceived and experienced significantly more racial conflict and separation on campus, while white students consistently reported less racial tension and seem relatively immune from a hostile climate. This signifies why it is also important for higher education institutions to foster an environment of respect for people whose backgrounds, cultures, or beliefs differ from one's own.

The country's college campuses have seen a surge in student activism amid escalating tensions over their hostile racial climates; many groups nationwide have issued sets of demands aimed at improving the campus climate. Among these is Princeton University. In November 2014, student activists staged a protest and sit-in at President Christopher Eisgruber's office urging him to do away with Woodrow Wilson's name on the Public Policy school because of Wilson's racist legacy. Some students felt unwelcomed or threatened that their University aligned with a leader who was a segregationist and supported racist groups and ideals, leading them to speak out.

One year later, similar actions took place at Harvard when students confronted their school's racial tensions. Hundreds of law school students and faculty protested the law school's "racist and unwelcoming environment" and demanded the school abandon its seal, which many felt did not represent the values of the law school; the seal included the family crest of Isaac Royall Jr., one of the college's founders who was a slaveholder.¹⁷

¹⁴ Ancis, Sedlacek, and Mohr, "Student Perceptions of the Campus Cultural Climate," 180-85.

¹⁵ Colby, Anne, Erhlich, Beaumont, and Stephens, "Campus Culture or Climate," 49-95.

Wong, Alia. "How Should Universities Atone for Their Past Mistakes?" The Atlantic. Network Solutions, LLC, 29 Sept. 2016. Web. 14 Nov. 2016.

¹⁷ *Ibd*.

Likewise, events of similar fashion have taken place at Yale University, the University of Missouri, and Ithaca College.

But student activism in response to racism and discrimination on college campuses is not a new phenomenon. One of the earliest documented incidents occurred some 50 years ago, when Benjamin Reese, Jr. started classes at Bronx Community College students were not charged tuition, but then New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, planned to impose tuition costs, which Reese and other students protested, ultimately loosing in the end. Reese is now the Vice President of the Office for Institutional Equity at Duke University.

Activism among students boomed during the Vietnam War era. Students held protests, sit-ins and rallies on campuses across the country in opposition of the war, some becoming increasingly violent. Many will never forget the shooting at Kent State University when the Ohio National Guard opened fire during an anti-war protest killing four students and wounding nine. The incident shocked the nation and for several, it became the event that brought the war home.¹⁹

Student activism has been leading change on college campuses for years, and it is no different at the University of Mississippi. In recent years, the campus cultural climate at the University has presented itself as the conservationists versus the change-agents.²⁰ The University's Creed emphasizes civility in which student activism is encouraged through the spirit of Ole Miss.²¹ Many institutions have started on a path to developing aspects of its culture that support moral and civic development as well as an environment

¹⁸ Mashaun, "Student Activism Leading Change on College Campuses."

¹⁹ "Witnessed: The Killings At Kent State," CNN Live Event/Special, Web. 19 Feb. 2017.

²⁰ Turnage, "The Symbols' Keeper: Ole Miss' Identity Struggle."

²¹ Dan Jones, email interview.

for better understanding of and respect for others. These efforts may clash with existing practices or "underground cultures" that are inconsistent with the fundamental values of higher education.²²

Many students, alumnae, and fans who want to conserve the traditions and heritage of the University, and the South in general, are in a battle with those who wish to abandon the racist past associated with the University. It comes down to the fact that "many want progress but few want change."

Solutions

The word atone means to make amends or reparation, as for an offense or a crime, or for an offender. This idea of atonement has made its way onto college campuses as a steppingstone in the path to moving forward. Many of the higher-education institutions across the country share a shameful past with their histories marked by elitism and racism—traces of which manifest today. But some institutions, because of student and community pressure, are making amends. For example, Georgetown University announced it would give admissions preference to the decedents of the 272 slaves whose sale the university profited from in the early 1800s stating, "We had a tragic moment in the early years of our history that we've been trying to come to terms with". 24

At other institutions, where slavery or past issues are less explicit but no less entrenched, different strategies are being used to atone for errors in judgment. Harvard

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²² Colby, Anne, Erhlich, Beaumont, and Stephens, "Campus Culture or Climate."

²³ Dan Jones, email interview.

²⁴ Wong, "How Should Universities Atone for Their Past Mistakes?"

University is engaged in several initiatives to start the process of reconciliation, including a committee that is researching the impact of slavery on its campus.²⁵

No matter the issues of the past or the solutions implemented to fix them there is a central theme to these conversations. Ta-Nehisi Coates, a correspondent for *The Atlantic*, sat down with the presidents from Georgetown and Harvard Universities to talk about the racial issues their campuses are facing. Coates identified the common theme as ultimately responsibility: universities' responsibility to the populations they abused, to the communities in which they operate, and to the peer institutions they influence.²⁶

Culture change is never easy for large organizations. However, change can be catalyzed by listening to the voices of those closest to the points of change and taking action accordingly.²⁷ In a study conducted at the University of Alabama, researchers found that a key component in catalyzing culture change on campus was the culture of engagement on campus. In order to make change, there needs to be engagement with students, faculty members, administration, and members of the community. But for a university to fully institute engagement activities, there needs to be support and effort from everyone.

The University of Mississippi has made the effort to engage the campus in its strategies. In 2015, the University created the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on History and Context to address the controversial symbols and names on the campus. First on their list was to contextualize the plaque on the Confederate Monument, which is of a Confederate soldier. The United Daughters of the Confederacy first installed the

²⁵ *Ibd*.

²⁶ Wong, "How Should Universities Atone for Their Past Mistakes?"

²⁷ Franz, Nancy, Childers, Sanderling, "Assessing the Culture of Engagement on a University Campus."

monument in 1906 to serve as a "monument, not only to the heroes not forgotten, but to the zeal and untiring patriotism of a band of loyal women, and as history to the youth of the Southland."²⁸ The new text the committee decided upon was met with backlash, so the administration decided to listen to those unsatisfied and engage them in finding a solution. Chancellor Jeffery Vitter opened an online submission form to allow community input into the language of the plaque where students, faculty, Ole Miss fans and alumni sent in more than 250 recommendations and letters to the administration. The recommendations were heard and taken into consideration by the committee who decided upon new text for the plaque, which was officially placed on the statue in October 2016. The campus and community responded well to the engagement efforts involving the plaque.²⁹

The university's past is a complex one riddled with the Confederacy, slavery and segregation. But slowly change has been made. After a long legal battle, the first African-American to enroll at Ole Miss was James Meredith in September of 1962. His arrival

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²⁸ "Keeping the Faith with the University Greys': Ole Miss as lieu de mémoire," University of Mississippi, 48.

²⁹ The original plaque on the monument in the circle read, "To Our Confederate Dead, 1861-1865, Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter 379 U.D.C."

