

Students report that white teachers ignore the Negro students in class and make no effort to involve them in class discussions. There are also charges of unfair judication by school administrators of disputes between Negro and white children.

In McCormick County, Negro students attending the desegregated high school were called names, hit with paper and pennies, and did not feel that the academic environment was such that they could study properly. In Beaufort County a Negro girl was hit with a piece of glass and had to have five stitches taken in her face. There were also incidents of fights in the school yard involving Negro and white children and there has been harassment of Negro children on school buses. Local parents do not feel that discipline problems in which Negro and white students have been involved have been disposed of in a fair manner. In Colleton County there were reports that Negro children were forced to sit in the rear of the school buses and that they were harassed on the school buses. In Lee County one Negro student in a desegregated school had his house shot into. In Kershaw County there was some fighting on the school buses so seats have now been assigned to Negro and white students to keep them apart.

In general, however, there was relatively little harassment of Negro students by their white schoolmates. Many Negro students report that they are doing well and are enjoying and benefiting from their experience in the desegregated schools. There is name calling in most every school but this has subsided as the school year has progressed. Discipline on school buses is a general problem and this is undoubtedly due to the fact that in South Carolina there are student drivers. The ability of these students to maintain discipline on their buses and drive their buses at the same time is strained. Too, the drivers are frequently driving their own classmates and are probably reluctant to reprimand them or report them to school officials for discipline problems. It should also be remembered that these student drivers are subject to the same prejudices as their parents and classmates.

ROUTING OF SCHOOL BUSES

South Carolina school districts have refused to follow the 1966 guideline requirements for eliminating segregation of school bus routes. The guidelines said that "Routing and scheduling of transportation must be planned on the basis of such factors as economy and efficiency, and may not operate to impede desegregation. Routes and schedules must be changed to the extent necessary to comply with this provision." In most districts the school buses were desegregated only for those students attending the desegregated schools. In other words, buses carrying white students going to the predominantly white school usually pick up Negro children who have transferred and are now attending the predominantly white school.

Buses have not been rerouted so that white and Negro students ride on the same buses if they live close to each other. Buses have not been rerouted so that a school bus, for instance, will pick up a Negro student and a white student who might live on the same road less than 200 yards from each other, and then take them to the town where the children are dropped at their respective schools. White student drivers drive buses loaded with white children and Negro student drivers drive buses loaded with Negro children. A bus with white children may follow a bus with Negro children for a considerable distance on the same road, each bus picking up students of each race separately, and then take them to two schools in close proximity to one another.

DESEGREGATION OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Many schools have begun to desegregate their activities and Negro students are beginning to participate in school sports, glee clubs, and other activities at formerly all-white schools. There are schools, however, where no Negroes are participating in such activities, either because they are barred from doing so or because no Negroes have yet taken the initiative to join such activities.

The segregation of high school athletic conferences contributes to the preservation of the dual school system. A predominantly white school will not play a Negro school of the same size located in the same town. In one South Carolina town the Negro football team must play all of its night games out of town because its field has no lights, no seats, and no yardline markers—in fact, it only has two goal posts. The white school in the same town has good football facilities but they are not made available to the Negro team. While news-