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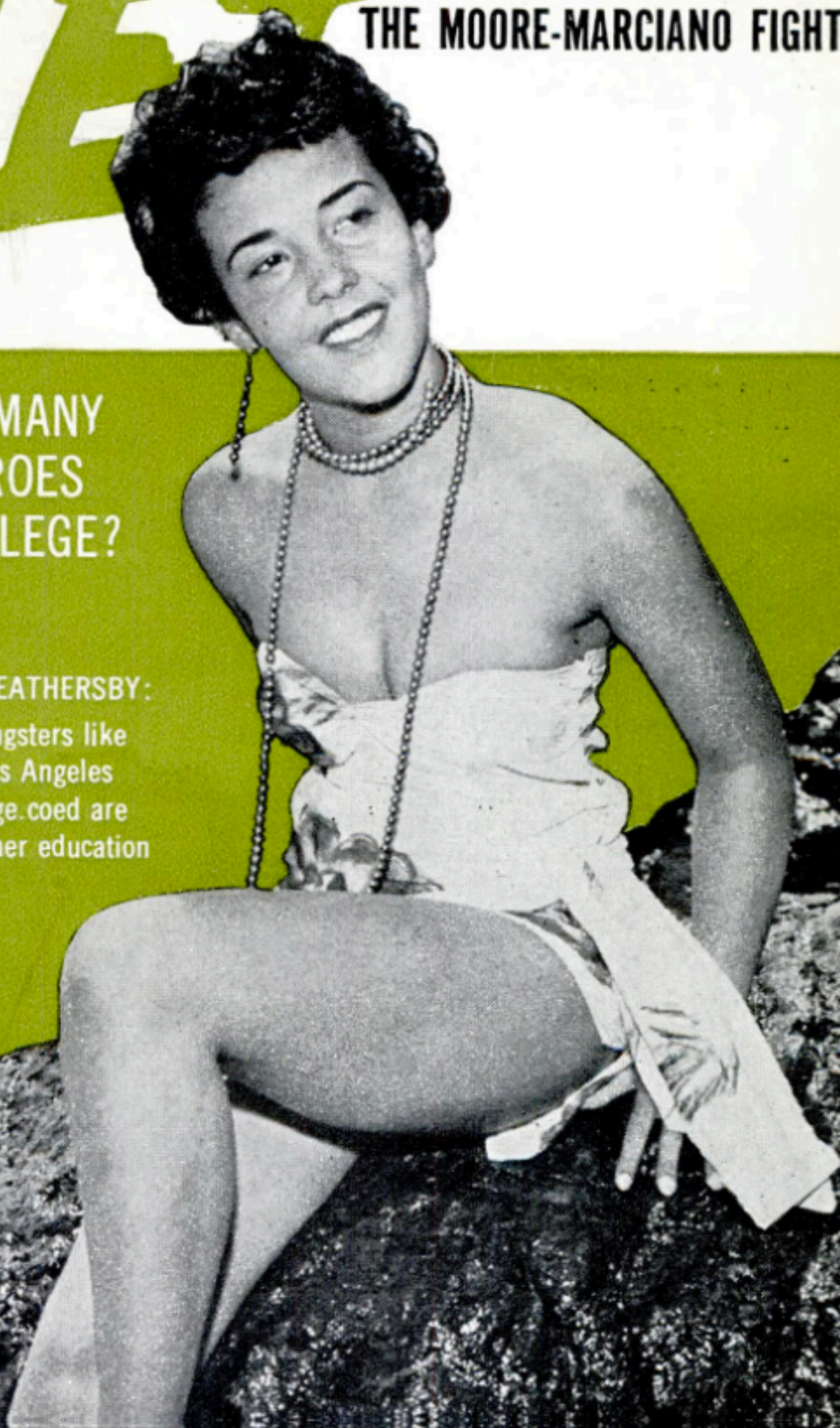
STRANGE FACTS BEHIND
THE MOORE-MARCIANO FIGHT

SEPT. 15, 1955

HOW MANY
NEGROES
IN COLLEGE?

BEVERLY WEATHERSBY:

More youngsters like
pretty Los Angeles
City College coed are
seeking higher education



White Louisville Boy Admitted To Negro School

An 11-year-old white Louisville, Ky., boy, David Rogers Russell, was admitted to an all-Negro school, and became the first white child to enroll in a Negro school in the city. David, the son of a Rev. and Mrs. Galene Russell, formerly attended a school in Japan with children of 28 nationalities. Mrs. Russell said she was "exceedingly proud" that her son "has the privilege" of attending a school with Negroes.