The plaque on the monument in the square reads, "In memory of the patriotism of the Confederate soldiers of Lafayette County, Mississippi. They gave their lives in a just and holy cause."

The text that got rejected read, "As Confederate veterans were passing from the scene in increasing numbers, memorial associations built monuments in their memory all across the South. This statue was dedicated by citizens of Oxford and Lafayette County in 1906. On the evening of September 30, 1962, the statue was a rallying point where a rebellious mob gathered to prevent the admission of the University's first African American student. It was also at this statue that a local minister implored the mob to disperse and allow James Meredith to exercise his rights as an American citizen. On the morning after that long night, Meredith was admitted to the University and graduated in August 1963."

The new text reads, "As Confederate veterans were dying in increasing numbers, memorial associations across the South built monuments in their memory. These monuments were often used to promote an ideology known as the "Lost Cause," which claimed that the Confederacy had been established to defend states' rights and that slavery was not the principal cause of the Civil War. Residents of Oxford and Lafayette County dedicated this statue, approved by the university in 1906. Although the monument was created to honor the sacrifice of the local Confederate soldiers, it must also remind us that the defeat of the confederacy actually meant freedom for millions of people. On the evening of September 30, 1962, this statue was a rallying point for opponents of integration."

was met with a mob of angry students and residents protesting the integration of the university, which resulted in a violent riot still remembered today. But nonetheless, integration sufficed. And today the University of Mississippi is more diverse than ever. In fall 2016 the total unduplicated headcount enrollment for black students was 13.1% compared to 76.6% white students and 10.4% other; the total enrollment in all public colleges in Mississippi for black students is 33.5% compared to 57.6% white students and 8.9% other. Black Student enrollment has increased by over 30% in the last ten years. Chancellor Vitter, the current Chancellor, believes that no matter the challenges the University faces, "we must do so the Ole Miss way, which is to focus upon what is truly best for the well-being and success for our students and our university." 31

Social Protest Coverage and the Changing Media Landscape

Between the ban on the waving of the Confederate flag and the removal of the state flag the media landscape changed. Then a 24-hour news cycle to one of instant message, the roar of the crowd was heard quicker and louder. The time log between the first modification of "Dixie" and the final banning was shorter—seven years—news of the dismantling of the traditional song represented itself over social media platforms. With the introduction of the Internet, social media outlets and blogging, reporting has changed tremendously. The question presented is whether journalists tend follow a pattern in protest coverage and whether the coverage of social protest has changed with the times as journalists gain more access to information over the Internet.

Covering social movements and social protest, "framing" becomes increasingly important to consider. It has been noted that through social protest coverage the media

³⁰ Atchison, Fall 2016 Enrollment Fact Book and Ten-Year Enrollment Comparison and Selected Information on Diversity.

³¹ Jeffrey Vitter, email interview.

have the ability and power to define issues, supply context, and label groups. Scholars have found that journalists routinely fail to provide the larger contexts (thematic frames) behind protests and cover them merely as disorder and violence news (episodic frames).³² Such framing issues and lack of context or information can lead to misguided public perception.

In a study comparing social protest coverage in 1967 to 1999, researchers found that journalists from the latter time period cited official and authoritative sources more than journalists did in the 1960s.³³ It was concluded that journalists do in fact tend to follow a pattern seldom changing frames, again failing to provide larger context. In addition, journalists did not fully integrate the use of the Internet as much as one might assume.

A 1994 study on journalists' use of the internet found that "the forms of information retrieval may be different, but the same organizational power structures, sources, and news frames are still evident." More than ten years later, in a time where social protests often now unfold over the internet, it is necessary to see if this holds true.

In a study comparing legacy media coverage to online media coverage, researchers found that consumers who rely on news websites are likely to get a mix of the news covered by legacy media. On average about six in ten of the top news stories on news websites correspond with the storylines found on the front pages of newspapers, on

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³² Maier, "Exploring Internet Influence on the Coverage of Social Protest: Content Analysis Comparing Social Protest Coverage in 1967 and 1999," 40-57.

³³ *Ibd*.

³⁴ Hansen et al., "Local Breaking News."

national television or on radio.³⁵ These results reassure that the agenda-setting role is retained in a world invaded by more news and information introduced by online media.

Equally important in evaluating coverage of social protest is the tone used in order to determine the salience of an issue and potential biases, and whether this is part of the pattern journalists follow. Tone refers to the balance of coverage on a given issue, and even though media coverage of an issue generally tends to—or tries to—present all sides fairly, not all coverage is successful. Researchers argue bias can be uncovered in the media by examining the positive or negative tone of the coverage.³⁶

As evident from the literature, the media coverage of social protest is changing, largely due in part to the digital age. It is necessary to explore the relationship closer the changing times has had on media coverage. In doing so, the taking down the state flag and the banning of "Dixie" on the Ole Miss campus will be examined.

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³⁵ Maier, "All the News Fit to Post? Comparing News Content on the Web to Newspapers, Television, and Radio," 548-62.

³⁶ Haider-Markel, Allen, Johansen. "Understanding Variations in Media Coverage in U.S. Supreme Court Decisions," 64-85.

Chapter 3: METHODOLOGY

The research is based on a quantitative content analysis in order to compare the amount and scope of the media coverage. Content analysis is a research technique used to summarize and describe written, spoken, and visual communication by counting various aspects of the content.

In this study, content was analyzed from three different Mississippi-based newspapers, as well as online sources and social media. Articles were acquired from *The Daily Mississippian*, *Oxford Eagle*, and *The Clarion Ledger* from the J.D. Williams library located at the University of Mississippi, the *Oxford Eagle* office, and *The Daily Mississippian* online archives. Articles from the library were collected through the microfilm collection and the Special Collections and Archives. Selected for review were 38 total stories featured on the front page involving the events between the dates they occurred to one month after. The time frame was chosen because it contained the most heated coverage. Articles chosen were directly related to the events studied. The total number of articles selected from *The Clarion Ledger* was eight, nine from the *Oxford Eagle*, and 21 from *The Daily Mississippian*.

Each article was assigned a specific number to make identification consistent throughout the analysis. The researcher then developed a codebook. Using priori coding,

two trained coders analyzed each article using the codebook. After the coding was completed, the results were tabulated using simple percentages, and results were interpreted. The focus of coding for this study was on each article's format and use of journalistic elements, frame, tone, point of view, and biases toward the event covered.

