

WHITE CHILDREN WERE BEING CONTAINED AT THE
ROOSEVELT J.H.S. WHILE BLACK CHILDREN WERE
BEING ASSIGNED TO THE E. TOPEKA SCHOOL
A RATE NEARLY 13 TIMES THAT OF THEIR
ASSIGNMENTS TO THE
ROOSEVELT AND HOLIDAY J.H.S. COMBINED.

L. 7, 10, 15.

IN 1959 AND 1960 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM
EMBARKS ON THE ANNEXATION CAMPAIGN DESCRIBED
AT PAGES - - - OF THIS REPORT.

THE NEARLY ALL WHITE DAWSON SCHOOL DISTRICT
#92, WAS INCLUDED INTO THE HOLIDAY J.H.S.
ATTENDANCE AREA AND THE ENROLLMENT AT THE
HOLIDAY J.H.S. INCREASED BY 55 PUPILS IN 1960
AND ANOTHER 33 PUPILS IN 1961. L. 2.

SIMILARLY THE BELVOIR AND RICE SCHOOL
DISTRICTS # 41 AND # 8 RESPECTIVELY WERE
INCLUDED INTO THE E. TOPEKA J.H.S. AND THAT
SCHOOL GAINED 85 PUPILS IN 1960, L. 2

THE SERIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS AND
EVENTS WHICH MAINTAINED AND EXACERBATED THE
CONTAINMENT OF BLACK STUDENTS AT THE BELVOIR E.S.
SCHOOL SUBSEQUENT TO ITS ANNEXATION IN 1960
AND PLACED IT AMONG THE RANKS OF THE SEVEN
SCHOOLS WHICH IN 1966 WERE ANYWHERE FROM

TWO TO SEVEN TIMES THE 1966 SYSTEM WIDE AVERAGE OF BLACK STUDENTS ARE FULLY EXPLORED AT PAGES - - - - OF THIS REPORT.

WITH REGARDS TO THE E. TOPEKA J.H.S., THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ~~THE~~ INCLUSION OF ^{THE} BELVOIR DISTRICT INTO THE E. TOPEKA SCHOOL AREA. BY THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS WAS THAT IT BROUGHT TO THREE THE NUMBER OF BLACK SCHOOLS FROM THAT ¹⁹⁶⁶ LIST OF SEVENTY DISPROPORTIONATELY SCHOOLS WHICH WOULD ~~UNFAIRLY~~ PLAY OUT THEIR ~~RACIAL~~ HISTORIES WHILE BEING PART OF THE PUBLIC SYSTEM INTO THE E. TOPEKA J.H.S.

THOSE THREE SCHOOLS WERE THE LAFAYETTE PARKDALE AND BELVOIR E.S.S AND THE E. TOPEKA ATTENDANCE AREA ALSO INCLUDED THE ~~REAR~~ ATTENDANCE AREAS OF THE ALL-BLACK WASHINGTON E.S. AND THE DISPROPORTIONATELY BLACK LINCOLN E.S. WHICH WERE CLOSED IN 1962. L. 142

THE E. TOPEKA J.H.S. WAS UNDERUTILIZED BY 754 PUPIL SPACES IN 1960. IT COULD EASILY HAVE ABSORBED THE DAWSON AREA AS WELL AS THE RICE AND BELVOIR GEOGRAPHIC AREAS. AND BEEN APPROXIMATELY 31.7 % BLACK IN 1960

By 1960 THE GROWTH OF WHITE STUDENT POPULATION RESULTING FROM; NEW TERRITORIAL ANNEXATIONS ~~TO THE~~ SOUTH AND WEST OF THE TOPEKA SYSTEM; MIGRATIONS OF STUDENTS INTO THE TOPEKA SYSTEM; AND MIGRATIONS OF STUDENTS WITHIN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM; WAS REFLECTED IN THE ENROLLMENT FIGURES FOR THE COPPER J.H.S WHICH GREW BY AN AVERAGE OF 95 STUDENTS EACH YEAR FROM 1956 TO 1960, AND THE WILKINSON PARK J.H.S WHICH GREW BY 118 ^{pupils} IN 1960. L. 2

TO ACCOMMODATE THIS GROWTH THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES PURCHASED FOUR PORTABLE CLASSROOMS EVERY YEAR FROM 1960 TO 1963 AT THE COPPER J.H.S. INCREASING ITS PUPIL CAPACITY BY 100 SPACES. AND ALSO CONSTRUCTED AND OPENED THE EISENHOWER AND JARDINE J.H.S.'S ~~IN~~ IN 1961 AND THE LONDON J.H.S. IN 1963 THEREBY INCREASING THE CAPACITY TO HOUSE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST. BY 1875 PUPIL SPACES. L. 2

THE EISENHOWER J.H.S. OPENED WITH AN ENROLLMENT OF 371 AND WAS UNDER UTILIZED BY 379 UNUSED PUPIL SPACES. IT WAS TEN YEARS BEFORE THE EISENHOWER J.H.S. WAS FULL FILLED TO ITS CAPACITY. L. 2 & 21

THE JARDINE J.H.S. WAS OPENED WITH A PUPIL ENROLLMENT OF 567, ~~IT~~ WAS UNDER UTILIZED BY 183 PUPIL SPACES AND IT WAS FIVE YEARS

BEFORE THE JARDINE ENROLLMENT REACHED THE BUILDING'S DESIGNED PHYSICAL CAPACITY L. 2 & L. 21

578
AND THE LONDON J.H.S. ~~WAS~~ WAS OPENED WITH 143 UNUSED PUPIL SPACES IN 1963 EVEN THOUGH IT WAS DESIGNED TO BE ONLY 2/3 THE SIZE OF THE AUSADE TEPEKA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. AND AGAIN IT TOOK FOUR YEARS BEFORE THE ENROLLMENT OF THE LONDON J.H.S. REACHED THAT BUILDING'S PHYSICAL CAPACITY. L. 2 & 21.

371
367
143
EXACTLY THOSE THREE J.H.S.'S WERE CONSTRUCTED AND OPENED IN ANTICIPATION OF POPULATION GROWTH RATHER THAN IN RESPONSE TO IT.

OVER THIS SAME PERIOD THE E. TEPEKA AND CRANE J.H.S.'S WERE BEING UNDERUTILIZED BY AUSADE YEARLY RATES OF 293 AND 136 RESPECTIVELY. FOR A TOTAL AVERAGE OF 429 AVAILABLE PUPIL SPACES YEARLY AT THOSE TWO J.H.S.'S. L. 2 & 15

148
THE ~~THE~~ ^{IMMEDIATE} PROBLEM WAS THE OVERCROWDING AT THE COPPER AND HIGHLAND PARK J.H.S.'S WHICH AMOUNTED TO 714 PUPILS IN 1959 AND 455 IN 1960.

L. 2 & 15.

50.
259.
HAD THE TEPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION CHOSEN TO RELIEVE THE OVERCROWDING AT THE HIGHLAND PARK J.H.S. BY EXTENDING THE COMMON ATTENDANCE

BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE HIGHLAND PARK J.U.S
ATTENDANCE AREA AND THE E. TOPEKA J.U.S ATTENDANCE
ZONE, TO THE SOUTH THERE BY INCLUDING A
~~THE~~ WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREA INTO THE E. TOPEKA
SERVICE AREA IT COULD HAVE DECREASED THE
PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS AT THE E. TOPEKA
SCHOOL FROM 36.0 % TO ABOUT 23.6 % BLACK. L. 2, 5, 12

HAD THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS ELECTED TO CHANGE
THE COMMON ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE
CRANE AND THE COPPER J.U.S.S ~~TO BE~~ IN A
MANNER DESIGNED TO INCLUDE A PORTION OF THE
COPPER WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREA INTO THE
CRANE ATTENDANCE AREA THE CRANE J.U.S
COULD HAVE BEEN ^{ABOUT} 18.5 % BLACK ~~INSTEAD~~ RATHER
THAN THE ESTIMATED 25.2 % BLACK IN 1961. L. 2, 5 & 12

AND HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES
CHOSEN TO RELIEVE THE OVERCROWDING AT THE
HIGHLAND PARK AND COPPER J.U.S.S WHILE AT THE
SAME TIME SEEKING TO ELIMINATE THE
DISPROPORTIONATE ASSIGNMENT OF BLACK STUDENTS
TO THE E. TOPEKA AND CRANE J.U.S.S THE
SCHOOL BOARD COULD HAVE AFFECTED AN AVERAGE
~~RE~~ REPRESENTATION OF BLACK STUDENTS OF 11.0 %
AT EACH OF THOSE FOUR SCHOOLS. L. 2, 5 & 12

RATHER THE TOPSKA BOARD OF EDUCATION DREW
THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES OF THE FISHER HOLLOW
J.U.S. TO INCLUDE A GEOGRAPHICAL AREA WHICH THE
U.S. CENSUS FOR 1960 SAYS HAD A SCHOOL AGE
POPULATION OF 11.4% BLACK. L. 2 & 5.

AND THE DESIGN OF THE JARDINE ^{ATTENDANCE AREA} J.U.S. ~~ACCEPTED~~
TWO A LAND AREA WHICH THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS
AGAIN INDICATED WAS ^{ONLY} 10.2% ^{IN THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF} BLACK IN SCHOOL
AGED CHILDREN. L. 2 & 5.

WHAT'S MORE BETWEEN 1961 AND 1963 THE
SCHOOL AUTHORITIES INCREASED THE NUMBER OF
OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES INVOLVING THE
CRANE J.U.S. FROM FOUR TO SEVEN. THE CRANE
ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY WAS THEREBY COMPLETELY
ENCIRCLED BY OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES AS
OF 1963 AND WAS INVOLVED IN MORE
OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE SITUATIONS ^{THAN} ~~AS~~ ANY OTHER
J.U.S. IN THE SYSTEM. L. 2.

