

Office of the President  
Series 2 Early History

Correspondence on United States Commission on Civil Rights  
on race-related admissions policies - related documents

1963-1964

2.19



UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STAFF DIRECTOR

November 25, 1963

Mr. J. M. G. Finley  
George Mason College  
Fairfax, Virginia

Dear Mr. Finley:

The United States Commission on Civil Rights, a fact-finding agency of the Federal Government, is preparing a directory of all institutions of higher education in the country to reflect their admission policies and practices as they pertain to race. In order for the directory to show accurately the status of your institution, we are requesting your verification of the manner in which it is listed on the enclosed report for your State. If the manner in which you are listed is incorrect please notify us on or before January 1, 1964, in order that we may correct your listing. If we do not hear from you by that date we shall assume that your entry is correct.

Should at any time the policy of your institution be altered or changed, we would appreciate being notified so that we may make the necessary correction.

If you have any questions relative to this inquiry, please contact us for further information.

Sincerely yours,

*Howard W. Rogerson*  
Howard W. Rogerson  
Acting

Enclosure

RECEIVED DEC 2 1963

Office of the President  
Series 2 Early History  
Correspondence on United States Commission on Civil Rights  
on race-related admissions policies - related documents  
1963-1964  
2.19

Office of the President  
Series 2 Early History

Correspondence on United States Commission on Civil Rights  
on race-related admissions policies - related documents

1963-1964

2.19

DESEGREGATED--SEGREGATED STATUS OF INSTITUTIONS  
OF HIGHER LEARNING IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS  
NOVEMBER 15, 1963

Colleges and universities listed as segregated restrict their enrollments, either by policy or statute, to students of only one race. Institutions listed as desegregated have been attended by students of more than one race, although the composition of the student body at the present time may or may not be biracial. Schools which have adopted policies of nondiscrimination in admissions, but which have not yet been attended by students of more than one race are noted separately.

Thirty private Negro colleges in the South participate in activities of the United Negro College Fund, a service agency. Although not all of these schools have actively recruited white students, all except Tuskegee Institute, in Tuskegee, Ala., have open enrollment policies which have been publicized since 1954 by the United Negro College Fund. These institutions are listed as "Desegregated--Predominantly Negro,"\* to indicate participating member of the United Negro College fund.

Institutions have been accredited by the appropriate regional association unless noted (\*\*) to indicate provisional or probationary status. Institutions offering less than a four-year curriculum are designated (N.) Enrollment figures given for public institutions are those of September 1962. (Source: Southern Education Reporting Service, Statistical Summary, November 1962). Enrollment figures given for private institutions are those of September 1961. (Source: 1962-1963 Education Directory, Part 3, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.)

Office of the President  
Series 2 Early History  
Correspondence on United States Commission on Civil Rights  
on non-related admissions policies - related documents  
1963-1964  
2.19

VIRGINIA

29

SEGREGATED--PUBLIC

All-White

Bland College (Jr.), 270  
Christopher Newport College (Jr.), Newport News, 180  
Clinch Valley (Jr.) College, Wise,  
George Mason College (Jr.), Fairfax, 150  
Longwood College, Farmville, 1,199  
Madison College, Harrisonburg, 1,835  
Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia, Fredericksburg,  
1,750 (A Negro attended the 1962 summer session, but officials announced  
this would not change the policy for the winter session.)  
Old Dominion College, Norfolk, 4,200  
Patrick Henry College (Jr.), Martinsville, 100 (A Negro attended for one  
day in fall 1962, but withdrew when the classes she wanted were full.)  
Roanoke Technical College (Jr.), Roanoke, 60  
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, 1,080  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Danville Branch (Jr.), 175

All-Negro

Virginia State College, Petersburg, 1,610  
Virginia State College, Norfolk, 3,700

SEGREGATED--PRIVATE

CONTROL

All-White

Apprentice School, Newport News, 476 (non-accredited)	Private Corporation
Averett College (Jr.), Danville, 332	Southern Baptist
Bluefield College (Jr.), Bluefield, 335	Southern Baptist
Ferrus Jr. College, Ferrus, 576 (non-accredited)	Methodist
Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, 470	Presbyterian
Hollins College, Roanoke, 696	Private Corporation
Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, 1,005	Disciples of Christ
Marion Jr. College, Marion, 175 (non-accredited)	Lutheran
Marymount College (Jr.), Arlington, 258	Private Corporation
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, 674	Roman Catholic
Roanoke College, Salem, 922	Methodist
St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, 395	Lutheran
Shenandoah College, Dayton, 385	Protestant Episcopal
Shenandoah Conservatory of Music, Dayton, 64	Evangelical Baptist
Stratford College (Jr.), Danville, 203 (non-accredited)	Evangelical Baptist
Sullins College (Jr.), Bristol, 350	Private Corporation
Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, 591	Private Corporation
University of Richmond, Richmond, 3,888	Baptist
Virginia Intermont College (Jr.), Bristol, 486	Southern Baptist
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, 1,186	Private Corporation

