

has stated that we will allow a gradual rate of desegregation. We won't say, "Do it all at once", because we are doing things that would affect people's lives to a great extent, and we are asking people to change social mores that have existed over quite a long period of time. And we are not saying, "Junk the free choice plan here". We are saying that one of the recommendations that we would make would be that there would be an additional choice period of possibly two weeks under which there would be a possibility of any student transferring.

G. W. PATRICK,
Superintendent, Griffin-Spalding County Schools.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1966.

J. C. WEBB,
Notary Public, Georgia, State at Large.

My Commission Expires March 6, 1970.

(The following excerpts are taken from the official records of the Meeting of the Griffin-Spalding County Board of Education on August 11, 1966, referred to on page 1 of Exhibit "A".)

EXHIBIT "D": FREEDOM OF CHOICE—PLAN, DISCRIMINATION, ETC.

Mr. RICH. Well, let me finish this, because I think this will clear up what you are thinking. This would not be a choice period open to all students who wanted to transfer to any school. This would be only a choice period whereby students could make a choice which would further desegregation, further work toward ending the dual school system. In other words, any white student could choose a negro school, or a negro student who has not already chosen to attend a formerly white school, could so choose at this time. But there could not be, say, a white student who had chosen a negro school going the other way. There could not be a negro student who had chosen to attend a formerly white school, choosing to attend a negro school. I think this is what you were getting at.

Mr. PATRICK. Because I already have about 15—

Mr. RICH. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATRICK. Requests to go back, and I refused those requests.

Mr. RICH. That's what I thought you were talking about. But this, again, would still be subject to scrutiny by the Commissioner. If the results did not work out so that there was substantial progress, then there would still have to be further steps taken. If I might continue with this,—the way the office has set it up, it would be possible, certainly, if we speak realistically, it would be unlikely that there would be white students choosing to attend a negro school. If the district so desires, they could simply make forms available, and possibly we would suggest that they be mailed to the negro students who have not chosen to attend the formerly white schools, so you could limit the number of students to whom you would provide these forms.

Mr. PARKER. How can we discriminate against certain of our students just to accommodate an opinion of an administrator? This is discrimination what you just said,—you said, "Only to a limited group".

Mr. RICH. Number.

Mr. PARKER. You said only open it to negro students—

Mr. RICH (interposing). You could certainly have everyone make the choice. We are simply saying as an administrator easing the burden for you, that districts have preferred that they only provide these forms for the negro students who have not chosen to attend white schools.

Mr. PARKER. And discriminate against those others? Who would do the choosing of the students who want to transfer?

Mr. RICH. Transfer,—this plan is open to anybody who wants to transfer from a school where there are races in the majority to other races in the minority.

Mr. PARKER. In other words, the plan is open to suit your limited purpose only.

Mrs. NEWTON. That is discrimination.

Mr. RICH. What are you discriminating against? I think we ought to stick to this point, now, because any white student who wishes to choose a negro school is certainly free to do so. It is just that the fact is, I have not come across an