~~THREE~~ **Two** OF THE FOUR NEW OPTIONAL
ATTENDANCE AREAS WERE DRAWN WITHIN THE SOUTHERN
PORTION OF THE CRANE J.U.S. ATTENDANCE AREA
AND WERE BETWEEN THE CRANE, THE JARDINE
AND THE FISHER HOLLOW J.U.S. L. 2

^{4/1970}
THE 1960 U.S. CENSUSES INDICATE ~~THE~~ THE

APPROXIMATELY 2 ~~THE~~ SQ. MILE AREA INVOLVED
IN THOSE TWO OPTIONS TO HAVE BEEN
PREDOMINATELY WHITE IN THE RACIAL COMPOSITION
OF ITS RESIDENCIAL ~~AREA~~ ^{POPULATION} WHILE THE AREA
WITHIN THE CRANE ATTENDANCE AREA AND
IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE NEW OPTIONAL ZONES
~~WAS~~ ^{WAS} EXPERIENCING EXTREME RACIAL
TRANSITION BETWEEN 1940 AND 1970. L. 5 ~~6~~

IN 1965 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES REVIEWED
THE SOUTHERN ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY OF THE CRANE
J.H.S. TO REASSIGN THE AREA, COVERED BY THE
TWO OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES, TO THE JARDINE

J.H.S. L. 2

THE JARDINE J.H.S. GAINED AN AVERAGE OF 60.5
CHILDREN EACH YEAR FROM 1961 TO 1965.

THE CRANE LOST 72 CHILDREN IN 1961, AND
32 CHILDREN IN 1962.

IF YOU ASSUME FOR THE MOMENT THAT THOSE
104 CHILDREN WERE IN FACT WHITE THEN THE CRANE
WOULD HAVE GONE

FROM AN APPROXIMATE 25.2% BLACK TO A
34.9% BLACK SCHOOL IN PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION
JUST FROM THE REMOVAL OF THAT MANY WHITE
CHILDREN ALONE.

IT WAS STATED EARLIER THAT AS OF 1963 THERE WERE IN PLACE AROUND THE PERIPHERY OF THE CRANE J.U.S. SEVEN OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES

SPECIFICALLY THOSE OPTIONAL ZONES WERE BETWEEN THE CRANE J.U.S. AND: THE ROOSEVELT; THE EAST TOPEKA; THE HOWLAND PARK; THE JORDINE; EISENHOWER AND HOWLAND PARK; ~~THE JALOWE~~; AND THREE WITH THE BOSWELL; J.U.

L. 2

THE U.S. CENSUSES FOR 1960 AND 1970 SHOW THAT ALL OF THE ABOVE ^{OPTIONAL ZONES} EXCEPT FOR THE ONE WITH THE HOWLAND PARK J.U.S. ENCOMPASSED ALL OR PREDOMINANTLY WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREAS

L. 5 & 6.

ALL OF THOSE RACIALLY WHITE OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES WERE DISMANTLED AND PERMANENTLY REASSIGNED BY 1965. L. 2

FIVE OF THOSE SIX RACIALLY WHITE OPTIONAL AREAS WERE REDRAWN INTO THE ATTENDANCE AREAS OF J.U.S.'S WHICH WERE SUBSTANTIALLY WHITER IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION THAN THE CRANE. THE SIXth RESIDENTIALLY WHITE OPTIONAL ZONE HAD PREVIOUSLY OFFERED AN CHOICE BETWEEN THE CRANE AND E. TOPEKA J.U.S.'S. IT'S

~~1964~~ 1964 REASSIGNMENT TO THE CRANE J.H.S.
ATTENDANCE AREA WAS THE EXCEPTION THAT PROVED
THE RULE, FOR THE CRANE HAD LESS THAN HALF
THE BLACK STUDENTS ASSIGNED TO IT THAN TO
THE E. TOPKA ~~J.H.S.~~ J.H.S. AND SO THE LAST
PREDOMINANTLY WHITE CRANE ORIGINAL ATTENDANCE
AREA WAS ASSIGNED TO THE WHITEST OF THE TWO
SCHOOLS IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO. L12

THE CRANE LOST AN AVERAGE OF 4.8 WHITE
PER YEAR
PUPILS/OVER THE TIME FROM 1956 TO 1966 WHILE
GAINING ONLY AN AVERAGE OF 3.8 BLACK PUPILS
PER YEAR. WHILE THE E. TOPKA J.H.S. HAD LOST
AN AVERAGE OF 4.1 WHITE STUDENTS OVER THAT SAME
TEN YEAR PERIOD BUT WHILE GAINING AN AVERAGE
OF 11.3 BLACK STUDENTS PER YEAR. L12 & 12

CURIOUSLY THE E. TOPKA J.H.S. HAS COME TO
BE INCREASINGLY RACIALLY IDENTIFIABLE AS A
BLACK SCHOOL DUE TO THE ~~ADAPTABLE~~ ~~ADAPT~~
ASSIGNMENT OF BLACK STUDENTS TO THAT SCHOOL
BY THE TOPKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. BUT THE CRANE
J.H.S. HAS COME TO ITS ~~BLACK~~ BLACK RACIAL IDENTIFICATION
ESSENTIALLY
THROUGH THE REGULAR REMOVAL OF WHITE STUDENTS
FROM THAT SCHOOL BY THOSE SAME AUTHORITIES.

ABOUTING THE CRANE AND E. TOPEKA J.U.S.'S ON
ALL SIDES; ^{IN 1966} THE JARVINE J.U.S. WAS 0.2% BLACK;
THE HOLIDAY ~~J.U.S.~~ WAS 1.5% BLACK; THE ROOSEVELT
^{J.U.S.} WAS 1.8% BLACK; THE EISENHOWER ^{J.U.S.} WAS 4.4% BLACK;
AND THE HIGHLAND PK J.U.S. WAS 13.6% BLACK; AND THE
BOSWELL J.U.S. WAS 15.2% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION.

THOSE EIGHT J.U.S.'S TAKEN TOGETHER
AVERAGED ONLY 13.4% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL
RATIO IN 1966 AND THERE WAS A TOTAL OF 726 PUPIL
SPACES SITTING UNUSED IN THOSE EIGHT J.U.S.'S.
L. 12 & 20

63.1% OF ALL THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY CHANGES IN
THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM AT THE J.U.S. LEVEL
FROM 1954 TO 1980, OCCURRED PRIOR TO 1967. L. 2

AND DURING THE PERIOD 1954 THROUGH 1966,
INCLUSIVE, THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY OF EVERY
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE SYSTEM WAS CHANGED
AT LEAST ONCE. L. 2

~~BUT WHILE~~ THERE WERE 89 BOUNDARY CHANGES
AT THE J.U.S. LEVEL
PUT INTO PLACE BY THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION
FROM 1954 TO 1966 ~~AND~~ 77 OF THEM AFFECTED THE
CRANE AND E. TOPEKA J.U.S.

IN EFFECT THAT STATISTIC REPRESENTS ANY WORK FROM 77 TO 89 OPPORTUNITIES TO ELIMINATE THE DISPROPORTIONATE ASSIGNMENT OF BLACK STUDENTS TO THE CRANE AND E. TOPEKA J.H.S. AND WHITE CHILDREN TO THE SCHOOLS IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING THEM OR BEING BUILT IN ANTICIPATION OF WHITE ENROLLMENT FROM 1954 TO 1966.

THE DISPROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION OF BLACK STUDENTS AT THE CRANE AND E. TOPEKA J.H.S. COULD HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED AT ANY TIME FROM 1956 TO 1966.

THUS BY 1966 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BLACK STUDENTS ASSIGNED TO THE CRANE AND E. TOPEKA J.H.S. BY THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAD INCREASED BY 151 SINCE 1956, WHILE THE ^{TOTAL} NUMBER OF BLACK STUDENTS ASSIGNED TO THE REMAINING NINE TOPEKA J.H.S. COMBINED HAD INCREASED BY ONLY 140. 1, 1, 2, 10 & 12

176
 25
 11 362

151
 71.6%

55
 25
 10

109 249
140

THE CRAIN AND E. TOPEKA J.H.S. WERE 31.7% AND 47.8% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO IN 1966 RESPECTIVELY AND STILL ~~HAD 40.6% OF~~ 59.3% OF ALL THE BLACK JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM ASSIGNED TO THEM BY THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION.

L12
THE WHITEST JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN TERMS OF PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM IN 1966 WERE; THE COPPER AT 0.0% BLACK; THE JARDINE AT 0.2% BLACK; THE HOLIDAY AT 1.5% BLACK THE LANDON AT 1.5% BLACK; ~~AND~~ THE ROOSEVELT AT 1.8% BLACK. L12

2572
THE U.S.O # 501 SCHOOL OFFICIALS HAD ASSIGNED 56.2% OF ALL THE WHITE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM TO THOSE FIVE SCHOOLS BUT ONLY 3.6% OF THE SYSTEM'S BLACK JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS. ~~AS OF 1966~~ L12

1967-1979

BETWEEN

THE CHRONOLOGICAL PARALLELS ~~WITH~~ THE EVOLUTION OF THE SCHOOLS AT THE ELEMENTARY LEVEL AND THE JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL ARE CLEARLY THERE.

FOR IN ADDITION TO THE 63.1% OF ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY CHANGES BEING PUT INTO EFFECT PRIOR TO 1967 SO TO WAS 76.5% OF ALL CLASSROOM CONSTRUCTION FROM 1954 TO 1980 IN PLACE BY 1967. L. 14, 15, 20-33.

~~AND~~ THAT DEVELOPMENTAL CONCURRENCE CONTINUES INTO THE POST-1967 ERA. FOR WHILE THERE WERE 13 BUILDING PROJECTS FROM 1950 TO 1966, AT THE J.H.S. LEVEL THERE WERE ONLY FOUR FROM 1967 TO 1980 WITH TWO OCCURRING IN 1980. AND WHILE THERE WERE AN AVERAGE OF NEARLY SEVEN BOUNDARY CHANGES A YEAR FROM 1954 TO 1966 THAT DROPPED TO LESS THAN FOUR FROM 1967 TO 1980 AND LESS THAN ~~ONE~~ THREE IF YOU ACKNOWLEDGE THAT 33.0% OF THEM HAPPENED IN 1975. L. 2,

AND THE INCIDENTS OF PORTABLE CLASSROOM PLACEMENT AT THE J.H.S. LEVEL AND SCHOOL CLOSINGS ALSO CLOSELY FOLLOWED THE PATTERN IN PLACE AT THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ~~STATE~~

81.9% OF PORTABLE CLASSROOM ~~3~~ PLACEMENTS AND 100% OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CLOSINGS WERE AFFECTED FROM 1967 TO 1980. L. 2 & 33

AND, AS IN THE ANALYSIS OF ^{THE RACIAL EFFECTS OF} ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS AT THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEVEL THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS WILL SHOW THAT THOSE ADMINISTRATIVE EVENTS WHICH DID OCCUR AT THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL AFTER 1946 ONLY TENDED TO FINE TUNE THE SYSTEM OF RACIAL SEPARATION ALREADY IN PLACE BY 1946.

