B. SINCE AT LEAST 1890 [illegible] IN MISSISSIPPI HAVE BEEN SEGREGATED BY LAW OR CUSTOM AND STILL ARE SEGREGATED BY LAW. IN MISSISSIPPI HAS BEEN REQUIRED BY LAW SINCE 1890 AND UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1962, ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MISSISSIPPI HAD BEEN SEGREGATED BY RACE.

Mississippi Constitution, Article 4, section 207. On October 1, 1962, James Meredith, a Negro student, was admitted to the University of Mississippi Undergraduate School by court order. He graduated on August 18, 1963. On June 6, 1963, Cleve McDowell, a Negro student was admitted to the Law School of the University of Mississippi. All other public educational institutions in Mississippi are segregated at the present time.

C. SINCE AT LEAST 1890 THERE HAVE BEEN MORE NEGRO CHILDREN THAN WHITE CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN MISSISSIPPI.

State of Mississippi School Census

Year	White	Negro
1890	207,652	292,581
1910	301,548	410,089
1929	379,678	493,987
1949	393,804	492,349
1960	329,215	337,871

C. THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN MISSISSIPPI PROVIDED FOR WHITE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND ARE SUPERIOR TO PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES PROVIDED FOR NEGROES.

1. White public school teachers wereand are more highly trained than Negro public school teachers in Mississippi.

	Graduate Degree(s)	College Degree	NotH.S. Graduate
	1929-1930		
White	334	3,263	358
Negro	?	400	2,719
	1939-1940		
White	459	5,877	11
Negro	?	600	3,000
	1949-1950		
White	710	5,943	0
Negro	27	1,194	710
	1953-1954		
White	1,493	6,742	0
Negro	98	2,350	78
	1960-1961		
White	2,345	8,252	0
Negro	489	6,328	0
	1961-1962		
White	2,473	8,585	0
Negro	553	6,829	0

2. White teachers were and are more highly paid than Negro teachers.

1890-1891
Averagemonthly Salary

White	$ 32.41
Negro	22.54

1909-1910
Average Monthly Salary

	City Districts	County Districts
White	$ 63.03	$ 42.38
Negro	29.08	20.52

Average Yearly Salary of Classroom Teachers

1941-1942	
White	$ 735.39
Negro	232.93
1949-1950	
White	1,305.69
Negro	710.56
1953-1954	
White	2,176.55
Negro	1,244.08
1961-1962	
White	3,742.39
Negro	3,236.75

3. In Mississippi more white teachers are provided per white child in attendance than per Negro child in attendance.

Pupil -Teacher Ratio

1931-1932	
White	23-1
Negro	34-1
1939-1940	
White	25.5-1
Negro	35.5-1
1951-1952	
White	26-1
Negro	34-1
1961-1962	
White	23-1
Negro	28.5-1

4 More money is spent for instruction of white children than Negro children in Mississippi.

Instructional Cost Per Child
In Average Attendance

1900-1901	
White	$ 8.20
Negro	2.67
1929-1930	
White	$ 40.42
Negro	7.45
1939-1940	
White	$ 31.23
Negro	6.69
1949-1950	
White	$ 70.70
Negro	23.03
1956-1957	
White	$120.50
Negro	78.70

1960-1961

White	$173.42
Negro	117.10

(a) In 1961-62 most school districts in Mississippi spent far more for the instruction of each white child than for the instruction of each white child than for the instruction of each Negro child.

Following are comparisons of expenditures above the state minimum program for instruction in MISSISSIPPI school districts, listed on a per-child basis:

DISTRICT	WHITE	NEGRO
Aberdeen	$ [illegible]	$ 11.15
Alcorn Co.	19.39	-
Amite Co.	770.46	2.24
Amory	70.65	28.22
Anguilla	130.85	21.15
Attala	62.67	12.42
Baldwin	32.45	110.04
Bay St. Louis	105.55	19.43
Benton Co.	59.42	15.63
Biloxi Sep.	128.92	86.25
Bolivar Co.1	125.10	2.32
Bolivar Co.2	117.63	3.16
Bolivar Co.3	177.37	4.46
Bolivar CO. 4	101.55	23.86
Bolivar Co.5	123.65	5.68
Bolivar Co.6	-	14.26
Brookhaven Sep	58.56	20.79
Calhoun Co.	38.96	21.28
Canton Sep.	35.79	17.000
Carroll Co.	81.26	7.08
Chickasaw Co.	55.42	.62
Choctaw Co.	46.84	16.97
Claiborne Co.	142.64	19.88
Clarke Co.	56.82	16.11
Clarksdale Sep.	146.06	25.07
Clay Co.	64.07	15.31
Coahoma Co.	139.33	12.74
Coffeeville	68.95	6.55
Columbia Sep.	90.73	27.82
Columbus Sep.	106.74	54.92
Copiah Co.	49.88	7.11
Corinth Sep.	79.94	41.32
Covington	52.53	23.95
Desota Co.	87.66	3.74
Drew Sep.	204.06	20.93
East Jasper	111.22	8.57
East Tallahatchie	69.15	6.61
Forest Co.	67.76	34.19
Forrest Sept.	86.48	40.58
Franklin Co.	77.62	11.86
George Co.	66.53	34.65
Greene Co.	69.50	18.37
Greenville Sep.	134.43	34.25
Greenwood Sep	118.78	46.45
Grenada Co.	91.51	13.11

Gulfport Sept	93.34	50.76
Hancock Co.	64.16	-
Harrison Co.	58.91	14.24
Hattiesburg Sep.	115.96	61.69
Hazlehurst Sept.	90.95	9.76
Hinds Co.	80.24	10.41
Hollandale	117.81	18.00
Holly Bluff	191.17	1.26
Holly Springs Sep.	99.78	7.84
Holmes Co.	117.92	5.73
Houston Sep.	44.75	-
Humphreys Co.	116.62	15.35
Indianola Sep.	72.26	15.17
Itawamba Co.	34.99	46.06
Iuka Sep.	29.73	25.32
Jackson Co.	76.51	60.99
Jackson Sep.	149.64	106.37
Jefferson Co.	96.29	2260
Jefferson Davis Co.	59.44	10.24
**Jones Co.	38.25	29.45
Kemper Co.	71.28	11.91
Kosciusko Sep.	74.64	21.16
Lafayette Co.	37.79	8.12
Lamar Co.	52.82	443.22
Lauderdale Co.	62.34	34.28
Laurel Sep.	79.63	36.33
Lawrence Co.	57.01	23.14
Leake Co.	48.85	17.37
Lee Co.	21.67	7.67
Leflore Co.	175.38	9.52
Leland	113.02	24.99
Lincoln Co.	68.51	26.06
Long Beach Sep.	138.38	-
Louisville-Winston	47.82	7.64
Lowndes Co.	64.03	8.53
Lumberton Cons.	85.47	16.00
Madison Co.	171.24	4.35
Marion Co.	42.91	19.10
Marshall Co.	69.56	8.91
McComb Sep.	61.51	18.85
Meridian Sep.	116.58	63.11
Monroe Co.	44.11	6.20
Montgomery Co.	48.73	6.71
Moss Point Sep.	86.63	43.30
Natchez-Adams	131.84	49.38
Neshoba Co.	21.16	7.12
Nettleton Line	26.81	1.58
New Albany	55.93	13.42
Newton Co.	67.42	17.98
Newton Sep.	81.23	19.83
North Panola Cons.	104.28	1.76
North Pike	30.89	.76
North Tippah Co.	35.14	.00
Noxubee Co.	113.29	1.21
Oakland Cons	104.03	6.15
Pascagoula Sep.	102.88	45.64
Pass Christian Sep	127.98	78.50
Pearl River Co.	61.70	---
Perry Co.	98.98	38.51

Pontotoc Sep.	78.91	-
Poplarville Sep.	57.96	18.69
Prentiss Co.	33.88	19.88
Quitman Cons.	60.70	13.48
Quitman Co.	90.28	8.41
Rankin Co.	72.71	14.78
Richton Sep.	52.09	14.41
Scott Co.	31.55	10.95
Senatobia Sep.	65.08	10.74
Sharkey-Issaquena	18.75	25.74
Simpson Co.	41.42	8.97
Smith Co.	54.34	20.43
South Panola	59.55	1.35
South Pike	101.92	10.55
South Tippah	32.40	-
Starkville Sept.	78.00	11.11
Stone Co.	60.27	13.03
Sunflower Co	127.36	11.49
Tate Co.	67.08	5.84
Tishomingo Co.	41.06	2.70
Tunica	172.80	5.99
Tupelo Sep.	96.87	31.41
Union Co.	26.68	7.86
Union Sep.	47.62	7.24
Vicksburg Sep.	124.33	24.17
Walthall Co.	48.68	10.55
Warren Co.	101.66	10.62
Water Valley	53.44	2.75
Wayne Co.	62.76	8.60
Webster Co.	34.62	11.56
Western Line	198.74	52.27
West Jasper	55.71	9.87
West Point Sept	51.26	11.91
West Tallahatchie	141.95	13.47
Wilkinson Co	80.76	1.28
Winon Sep.	70.95	12.92
Yazoo Co.	245.55	2.92
Yazoo City Sep.	98.43	35.64