Chapter 4: RESULTS

After reading the selected articles, which were obtained through archives and microfilms at the University of Mississippi's J.D. Williams Library, the Oxford Eagle office, and *The Daily Mississippian* online archives, each coder analyzed them using a series of research questions. Articles were gathered from *The Clarion Ledger, Oxford* Eagle, and The Daily Mississippian, and spanned from the date the event occurred to one month after. Articles on the banning of flag sticks were gathered from October 23, 1997 to November 23, 1997, articles on the state flag being removed from campus were gathered from October 26, 2015 to November 26, 2015, articles on the shortening of the song "Dixie" were gathered from October 23, 2009 to November 23, 2009, and articles on the banning of the song "Dixie" at athletic events were gathered from August 19, 2016 to September 19, 2016. Articles obtained were only from the front page of each newspaper, and the total number of articles varied by newspaper and year. The number of articles reviewed for the banning of flag sticks in 1997 was 14, six for the removal of the flag in 2015, 13 for the modification of "Dixie" in 2009, and five for the banning of the song in 2016.

A complete summary of the results can be found in the tables following. For convenience, the tables are first separated by research question, then by topic and then by

event. There is also a table combining both topics' events. Each table represents analysis of all front-page articles from the dates previously mentioned. See Appendix A for the codebook, which includes definitions for clarity.

The responses to each research question help examine how the media coverage from the first event to the second event in each topic changed, or didn't change, over time.

RESEARCH QUESTION 1

What story formats were favored (inverted pyramid, Wall Street Journal, feature (anecdotal lead, narrative lead, descriptive leads) and were they hard news or feature stories?

Hard news stories tell about a current event where feature stories are generally softer and appeal to the emotions. This question examines how many articles were hard news versus feature stories and which story formats were used. There were 29 hard news stories and nine feature stories. Out of those, 26 stories used the inverted pyramid while 12 used the Wall Street Journal format.

State Flag

Event	Hard News	Feature	Inverted	Wall Street
			Pyramid	Journal
Banning Flag	71% (10)	29% (4)	79% (11)	32% (3)
Sticks (1997)				
Flag Removal	83% (5)	17% (1)	67% (4)	33% (2)
(2015)				

"Dixie"

Event	Hard News	Feature	Inverted	Wall Street
			Pyramid	Journal
Shortening	69% (9)	31% (4)	54% (7)	46% (6)
Song (2009)				
Banning Song	100% (5)	0% (0)	80% (4)	20% (1)
(2016)				

State Flag and "Dixie"

Event	Hard News	Feature	Inverted	Wall Street
			Pyramid	Journal
First	70% (19)	30% (8)	67% (18)	33% (9)
(1997/2009)				
Second	91% (10)	9% (1)	73% (8)	27% (3)
(2015/2016)				

RESEARCH QUESTION 2

To what extent were traditional journalism elements of (a) direct quotes, (b) paraphrase (c) description favored based on the percentage of paragraphs used in each story?

The use of traditional journalism elements varies from story to story. This questions examines which elements were most favored. There were 19 stories that used direct most frequently, 12 that used paraphrasing, and seven that used description most often.

State Flag

Event	Direct Quotes	Paraphrase	Description
Banning Flag Sticks	36% (5)	14% (2)	50% (7)
(1997)			
Flag Removal	17% (1)	83% (5)	0% (0)
(2015)			

"Dixie"

Event	Direct Quotes	Paraphrase	Description
Shortening Song	77% (10)	23% (3)	0% (0)
Shortening Song	7770(10)	2370 (3)	070 (0)
(2009)			
Banning Song	60% (3)	40% (2)	0% (0)
(2016)			

State Flag and "Dixie"

Event	Direct Quotes	Paraphrase	Description
First (1997/2009)	56% (15)	19% (5)	26% (7)
Second (2015/2016)	36% (4)	64% (7)	0% (0)

RESEARCH QUESTION 3

Which news frames dominated (patriotism, moderation, law and order, violence, racism/ethnocentrism or constitutionality)?

The media focuses attention on certain events and then places them within a field of meaning. This question examines which news frames dominated. Some stories were found to be written in the context of more than one news frame. There were three stories framed under patriotism, seven under moderation, 20 under law & order, 22 under race/ethnocentrism, and six under constitutionality. (Percentages don't add up to 100 because stories were placed in multiple frames.)

State Flag

Event	Patriot	Moderation	Law	Violence	Racism/	Constitution
	-ism		&		Ethno-	-ality
			Order		centrism	
Banning Flag	7% (1)	21% (3)	71%	0% (0)	36% (5)	21% (3)
Sticks (1997)			(10)			
Flag Removal	17%	0% (0)	33%	0% (0)	67% (4)	0% (0)
(2015)	(1)		(2)			

"Dixie"

Event	Patriot	Moderation	Law	Violence	Racism/	Constitution
	-ism		&		Ethno-	-ality
			Order		centrism	
Shortening	8% (1)	31% (4)	46%	0% (0)	69% (9)	23% (3)
Song (2009)			(6)			
Banning	0% (0)	0% (0)	40%	0% (0)	80% (4)	0% (0)
Song (2016)			(2)			

State Flag and "Dixie"

Event	Patriot	Moderation	Law	Violence	Racism/	Constitution
	-ism		&		Ethno-	-ality
			Order		centrism	
First	7% (2)	26% (7)	60%	0% (0)	52% (14)	22% (6)
(1997/2009)			(16)			
Second	9% (1)	0% (0)	36%	0% (0)	73% (8)	0% (0)
(2015/2016)			(4)			

RESEARCH QUESTION 4

Researchers reviewed the material for evidence of bias as well as point-of-view and perspective including objective, first person, third person and omniscient or limited omniscient. What was the voice?

Content of a story can promote a certain viewpoint and generally, news stories are written in third person. This question examines the voice of each article. All 38 articles were written from the third person omniscient point of view. There were 29 stories written with an objective voice and nine with a subjective voice.

State Flag

Event	1 st	3 rd	Omniscient	Limited	Subjective	Objective
	Person	Person				
Banning	0% (0)	100%	100% (14)	0% (0)	29% (4)	71% (10)
Flag		(14)				
Sticks						
(1997)						
Flag	0% (0)	100% (6)	100% (6)	0% (0)	33% (2)	67% (4)
Removal						
(2015)						

"Dixie"

Event	1 st	3 rd	Omniscient	Limited	Subjective	Objective
	Person	Person				
Shortening	0% (0)	100%	100% (13)	0% (0)	23% (3)	77% (10)
Song		(13)				
(2009)						
Banning	0% (0)	100% (5)	100% (5)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (5)
Song						
(2016)						

State Flag and "Dixie"

Event	1 st	3 rd	Omniscient	Limited	Subjective	Objective
	Person	Person				
First	0% (0)	100%	100% (27)	0% (0)	26% (7)	74% (20)
(1997/2009)		(27)				
Second	0% (0)	100%	100% (11)	0% (0)	19% (2)	82% (9)
(2015/2016)		(11)				

RESEARCH QUESTION 5

Researchers sought to determine the tone (Supportive, neutral, oppositional) of the article toward the protagonists and their goals and the supporting sources and their goals. What was the tone?

Articles have a certain character or attitude towards the writing. This question examines the tone of each article. There were 18 stories found written with a supportive tone, 11 with a neutral tone, and nine with an oppositional tone.