IN 1967 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION DE-ANNEXED THE ALL-WHITE LYMAN E.S. ATTENDANCE AREA FROM THE CURTIS J.U.S. ATTENDANCE AREA, L12 & 12

THE CURTIS J.U.S. LOST 59 WHITE PUPILS FROM 1966 TO 1967. HAD THOSE 59 PUPILS BEEN RETAINED THE CURTIS COULD HAVE BEEN ^{11.3%} 13.3% BLACK. L12
IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO IN A J.U.S. SYSTEM THAT WAS 10.8% BLACK IN 1966. L12

IN 1975 NEARLY $\frac{1}{3}$ OF ALL POST-1966 BOUNDARY CHANGES AT THE J.H.S. LEVEL OCCURED. AND WITH THOSE OCCURANCES AND THE CLOSING OF TWO J.H.S. SCHOOLS, THE CURTIS AND THE CRANE THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAS REORGANIZED THE NORTHEASTERN ~~THE~~ HALF OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM AT THE JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. L. 2

SEE PAGES _____ OF THIS REPORT FOR THE IDENTICAL OCCURANCE AMONG THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS THAT WERE DISPROPORTIONATELY BLACK IN 1975. IN 197

IN 1975 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES CLOSED THE CURTIS J.H.S. AND REASSIGNED THE ~~RE~~ FORMER PUPILS OF THAT SCHOOL TO THE ROOSEVELT AND HOLIDAY J.H.S. FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1950 THE J.H. CHILDREN FROM THE NORTH TOPEKA "EUGENE" AREA WOULD HAVE TO COME ACROSS THE KANSAS RIVER AS WELL AS CROSS MAJOR THOROUGHFARES AND RAILWAY YARDS TO PERSUE ^A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. L. 2

OF ~~THE~~ MOST SIGNIFICANCE IS THE FACT THAT THE J.H.S. BOUNDARY LINE DRAWN BY THE TOPEKA OFFICIALS TO SEPARATE THOSE CHILDREN GOING TO THE ROOSEVELT SCHOOL FROM THOSE GOING TO THE HOLIDAY SCHOOL WAS IDENTICAL TO THE

ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY SEPARATING THE GRANT AND QUINCY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SERVING THE SAME GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. L.1

THE HISTORY OF THE RACIAL SEPARATION OF BLACK AND WHITE PUPILS BETWEEN THE DIS-PROPORTIONATELY BLACK GRANT AND DISPROPORTIONATELY WHITE QUINCY IS FULLY DESCRIBED ELSEWHERE AT PAGES - - - - OF THIS REPORT, SUFFICE HERE TO SAY THAT THE GRANT E.S. SCHOOL AREA WAS REASSIGNED TO THE ROOSEVELT J.U.S. AND THE QUINCY E.S. SCHOOL SERVICE AREA WAS ASSIGNED TO THE HOLIDAY J.U.S. IN 1975. L.1 & 2

THERE WERE 638 ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS IN THAT NORTH TOPEKA AREA OF WHICH 486 WERE WHITE AND 71 WERE BLACK. L.12

BROKEN DOWN RACIALLY BY E.S. ATTENDANCE AREA

THE GRANT AREA CONTAINED 44.3% OF ALL WHITE

ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS IN NORTH TOPEKA IN 1975 AS WELL AS 71.1% OF THAT AREA'S BLACK CHILDREN OF THE SAME GRADE LEVELS.

WHILE THE QUINCY AREA CONTAINED 55.7% OF THE WHITE BUT ONLY 28.9% OF THE BLACK, COMBINATION OF, ELEMENTARY AND J.U.S. STUDENTS IN NORTH TOPEKA IN 1975.

190	13
151	32
<u>145</u>	<u>26</u>

190	13
151	32
<u>341</u>	<u>45</u>
26.9	10.7

236
207
<u>443</u>
195
<u>638</u>

195

74.

88.3

THE RACIAL EFFECT OF THE REASSIGNMENT WAS THAT THE JUNIOR HIGH PUPILS FROM THE 4.7% BLACK QUINCY AREA WAS ADDED TO THE HOLIDAY J.U.S. PAPER PATTERN WHICH ALREADY INCLUDED THE (LINDGREN) OAKLAND/AND STATE STREET P.S.'S WHICH WERE 3.1% BLACK AND 2.8% BLACK IN STUDENT RACE COMPOSITION RESPECTIVELY IN 1975. WHILE THE GRANT CHILDREN WERE ^{POINTEDLY} NOT ASSIGNED TO THE HOLIDAY J.U.S. L. 2 & 12

ONCE AGAIN THE CHILDREN FROM THE ~~JUNIOR~~ ~~P.S. AREA~~ GEOGRAPHIC AREA DEFINED BY THE QUINCY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY, THOUGH NOW JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS, WOULD BE ALLOWED TO ATTEND THE WHITE SCHOOL MOST DISTANT FROM THE GRANT SCHOOL.

HAD THE GRANT SCHOOL AREA ~~BE~~ J.U.S. CHILDREN BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE HOLIDAY ALONG WITH THE QUINCY CHILDREN ~~IN THIS~~, THE HOLIDAY COULD HAVE BEEN 6.1% BLACK RATHER THAN 2.6% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO IN 1975 WHEN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM WAS 14.5% BLACK AT THE J.U.S. LEVEL BY THE SAME MEASURE. L. 12

IT IS OF LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE THAT THE GRANT AREA WAS REASSIGNED TO METICULATE INTO THE

342	7
195	26
<u>337</u>	33

ROOSEVELT J.H.S. IN 1975. FOR THE PRICE OF THAT ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION, IN THE CURRENCY OF RACIAL IMBALANCE, WAS THAT THE BOSWELL J.H.S., WHICH HAD ENJOYED ^{THE RACIAL STABILITY OF} A PROPORTION OF BLACK PUPILS THAT WAS ~~ALWAYS~~ A REFLECTION OF THE SYSTEM WIDE J.H.S. AVERAGE FOR AS LONG AS RACIAL DATA WAS BEEN AVAILABLE, PRIOR TO ~~THE~~ ~~AT~~ 1975, WAS NOW ASSIGNED BLACK STUDENTS AT A RATE THAT WAS 2.6 TIMES THAT OF THEIR ASSIGNMENT TO THAT SCHOOL IN 1974. L12

THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS WILL ILLUSTRATE THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CLOSING OF THE CURTIS J.H.S. COULD EFFECT RACIAL IMBALANCE AT THE BOSWELL J.H.S. WHICH WAS ONE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREA REMOVED.

IN ADDITION TO THE CLOSING OF THE CURTIS SCHOOL THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION ALSO CAUSED THE CRANE J.H.S. TO BE CLOSED, AND THE CHILDREN FROM THAT CLOSING TO BE REASSIGNED TO THE ROOSEVELT, JARVIS AND BOSWELL J.H.S. L12

THE CRANE J.U.S. WAS 44.7% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL
RATIO IN 1974, WHEN THE J.U.S. SYSTEM WAS ONLY 13.4%
DUKE IN PART TO THE FACT THAT
BLACK, / THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES WERE ASSIGNING
18% OF ALL THE SYSTEM'S BLACK ~~J.U.S.~~ ^{J.U.S. PUPILS} TO THAT

SCHOOL EVEN THOUGH IT WAS ONLY ONE OF 12 J.U.S.'S
THEN IN THE SYSTEM I.E. ^{1/12} ~~1/12~~ OF THE J.U.S.'S IN THE SYSTEM.

AN EXAMINATION OF RESIDENTIAL RACIAL DATA
FOR 1970 AND 1980 WILL INDICATE ^{THAT} THE PORTION OF
THE FORMER CRANE ATTENDANCE AREA ASSIGNED TO
~~THE~~

THE ROOSEVELT AND JARDINE J.U.S.'S WERE
PREDOMINANTLY WHITE IN THEIR RACIAL COMPOSITION.
WHILE THAT PORTION OF THE CRANE SERVICE AREA
REASSIGNED TO THE BOSWELL J.U.S. WAS PREDOMINANT-
LY BLACK IN ITS RESIDENTIAL RACIAL MAKE-UP.

L. 2, 6 & 7.

124 116
90
+86
77.6
AND INDEED BOSWELL J.U.S. INCREASED BY 90 BLACK
BUT ONLY 3 WHITE STUDENTS IN 1975 I.E. BOSWELL
GOT ABOUT 78% OF THE CRANE BLACK ENROLLMENT.

L. 12

ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT FACT WAS THAT WHILE
THE BOSWELL SCHOOL WAS SIGNIFICANTLY UNDER-
UTILIZED PRIOR TO THE CRANE CLOSING IT WAS
NOT SUFFICIENTLY EMPTY TO HOUSE THE BULK OF

CRANE CHILDREN SO, TO CREATE MORE ROOM AT THE
J.H.S.
BOSWELL, THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION EXPECTED
THESE BOUNDARY CHANGES WHICH REASSIGNED
FORMER BOSWELL YOUNGSTERS TO THE ROOSEVELT,
LONDON AND JASINE J.H.S.'S, WHICH SURROUNDED
THE BOSWELL ON THREE SIDES. L. 2, 22, 33

THE LONDON J.H.S. WAS 2.1% BLACK IN PUPIL
RACIAL RATIO IN 1975 AND THE JASINE AND
ROOSEVELT ~~WAS~~ J.H.S.'S WERE 3.8% BLACK AND
8.8% BLACK RESPECTIVELY ~~TO THE STATE~~
IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION. ^{THAT YEAR} THE BOSWELL
J.H.S., ON THE OTHER HAND, WAS 24.9% BLACK IN
PUPIL RACIAL PROPORTIONS IN 1975 HAVING BEEN
INCREASED FROM 11.5% IN 1974. ALL THIS IN
A SYSTEM THAT WAS 14.5% BLACK AT THE J.H.S.
IN 1975 LEVEL HAVING INCREASED BY JUST 1.08 PERCENTAGE
POINTS SINCE 1974. L. 12

OTHER
THUS THE RESULT OF THE OF THE CURTIS AND
CRANE CLOSINGS AND THE ATTENDANT ATTENDANCE
BOUNDARY CHANGES. WAS TO CLOSE THE DISPROPORTIONATELY
BLACK CRANE J.H.S. AND USE ITS STUDENT
COMPLEMENT TO CREATE A NEW DISPROPORTIONATELY
STUDENT BODY
BLACK STUDENT BODY AT THE BOSWELL J.H.S. IN 1975.

