

ment was left with no alternative but to offer these districts an opportunity for a hearing.

Chairman PERKINS. As a whole do you have a breakdown of where those districts are situated?

Mr. LIBASSI. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman PERKINS. Would you make that available for the record, please?

(The document referred to follows:)

Statistical summary on title VI administrative enforcement actions by the department for the 1966-67 school year (under the revised guidelines)

Total school districts in the nation-----	24, 539
School districts in 17 southern and border states-----	4, 942
School districts operating under voluntary desegregation plans-----	1, 813
School districts subject to enforcement actions as of March 1967-----	173

DISTRICTS SUBJECT TO ENFORCEMENT CONSTITUTE

Total school districts in the Nation (percent)-----	0. 7
School districts in southern and border states (percent)-----	3. 5
School districts operating under voluntary desegregation plans (percent)-----	9. 5

TOTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS FOR THE 1966-67 SCHOOL YEAR AND BASIS FOR ENFORCEMENT ACTION

School districts failed to file the requisite assurance (441B)-----	55
School districts filed assurances invalid on its face-----	35
School districts—Commissioner of Education had reasonable grounds to believe the assurance was untrue or not being honored-----	83
Total final terminations 1965 thru 1967 (districts)-----	¹ 35

¹ The total number of final terminations is 52; however, fund eligibility has been restored to approximately 17 districts by way of court ordered desegregation plans.

Mr. LIBASSI. In many communities throughout the South school officials and community leaders have made substantial progress toward the elimination of dual school systems. Despite the difficulties connected with the operation of free choice plans, there are instances where they have worked effectively to desegregate schools.

The key to success is the willingness of local school officials and opinion leaders to develop an atmosphere that will lead to significant progress. In addition to the 700 or 800 districts that were advised last fall that they had made satisfactory progress and were in compliance with title VI, other districts whose performance was inadequate have negotiated additional desegregation steps which brought them into compliance.

For instance, one Georgia district has operated two segregated schools, one for Negro students, and Negro teachers, and the other for white students with white teachers. However, this district has now agreed to transfer the entire Negro eighth-grade class to the white school in September of 1967 and to assign three full-time teachers across racial lines.

As a result 10 percent of the Negro students in the district will be attending desegregated schools next year. This case was recently the subject of a column by Mr. Eugene Patterson, the editor of the *Atlantia Constitution*, and with the permission of the chairman I would like to submit a copy of that column to be inserted in the record at this point.