State Flag

Event	Supportive	Neutral	Oppositional
Banning Flag Sticks	36% (5)	21% (3)	43% (6)
(1997)			
Flag Removal	67% (4)	17% (1)	17% (1)
(2015)			

"Dixie"

Event	Supportive	Neutral	Oppositional
Shortening Song	54% (7)	31% (4)	15% (2)
(2009)			
Banning Song	40% (2)	60% (3)	0% (0)
(2016)			

State Flag and "Dixie"

Event	Supportive	Neutral	Oppositional
First (1997/2009)	44% (12)	26% (7)	30% (8)
Second (2015/2016)	55% (6)	36% (4)	9% (1)

Chapter 5: DISCUSSION

After reviewing the content analysis of articles from *The Clarion Ledger*, *Oxford Eagle*, and *The Daily Mississippian*, there are strong indications that the media coverage of Confederate symbols has changed overtime.

The analysis suggests that hard news stories were favored over feature stories across the board. More feature stories were seen during the earlier events than the later events. As time went on, fewer feature stories were used. Also, inverted pyramid was the dominant story format during all time periods.

Results indicate that traditional journalism elements of direct quotes, paraphrase, and description were all used throughout each story, but direct quotes and paraphrase were shown to appear more often than description. The analysis shows that this pattern only increased over time. In 1997, about half of the stories reviewed used description, but by 2016, stories used either direct quotes or paraphrasing most often.

Looking at framing, most stories were found to be placed in multiple news frames. The analysis suggests the Law & Order and Racism/Ethnocentrism frames dominated. This was true for both the earlier and later events, but the results indicate that over time stories were framed around Racism/Ethnocentrism more often than Law & Order, demonstrating the power media has in defining issues. This change suggests that

the media focused more on the larger context and thematic themes rather than episodic themes, which contrasts with what some scholars have said.³⁷

All articles appeared to be written in the point of view of third person omniscient, but the voice varied after review of the content analysis. Objective stories were more frequent than subjective stories in all events. The results indicate that over time the number of subjective stories decreased from the earlier events to the later events.

Reporting on Confederate symbols has become more objective in recent years.

Results indicate the tone of stories moved to more supportive pieces over time. In all events, analysis suggests supportive toned stories took the lead over oppositional toned stories, but not by a large margin. The later events saw less oppositional stories and more supportive and neutral stories than the earlier events. Biases can be uncovered through examining positive and negative tones; more positive tones indicate less bias.³⁸ The analysis suggests biases have been eliminated over time.

The number of articles featured on the front pages of the Mississippi-based newspapers decreased from 1997 to 2016. This in part can be contributed to the changing media landscape. News cycles changed, the Internet opened new ways of communication, and the events occurring in 2015 and 2016 were largely represented over social media platforms.

³⁸ Haider-Markel, Allen, and Johansen. "Understanding Variations in Media Coverage in U.S. Supreme Court Decisions," 64-85.

³⁷ Maier, "Exploring Internet Influence on the Coverage of Social Protest: Content Analysis Comparing Social Protest Coverage in 1967 and 1999," 40-57.

Chapter 6: CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the analysis indicates that media coverage of Confederate symbols and social protest has changed over time.

Framing, objectivity, and tone showed the biggest changes. From 1997 to 2016, articles were placed less in news frames of Law & Order and focused more on the subject of Racism/Ethnocentrism. Stories also became less subjective and more supportive of the topics over time.

As the mindset of Confederate symbols changed over the years, so did the overall approach to the media coverage in order to reflect that change. The changing media landscape played a role as well seeing that the amount of articles featured on the front page of Mississippi newspapers dwindled in the last two decades.

In conclusion, as the attitudes of Confederate symbols and the media landscape continue to change, so will the media coverage of confederate symbols and social protest.

As time goes on, more research will need to be conducted to assess how these changes continue.

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SELECTED PUBLICATION DATES

The Clarion Ledger

November 7, 1997

November 23, 1997

November 24, 1997

November 25, 1997

November 23, 2009

October 27, 2015

August 20, 2016

Oxford Eagle

October 23, 1997

November 20, 1997

October 23, 2009

November 3, 2009

November 11, 2009

November 13, 2009

October 26, 2015

August 21, 2016

September 21, 2016

The Daily Mississippian

October 23, 1997

November 4, 1997

November 6, 1997

November 7, 1997

November 20, 1997

November 21, 1997

November 24, 1997

October 20, 2009

October 26, 2009

November 2, 2009

November 4, 2009

November 5, 2009

November 6, 2009

November 11, 2009

November 20, 2009

October 26, 2015

October 27, 2015

November 4, 2015

August 19, 2016

August 22, 2016

APPENDICES

I. CODE BOOK

Definitions via Dictionary.com and Wikipedia

Research Question 1

- Inverted Pyramid: a metaphor used by journalists and other writers to illustrate how information should be prioritized and structured in a text. A simple triangle with one side drawn horizontally at the top and the body pointing down. The widest part at the top represents the most substantial, interesting, and important information the writer means to convey, illustrating that this kind of material should head the article, while the tapering lower portion illustrates that other material should follow in order of diminishing importance.
- Wall Street Journal: writing formula consisting of
 - o (LEAD) The story opens with an anecdotal, descriptive, or narrative lead.
 - Anecdotal lead- a story beginning that uses humor or an interesting incident about a person
 - Descriptive lead- a story beginning that describes an object or event
 - Narrative lead- a story beginning that uses a story to explain the topic/issue at hand

- o (NUT GRAF) Paragraphs 2-4 explaining the lead.
- (BODY) The body of the story is supporting information (quotes, facts, developments).
- (ENDING) The ending includes another anecdotal or description of the people/person featured in the story.

Research Question 2

- Direct Quotes: a direct quotation is a report of the exact words of an author or speaker. Unlike an indirect quotation, a direct quotation is placed inside quotation marks.
- **Paraphrase:** *v.*) express the meaning of (the writer or speaker or something written or spoken) using different words, especially to achieve greater clarity; *n.*) a rewording of something written or spoken by someone else.
- **Description:** *n*.) a spoken or written representation or account of a person, object, or event.

Research Question 3

• **Framing**: the media focuses attention on certain events and then places them within a field of meaning.

• News Frames:

- Patriotism- the quality of being patriotic; vigorous support for one's country.
- Moderation- the avoidance of excess or extremes, especially in one's behavior or political opinions.

- Law and Order- a situation characterized by respect for and obedience to the rules of a society.
- Violence- behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.
- Racism/Ethnocentrism- prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior; evaluation of other cultures according to preconceptions originating in the standards and customs of one's own culture.
- Constitutionality- the quality of being in accordance with a political constitution.

