

RACIAL FACTS

Mississippi has the largest percentage Negro population of any state in the Union. The Negro population is now 42.3% of the total. Mississippi's white population in 1960 was 1,257,546 while its non-white population was 920,525.

In the last decade from 1950 to 1960, Mississippi showed a net out migration of 323,000 Negroes. This was due to economic factors as well as racial agitation by the NAACP, CORE, SNCC, etc.

In 1900 Mississippi had a non-white population of 910,070 while the Census Report of 1960 showed Mississippi to have a Negro population of only 915,243. In 1900 Mississippi's white population was 641,200 while today it is 1,257,546.

During the 1961-62 school year the tax supported school system in Mississippi had 329,215 white children and 337,871 Negro children.

In some counties in Mississippi the Negro population runs as high as 79%. In 29 counties in Mississippi the Negro population is in the majority.

In Leflore County, Mississippi, there are 30,307 Negroes and 16,699 white people. Hubert Humphrey's state, Minnesota, only has 22,263 Negroes the entire state.

In Leflore County, Mississippi, in 1962 there were 364 illegitimate births. 5 of these were white and 359 were Negro. A similar ratio exists throughout the state.

Mississippi has 7,274 Negro school teachers. Senator Jacob Javits's state, New York, only has 707 Negro school teachers and Illinois has only 280 Negro school teachers. Both Illinois and New York have a much larger Negro population than does Mississippi in total numbers.

In the state of Mississippi there are 7,989 Negro illegitimate students. Yet, there are not 7,000 Negro illegitimate students in New York, Ohio and Illinois combined, with these states having nearly three times as many Negroes as there are in Mississippi.

1. The state of New York has approximately five times as many Negroes in its state penal system as does the state of Mississippi.

2. Mississippi has the second lowest crime rate in the Nation.

3. Under Mississippi's current school program 987 classrooms for white students and 4,882 classrooms for Negro students have been constructed

or are now under contract. Cost of the construction for whites is \$36,048,396.45 and for Negroes \$62,362,848.72. 37% of the state's funds are being spent for the construction of white classrooms. 63% is being spent for Negro classrooms.

13. During 1962 new buildings provided by state tax money in Mississippi for public education of white college students amounted to \$372.56 per student while for Negro College students it amounted to \$497.13 per student.

14. The amount of state tax money in Mississippi allocated for educational and general support of public higher education 1960-1962, white institutions, \$580.23 per student, Negro institutions, \$622.40 per student.

15. From 1959 to 1961 Mississippi spent \$577,877.00 for white charity patients in private hospitals and spent \$662,952.04 on Negro patients. In Mississippi's Welfare Department the total case load was 44,935 white and 70,440 Negro in 1962.

16. In Mississippi's aid to dependent children program in 1962, 11,842 white children and 50,770 Negro children received assistance. 79.7% of the assistance money goes to Negro children. 20.47% goes to white children.

17. In the alleged paternity cases reported by race in 1962 in Mississippi 696 were Negro and 28 were white.

18. Negro births in Mississippi for 1962 were 25% illegitimate while white births were 1.5% illegitimate.

19. During the seven year interval from 1955 to 1962 there was reported to the Mississippi State Health Department 63,443 cases of Venereal Disease. 4,175 of these were white and 59,268 were Negro. In 1962 there were 5,920 Venereal Disease cases reported in Mississippi. 526 of these were white and 5,394 were Negro.

20. Mississippi was the first state to establish an Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes.

21. The town of Mound Bayou, Bolivar County, Mississippi, with approximately 2,000 population officially became a town in 1902. Its crime rate is among the lowest in our Nation. Since its inception Mound Bayou has had an all Negro population and no whites have ever lived there. Its Mayor and all of its officials are Negro. Mound Bayou has two fine hospitals completely directed and staffed by Negroes. How many hospitals are directed by Negroes and how many Negro Mayors are there North of the Mason Dixon Line?

22. Mississippi is the only state in the Union that ever sent a Negro to the United States Senate. His name was Hiram Rhodes Revels and he was elected by the carpetbag legislature of Mississippi in January 1870. Another Senator elect from Mississippi was Blanche Kelso Bruce, Negro, during the same period.

23. Mississippi presently has 5 college presidents and 10 junior college presidents who are Negro. How many Negro college presidents are there in the North and West?

24. Approximately 25% of the Negro births in the United States are illegitimate.

25. There are over 21,000 rape cases reported each year in the United States according to the FBI. Approximately half of these involve white female victims and male Negro attackers. Of this total over 90% occur in the North and West. The South has a lower incident of criminal assault than any section of the Nation.

26. According to the National Public Personnel Association Negroes accounted for 13% of the work force in government employment in 1962 although, Negroes constituted only 10.5% of the total population of the United States. In the Washington, D.C. area 22.8% of all government employees are Negro.

27. The illegitimacy record of the Negro and the Venereal Disease rate are just as high or higher in the so-called integrated and Civil Rights states as they are in the Deep South.

28. In Washington, D.C. in the Fall of 1953 there were 44,897 white pupils and 53,815 Negroes in the public schools there. This was the year before integration began. In 1962 in this same school system in Washington the number of white pupils had dropped to 22,280 and the Negro enrollment had increased to 112,095. The Negro percentage is now over 85%.

29. At the District of Columbia Teacher's College, Washington, D. C., in 1954 the student body was integrated approximately on a 50-50 basis. In 1962 the ratio had changed to 1336 Negro and 139 whites.

30. The U. S. Census Bureau in 1960 reported that our nation's Negro population increased 25.5% in the 1950-1960 decade. The white population increase during the same period was approximately 10%.

31. The time honored and history proven custom of segregation has been a major factor in the