Office of the President  
Series 2 Early History

Correspondence on United States Commission on Civil Rights  
on race-related admissions policies - related documents

1963-1964

2.19

DESEGREGATED--PUBLIC

Predominantly White

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, 2,275 (graduate and professional level)  
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, 2,009  
Radford College of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Radford, 1,800  
Richmond Professional Institute of the College of William and Mary, Richmond, 5,144 (graduate level only)  
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 5,263  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, 6,202

DESEGREGATED--PRIVATE

Predominantly White

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, 640  
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, 533  
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, 233

CONTROL

Brethren  
Mennonite  
Presbyterian

The following all-white schools have announced changes in their admissions policy which will allow Negroes to be enrolled, but no Negroes have yet attended the schools:

Emory and Henderson College, Emory, 769  
Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, 460  
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, 734

Methodist  
Presbyterian  
Methodist

Predominantly Negro

Hampton Institute,\* Hampton, 1,587  
Virginia Theological Seminary and College,  
Lynchburg, 235 (non-accredited)  
Virginia Union University,\* Richmond, 1,156

Private Corporation  
Baptist  
Baptist

Office of the President  
Series 2 Early History  
Correspondence on United States Commission on Civil Rights  
on race related admissions policies - related documents  
1963-1964  
2.19

GEORGE MASON COLLEGE  
of the  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
5836 COLUMBIA PIKE  
BAILEY'S CROSSROADS, VIRGINIA

December 4, 1963 March 20, 1964

Telephone: 481-2940

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Howard W. Rogerson  
United States Commission on  
Civil Rights  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rogerson:

George Mason College of the University of Virginia  
This letter has to do with your letter of November  
twenty-fifth about the Commission's directory of insti-  
tutions of higher education. The college is  
the central branch of the University in Northern  
VI. On the sheets accompanying your letter this College  
is incorrectly listed as segregated. It is not segregated.

It is true that we have never had a negro student,  
but no negro has ever applied for admission. Several  
years ago a negro requested an application form, but  
never returned it. Applications submitted by negroes  
will receive the same kind of attention as applications  
submitted by white persons.

It is true that we do not exert the same effort to  
recruit negro high school seniors that we exert in the  
recruitment of white students. But no qualified negro  
applicant will be denied admission to George Mason College.

Thank you very much for your assistance in these matters.

Very sincerely yours,  
Sincerely yours,

J. N. G. Finley  
Robby Director  
Director

JNGF:arb

Office of the President  
Series 2 Early History

Correspondence on United States Commission on Civil Rights  
on race-related admissions policies - related documents

1963-1964

21

March 20, 1964

Mr. Howard W. Rogerson  
United States Commission on  
Civil Rights  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rogerson:

George Mason College of the University of Virginia will move to its 150 acre site in the City of Fairfax this summer when the first four buildings of a sixteen building complex will be completed. The College is the regional branch of the University in Northern Virginia, offering the first two years of the Liberal Arts program.

While George Mason College is now offering the first two years of college, it is not, in the accepted sense, a junior college since we have no terminal program, offer no junior college degrees, and unlike many public community junior colleges, charge tuition and have a strict admissions policy.

In effect, we are waiting to see what needs we can fulfill in this area before determining where we are to go with our program.

Thank you very much for your assistance in these matters.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert H. Reid  
Director

RHR:ab

GEORGE MASON COLLEGE  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.  
December 9, 1963

Mr. Howard W. Rogerson  
United States Commission on  
Civil Rights  
Washington 25, D.C.  
Dear Mr. Rogerson:  
This letter is to be sent to you in the  
interest of the Commission's Director of  
Admissions and Enrollment Services.  
On the matter concerning your letter this  
is respectfully noted as requested. It is  
it is true that we have never had a  
but no other way of dealing for the  
never had a single request for admission  
will receive the same kind of attention  
It is true that we do not have the  
recruitment of new students. But no  
applicant will be denied admission to  
Sincerely yours,  
L. H. O. [Name]  
Director





**ETHNIC GROUPS**

Four small schools are operated exclusively for Indians—one by the state on an Indian reservation and three by counties in Indian settlements. Some Indians have attended white, public schools and some have attended Negro public schools in Virginia.

**LITIGATION (50)**

**Abrams v. York**  
Filed in U.S. District Court Aug. 31, 1962, by a Negro girl seeking admission to all-white Grafton-Bechal Elementary. On Sept. 11, 1962, U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman ordered her admitted to the first grade.

**Adkins v. Newport News School Board**  
Desegregation plea delayed by U.S. District Court, Eastern Virginia, after Newport News-Warwick merger in 1958 raised new legal issues. Negro attorneys notified court July, 1959, that no Negroes would apply in fall, 1959. Desegregation began in fall, 1961.

**Allen v. Charlottesville School Board**  
U.S. District Court, Western Virginia, in August, 1958, ordered desegregation by fall of 1958. State's massive resistance program delayed compliance until September, 1959. The case became *Dillard v. Charlottesville* and on Sept. 17, 1962, U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled invalid provision of desegregation plan that allowed any child to transfer from a school in which his race was in the minority. View decision striking down minority transfer provision.