5. Every school district in Mississippi in 1954-1955 spent more money for the education of white chiodren than for the education of Negro children.

County and Separate District	White Per Pupil Cost	Negro Per Pupil Cost
Adams		
Natchez	$ 235	$ 84
Alcorn	194	138
Corinth	109	77
Holly	146	127
Rienzi	77	
Amite	121	
Attala	180	88
Kosciusko	151	82
Benton	167	96
Bolivar	188	79
Calhoun	206	73
Carroll	131	111
Chickasaw	189	84
Houston	187	88
Okolona	156	111

County and Separate District	White Per Pupil Cost	Negro Per Pupil Cost
	$ 255	$
Choctaw	336	108
Claiborne	186	97
Port Gibson		87
Clarke	167	92
Clay	202	81
West Point	164	101
Coahoma	226	84
Clarksdale	226	91
Copiah	168	76
Hazlehurst	168	85
Covington	154	122
Desoto	219	51
Forrest	156	130
Hattiesburg	165	110
Franklin	175	110
Kemper		111
White Apple		209
George	159	107
Greene	168	98
Grenada	207	87
Grenada	159	95
Hancock	156	61
Bay St. Louis	187	138
Waveland	189	
Harrison	141	84
Biloxi	191	111
Fernwood	163	
Gulfport	187	124
Long Beach	227	103
Mississippi City	159	100
Pass Christian	186	105
Hinds	163	93
Jackson	217	157
Holmes	222	70
Durant	185	98
Lexington	231	97
Humphreys	190	91
Issaquena		153
Itawamba	113	94
Jackson	142	138
Lyon	172	146
Moss Point	175	125
Ocean Springs	155	111
Pascagoula	182	148
Jasper	171	92

County and Separate District	White Per Pupil Cost	Negro Per Pupil Cost
Jefferson	$ 206	$ 67
Jefferson Davis	185	96
Jones	144	136
Ellisville	137	93
Laurel	156	85
Ovett	125	122
Kemper	175	75
Scooba	822	72
Lafayette	255	93
Oxford	371	112
Lamar	142	72
Lauderdale	155	102
Meridian	211	125
Lawrence	164	104
Leake	169	104
Lee	227	87
Baldwyn	1299	72
Tupelo	169	114
Leflore	202	76
Greenwood	187	125
Lincoln	198	115
Brookhaven	251	108
Lowndes	119	82
Columbus	178	111
Crawford	197	51
Prarie	140	45
Madison	324	88
Canton	160	78
Flora	210	
Madison-Ridgeland	264	55
Marion	140	111
Columbia	144	110
Marshall	180	79
Holly Springs	167	
Monroe	136	97
Aberdeen	147	85
Amory	148	116
Prairie	312	69
Montgomery	155	101
Winona	161	99
Neshoba	137	
Philadelphia	175	114

County and Separate District	White Per pupil Cost	Negro Per Pupil Cost
Newton	$ 158	$ 74
Newton	394	136
Union	158	82
Noxubee	198	64½
Macon	199	78
Oktibbeha	176	83
Starkville	175	100
Panola	162	75
Como	236	76
Sardis	213	999
Pearl River	151	79
Picayune	174	96
Poplarville	151	110 110
Perry	163	114
Richton	151	75
Pike	166	79
Fernwood	158	98
Magnolia	163	81
McComb	148	104
Osyka	171	63
Summit	174	69
Universal	273	93
Pontotoc	134	108
Pontotoc	159	
Prentiss	124	92
Quitman	183	79
Marks	142	101
Rankin	159	69
Scott	177	109
Forest	163	123
Sharkey	238	106
Simpson	156	106
Braxton	179	
D'Lo	200	
Smith	133	122
Stone	156	111
Sunflower	195	81
Drew	178	90
Indianola	180	90
Ruleville	210	85
Tallahatchie	196	94
Glendora	600	53
Sumner	205	80
Tutwiler	237	58
Tate	187	76
Coldwater	307	52
Senatobia	167	45
Tippah	134	74
Ripley	129	97
Tishomingo	112	98
Iuka	119	87
Tunica	267	67
Union	120	90
New Albany	170	116