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS ASSIGNED

CURTIS

THE J.U.S. STUDENTS FROM THE GRANT E.S. AREA TO THE
HOLIDAY J.U.S. RATHER THAN THE ROOSEVELT J.U.S.
AND THEN DISTRIBUTED THE CIRCULAR FROM THE
CRANE J.U.S. CLOSING BETWEEN AND AMONG
THE ROOSEVELT, BOSWELL, AND JALDINE J.U.S.S
THEY COULD HAVE EXPECTED ^{AT THOSE} ~~THE~~ J.U.S.S
~~THE~~ AVERAGE PROPORTIONS OF BLACK STUDENTS
APPROXIMATELY 12.3% BLACK IN 1975.

AT THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS ALSO EFFECTED
THEIR ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY CHANGES AT THE
E. TOPEKA J.U.S. AS PART OF THEIR 1975 REORGANIZATION.

L. 2

E. TOPEKA'S NORTHERN ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY WAS
EXPANDED TO INCLUDE A PORTION OF THE HOLIDAY
SCHOOL SERVICE AREA, ITS WESTERN BOUNDARY WAS
CONTRACTED GIVING A PORTION OF THE E. TOPEKA AREA
TO THE ROOSEVELT J.U.S., AND THE SOUTHERN
ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY OF THE E. TOPEKA J.U.S. WAS
EXPANDED TO TAKE IN A PORTION OF THE HIGHLAND
PARK J.U.S. ATTENDANCE ZONE. L. 2

51.1 to 54.9

THE RESULT OF THOSE CHANGES TAKEN
TOGETHER ON THE E. TOPEKA J.U.S. WAS THAT E.
TOPEKA LOST FIVE WHITE CHILDREN, GAINED
ANOTHER 23 BLACK CHILDREN AND WAS INCREASED

FROM 51.1% BLACK TO 54.9% BLACK IN ^{ITS} PUPIL RATIO
RATIO AT A TIME WHEN THE AVERAGE J.H.S. IN THE
TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM WAS ONLY 14.5% BLACK.

L. 12

THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME OF THE U.S.D. 501 PLAN
TO REORGANIZE THE NORTHEASTERN HALF OF THE
J.H.S. SYSTEM WAS TO CREATE A STRIP OF LAND
APPROXIMATELY THREE MILES WIDE FROM NORTH TO
SOUTH, AND TEN MILES LONG RUNNING EAST TO WEST
FROM THE EASTERN SCHOOL SYSTEM BOUNDARY
TO ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY WEST
THROUGH THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

THAT STRIP OF LAND CONTAINED 55.7% OF ALL
BLACK J.H.S. STUDENTS BUT ONLY 15.1% OF THE
WHITE J.H.S. STUDENTS IN THE SYSTEM IN 1975.

L. 12

THE REMAINING 84.9% OF THE SYSTEMS
WHITE STUDENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE EIGHT
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS WHICH SURROUNDED THE
BOSWELL AND E. TOPEKA J.H.S. ON THREE SIDES.

L. 12

TO THE WEST OF THE BOSWELL J.H.S. WHICH WAS
24.9% BLACK IN ASSIGNED BLACK STUDENT REPR-
SENTATION, WERE THE LANOLAN AND CAPPER J.H.S.S

AT 2.0% BLACK AND 2.4% BLACK RESPECTIVELY. AND TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE BOSWELL SCHOOL WERE THE ROOSEVELT J.U.S.'S RESPECTIVELY AT 8.8% BLACK, AND THE JARDINE J.U.S. AT 3.0% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO IN 1975.

THOSE FIVE J.U.S.'S TAKEN TOGETHER WERE ONLY 9.3% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION. ALL THAT KEPT THE PUPIL RACIAL PROPORTIONS IN RANGE OF THOSE SCHOOLS FROM BEING REFLECTIVE OF THAT PERCENTAGE WERE THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES DESIGNED BY THE U.S.D. 501 BOARD OF EDUCATION. L. 2 & 12.

SIMILARLY THE E. TOPEKA WAS ASSIGNED TO SERVE THE EASTERN HALF OF THE STRIP DESCRIBED ABOVE AND THAT SCHOOL WAS 54.9% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION.

TO THE NORTH OF THE E. TOPEKA THE HULLIDAY J.U.S. WAS 2.5% BLACK, AND TO THE SOUTH THE HEISENHAUER AND HIGHLAND PARK J.U.S.'S WERE 19.3 AND 22.1% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL PROPORTIONS RESPECTIVELY. L. 12

THOSE THREE SCHOOLS TAKEN TOGETHER WOULD HAVE AN AVERAGE PUPIL RACIAL RATIO OF 24.5% BLACK IN 1975. L. 12

OF COURSE WAS THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD ACTS
TO DESEGREGATE ALL THE J.H.S.'S IN THE SYSTEM
IN 1975, ALL TEN J.H.S.'S COULD HAVE
APPROACHED THE SYSTEM WIDE 14.5% BLACK
IN THEIR RESPECTIVE STUDENT RACIAL
COMPOSITIONS L. 12

THE PINK TUNING WAS ^{ESSENTIALLY} ~~THE~~ COMPLETE AT
THE J.H.S. LEVEL BY 1975.

ALL THAT REMAINED WAS ONE ^{ADDITIONAL} ATTENDANCE
BOUNDARY CHANGE IN 1976 WHICH EXPANDED
THE LANDEN J.H.S. ~~THE~~ SERVICE AREA TO
TAKE A WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREA OUT OF THE
BOSWELL J.H.S. ATTENDANCE AREA. L. 2

27.3

THE BOSWELL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT WAS
THEREBY DECREASED BY 55 WHITE CHILDREN
IN 1976 MAKING THE BOSWELL ^{J.H.S.} 27.3% BLACK
IN A SYSTEM THAT WAS ONLY 15.5% BLACK IN
PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION AT THE JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL.

ALMOST COMPLETELY CIRCUMSCRIBED BY THE
1975 ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES DESIGNED FOR THE
BOSWELL AND E. TOPEKA J.H.S.'S WERE THE SERVICE
AREAS ASSIGNED TO THREE OF THE FOUR HISTORICALLY
ALL-BLACK TOPEKA E.S., BUCHANAN, MENROE, AND
WASHINGTON, AND THE ^{USURIC} ATTENDANCE AREAS OF FIVE

419
364
55

L4.
V13.
L4.?
Park.
Laf

OF THE SEVEN DISPROPORTIONATELY BLACK ELEMENTARY
SCHOOLS DISCUSSED EARLIER IN THIS REPORT.

I.E. LAFAYETTE, LINCOLN, LAWMAN HILL, PARKSIDE
AND VAN BUREN. L. 1 & 2.

THE WHITE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS 1966-1980

WHILE RELATIVELY LITTLE OF A DIRECT NATURE
WAS HAPPENING ADMINISTRATIVELY TO THOSE
J.H.S.'S TO WHICH WERE ASSIGNED DISPROPORTIONATE
NUMBERS OF BLACK CHILDREN AFTER 1966 THE
SAME CANNOT BE SAID FOR THE OTHER RACIAL
POLICE.

IN 1966 THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE
AT THE JARDINE J.H.S.

WAS OVER AND ABOVE THE CAPACITY OF THE SCHOOL

TO ACTUALLY ACCOMMODATE THEM HAD INCREASED BY
ANOTHER 29 PUPILS ~~OVER~~ IN ADDITION TO THE 59
PUPILS OVER CAPACITY OF THE YEAR BEFORE.

L. 2, 22, 33

TO MAKE MORE ROOM AT THE JARDINE SCHOOL
THE TOPICA BOARD OF EDUCATION CHANGED THE
NORTH AND WEST ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES OF THE
JARDINE J.H.S. SO AS TO REASSIGN FORMER
OPPORTUNIST ATTENDANCE AREA TO THE
STUDENTS FROM A JARDINE, BOSWELL ~~OP~~ BOSWELL J.H.S., AND,
BY CANCELLING AN OPTION BETWEEN THE JARDINE
AND CAPPER J.H.S.'S, TO THE LANDON J.H.S.

THE ENROLLMENT STATISTICS FOR THE BOSWELL^{SCHOOL} SHOW NO ENROLLMENT INCREASE BUT THOSE OF THE LANDON J.H.S. INDICATE THAT THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT THE LANDON J.H.S. INCREASED BY 106 IN 1966.

THE AREA REASSIGNED TO THE BOSWELL SCHOOL WAS IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE CRANE J.H.S. ATTENDANCE AREA, AND IN FACT HAD AT ONE TIME BEEN PART OF AN OPTIONAL ZONE THAT WAS BETWEEN THE CRANE AND CAPPER SCHOOLS AND BEFORE THAT BETWEEN THE CRANE AND BOSWELL J.H.S.'S

L. 2

450
357
93

THE CRANE J.H.S. WAS 31.7% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1966, NEARLY THREE TIMES THE SYSTEMS JUNIOR HIGH AVERAGE OF 11.3% BLACK, AND IN 1966 THE CRANE J.H.S. WAS UNDERUTILIZED BY BETWEEN 93 AND 108 EMPTY PUPIL SPACES.

THE AREA REASSIGNED TO THE LANDON J.H.S. WAS EFFECTED ^{WITH} ~~AT~~ A VERY UNUSUAL PROCEDURE.

THE LANDON J.H.S. WAS LOCATED IN NORTHWESTERN TOPEKA AND PROVIDED EDUCATIONAL SERVICES TO A THREE^{SQ} MILE AREA WITHIN WHICH THE LANDON SCHOOL SAT AT THE CENTER OF THE WESTERN MOST ^{J.H.S.} QUARTER. THE JARDINE^S ON THE OTHER HAND

WAS AT THE EAST CENTRAL PART OF AN EVEN
LARGER ATTENDANCE AREA SERVING THE SOUTHWEST-
ERN PORTION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. ^{THE} TWO SCHOOLS
WERE NEARLY FOUR MILES APART, AS THE CRANE LIES,
AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ATTENDANCE AREAS WERE
SEPARATED BY THE APPROXIMATELY THREE MILE
WIDE COPPER J.H. ATTENDANCE AREA WHICH
SERVED THE WEST CENTRAL PORTION OF THE
SCHOOL SYSTEM. L. 2

IN ORDER TO EFFECT THE 1946 BOUNDARY CHANGE
NOW IN FOCUS THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAD
TO CREATE AN ATTENDANCE CORRIDOR WHICH WAS
ONLY ONE MILE WIDE EXTENDING DOWN THE
SYSTEM'S WESTERN PERIMETER TAKING IN PORTIONS
OF THE COPPER ATTENDANCE ZONE AND AN OPTIONAL
ATTENDANCE AREA FORMERLY SERVING COPPER AND
JALDINE, BUT NOT LANDON, AND WHICH AT ITS
FARTHEST POINT ~~WAS~~ RAN NEARLY THREE MILES
FROM THE LANDON J.H.S. L. 2

JUST MORE THAN TWO MILES FROM THE JALDINE
J.H.S. WAS THE CRANE J.H.S. AND, ~~AS~~ WITH
THE AREA TRANSFERRED TO BOSWELL DESCRIBED
ABOVE, MOST OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE
JALDINE ATTENDANCE AREA HAD ~~BEEN~~ TWO YEARS

EARLIER BEEN A PART OF THE CRANE ATTENDANCE
AREA. L. 2

WHAT'S MORE THE CRANE J.H.S. WAS BEING
UNDERUTILIZED BY ANY WHERE FROM 93 TO 168 EMPTY
SEATS IN 1966. L. 2, 22, & 33.