Research Question 4

- Point of View: a particular attitude or way of considering a matter
- **First Person:** a literary style in which the narrative is told from the perspective of a narrator speaking directly about himself or herself.
- Third Person: a form of storytelling in which a narrator relates all action using third-person pronouns like "he" or "she."
 - Omniscient- the narrator knows the thoughts and feelings of all of the characters in the story.
 - Limited- the narrator only relates his own thoughts, feelings and knowledge of various situations and other characters.
- Subjective: pertaining to or characteristic of an individual; person; individual.
- Objective: not influenced by personal feelings, interpretations, or prejudice;
 based on facts; unbiased.

Research Question 5

- **Tone:** the general character or attitude of a place, piece of writing, situation, etc.; what the author feels about the subject.
 - Supportive- giving support; providing sympathy or encouragement;
 providing additional help, information, etc.
 - Neutral- not taking part or giving assistance in a dispute or war between others; not aligned with or supporting any side or position in a controversy; of or belonging to a neutral state or party.
 - Oppositional- the action of opposing, resisting, or combating; antagonism or hostility.

II. ARTICLES

A few samples of articles analyzed for this study.





The Clarion-Tedger

MSU headed to Las Vegas?

STATE/METRO

USM gets \$250,000 gift

Flag wavers set up in state

Entergy head

NATION/WORLD

FDA approves

NATION/WORLD

opens in Texas

STATE/METRO Jackson teen on 'Jeopardy

HOME & GARDEN Colors abound even in South

SPORTS SEC writers

Leaders back record bailout plan

Mississippi,

Choctaws

closer ties

Historic accord means cooperation between governments

promise

Magnolia Venture only open for probe

Arson investigator Norman Presson sifts through rub-ble Thursday white chief investigator Verson Hughes 5t where a chief was killed Wednesday night.

Father saves twins from blaze

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old disease in new light

"I can't explain it, but the data clearly show differences."

— Dr. Michael DeBakes

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TODAY MISSISSIPPI

War hero's valor tried by life's grit













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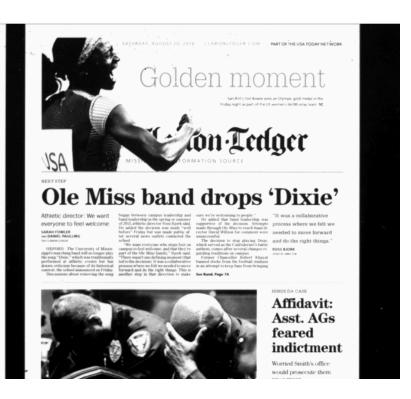


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OBITUARIES

Name	Age	Towns, State	Direct	Arrangomorb
Amaid, Fem	N.	Magor	16-Aug	late
Dridgers, Anger C.	64	Goder	12-Aug	Westpoon
brods, Girveland	90	Relations	16-Aug	Lakower Memorial
Brooks, Dan E.	42	Religional	17-Aug	Lakeover Memorial
Bryant, Minshipror D.	21	Jackson	12-Aug	Wedgeen
Surgeon, Willham	92	Comprises, TV	17-Aug	Parlacty
Clark Sloven	60	Guntown	15-Au	Holland
Cooper, Howard E.	64	Jackson	14-Aug	Westbares
Croin, Dicky	62	Morton	17-Aug	Wed
Durhams, Harolti R.	77	Morgates, TN	17-Aug	No.
Rowers, Little	83	Hodebard	15-Aug	Wedlaws

47

ter to be dedicated



outside the Triplett Alarm



R. Faser Triplett

n the farm

says. "I stayed to take care of De be wanted me to buy all the gro-to the cooking. In those days we had divered. Later Ben Penis bought the sked me to remain, so I-866."

14. 1975, Katie began in-service secone a fester grandmother if the ounty Development Center (new), where she stayed 10 years before North Mississippi Regional Center dron with similar handicaps. This oth a challenge and a reward for

I substitute teacher in those particmer Kasie and was amazed by her anner. She told me that, even as a

Want to contribute?

make this renovation a reality. The Alaum Censer is the 'host door' of the University and the first building that many people see when they enter the carepas." Paving a Path for the Future was an immuster and uncoreful means of raising some of the monities for the renovation. This consisted of selling 2.300 augusted beinks that have been pland on the walkway leading to the Boot of the Alaums Ceree.

Already, 1.300 of the bricks at \$250 reach have been purchase at \$250 reach have been purchased by alumni and friends of the University. There are approximately \$50 remaining to be add.

'Our alumni have demonstrated just how important the Alamni Center is to the University," said just how important the Aliana-Center is to the University," said Horb Dewesse, esecutive director of Alianai Affairs. We have 20,000 dose-paying members and a great number contributed to this project. It is our bope to take the precureds from the sale of the remaining bricks and create an indoorment which will allow for perpetual apixers and mainte-nance of the building." With the completion of Place II of the work, the Alianai Center will be totally huminosped acces-sible. The facility purvides a full conference center adjacent to the Constituing Education Center. Beautiful landscaping with an underground imaging with an underground imaging with an underground imaging with an underground imaginion ayanom "shewcases," the Alianai Center. "The public is service to unusual the formal destication Friday abencen. A reception will follow the event.

Ole Miss officials deliver application

The Associated Press

University of Minimippi officials have hand-delivered the school's application for member ship in the liberal arts honor soci-ety Phi Bota Kappa. Chancellor Robort Khayat and

Charcelor Robort Knaya and Phi Beta Kappa facility applica-tion committee chairman Ron Schroeder flew to the organiza-tion's national headquarters in Washington Wednesday to delivor the documents.

The 12-page application is the first step in a three-part process to gain a chapter at Ole Miss. It contains statistical information about liberal arts professors' salaries, student ACT scores and courses

Local alums support ban on sticks

The University of Mississippi's new policy basning flag sticks and other pointed objects from school
spering objects from school
spering overst was inneusood as a salety metasore, but local
shorms of the school hope it is
another seep saward elimination the metality changed
Confidence flag from compass.
"The edicks in themselves are disapproas." Oxford Mayor
and Ole Miss alumns Part
Lamas waid this morning,
Lamas was homecoming
queen at the University in
1961.

"More important, I would

1901.
"More important, I would never condoce anything that harts the University, not only in affilies but in composition and the foolings of everyone." The new policy, amounted Wedwoodley and effective Nev. I, does not marsion flags. But the hammag of sticks would all but eliminate the waving of the controlleral harners.

controversal harners.
"We just feel like the timing in appropriate for this setion,"
Ole Men addatic director Pete Beone told The Associated Press. "The policy should speak loudly to a number of

Coolidge Ball, who in 1970 became the first black stillets as acholarship at the University, now lives in Oxford and is the newer of Ball Sign Company. He supports the University's posture. They shouldn't allow anything in the conform hot fine."

thing is the stadium but fam." and Ball, a 1974 graduse. "I came here because of the couches and to get an educe, tion. I love Ole Miss and want to see it move forward. If we can get this behind us it will be a lot better for recruiting stu-

a his better for recruiting wa-dents and arbitrate."

