

thoughtful people across the country—demand that we no longer maintain a first and second class of citizenship.”

The newsletter, issued February 1, 1967, is signed by *J. Hartley Blackburn, Manatee superintendent*. (See copy of front page, attached). In addition to student desegregation, Manatee has assigned 25 fulltime teachers “across racial lines.”

NORTH CAROLINA

Moore County, N.C., attributes part of its success in desegregation to a project funded by Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, preparing school personnel for problems growing out of desegregation. The school system has desegregated 62.5 percent of its Negro students. Thirteen of its 15 schools are desegregated, and 16 Negro teachers are in schools attended predominantly by white students. *Superintendent, R. E. Lee*.

Cabarrus County, N.C., with a total of 9,200 students, has assigned all its 1100 Negro students to school on a desegregated basis by switching from freedom of choice plan to geographic attendance areas. Cabarrus, which had achieved 18.5 percent desegregation of its schools under freedom of choice in 1965-66, no longer has an all-Negro school. In addition, desegregated faculty and bus transportation. The county formerly bussed Negro to a city school while white students attended school in their neighborhood. *Superintendent, J. M. Robinson*.

TEXAS

Sherman Independent School District, said to be the locale of the last Negro lynching in Texas 30 years ago, is in the Eastern part of the State with the same population makeup that is found in Northern Louisiana. The school district has 710 Negro students, 5,918 white students. It has enrolled 549 Negro students in schools on a desegregated basis. In addition, considerable progress is being accomplished in other East Texas areas—Paris and Tyler among them. *Superintendent, Byron Davis*. Excellent source and contact to open doors in the area is C. P. (Cap) Landolt, former Sherman school superintendent who is now a regional compliance officer for Equal Educational Opportunities Program. Landolt is in the Dallas regional office.

VIRGINIA

Amherst County exemplifies a rural county's dual-personality approach to ending the dual school system. The school district has approximately 5100 students, of which about one-third are Negro. Some 10 percent of the Negro students are now in formerly white schools, largely because of leadership of the school *superintendent, Tyler Fulcher*. While the school district is making progress in desegregation, it is also the locale of a newly-established private school which serves as an escape hatch for white students running from segregation. (See clipping of news story by *Peter A. Janssen of Newhouse Newspapers*).

EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

While most Federal efforts to accomplish school desegregation in the Southern States still meet with grudging acceptance or outright resistance, there have been numerous instances of realistic progress.

Here are some examples:

BORDER STATES

Delaware and Kentucky, two of the 17 States that once operated separate white and Negro schools as a matter of public policy, are nearing complete compliance with U.S. Office of Education Guidelines by the fall of 1966.

A cooperative stance by State authorities in Kentucky will substantially eliminate the dual school system there in all but six school districts this fall. The remaining six districts have made good progress and are firmly committed to desegregation next year, with completion of school construction projects.