THE CRANE J.H.S. WAS 31.7% BLACK IN PUPIL
RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1966, NEARLY THREE TIMES
THE SYSTEMS J.H.S. AVERAGE OF 11.3% BLACK, AND
THE ADDITION OF 168 WHITE CHILDREN FROM AN AREA
THAT HAD JUST RECENTLY BEEN A PART OF THE CRANE
ATTENDANCE AREA WOULD HAVE BROUGHT THE
CRANE PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS DOWN
TO 21.5% BLACK. L. 12

113

OF COURSE HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES
CLOSED TO DESEGREGATE THE JARDINE AND CRANE
J.H.S.'S AND HELP RESOLVE JARDINE'S OVERCROWDING
PROBLEM THEY COULD HAVE ACHIEVED AN AVERAGE
OF 9.7% BLACK PUPIL RACIAL RATIOS AT THOSE
TWO SCHOOLS. L. 12

357 113
828 2

1185 115

IN 1967 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION
ANNEXED TO THE JARDINE ^{ATTENDANCE AREA} J.U.S. AN AREA OF
LAND IN ANTICIPATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE
FRENCH J.U.S. THREE YEARS HENCE, L. 2 & 12

THE 1970 U.S. CENSUS IDENTIFIES THE AREA
ANNEXED TO THE JARDINE SCHOOL TO BE ALL-WHITE
IN RESIDENTIAL SOCIAL COMPOSITION AND WHEN
THE FRENCH SCHOOL OPENED IN 1970 IT WAS
ASSIGNED AN ALL-WHITE STUDENT BODY, L. 7 & 12

THE JARDINE GAINED 45 WHITE STUDENTS IN 1967
AND WAS 0.3% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION
IN A YEAR WHEN THE J.U.S. SYSTEM AS A WHOLE
WAS 10.8% BLACK L. 12

was 10.8% ~~black~~ ~~with~~

With that assignment of 45 white youngsters to JARDINE the Topeka school authorities had INCREASED THE NUMBER OF WHITE PUPILS AT THAT OVERCROWDING THE SCHOOL BY 116 PUPILS IN 1967 SCHOOL BY 5.5%. ~~AND~~ TO ACCOMMODATE THE THOSE CHILDREN, SCHOOL OFFICIALS WERE FORCED TO PLACE A 30 SEAT PORTABLE CLASSROOM AT THE JARDINE SCHOOL.

L. 12 & 33

IMMEDIATELY TO THE NORTHEAST OF THE JARDINE J.U.S ATTENDANCE AREA THE CRANE J.U.S HAD NEARLY 2 1/2 TIMES THE SYSTEM WISE PROPORTION OF J.U.S BLACK STUDENTS ASSIGNED TO IT BUT IT BEING WAS UNDERUTILIZED BY ABOUT 48 EMPTY SEATS.

IN 1967 - L. 2, 21, & 33

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS MADE ROOM FOR THE NEW WHITE YOUNGSTERS BY ECONOMIZING THE MUTUAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE JARDINE AND CRANE J.U.S AND ASSIGNING 48 WHITE CHILDREN TO THE CRANE SCHOOL THAT SCHOOL COULD HAVE BEEN 20.2% BLACK.

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES CHOSEN TO SOLVE THE OVERCROWDING PROBLEM AT JARDINE AND DESEGREGATE THE STUDENTS OF BOTH SCHOOLS IT COULD HAVE EFFORTED APPROXIMATIONS OF ^A 7.4% BLACK

378 90
874 3
1252 93

pupil racial composition in each school in 1967.

In 1967 the Topeka Board of Education placed three portable classrooms of 30 seats each at the Landon J.H.S. which it had purposely built with a capacity that was only $\frac{2}{3}$'s of the normal ^{TOPEKA} J.H.S. three years earlier.

The E. Topeka J.H.S. was being underutilized by about 274 empty pupil spaces in 1967 and had black students assigned to it to a degree which made that school 47.4% black in student racial proportion at a time when the ~~system~~ school system at the Junior High level was but 10.8% black. L. 12, 21, 33

Had the Topeka Board of Education assigned the 71 excess white students from the 1.1% black Landon J.H.S. to the E. Topeka J.H.S. that school would have had a student racial ratio of 41.8% black in 1967.

Had the Topeka Board chosen to solve the Landon over crowding problem ^{SOMEWHAT} and desegregate both the Landon and the E. Topeka they could have achieved two J.H.S.'s with average racial proportions of 26.4% black in 1967. L. 12

In 1975 nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of all post-1966 boundary

IN 1968 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS CANCELLED A LONG STANDING OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREA BETWEEN THE ROOSEVELT AND BOSWELL J.U.S. AND ASSIGNED THE TOTAL AREA TO THE ROOSEVELT J.U.S. WITH THE RESULT THAT THE NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN AT THE ROOSEVELT SCHOOL WAS INCREASED BY 12. L. 2 & 12

IMMEDIATELY TO THE SOUTH OF THE ROOSEVELT ATTENDANCE AREA AND THE EAST OF THE BOSWELL ATTENDANCE ZONE THE CRANE J.U.S. HAD JUST LOST 73 WHITE CHILDREN WHILE GAINING 34 BLACK CHILDREN RESULTING IN THE CRANE J.U.S. GOING FROM 23.8% BLACK IN 1967 TO 37.1% BLACK IN 1968. L. 2 & 12

THE ROOSEVELT J.U.S. WAS 3.2% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1968 AND THE BOSWELL J.U.S. WAS 12.7% BLACK IN THAT YEAR HAVING DECREASED BY 1.6 ~~7~~ PERCENTAGE POINTS SINCE 1967. L. 12

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES CHOSEN TO DESKREGATE THE ROOSEVELT AND CRANE J.U.S.'S IN 1968, RATHER THAN TRANSFER WHITE CHILDREN FROM BOSWELL TO ROOSEVELT, THEY COULD HAVE EXPECTED AVERAGE PUPIL RACIAL

RATIOS OF 17.2% BLACK AT THE ROOSEVELT AND CRANE
J.H.S. IN 1968.

IN 1970 THE U.S.D. 501 SCHOOL OFFICIALS OPENED
THE NEW FRENCH J.H.S. WITH AN ALL-WHITE STUDENT
BODY IN A YEAR WHEN THERE EXISTED WITHIN THE
THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM TWO J.H.S., THE CRANE
AND E. TOPEKA WHICH WERE THREE AND FOUR TIMES
RESPECTIVELY
GREATER, IN THEIR ASSIGNED PROPORTION OF BLACK
STUDENTS, THAN THE AVERAGE TOPEKA J.H.S. IN
THAT YEAR. L. 12

E. Top. 48.6
C. 36.4
12.5

THE FRENCH J.H.S. WAS OPENED WITH AN ENROLLMENT
OF 439 AND WAS IMMEDIATELY UNDERUTILIZED BY
191 EMPTY SEATS. IN FACT THE FRENCH J.H.S.
REMAINED UNDERUTILIZED BY AN AVERAGE OF
170 EMPTY SPACES FROM 1970 TO 1980 WHEN IT
~~HAD~~ ^{HAD} 312 SEATS USED. L. 2, 22, 33.

IMMEDIATELY TO THE NORTH OF THE FRENCH
SCHOOLS THE COPPER J.H.S. WAS AVERAGE 182
EMPTY SEATS FROM 1970 UNTIL ITS CLOSING IN
1976; THE JARDINE J.H.S. TO THE EAST HAD AN
AVERAGE OF 129 UNUSED PLACES FROM 1970 TO 1980;
AND MOST IMPORTANTLY THE CRANE AND E. TOPEKA
J.H.S. HAD A COMBINED AVERAGE OF 528 EMPTY
SEATS FOR THE YEARS THAT THEY WERE OPERATING

387
KLB

$$\frac{122}{335 + X} = .125 (335) + .125 X$$
$$\frac{122 - .125(335)}{.125} = X$$

$$\frac{237 - .125(522)}{.125} = X$$

APRIL 1969. L. 2, 22, 33.

THE NECESSITY FOR BUILDING THE FRENCH SCHOOL AT ALL IS TO BE SERIOUSLY QUESTIONED ~~IF FOR NO~~ ^{WHEN} ~~OTHER REASON THAN~~ ~~IS~~ MEASURED AGAINST THE BENEFIT THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN DERIVED ^{PRIMARILY} FROM APPLYING THAT RESOURCE OF WHITE CHILDREN TO THE PROBLEM OF THE DISPROPORTIONATE ASSIGNMENT OF BLACK STUDENTS TO THE CRANE AND E. TOPEKA J. U. S. S.

IN 1970 THOSE TWO SCHOOLS WERE 36.4% BLACK AND 49.6% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION RESPECTIVELY. THE ADDITION OF 441 WHITE PUPILS TO THE CRANE SCHOOL WOULD HAVE BROUGHT IT TO 25.6% BLACK IN 1970. AND AN ADDITIONAL 327 WHITE STUDENTS AT THE E. TOPEKA SCHOOL WOULD HAVE BROUGHT THAT SCHOOL'S RACIAL PROPORTIONS TO 28.5% BLACK IN 1970. WHEN THE TOPEKA J. U. S. S. SYSTEM WAS 12.5% BLACK. L. 12

ALSO IN 1970 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION CHANGED THE MUTUAL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES OF THE HIGHLAND PARK AND EISENHOWER J. U. S. S. TO REASSIGN NEARLY HALF OF THE HIGHLAND PARK ATTENDANCE ZONE TO THE EISENHOWER SCHOOL.