White many students have said they view waving the flag as a long-tunding tradetien and part of their "beritage," one historian says students aren't the main problem with the racist image the flag gives Ofe

Miss.
"The students aren't the ones writing a lot of these let-ters and putting stuff on the Internet," said David Sansing, former Ole Miss professor of

"You've get this Cult of the Lost Cause for whom the Confederacy has become almost a religion." Sursing and. "People have got to understand that the University is not asking you to repudiate your bentage, we just don't want you to hun Ole Miss."

The Associated Press con

Request denied for hearing on **UM flag policy**

A federal judge has denied the equest of a self-proclaimed white eist who wassed a special bearing to get permission to wave the Rebel flag at the Ole Miss othall game against Georgia on

Chief Judge L. T. Senter, Jr. filed a motion just before noon of and local residents. today refusing Runkin County Attorney Richard Barrett's request for a temporary restrainng order. Barrett filed a lawsuit against the University of judge here, is out of town. miseippi Wednesday, claiming wicting displays of Confederate flags at football games inhibits

free speech.

The Ole Miss Rebels play their final home football game of the season this weekend

Barrett, who said a group of Ole Miss students gave him "\$250 is small bills" to pay for filing fees. wants a judge to lift the University's ban on "sticks" from Vaught-Hemingway Stadium.

Barrett claims in the lengthy suit that he was threatened with arrest at the Robels' Nov. 6 game against Arkansas, the first game at which the university enforced a new policy that prohibits sticks from being taken into the stadium.

Rebel flag, without a stick, near statements...There is considerable the back of the stands during the interest in the Cords Arkansas game. University Police waving at the ball g students and others to the stading because the flag area.

is, "What is a stick? What is a Barrett said Wednesday. shortly after filing the suit. Waving the flag is free speech. When I went to the ballgame, I wanted to just defy the stick bun by simply displaying the flag. My

(Rebel) flag is free speech.

Declared earlier this fall, the nick-has policy does not specifically address flags. But Rebel Coach Tommy Tuberville and Chancellor Robert Khayat both have publicly encouraged students to cease waving Rebel flags at football games, and the issue has been hotly disputed among alum-

The sait has been transferred to the Aberdeen court because Judge Neul B. Biggers, Jr., the presiding

The University declared in 1963 the University's new rules that the Robel flag had never been officially adopted as a school trademark. Another longstanding university policy sets size limits tions on banners brought into the stadium.

> Ole Miss became the ninth Southeastern Conference school to ban sticks from their stadiums. The others are Kentucky Vanderbilt, Arkansas, LSU. Auburn, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Barrett's suit names the University of Mississippi and College Board as defendants and claims that "the studium has been used for expressive activities, centered on pro-Mississippi heritage and the Confederate Flag, for over 10 years, by others and by Barrett said be was helping to Plaintiff, waving flags and makhold up a three-by-five-foot cloth ing pro-Mississippi Heritage interest in the Confederate Plag waving at the ball game among students and others throughout the

Charactler Robert Kharaff was in Jackson this morning and could not be reached for comment. University attorney Mary Ann Conneil was unavailable this morning, and University Public Relations director Ed Meek said he did not have sufficient infor-

U.S. trade deficit up in September

WASHINGTON (AP) - to a new record of \$89.1 billion in soured 17 percent in September to sent to \$78 billion. an eight-month high as imports of toys and telephone equipment belped push the trade gap with China and other Asian nations to

America's monthly trade deficit September. Exports slid 0.7 per-

"Our trade situation with Japan and China remains problematic. said Commerce Secretary William Daley. "The growth of our exports to China continue to Today's Commerce Department lag far behind growth of our

142ND Year, No. 20 - 50 CESTS

Silencing the 'rising South'

to end chant chancellor seek Student leaders,

Associated Press Writer BY SHELLA BYRD

region's intolerant past. offensive reminder of the rune, which critics say is an again" during part of the chanting "the South will rise courage football fans from one of its fight songs to dis-Mississippi has shortened University of

despite the change made chant at the end of the song. continued to recite the From Dixie With Love, However, some fans have

last week at the chancellor's in request. The Ole Miss band a performs the medley before and after games.

Earlier this month, the Ole

LSU.* ing the chant be replaced by the phrase, "To hell with passed a resolution suggest-Miss student government

'Values' debate

is offensive. from alumni that the slogan Student Body. He said he has received complaints the efforts of the Associated Ole Miss chancellor in July, said he asked the school's to modify the song to support band director, David Wilson, Dan Jones, who became

"The fact is, the phrase The South Will Rise Again"

or spirit, and it is inconsis-tent with the is not part of our tradition.

what Ole Faculty to weigh in

bor - a great public university with a focus Miss stands

from the campus in Oxford. The modafied version of of Alabama at Birmingham game against the University at Ole Miss's homecoming It was first played Saturday the chanting phase starts. the song ends abruptly before fans from chanting. but that didn't stop some

See SOUTH on Page 8A

university's

a phone interview Thursday on the future," Jones said in

The Pride of the South band has modified the war plays "From Dixie With Love" to discourage students than ting at its end "The South Will Rise Again."

BRUCENE

ZOMBIE INVASION!

City ey vendo



rom Dixie without love

performing song for band to stop Chancellor calls

To stop University of Mississippi students from shouting the racialhat inspired the chant has to go, M Chancellor Dan Jones said bouth will rise again," the song inflammatory phrase, "The BY MELANIE ADDINGTON Staff Writer

> "From Dixie With he would ban football game that before last week's stop the chant. He warned them asked students to Love, was silenced by Jones after he



Jones

unheeded by students. ing their chant. His warning went Love" if they insisted on continu-

from some members of the comrise again" chant at football games has sparked protest and outcry semester to stop the "South will A student-led initiative this

The song, "From Dixie With

esday.

munity, but the effort has gained many of the university's alumni in recent weeks. support from UM's faculty and

stopped the song to chant. As a consequence, Jones behind the goal post on Saturday end's football game, he would stop chant continued at this past weekcommunity Tuesday, Jones noted all wearing blazers and ties, sat A small group of male students, the band from playing the song, that after warning that if the In an e-mail to the university

See DIXIE on Page 14

Love." The Pride of the South marching band will no longer be playing "From Dixie With

HONORING VETERANS

Gardener



sball on Thursday afternoon.

as Child begins

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To participate in the project, just follow these five steps:

1. Use an empty shoe box or small plastic container. Wrapping is not required.

2. Determine if the gifts will be for a boy or girl and the appeopri-ate age category, 2-4, 5-9, 10-14. Mark the correct age and gender on a label and stick on top.