County and Separate District	White Per Pupil Cost		Negro Per Pupil Cost	
Walthall	$ 158		$ 86	
Tylertown	161		86	
Warren	179		87	
Vicksburg	172		92	
Washington	231		109	
Greenville	209		87	
Wayne	157		76	
Webster	142		103	
Wilkinson	201		56	
Winston	155		82	
Louisville	162		99	
Yalobusha	155		83	
Yazoo	217		91	
Yazoo City	178		106	
County Average	161		87	
Separate District Average	181	106	106	

6. White school children have longer school terms than Negro school children.

1930-31

Length of Term in Days

White	165
Negro	119

1961-62
Number of Schools

	8 Month Terms	9 Month Terms
White	2	637
Negro	103	399

7. In 1910 the State of Mississippi decided that consolidation of small rural schools would provide better education for children.

(a) Between 1910 and 1930 white schools were consolidated and Negro schools were not.

1930-31

	No. Consolidated Schools	No. unconsolidated Schools
White	959	789
Negro	16	3,484

(b) In 1930-31 Negro children in Mississippi still went to schools where one or two teachers taught all grades.

1930-31

	One-Teacher Schools	Two-Teacher Schools
White	515	
Negro	2,411	202
		832

(c) Real Consolidation of Negro schools did not begin until after the United states Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education - 40 years after the consolidation of white schools.

White Number of One-Teacher Schools

1952-53

White	42
Negro	1,077

1953-54

White	48
Negro	1,040

1956-57

White	20
Negro	504

1958-59

White	1
Negro	295

1961-62

White	1
Negro	47

8. At all times in Mississippi, secondary education has been made available to more white children than Negro children.

	Number of Secondary Schools	Enrollment
	1930-31	
White	706	49,712
Negro	46	5,012
	1952-53	
White	474	61,323
Negro	285	26,667
	1961-62	
White	354	77,694
Negro	198	48,798

9. At all times more white high schools than Negro high schools are accredited by the State of Mississippi and regional accrediting associations.

	State Accredited		Regional Accreditation	
	Number	% of high schools	Number	% of high schools
1943-44				
White	315	56.5%	87	15.6%
Negro	280	figures not available		
1949-50				
White	292	50.7	91	16.6 & %
Negro	37	29.6	8	6.4 & %
1954-55				
White	404	figures not available	93	19.9 %
Negro			4	4.2 %
1959-60				
White	404	Figures not available	96	figures not available
Negro	176		777	

Accredited Status of All Schools
Number of Schools

	White	Negro
Elementary	562	642
Jr. High	48	29
High	322	1390

State Accreditation

	Number		Percent	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Elementary				
Jr. High	545	285	96.5%	44.3%
High	48	26	100.0%	89.7%
Elementary	322	145	100.0%	76.3%

Regional Accreditation

	Number		Percent	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Elementary	150	66	26.7%	10.3%
Jr. High	2	0	3.4%	0 %
High	89	7	27.6%	3.7%

D. The Public higher education provided for Negroes is inferior to that provided for whites in Mississippi.

1. At all times more junior colleges have been provided for white students than for Negro Students.

	Number	Enrollment
	1936-37	
White	11	3,012
Negro	0	0
	1949-50	
White	14	4,971
Negro	1	26
	1954-55	
White	14	6,233
Negro	1	217
	1960-61	
White	14	9,269
Negro	3	843

2. At all times more senior colleges have been provided for white students than for Negro students.

	Number	Enrollment
	1935-45	
	Average Annual enrollment	
White	5	5,145
Negro	2	466
	1953-54	
White	5	12,061
Negro	3	1,872
	1960-61	
White	5	14,135
Negro	3	2,990

3. Amuch wider variety of courses and degrees are offered to the white than to the Negro college students of Mississippi in 1960-61.

White	Negro
University of Mississippi	Jackson State College
College of Liberal Arts Offers:	Offers the Bachelor of Science and

a. Bachelor of Arts degree in 24 fields
b. Bachelor of Science in 5 fields
c. Bachelor of Music
d. Bachelor of Fine Arts.