THE HIGHLAND PARK J.H.S WAS 18.1% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO IN 1969 THE YEAR BEFORE THE CHANGE AND THE EISENHOWER J.H.S WAS 8.1% BLACK IN THAT YEAR BY THE SAME MEASURE. L112

THE HIGHLAND PARK LOST 42 WHITE YOUNGSTERS AND THE EISENHOWER GAINED 49 WHITE CHILDREN IN 1970 AS A ~~EFFECT~~ ^{CONSEQUENCE} OF THE CHANGE WITH THE RESULT THAT THE HIGHLAND PARK J.H.S ^{WAS} INCREASED IN ITS PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS FROM 18.1% BLACK ^{IN 1969} TO 21.7% BLACK IN 1970, WHILE THE EISENHOWER INCREASED IN ITS PERCENTAGE OF BLACK STUDENTS BY ONLY 0.2 PERCENTAGE POINTS IN 1970. L112

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS RE-DRAWN THE COMMON ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE HIGHLAND PARK AND EISENHOWER J.H.S. SO AS TO MAXIMIZE THE EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK AND WHITE YOUNGSTERS BETWEEN AND AMONG THOSE TWO SCHOOLS, THEY COULD HAVE ACHIEVED AN AVERAGE OF 13.9% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL RATIO AT THOSE TWO SCHOOLS IN 1970.

IN 1973 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS CREATED
WITHIN THE FRENCH SERVICE AREA,
AN OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE, BETWEEN THE COPPER
AND FRENCH J.H.S. WHICH RESULTED IN A DECLINE OF WHITE
ENROLLMENT AT THE FRENCH J.H.S. OF 46 IN THAT
YEAR. THE FRENCH AND COPPER J.H.S.'S WERE 7.1 AND 0.7
% black IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PUPIL RACIAL RATIOS IN 1973

AT THE CENTER OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM THE
CRANE J.H.S. WAS UNDERUTILIZED BY 157 EMPTY
SEATS AND WAS 42.6% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL
COMPOSITION IN 1973 HAVING JUST LOST 21 WHITE
STUDENTS AND GAINED 10 BLACK. THE SCHOOL
SYSTEM AT THE J.H.S. LEVEL WAS ONLY 13.5%
BLACK IN ITS PUPIL RACIAL PROPORTIONS. L. 12, 32

THE ADDITION OF 46 WHITE CHILDREN TO THE
CRANE J.H.S. ENROLLMENT IN 1973 WOULD HAVE
BROUGHT THAT SCHOOL'S PROPORTION OF BLACK
PUPILS TO 36.8% BLACK IN ~~THE~~ THAT YEAR
RATHER THAN 42.6%.

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL ^{OFFICIALS} WANTED TO MAKE
EVENLY DISTRIBUTED BLACK AND WHITE PUPILS
ACROSS THE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE AND DESKRE-
GATE THE CRANE AND FRENCH J.H.S. THROUGH TWO
SCHOOLS COULD HAVE STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITIONS
THAT APPROACHED 18.3% BLACK IN 1973.

IN 1975 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS CHANGED THE MUTUAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE COPPER AND THE FRENCH J.U.S. ONCE AGAIN, THIS TIME TO PERMANENTLY ASSIGN THE FORMER FRENCH-COPPER OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREA TO THE COPPER SCHOOL. L12

AND ALSO IN 1975 THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES EXPANDED THE FRENCH J.U.S. ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY TO INCLUDE A NEWLY ANNEXED ALL OR PREDOMINANTLY WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREA.

L112

ALL TOLD THE FRENCH J.U.S. LOST 28 WHITE AND WAS 2.7% BLACK IN PUPIL RATION RATIO AND ~~THE~~ 3 BLACK STUDENTS IN 1975, AND THE COPPER APPEARS TO HAVE GAINED SIX BLACK STUDENTS IN 1975 WHILE ITSELF LOSING SEVEN WHITES, AND WAS 2.4% BLACK. L12

BUT OF REAL SIGNIFICANCE SYMBOLICALLY IS THE FACT THAT THE FRENCH J.U.S. DECREASED IN ITS PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS FROM 3.2% BLACK IN 1974 TO 2.7% BLACK IN 1975. THAT WAS ONLY 0.5 PERCENTAGE POINTS BUT THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAD ACTUALLY ACTED TO MAKE MORE WHITE THE NEWEST DISPARATION-ATELY WHITE J.U.S. IN THE SYSTEM WHILE IN

THAT VERY YEAR, IT IS TO BE REMEMBERED, THE SAME SCHOOL OFFICIALS HAD ALSO ACTED TO REORGANIZE THE ENTIRE NORTHWESTERN HALF OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND HAD TAKEN THE BOSWELL J.H.S., WHICH HAD ENJOYED A STABLE AND WELL PROPORTIONED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ITS BLACK AND WHITE STUDENTS FOR AT LEAST THE LAST 20 YEARS, AND DRAMATICALLY INCREASED ^{THE BOSWELL'S} ~~THE~~ PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS BY ALMOST THREE FOLD ^{IN 1975} MAKING OF IT A 24.9% BLACK SCHOOL IN A 14.5% BLACK J.H.S. SYSTEM. L12.

IN 1976 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES ACTED ONCE AGAIN TO MORE EVENLY DISTRIBUTE WHITE YOUNGSTERS BETWEEN AND AMONG THE DISPROPORTIONATELY WHITE J.H.S. OF THE WEST AND SOUTH WEST PORTION OF THE CITY.

THEY CLOSED THE COPPER ~~J.H.S.~~ J.H.S. AND REDISTRIBUTED ITS STUDENT EMPLOYMENT TO THE LANDON, AND FRENCH J.H.S. L12

THE LANDON AND FRENCH J.H.S.'S WERE 2.1% BLACK AND 2.7% BLACK IN RACIAL PROPORTIONS IN 1975 THE YEAR BEFORE THE CHANGE BUT AS A RESULT OF THE INCLUSION OF THE COPPER CLOSURE THOSE TWO SCHOOLS DECREASED TO 1.1 AND 1.9 IN THEIR

RESPECTIVE PERCENTAGES OF BLACK STUDENTS. THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD HAS ACTED ONCE AGAIN TO UNITE THE STUDENT BODIES OF ALREADY DISPROPORTIONATELY WHITE SCHOOLS.

WHAT'S MORE, IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE FORMER CAPPER, NOW LANDON, ATTENDANCE ZONE WAS THE BOSWELL T.J.S. TO WHICH THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES WERE ASSIGNING BLACK CHILDREN AT A RATE NEARLY TWICE THAT OF THE AVERAGE TOPEKA T.J.S. IN 1976. AND THE BOSWELL T.J.S. AS WELL HAD 112 UNUSED PUPIL SPACES IN 1976. L12 & 28, 29 & 33.

THE BOSWELL T.J.S. WAS 27.3% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL PROPORTION ^{IN 1976} HAD THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION ADDED 112 OF CAPPER'S WHITE CHILDREN TO THE BOSWELL T.J.S. IN 1976 IT WOULD HAVE BEEN 22.6% BLACK. L12

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD ELECTED TO DESKREGATE THE LANDON, FRENCH AND BOSWELL SCHOOLS THEY COULD HAVE EFFECT AVERAGE STUDENT RACIAL PROPORTIONS OF 10.3% BLACK IN EACH OF THE 32 SCHOOLS. L12

AGAIN IN 1977 AND 1978 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES MOVED TO EXCHANGE WHITE STUDENTS BETWEEN

AND AMONG THE LANDON, FRENCH AND JOLOINE J.H.S., WHICH SERVED THE WESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN PORTIONS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND COMPLETELY DISREGARDED THE SPACE AVAILABLE AND THE RACIAL IMPBALANCE OF THE BOSWELL J.H.S.

THE BOSWELL J.H.S. HAS AVERAGED 140 EMPTY PUPIL SPACES OVER THE PERIODS 1976 TO 1978 AND ~~WAS~~ ^{HAD} IMPACT 163 UNUSED SEATS IN 1978. AND THE NUMBER OF WHITE STUDENTS AT THE BOSWELL SCHOOL WAS DECREASED BY 15.7% OVER THAT THREE YEAR PERIOD, 1, 12, 28, 29 & 33.

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD REASSIGNED 163 WHITE PUPILS TO THE BOSWELL J.H.S. IN 1978 THAT SCHOOL'S RACIAL ENROLLMENT COULD HAVE BEEN 23.4% BLACK RATHER THAN 31.2% BLACK IN A 17.0% BLACK ~~IN~~ J.H.S. SYSTEM IN 1978.

HAD THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS OPTED TO MAKE MORE EFFICIENT USE OF OVERALL SYSTEM WIDE AVAILABLE PUPIL CAPACITY AND DESEGREGATE THE BOSWELL, LANDON, FRENCH AND JOLOINE J.H.S. IN 1978 THEY COULD HAVE DESIGNATED ^{THE} ~~THEIR~~ ^{THEIR} SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS TO APPROXIMATE 11.5% BLACK IN THEIR RACIAL PROPORTIONS.

AND AMONG THE LANDON, FRENCH AND JOLOINE J.H.S., WHICH SERVED THE WESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN PORTIONS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND COMPLETELY DISREGARDED THE SPACE AVAILABLE AND THE RACIAL IMPBALANCE OF THE BOSWELL J.H.S.

THE BOSWELL J.H.S. HAS AVERAGED 140 EMPTY PUPIL SPACES OVER THE PERIODS 1976 TO 1978 AND ~~AND~~ ^{HAD} IMPACT 163 UNUSED SEATS IN 1978. AND THE NUMBER OF WHITE STUDENTS AT THE BOSWELL SCHOOL WAS DECREASED BY 15.7% OVER THAT THREE YEAR PERIOD, 1, 12, 28, 29 & 33.

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD REASSIGNED 163 WHITE PUPILS TO THE BOSWELL J.H.S. IN 1978 THAT SCHOOL'S RACIAL ENROLLMENT COULD HAVE BEEN 23.4% BLACK RATHER THAN 31.2% BLACK IN A 17.0% BLACK ~~IN~~ J.H.S. SYSTEM IN 1978.

HAD THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS OPTED TO MAKE MORE EFFICIENT USE OF OVERALL SYSTEM WIDE AVAILABLE PUPIL CAPACITY AND DESEGREGATE THE BOSWELL, LANDON, FRENCH AND JOLOINE J.H.S. IN 1978 THEY COULD HAVE DESIGNATED ^{THE} ~~THEIR~~ ^{THEIR} SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS TO APPROXIMATE 11.5% BLACK IN THEIR RACIAL PROPORTIONS.