**Almond v. Day**  
Test case in which State Supreme Court in November, 1955, approved tuition grants (*Acts of 1954, Ch. 198*).

**Anderson v. West Point and King William County School Boards**  
Suit filed Sept. 22, 1961, in U.S. District Court at Richmond asking injunction against State Pupil Placement Board from denying 10 Negro children admission to white schools in West Point. Placement board had admitted three other Negroes to West Point High. On Aug. 2, 1962, U.S. District Judge John D. Butzner ordered 10 more admitted to the high school. On June 10, 1963, Judge Butzner struck down proposed seating plan because it included minority transfer provision.

**Beckett v. Norfolk School Board**  
U.S. District Court, Eastern Virginia, in January, 1957, held pupil placement law (*Ch. 70, Acts of 1956*) invalid "on its face" and in February, 1957, ordered Negro assignments by September, 1957. Desegregation began February, 1958.

**Bell v. Powhatan School Board**  
Filed in U.S. District Court Aug. 17, 1962, by 65 Negroes seeking admission to county white schools. On Jan. 3, 1963, District Judge John D. Butzner Jr. of Richmond ordered three Negroes admitted to county schools and enjoined school board and board of supervisors from closing schools. On July 1, 1963, U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the district court order enjoining Powhatan school board from closing schools but threw out reference to supervisors. The court also ordered Powhatan County to pay plaintiffs' counsel fees. On Oct. 29, 1963, Judge Butzner allowed fees of \$2,100 to each of two plaintiff lawyers. (See also Powhatan County School Board v. State Pupil Placement Board.)

**Benton v. King George County School Board**  
Filed Nov. 28, 1962, in U.S. District Court on behalf of 28 Negro children seeking admission to white or predominantly white schools. On June 27, 1963, Dis-

trict Judge John D. Butzner Jr. ordered the children admitted. On Sept. 23, 1963, the school board submitted a desegregation plan.

**Blackwell v. Fairfax County School Board**  
Twenty-six Negroes sought admission to eight schools in suit filed in U.S. District Court, Eastern Virginia. On Sept. 22, 1960, court ordered some plaintiffs admitted immediately. Desegregation began in fall, 1960. On June 14, 1963, plaintiffs filed motion contending "dual school system" was still being operated and asked injunction.

**Bradley v. Richmond School Board**  
Suit filed in U.S. District Court at Richmond Sept. 5, 1961, on behalf of 11 Negro children whose applications to two predominantly white desegregated schools had been turned down by State Pupil Placement Board. Court asked to require city to adopt "a racially non-discriminatory school system." In July, 1962, U.S. District Judge John D. Butzner ordered 10 Negroes admitted to already desegregated schools. school board to eliminate "discriminatory" school assignment procedures.

**Brazton v. Stafford County School Board**  
Suit filed in September, 1961, in U.S. District Court at Alexandria challenging the 1956 state law that conferred school assignment authority on the State Pupil Placement Board. Filed on behalf of 18 Negro children who were not among the two admitted to a county white school when desegregation began in September, 1961.

**Brooks v. Galaz School Board**  
U.S. District Court, Western Virginia, in September, 1959, ordered one Negro admitted in January, 1960, but child decided not to enter. Same court in adjoining Grayson County, Desegregation began September, 1960.

**Brown v. Frederick County**  
Filed Sept. 13, 1962, in U.S. District Court, by two Negroes seeking immediate admission to all-white James Wood High School. On Oct. 3, U.S. District Judge Thomas J. Michie denied the request pending a hearing on the case.

**Buckner v. Greene County School Board**  
Filed April 26, 1962, in U.S. District Court by six Negroes seeking desegregation of county schools.

**Calloway v. Farley**  
U.S. District Court, Eastern Virginia, Sept. 18, 1957, granted injunction restraining Pupil Placement Board and city from denying Negroes in Richmond enrollment in school solely because they failed to apply through the board.

**Coley v. Breckinridge**  
Norfolk Circuit Court in August, 1958, denied injunction that would have prohibited local school board from making pupil assignments. Reversed three days later by two State Supreme Court justices. In September, 1958, U.S. District Court, Eastern Virginia, overrode State Supreme Court.

**Cripp v. Palmetto School Board**  
U.S. District Court, Western Virginia, on April 26, 1960, ordered 14 Negroes admitted to white schools in September, 1960.

**Dorothy E. Davis et al v. County School Board of Prince Edward County** (Later *Allen v. Prince Edward County School Board*, now *Griffin v. County School Board*.)

Filed in U.S. District Court on May 23, 1961, by Negro children of high school age residing in Prince Edward County to enjoin the segregation of Negroes and whites in public schools. A three-judge district court found in 1962 that the Negro school was inferior in physical plant, curricula and transporta-

Office of the President  
Series 2 Early History  
Correspondence on United States Commission on Civil Rights  
on race-related admissions policies - related documents  
1963-1964  
2-19