3. Fill with a variety of gifts.

4. Include a 57 denotion to cover the cost of shipping. You can now also donste this online and print a receipt to go with your shoe box. Donations are accepted at https://giving.samaricanspurse.org.

5. Place a rubber band around the shoe box and drop it off at 1903 University Ave. (the first door to the left) in the Old Town Court shopping center.

Hours are:

- Monday-Saturday, 10 a.m.

to 4 p.m.

- Nov. 21, 10 a.m. to noon - Nov. 22, 12-30 to 2 p.m.

- Nov. 23, 9 a.m. to noon Stone encourages everyone to

include a letter to the child.

sparks interest by KKK

Rally threatened - but last time, didn't show

BY MILANTE ADDRESSORS
Staff West

The University of Minimige's decision this work to no longer have the using Trans Dixie With Lowe' performed at foodfull games has apecked thesats by white appearancist groups, such as the Kis Kiss Elon, to detail on the Kis Kiss Elon to detail on the Kiss Control of the Kiss of the of the K

the popular song would no longer be played at the games because some Ole Min students were chanting the racially insertistive phrase, "The South Will Rise Again."

No marches or protests by the KKK have been confirmed for this weekend, but uni-venity officials say such demonstrations are allowed on the campus that supports freedom.

allowed on the compus that supports freedom of speech.

The White Knights of the Kn Klass Klass, based out of Tapelo, held a meeting Wednesday to discuss coming so Oxford in response to the barning of the song. The hate group has set a second meeting Saturday to discuss a democratation at the final home faothall game at UM.

However, neither the KKK nor any other group has contacted UM to request a procest permit because of the ban of the song-

Free-speech campus

UM Dean of Students Sparky Reardon explained the campus is open to free speech, but that with planned marches or demonstrations the officials ask for a courtesy heads up

advocate discredited racist views that are inconsistent with the values of our community and the values expressed in the University Creed, but, that said, they are free to speak on our campus," Reardon said.

thing on our campus as long as they don't violate our other rules of conduct, such as

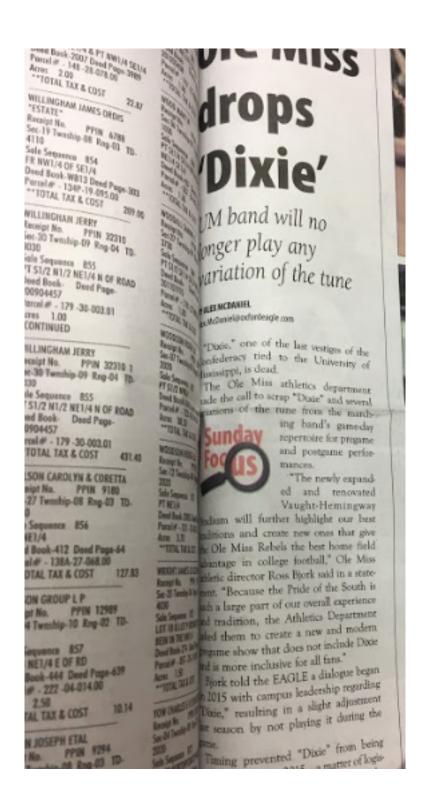
disorderly conduct, then they can express their opinion, but they can't interfere with the rights of others and can't interfere or disrupt the academic order of the university."

Any group planning to protest on the campus that has the ability to disrupt the university either through traffic, large crowds or amplified sound must fill out an event registration form through the Dean of Students office so the university can accommodate their needs.

"If any group plans to march, rally or demonstrate, than we expect them to let us know shead of time," Reardon said.

The KKK is one of 22 active hate groups listed in the state of Mississippi and all are mapped out by location on the Southern Poverty Law Center's Web site. However, numbers for most of the bate groups are small -a tiny fraction of the membership they used







football game stirs debate State flag unfurled during

Some feel rights were violated, others say dialogue needed

who penned the student resolution to remove the flag from campus in 2015, feels differently.

"I think it shows that there are com-munity members who feel like their heritage and Southern identity is being infilinged upon or somehow taken away, "Coon said, "I don't think our community members think about the message that it sends and the weight and power that the symbol can have." Debate was sparked on both sides regarding the presence of the Mississippi state flag at Saturday's football game against Alabama after a large 2049;30. foot flag was unfurled in the student section and later confiscated. Smaller flags and signs that read "Let The Band Play Dixie" were also confiscated by security under the stadium's policy that outlawed sticks and banners in 1997.

Katherine Pace, a graduate student from Olive Branch, was making het way back to her seat before the game started when she heard cheering from the stu-dent section and noticed the flag. "It made me proud to see a big chunk

eally taking them out of the stadium for

seen it at Ole Miss in over a year.

there are other little banners and sign that people bring in that should probe

Allen Coon, a

Sticks banned from all athletic events

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Students agree with stick ban, voice concerns about outcome

Alumni House to be dedicated Friday

55

Gameday hog roast to be covered by ESPN



SURVEY SAYS — Senior civil engineering major Matt Lott surveys the elevation profile of the Grove late Monday afternoon. Pellow classmates sophomore Reanna Gandy (co-ter) and senior Najia Basahen (right), help record and mea-sure the group's findings.

Bogus letter fakes Khayat's signature

JENNY DODGON

A letter bearing the signature of Chancellor Robert Khayar and calling for many Old Miss symbols to be abolished in a fake, Khayat said.

"I absolutely did not write it," be said. T can guaransee that."

The letter was allegedly circular ed during the Ole Miss foodball game against the University of Allahama on Oct.

The ham of the Miss foodball from the Change of the Miss of the Miss

during the Ole Miss tootsal game against the University of fee recently from individuals and Alabama on Oct.

25.

The letter, on "I absolutely did not university letter head and dado Cocker 3.4. or, or the "skilfful monitoring the manipulation of public opinion ... The letter lists the stained glass of Ventress Hall, the Confederate consensing the Confederate and the Confederate consensing the theory of criminal offers and the Confederate consensing the three post of the Confederate consensing the three post of the Confederate consensing the Confederate consensing the three post of three post of the Confederate consensing the three post of the Conf

ier) and sensor Najia Blaeshen (right), help record and make the Budent suite the group's findings. Stewart said. Stewart said.

Rebels face Razorbacks on ESPN

ESPN Thursday night college football has arrived in Oxford for a matching hetween Ole Miss (4-3, 2-3 in the Southeastern Conference) and the Arkaness Razorbacks (3-4, 1-3 in the SEC), who bring a team into sows that has had the worst of luck this season.