School of Engineering Offers:
Bachelor's degree in 5 fields

School of Education Offers:
a. Bachelor's degree in 3 fields
b. Special programs of study in 5 areas

School of Commerce and Business Administration Offers:

a. Bachelor of Business Administration
b. Bachelor of Public Administration
c. Bachelor of Science in Journalism
d. Bachelor of Science in Commerce

Mississippi State University

School of Arts and Science offers training in about 16 fields

School of Agriculture composed of 9 departments
School of Education composed of 5 departments

Mississippi Southern College

School of Education
School of Arts and Science
School of Commerce and Business Administration
Division of Fine Arts
Division of Home Economics

Mississippi State College for Women

Offers 5 Bachelor degrees in 19 fields

Delta State College
Offers Bachelor degrees in 10 fields

4. Until September 1963 white students in Mississippi had graduate and professional schools and Negro students did not.

White

University of Mississippi

the Bachelor of Arts degrees in 11 fields and provides preprofessional preparation in 5 fields.

Alcorn A. & M. College

Offers the Bachelor of Science degree in about 20 fields.

Mississippi Vocational College

Offers the Bachelor of Science degree in 12 fields.

Negro

Jackson State College

School of Law
School of Medicine
School of Pharmacy
School of Nursing
Graduate School offers:
a. Master's degree in more than 30 fields
b. Doctor of Philosophy in 9 fields

The division of Graduate Studies offers a Master of Science in Education degree for principals and supervisors only.

Mississippi State University

5 Professional Schools
Graduate Schools offers;

a. Master's degree in about 30 fields
b. Doctor of Philosophy degree in 5 fields

Mississippi Southern College

Graduate School offers;
a. Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Education degrees in about 7 fields

5. Mississippi's public institutions of higher learning granted more degrees and in a greater variety of fields in 1959-61 to white students than to Negro students.

	Bachelors	Masters	Doctors	Fields of Learning
White	5,504	1,420	16	43
Negro	1,420	10	0	12

E. THE STATE OF MISSIPPI HAS ALWAYS RECOGNIZED THAT THE PUBLIC EDUCATION PROVIDED FOR NEGROES HAS BEEN INFERIOR TO THAT PROVIDED FOR WHITES

1. Officers of the State Government have recognized that the public educational facilities provided for Negroes were inferior to those provided for whites.

a. Governor Vardaman (1907)

Here is what I promised to do. I said if you elect me Governor and elect a legislature in sympathy with me that I would submit to the people of Mississippi an amendment to the State Constitution which control the distribution of a public school fund so as to stop the useless expenditure in the black counties.

Let's see whether I kept my promise. In my inaugural address, I devoted the greater part of it to that. The only thing I ever got a chance to urge against Negro education as I wanted to without impairing the white schools was when a legislature passed a bill providing money to that Negro school in Holly Springs which was sent to me signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Did I sign it? No! I killed the bill and I killed the school.

b. Governor Wright (1950)

"We face a serious problem in the matter of providing comparable educational opportunities for the two races in our state. As a matter of fact, this problem is composed of several phases. One of them deals with salary adjustments. A plan was proposed and submitted to the teachers this past summer. They voted it down. It is now necessary to prepare another plan, and I understand that a great amount of study has been given to this by the members of the Miss Education Association, State Department of Education. Proposals will be submitted to the Legislature in due time embracing the principles subscribed to by these groups.

Another phase of this problem deals with transportation, and another with building facilities. In fact, in order to accomplish some of the objectives to which our attention and efforts must be directed, we mya have to reshape our plans and reform our thinking in order that all of the children of all of the people may have the opportunity to develop their abilities to the maximum.

I recommend that legislation be enacted providing for equal facilities between the races recognizing that children of bothe races are entitled to equal opportunities, but I will insist, as I believe the thinking people of both races in the State would insist, that this program provide for segregated facilities.

a. Governor White (1953)

It be true that there is a wide variation in educational opportunities between the races.

2. Every two years the State Superintendent of Public Education in Mississippi reports to the Mississippi legislature. Every such report transmitted to the legislature has shown that the public education provided for Negroes has been been inferior to that provided for whites.

In many counties, particularly in rural areas, Negro children are forced to attend school in mere shacks or in church houses... In