PORTABLE CLASSROOM PLACEMENT 1967-1980

B = 116
C = 126
E = 357
599

THE THREE DISPROPORTIONATELY BLACK J.H.S.'S
BOSWELL, CRANE, AND E. TOPEKA HAD A COMBINED
YEARLY AVERAGE OF 599 UNUSED PUPIL SPACES FOR
THE YEARS THEY WERE IN OPERATION FROM 1967 TO 1980.
L. 12/22-33.

9x30

OVER THAT SAME 13 YEAR PERIOD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL
AUTHORITIES PLACED 113 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS AT JUNIOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITHIN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. L. 33

STATED DIFFERENTLY, THE TOPEKA SCHOOL
OFFICIALS PROVIDED AN AVERAGE OF 270 ~~ADDITIONAL~~
PUPIL SPACES IN ADDITION TO THE CAPACITIES
PROVIDED IN REGULAR ~~SCHOOL~~ J.H.S. BUILDINGS EACH
YEAR FROM 1967 TO 1980

106
93.8

OF THE PORTABLE CLASSROOMS PROVIDED AT JUNIOR
HIGH AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS FROM 1967 TO 1980 106 OR
93.8% WERE PLACED AT J.H.S.'S WHICH WERE
EITHER ALL WHITE IN THEIR PUPIL RACIAL RATIOS
~~AND~~ OR WERE NO LESS THAN 97.8% WHITE ^{NON-BLACK} ^{AND OTHER MINORITY} IN THEIR
PUPIL RACIAL RATIOS FROM 1967 TO 1980.

THE PLACEMENT OF PORTABLE CLASSROOMS
IN SUCH NUMBERS AT ~~PRIMARY~~ ^{AFTER 1960} PREDOMINANTLY
WHITE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS CONTINUED THE PATTERN
OF THE DISPROPORTIONATE PROVISION OF CLASSROOM
CAPACITY, THROUGH BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND

PORTABLE PLACEMENT, AT THOSE SAME PREDOMINANTLY
WHITE SCHOOLS PRIOR TO 1966 AND AIDED IN THE
PROGRAM OF CONTAINMENT OF WHITE STUDENTS AT
THOSE SCHOOLS AND THE SEPARATION OF BLACK STUDENTS
INTO OTHER SCHOOLS NOT SO TREATED.

1980

IN 1980 THE U.S.A. 501 BOARD OF EDUCATION MOVED TO REORGANIZE THE J.H.S.'S, SEEING THAT PART OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM WERE IN MOST OF TOPEKA'S BLACK CITIZENS RESIDED, FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS. L.2

AS PART OF THIS CURRENT REORGANIZATION THE SCHOOL BOARD CLOSED THE E. TOPEKA, HOLIDAY AND HOLLAND PARK J.H.S.'S AND MADE THEM PART OF THE CHASE AND EISENHOWER MIDDLE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS. AND TOO THE ROOSEVELT AND BOSWELL J.H.S. WERE CLOSED AND MADE INTO THE ROBINSON MIDDLE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREA. L.2

THIS REORGANIZATION REQUIRED THE CHANGING OF SEVEN ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES IN RELATION TO THE ATTENDANCE AREAS OF THE GROUP OF SCHOOLS JUST DESCRIBED. L.2

~~THESE~~ LEFT UNCHANGED, EXCEPT IN NAME ONLY, WERE THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES OF THE WESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN PORTION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM SERVED BY THE LANDON "MIDDLE", FRENCH "MIDDLE" AND JARDINEZ "MIDDLE" SCHOOLS. L.2.

ALSO LEFT UNCHANGED WAS THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THOSE THREE MIDDLE SCHOOLS AND THE THREE MIDDLE SCHOOLS ASSIGNED TO SERVE THE NORTH AND EAST PORTION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. IN 1980,

THAT ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1975 DURING THE FIRST NORTHWESTERN REORGANIZATION AND HAD BEEN MAINTAINED EVER SINCE.

TO THE WEST OF THAT BOUNDARY THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAD ASSIGNED ONLY 12.6% OF ALL THE BLACK "MIDDLE" SCHOOL PUPILS IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM IN 1980 WHILE TO THE EAST OF THAT LINE THE SCHOOL BOARD HAD ASSIGNED 87.4% OF THE SYSTEMS BLACK "MIDDLE" SCHOOL STUDENTS.

THE RATIO OF BLACK STUDENTS TO WHITE STUDENTS IN THE "MIDDLE" SCHOOLS TO THE WEST OF THE LINE WAS 1.5 BLACK STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS ROOM OF 30 PUPILS. WHILE THAT SAME RATIO TO THE EAST OF THAT LINE WAS 8.6 BLACK CHILDREN IN EACH SUCH CLASS ROOM.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOLS SERVING EACH SIDE OF THAT LINE AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ^{STUDENT} RACIAL PROPORTIONS WERE AS FOLLOWS IN 1980.

<u>WEST</u>	<u>% B</u>	<u>EAST</u>	<u>% B.</u>
Landon	2.5	EASTMAN LOWER	39.8
FRENCH	3.1	ROBINSON	23.1
JARDINE	9.7	CUTSE	20.6

SYSTEM → = 18.4% BLACK

CURIOUSLY THE PRICE OF ATTEMPTING TO CREATE

TWO DESEGREGATED MIDDLE SCHOOLS WITHOUT THE INCLUSION OF THE MOST DISPROPORTIONATELY WHITE SCHOOLS WAS THE NECESSITY TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN AT THE EISENHOWER MIDDLE SCHOOL A STUDENT POPULATION THAT ~~WAS~~ ^{WAS} NOT ONLY, ONCE AGAIN, MORE THAN TWICE THE SYSTEM WISE PROPORTION OF BLACK MIDDLE SCHOOL CHILDREN BUT IN FACT IN 1980 CONTAINED 44.5% OF ALL THE BLACK 7th AND 8th GRADERS IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

L. 12.

THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS OF ANY MAJOR CHANGES IN THE JUNIOR HIGH (Middle) School SYSTEM FROM 1980 TO 1983 EXCEPT ^{IN} THE STUDENT RACIAL DATA FOR THE INDIVIDUAL MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

THE CHANGES IN THAT DATA ARE IN EFFECT THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING AND REINFORCE THE ^{PERCEIVED} FAULTY OF LEAVING THE DISPROPORTIONATELY WHITE MIDDLE SCHOOLS OUT OF ANY ATTEMPT TO DESEGREGATE THE JUNIOR HIGH SYSTEM.

FOR THE PROPORTION OF ALL THE 7th AND 8th GRADE, MIDDLE SCHOOL, BLACK CHILDREN CONTAINED AT THE EISENHOWER MIDDLE SCHOOL ROSE FROM 44.5% IN 1980 TO 49.8% AS OF 1983. AND THE

PROPORTION OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM'S WHITE ~~AND~~ MIDDLE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT CONTAINED AT THE THREE
DISPROPORTIONATELY WHITE MIDDLE SCHOOLS
JARDINE, FRANCE AND LANOON, INCREASED FROM
43.4% IN 1980 TO 48.9% IN 1983. L12

PART II | U.S.D 501 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS 1956 TO 1983 |

OVERVIEW:

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM OPERATED ONE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL (HEREIN AFTER S.H.S) THE TOPEKA S.H.S. FROM 1931 TO 1958, IT ADDED ANOTHER, THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S., IN 1959 THROUGH ANNEXATION, AND IT BUILT AND OPENED THE THIRD, THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. IN 1961. L. 2 & 33

IN 1960 THE YEAR AFTER THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S ANNEXATION IT IS ESTIMATED THROUGH THE INTERPOLATION OF AVAILABLE STUDENT RACIAL DATA AND THE USE OF 1960 U.S. CENSUS DATA THAT THE TOPEKA S.H.S., HAD 751 BLACK PUPILS ASSIGNED TO IT, AND WAS APPROXIMATELY 11.0% BLACK IN ITS STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1960 AND THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. HAD 37 ASSIGNED BLACK STUDENTS AND WAS 5.1% BLACK THAT YEAR.

L. 5, 11, 12, & 17

LOOKING AT IT ANOTHER WAY 87.2% OF THE BLACK STUDENTS IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM WERE BEING ASSIGNED TO ONE OF TWO S.H.S.'S, THE TOPEKA S.H.S., IN 1960

AGAIN WITH THE OPENING OF THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. IN 1961 IT IS ESTIMATED, THROUGH EXTRAPOLATION OF EXISTING STUDENT RACIAL DATA AND THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS, THAT THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S HAD ALL

OF TWO BLACK STUDENTS ASSIGNED TO IT UPON
AND WAS 0.3% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO
OPENING); THAT THE TOPEKA S.H.S. WAS ASSIGNED
263 BLACK PUPILS AND WAS 14.5% BLACK IN
STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION; AND THAT THE 51
BLACK CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO THE HIGHLAND PARK
S.H.S. MADE THAT SCHOOL 6.5% BLACK IN PUPIL
RACIAL PROPORTIONS IN 1961. 4.5, 11, 12, & 17

ONCE AGAIN THESE FIGURES IMPLY THAT
THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 316 BLACK SENIOR HIGH
SCHOOL STUDENTS ATTENDING SCHOOL IN TOPEKA
IN 1961 AND THAT 83.2% OF THEM WERE ASSIGNED
TO THE ORIGINAL TOPEKA S.H.S. IT WAS A
DECREASE OF 4.0% PERCENTAGE POINTS BUT AT THAT
RATE IT WOULD BE NEARLY THIRTEEN YEARS BEFORE
THE TOPEKA S.H.S. WOULD GET TO THE 33.3% OF
TOTAL POPULATION OF BLACK SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS
WHICH WOULD REPRESENT RACIAL PARITY BETWEEN
AND AMONG THE SYSTEMS THREE S.H.S.'S.

ALL IN ALL IT WOULD APPEAR THAT AN EQUAL
DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK AND WHITE CHILDREN BETWEEN
AND AMONG THE THREE S.H.S.'S OF THE TOPEKA
SCHOOL SYSTEM WAS NOT VIEWED ON ANYONES
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENDA IN 1961.