Admit Race Suspicions Ousted Platts From School

Appearing before a circuit court at Tavares, Fla., three Lake County school officials admitted that they ousted the five children of orange picker Allen Platt from Mount Dora schools because of suspicions the children had Negro blood. However, the officials refused to say under oath that the Platts are part Negro. Platt claims members of his family are Croatians of Irish and Indian descent, has sued to have them readmitted.

■ Top Temperance Speaker: Winning first place in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union's first Intercollegiate Contest, 19-year-old Barbara Stigall gets a bouquet and congratulations from her sponsor, Mrs. Elizabeth House, W.C.T.U. president. She spoke on alcohol as "America's Greatest Problem" in Long Beach, Calif.



N. C. High School Refuses To Admit 2 Negro Girls

Two Negro girls were refused admission to the white Scotland Neck, N. C., High School on grounds that the county school board had not authorized desegregation. W. Henry Overman, school superintendent, declared: "There was no incident. There was no feeling. It was all very cordial and courteous."

Over 110 White Southern Colleges Now Admit Negroes

A "quiet revolution" in southern colleges and universities over the past seven years has resulted in integration in over 50 tax-supported white schools and more than 60 private and church schools, according to Guy B. Johnson, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina.

DESEGREGATION ACTION IN 8 STATES:



Hoxie, Ark., pupil and teacher.

As public schools opened for the second school year following the Supreme Court's historic decision outlawing school segregation, some measure of desegregation was under way in eight of the 17 states with compulsory segregation laws. The states: Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky and Texas. Of the remaining nine, only Tennessee had indicated willingness to begin by 1956 compliance with the Supreme Court's

edict, while Florida, Virginia and North Carolina had appointed committees to "study" the problem. Only in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina had education boards, backed by state governments, moved in direct defiance of the Supreme Court. However,

U. Of Virginia Accepts 1st 3 Negro Undergraduates

Three Negro students were admitted to the University of Virginia's School of Engineering, and became the first Negro undergraduates in the school's history. School officials said the students were accepted in the professional school because the course is not available at any state-supported Negro school.

N. C. Negro Teachers Reject Voluntary Segregation

The all-Negro North Carolina Teachers Association turned down a plea by Gov. Luther Hodges that they adopt his plan of voluntary segregation and termed the governor's plan as "inconsistent with our obligations as good citizens."

TEACHERS FIRED IN MO., OKLA.

even in the states desegregating schools, action was spotty, often only token, and hundreds of Negro teachers were jobless as a result. Some examples:

- **Missouri.** Of the 117 school districts with Negro children, 110 had opened previously all-white schools to Negroes. At the same time, only approximately 60 of the state's 2,037 Negro teachers had been integrated, while about 80 had been fired.

- **Oklahoma.** Some 84 communities in all but 16 of the state's 63 counties have taken desegregation action since June, but 127 of approximately 1,600 Negro teachers already have been fired.

- **Arkansas.** Schools in Hoxie, the fourth district in the state to desegregate voluntarily, were closed after the White Citizens Councils moved in, spurred a boycott. No Negro teachers were involved.

- **West Virginia.** With approximately 30 of the state's 44 counties desegregating schools, at least 20 all-Negro schools have been abolished. The dozen or more teachers who lost their jobs were hired in other counties.

- **Texas.** Despite mushrooming opposition, especially in eastern Texas, 64 of the 2,000 school districts put desegregation plans into operation.

HOW MANY NEGROES IN COLLEGE?

COLLEGIANS NEAR 100,000 MARK;

Bright-eyed and confident, thousands of education-hungry young men and women will converge upon the nation's college campuses this fall. Among them will likely be a record enrollment of Negro students, somewhere in excess of 50,000 and perhaps reaching as high as 90,000.

Carrying the heaviest load will be the school generally regarded as the best Negro institution in the country, Howard University at Washington, D. C., where a whopping 3,333 students were reported last year. Enrollments topping the 2,000 mark will be recorded by Prairie View State College near Houston, the city's newer Texas Southern University, Florida A&M, Southern University at Baton Rouge, La., and Tennessee State.

Actual figures on total Negro college enrollment are virtually impossible to obtain, however, because of the expanding policy of large white institutions not to record information as to race, although a greater influx of Negro students is noted. As a result, only about two-thirds of the real total can be pinned down.

Nevertheless, Negro college students are known to

Catholics Delay Desegregation In New Orleans

Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel announced that racial integration in New Orleans parochial schools will be delayed until September, 1956, because immediate desegregation "would not be prudent or practical, chiefly because we are confronted with the tradition of segregation over a period of 150 years."

Virginia Law School Balks At Bias Ban

A trustee of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., announced that the school would withdraw from the Association of American Law Schools rather than admit Negroes to the university's law school.