

THE AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE FOR NEGROES

A Corporation of the Protestant Episcopal Church Responsible to the National Council and to General Convention

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During General Convention the American Church Institute for Negroes presented some interesting facts about Negro education in relation to the program of the Church. In response to numerous requests for the material we have prepared this memorandum hoping that it will also be of interest to others.

The academic educational work which has been conducted by the Episcopal Church for the benefit of the Negroes in the Southern states since 1860 has been characterized by many changes both of policy and method. The most effective period since its inception, in numbers of students and quality of curriculum, has occurred during the life of The American Church Institute for Negroes which came into existence in 1906. This does not imply that other agencies, public and private, have not progressed at the same time, but rather to indicate that the Institute has at least been alert to the changing climate in racial relationships as well as in professional progress.

When viewed in the light of current activities, many of the basic factors involved are not fully understood by everyone concerned. Many of those directly associated with the work do not have reliable facts with which to support their convictions and to justify their interest for other than sentimental reasons.

The data which follows has been carefully collected in the belief that such information will be useful. The sources are:

The United States Office of Education, the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges, Carnegie Corporation and the experience files of The American Church Institute for Negroes.

To view the facts in proper perspective requires appreciation that they apply principally to that area of the country commonly referred to as "the South".

Some segregation of Negroes is provided by law in seventeen states. In fifteen of those states the color bar is written into the constitution with removal possible only by slow and difficult legislative process.

73% of the Negro youth of the nation live in these seventeen states.

Since the turn of the century, Negroes seeking higher education have increased 28 fold, from 2,624 students in 1900 to 89,000 in 1950.

Of this total number of Negro college students 84% or 74,000 were enrolled in Negro colleges in the Southern states, while the remaining 16% or 15,000 students, were attending Northern and Western colleges.

The statistics indicate that the tendency for all students - white and Negro - is for 80% of the students to come from nearby communities.

The same study which provided the above data also determined that a substantial number (11%) of the Negro students in Southern Negro colleges are from the North.

50 % of all the Negro college students in the South are enrolled in privately supported colleges.

65% of all Negro college graduates remain in the South to help meet the need for Negro leadership in Southern communities.

There are thirty-two Negro colleges affiliated with the United Negro College Fund of which St. Augustine's College at Raleigh, North Carolina is one. That these colleges occupy an important plan in the over-all academic training of Negroes is clearly shown by a recent survey of Negro higher education. They have trained over half of the distinguished clergymen, almost half of the dentists, more than 40% of the college presidents and faculty and one third of the physicians and surgeons.

More than 50,000 Negro students have attended the schools and colleges affiliated with The American Church Institute for Negroes and none of them so far as is known, has ever been adjudged guilty of crime in any court.

On the basis of comparison of the annual cost per student, the Negro schools and colleges deriving support through affiliation with the Episcopal Church do not spend for faculty, maintenance of plant, library, and other essentials, amounts comparable to the expenditures of those supported by other agencies. St. Augustine's College figure is \$520 per student whereas that for Tuskegee is \$1300; Hampton \$1200; Talladega \$1350; Fisk \$1100.

Enrollment comparisons (1950) are St. Augustine 469; Tuskegee 2271; Hampton 1644; Talladega 313; Fisk 941.

The United States Office of Education predicts a rising trend in college enrollments from a total of 2,200,000 students in 1951 to a peak of about 4,000,000 in 1960 in all colleges and universities in the United States. It is believed that the enrollment in Negro colleges will reflect this trend.

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