

eyes than having one school which was half desegregated, and the other school which was half desegregated.

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

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

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

My Commission Expires Mar. 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 "F": ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES

Mr. PATRICK. That is true, Mr. Rich. The statement was made that additional steps might be required. But I want to ask two or three questions. First, does the Office of Education have any concern for education, or do they only have concern for integration; second, did we not present to the Office of Education at the end of May, two months ago, 2½ months ago, factual information about how much integration we had in our public schools? And is it not a fact that we did not hear until only a week ago any fault with the amount of integration that we had, although we had the feeling that possibly it wasn't enough? But is it not a fact that your guidelines prohibited us during the period of freedom of choice from influencing any child to integrate or to segregate, or in any way as far as his choice of schools might be concerned, and the employees of the Board of a school system, would include the Board of Education, would include the Superintendent, would include the Assistant Superintendent, the Principals and teachers, and they were not allowed in any way to influence registrants, although we felt that perhaps not enough students crossed. But we did everything according to your guidelines, and now you come up when our school system is ready to open, the classes are balanced with approximately in every school an average of about 28 or 29 children to a class, and it's in only one school, and that's an all white school, that runs over 30 students to a class. And yet you tell us now a school system that doesn't have any extra classrooms, that we are going to have to move children into these already crowded classrooms in order to obtain integration at the sacrifice of education. I think you are making a drastic mistake not to take a look at education at the same time you are looking at integration.

Mr. PARKER. Look at the welfare of the youngsters.

Mr. MANLEY. Let Mr. Rich answer the question about education.

Mr. RICH. We are certainly interested in education, and certainly the Office of Education is. And we are looking for,—that is why we have come to talk to you, rather than simply, like a fiat, or by a cold, impersonal letter, saying that the Commissioner would require such and such steps, or would recommend as alternative, such and such steps. We feel that by coming and talking to you in person, and by discussing things with you, that we can have a better idea, we could work out something that would work in the system that would better the school system, that would work in the community, and that would be adaptable for all the purposes that we particularly need. Now, so far as the other points that you raised, if I can recall them,—

Mr. PATRICK. I contend that the U.S. Office of Education has failed miserably in keeping school systems informed as to the fact that our progress was not adequate. I contend that August,—the middle of August, is a mighty late date to tell us that we are going to make adjustments in our school system. If the U.S. Office of Education is really interested in education, they would immediately upon receipt of information that I sent them, they would immediately inform me that "This is not enough", and given me means by which we could have made some corrections at that time. My hands were tied.

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

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

J. C. WEBB,
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