Security officers to enforce stick ban

Clinton, Lott wager on tonight's football game

STAPP AND WIRE REPORTS

WASHINGTON — Come 7
p.m. sowight, the highest priority in
the Senate and the White House
woil't be flast Yunk to explore and the television to
provide the game of football.
In a late aftersoon phone call
the Senate and the White House
woil't be flast Yunk to explore the president to
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the President. To the president of
the



Pom poms replace flags during game

'Get Fit Week' aimed at making Ole Miss physically active

UM sued by white supremacist over flag CRARA PERCUSION In the battle over the waving of lebeld-flag was taken off the land group was asked either one with the battle over the waving of lebeld-flag was taken off the sationary flag was to a to a cost of the sationary flag was to a to be reached for they allowed blacks to empress to the comment. The incident is temped flower than they allowed blacks to comment. The incident is temped flower than they allowed blacks to comment at temped flower the flag coluble to the stadium and go to the Complete the ball game of the trapped the ball when they allowed blacks to comment at temped flower they allowed blacks to comment. The incident is temped from a purple ball and running a with a state of the group and ordered the group and ordered the flag was to a the ball game of the comment. The incident is the proper than the stadium. This policy and ordered the flag was the proper than the statement of the st

Village housing to be upgraded

Angel tree in Union brings Christmas gifts to Oxford children

Flag lawsuit dismissed in federal court Thursday



Astronaut tells of three missions

SUSAN COLLINS
Counthwing Neture

Despite years of training on the cutting edge of accheology, there is one thing that cannot be taught.

The sarefully armazed at the Earth, 'Davis said. 'Th's so vast and so beautiful, 'You can't train for it,'' and an night which and between the said NASA autonaugilain Davis, who gave a public presentation to a small gave a public presentation to a small gave a public presentation to a small service of the crew was the image. The satellite weights about 7 popular and between the two a "hand-off" occurred. The gave a public presentation to a small service apprehension of the crew was the image. The satellite's objective was to

THE DAILY MISSISSIPPIAN PRINCE TEAM ! BOOKERS . BO AND CO.

OR STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF THE CAMPRAGES OF MINISTERS.

CHANCELLOR ASKS BAND TO MODIFY MUSIC TO SUPPORT ASB RESOLUTION

MATERIAL I NAME OF THE PARTY AND PORTY

Chromity of Ministeps:
Chandles Den Jones in supporting the Associated Student Brighty
mount resolution concerning the
easilies body channing "The South
Will Rise Again" by asking The Gle
Man Profe of the South marching
based no modify "From Dixie With
Low".

"I wanted to find ways to support me stacker insderably in their resolution) to I did ask our hand leadership to modify the song that is accounted with "the South will one again." Jones and.

James acknowledged that most ambities shout the arrhem out of madeins but expressed that they about the moor mindful of what durant string.

"This creams that the van major ay of the people that participate in the class." the South wall rise upon, don't have any had intend a their heart or spirit, but I don't don'

Jones and he is taking full expensibility for the modification

That a convension with (Daractor of Bands) Durid Wilson and the convension went very well, Jones and, 'He was very largey to make the change. I made noise that I was taking responsibility. It was very cordial, and there was no resistance on his part."

"The band leadership and membes have been cooperative, and I want to be sare that people who may be angreed point their sugarar me, and not the band because I nie full responsibility." Jones said.

Janes also addressed the concern that this decision was not made in a management manner.

The Duly Mississippian Editonia Board published an editorial Monday asking the ASB so reveal the motivation behind the resolution in order for the student body to understand why it was passed.

It was pointed out in editorial that students were concerned about the transparency of this diction, and I made the decision list week and thought it was in bost interest to just let the change happen instead of making a public amouncement. Junes said. It was trying to make this change as low by as possible. I'm grantful to all for the change with passion and thesisam, and I want to exposs up appreciation to our band for

SUPPORT ASB RESOLUTION

O-U-T RECEIVES FIVE NEW BUSES, OFFERS FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR OLE MISS STUDENTS AND FACULTY



BY RACHEL BATTEN! Braff Reporter

Ole Mas students and family new have increased opportunities to get to compast in a safe and time-efficient way free of charge.

The Ontord University Transit

The Onford University Thansis systems (OUT) have accordly morised from these says which are larger and hold more passengers than their current bases.

"We sectived four of the five bases hast Wednesday and will be greing the fifth bus within the next few days." OUT manager Ren Biggs said.

Biggs said these new beses are an improvement from the older, smaller buses because they are actual transit bases, which are larges, carry more passengers and have air brakes.

"We plan on using these buses until

"When we received these bases, they have around two most years of expected life, but we are hoping they last much longer than that."

OUT systems is planning an expansion of their routes, which is expected to start in January 2010.

With this expansion, the OUT assets will grow to include residences that have primarily college students living in them including The Eachange, The Links Apartments and Campus Walk.

"I feel like these new buses will be a good way for students to avoid genting tickers," senior Austin Sourial said. "Parking has been a problem at this school for years, and this could help reduce some of the stress that is involved.

OUT has roomes and schedules posted on the city of Oufcods official With site, www.oufcodms.net.

The Web site also features the ride farts and monthly pass prices.

However, the bases are free of charge to Ole Miss students and facults.

"We expect these new bases to have a positive impact on student transportation to the university, Biggs said." We are focusing our soutes, both the ones we already have and ones planned for next year, to be where we know students live."

"This is my first year to live off campus and getting to class in the mornings is sometimes so hard only because I cannot find a parking spot," sophomore Cause De La Garra said. "Tim hoping OUT adds more routes so I have the

COMMUNTY

PEBELLION BOOTCAMP

Passer up your mornings with Robel Booky

O a.m

CUE MESS

ASIAN CUSINE COOKING

Participants will learn four different original ing from from different Asias countries.

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Ole Miss Band faces loss of "From Dixie With Love" if controversial chant continues

BY JB CLARK I News Editor

Chancellor Dan Jones said if University of Mississippi students continue to chant "the South will rise again" during football games, he will have to ask the Ole Miss Band to stop playing "From Dixie With Love."

"It is my role to listen to the many voices in our Ole Miss community and determine an appropriate course of action," Jones said in a letter to the student body (see page 2).

*Concerned student leaders, administrators, faculty, athletics administrators and coaches, alumni and major donors have called for discontinuing the chang the letter said. "I share their view that these words are harmful. They have been used by others in the past to resist racial integration and the progress of civil rights for everyone. Although those who chant may not

have bad intent, the words are painful and create an unwelcome feeling for many on our campus, a place widely known for its grace and Southern hospitality."

The movement to end the chant started nearly a month ago when the Associated Student Body passed a resolution discouraging students from participating in the chant.

Since then the issue has rallied support from the chancellor and faculty senate as well as gained national media attention from the Associated Press and ESPN.

Many alumni, donors, coaches, and faculty members expressed their concerns in a university press

"If we cannot get behind a student initiative that is trying to do the right thing, then we have failed our

A LETTER FROM THE CHANCELLOR (p. 2)

AIDS & NEW

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Jones' letter to the student body addressing the TSWRA reedu tion comes two days after every athletics coach at the University of Masissippi endorsed the ASE's reackation.

See TSWRA, PAGE 4