MOVING TO 1966, AND THE FIRST YEAR OF

COMPREHENSIVE RACIAL DATA FOR S.U.S.'S AFTER 1952 WE SEE THAT 323 OR 71.9% OF TOPEKA'S BLACK S.U.S. STUDENTS WERE AGAIN ASSIGNED TO THE TOPEKA S.U.S., WHILE 27.4% OF THOSE STUDENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE HIGHLAND PARK S.U.S. AND 0.7% WERE ASSIGNED TO THE TOPEKA WEST S.U.S. IN 1966. L.12

IN 1977 THE HIGHLAND PARK S.U.S. SURPASSED THE TOPEKA S.U.S. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE NUMBER OF BLACK STUDENTS ASSIGNED. AND IN THAT YEAR, THE HIGHLAND PARK S.U.S. CONTAINED 49.1% OF TOPEKA'S BLACK SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS; THE TOPEKA S.U.S. WAS ASSIGNED 47.8 OF THOSE BLACK PUPILS AND THE TOPEKA WEST S.U.S. HAD BEEN ASSIGNED ONLY 19 OR 3.1% OF THE SYSTEMS BLACK SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS. L.12

ONE OTHER STATISTIC BECOMES APPARENT IN 1977 I.E. THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES WERE ASSIGNING 38.8% OF ALL THE WHITE SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS IN THE SYSTEM TO THE TOPEKA WEST S.U.S. 15.3 PERCENTAGE POINTS THAT WAS UP FROM THE 23.5% OF THOSE STUDENTS L. 5, 11, 12 & 17 ESTIMATED FOR 1961 AND 4.6 PERCENTAGE POINTS FROM 1966.

AND FINALLY LOOKING AT 1983 STUDENT RACIAL DATA THE TREND APPEARS TO HOLD WITH THE HIGHLAND

Park and Topeka S.U.S.'s apparently evened out in their respective black student proportions. ~~Senior high students in the system~~ with 48.9% of the system's black senior high pupils at the Highland Park S.U.S. and 45.1% of those students at the Topeka S.U.S.

Meanwhile the the assignment of white pupils to the Topeka West S.U.S. ^{had again been increased} with that school now receiving 42.4% of all the system's white but only 6.1% of the black senior high students. in 1983. C.12

Clearly, in a retrospective going back ~~to~~ to 1961, the Topeka S.U.S. would in fact never even approach the racial parity envisioned earlier.

From a strictly numerical point of view that came about because, while the Topeka S.U.S. was ~~in fact~~ decreasing in its proportion of black senior high pupils from 1959 on, and in fact decreasing in actual numbers of black children from 1973 on it was losing white children at an even greater rate.

Thus in losing an aggregate of 484 white students from 1960 to 1983 an ^{loss} average rate of 21.7

WHITE STUDENTS PER YEAR IS INDICATED. WHILE DURING THAT SAME PERIOD THE TOPEKA S.U.S GAINED A TOTAL OF 91 BLACK YOUNGSTERS FOR A RATE OF GROWTH IN THAT POPULATION OF ONLY 4.0 BLACK STUDENTS PER YEAR. OBVIOUSLY THE ^{INDIVIDUAL} PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS AT THE TOPEKA S.U.S EACH YEAR FROM 1960 TO 1983 WERE MUCH MORE DEPENDANT ON THE NUMBERS OF WHITE CHILDREN BEING LOST THAN THE NUMBERS OF BLACK CHILDREN BEING GAINED. L. 5, 11, 12, 17

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM HAS GAINED BUT AT THE SENIOR HIGH LEVEL 225 WHITE STUDENTS FROM THE ESTIMATE OF 1961 TO 1983 BUT OVER THAT PERIOD OF TIME THE TOPEKA WEST S.U.S HAS GAINED 661 WHITE STUDENTS A DIFFERENCE OF SOME 436 STUDENTS. L. 5, 11, 12, 17.

THE DIFFERENCE LAY IN THE FACT THAT THE TOPEKA S.U.S. HAS ITSELF LOST 459 WHITE STUDENTS OVER THAT 22 YEAR PERIOD.

THE INCREMENTAL ANALYSIS OF U.S.D. 501, AND S.D.# ^{ITS PREDECESSOR} 23., ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS WHICH TENDED TO DISPROPORTIONATELY ASSIGN BLACK CHILDREN TO THE TOPEKA AND HIGHLAND PARK S.U.S. AND

1545

WRITE CHILDREN TO THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. IS
WHAT FOLLOWS.

IN 1959 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION ANNEXED
THE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT #10 ALSO KNOWN AS THE
HIGHLAND PARK SENIOR HIGH DISTRICT AND SERVED BY
THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S.. THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S.
ATTENDANCE AREA INCLUDED: THE ATTENDANCE AREAS
OF THE AUCONDALE EAST AND WEST E.S.S.; THE HIGHLAND
PARK NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH E.S.S.; AND THE BELUCIE
DAWSON AND RICE E.S.S.; AND THE AUCONDALE S.W. AND
HIGHLAND PARK J.H.S.S. AND, IN ADDITION THE
HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. ATTENDANCE AREA ALSO
INCLUDED SOME GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OUTSIDE THE
BOUNDARIES OF THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM WHICH
SUPPLIED ABOUT 30% OF THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S.
ENROLLMENT. L. 1, 2, 15 & 16.

IT WAS ESTIMATED ^{FALL 1958} THAT THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S.
CONTAINED 37 BLACK PUPILS AND WAS CONSEQUENTLY
5.2% BLACK IN ITS STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION
AT THE TIME OF ITS ANNEXATION TO THE TOPEKA
SCHOOL SYSTEM.

TO THE NORTH WEST, SERVING THE OTHER 2/3 OF
THE NEWLY CONFIGURED SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL SYSTEM,
THE ORIGINAL TOPEKA S.H.S. WAS 11.0% BLACK

1300
- 90
= 120
= 360

IN STUDENT RACIAL RATIO AND WAS OVERUTILIZED BY ABOUT 175 PUPILS IN EXCESS OF ITS CAPACITY TO HOLD THEM. L. 2, 20 & 33

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL ~~AND~~ AUTHORITIES WERE ASSIGNING 87.2% OF ALL THE BLACK CHILDREN IN THE EXPANDED SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL SYSTEM TO THE TOPEKA S.H.S. L. 5, 11, 12, & 17.

THE REMOVAL OF 107 BLACK CHILDREN FROM THE TOPEKA S.H.S. IN 1959 WOULD HAVE LOWERED THE PROPORTION OF BLACK SENIOR HIGH PUPILS CONTAINED IN THAT SCHOOL TO 50.0%.

288 THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. WAS UNDERCAPACITY BY 497 EMPTY SEATS IN 1959. THE ADDITION OF 107 AND SOME ADDITIONAL WHITE PUPILS
291 713
37
288 BLACK STUDENTS TO THAT SCHOOL WOULD ALSO BROUGHT THE PROPORTION OF BLACK CHILDREN THERE TO ASSIGNERS TO 50% AND WOULD HAVE MADE THE TOPEKA S.H.S. AND HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. ABOUT 19.6% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO. L. 5, 11, 12 & 17

76 AN INSPECTION OF THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS DATA INDICATES THAT THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF BLACK POPULATION IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM SAT SQUARELY MIDWAY BETWEEN THE TOPEKA AND HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. L. 7, 5

A CURSOR OF ~~ATTENDANCE~~ THE COMMON ATTENDANCE

BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO SCHOOLS WOULD HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THE PUPIL TRANSFERS SUGGESTED. BUT THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS ~~COULD~~ NOT TO MAKE SUCH A BOUNDARY ELEMENT IN 1959 UPON THE ANNEXATION OF THE HIGHLAND PARK SERVICE AREA AREA NOR FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS. L. 2

WHAT THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES DID EXPECT TO DO WAS CONSTRUCT AND OPEN THE NEW TOPEKA WEST IN 1961

3.4.5. AT THE FAR WESTERN EDGE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND ASSIGN TO IT ALL OR AN ESTIMATED TWO BLACK CHILDREN AND 202 WHITE CHILDREN. L. 5, 11, 12, #17

THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY DESIGNED FOR THE NEW TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. BY THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION INCLUDED WITHIN ITS PERIMETER THE SOUTH AND WESTERN HALF OF THE TOPEKA 3.4.5. FORMER ATTENDANCE AREA.

THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS SHOWS THAT THE AREA INCLUDED INTO THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. SERVICE ZONE CONTAINED ONLY SIX SCATTERED CITY BLOCKS, OUT THE OF ABOUT 500 CITY BLOCKS INCLUDED, WHICH HAD BLACK POPULATION SUBSTANTIAL ENOUGH TO EXCEED 5.0% IN RESIDENTIAL RACIAL PROPORTIONS.

L. 2, 5.

AND THAT CENSUS DATA ALSO INDICATES THAT

FOUR OF FIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF BLACK RESIDENTIAL
POPULATION ~~WAS~~ IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM WERE
CONTAINED WITHIN THE TOPEKA S.U.S., AND EXCLUDED
FROM THE TOPEKA WEST S.U.S. BY THE SCHOOL
BOARDS DESIGNATED COMMON ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY
BETWEEN THOSE TWO SCHOOLS.

~~TOPEKA~~, CONTAINED WITHIN THE ATTENDANCE
AND CONSEQUENT MATRICULATION PATTERN
ALSO CONFIGURED FOR THE TOPEKA S.U.S. BY
THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES, WERE: ALL OF THE
REMAINING ALL-BLACK ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, THE
BUCHANAN, MONROE AND WASHINGTON^{E.S.S.}; ALL OF SIX
E.S.S. DESIGNATED BY THE "1953-1956 ADMINISTRATIVE
INTEGRATION PLAN" TO RECEIVE DISPROPORTIONATE
NUMBERS OF BLACK CHILDREN, THE GRANT,
LAFAYETTE, LINCOLN, LAWMAN HILL, PARKDALE AND
VAN BUREN E.S.S.; SEVEN OF THE ~~SIX~~^{EIGHT} E.S.S.
CONSIDERED EARLIER IN THIS REPORT AS EXPERIENCING
STUDENT RACIAL TRANSITION AS A RESULT OF
TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS,
THE GRANT, LAFAYETTE LINCOLN, LAWMAN HILL, PARKDALE
VAN BUREN, AND QUINTON HOTS. E.S.S.) AND THE
TWO DISPROPORTIONATELY BLACK JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOLS CRANE AND E. TOPEKA JUST RECENTLY
CONSIDERED BY THIS REPORT.

IN FACT, RECOLLECTING THAT THE RACIAL TRANSITION OF THE QUINTON HOTS. E.S. FROM A PREDOMINANTLY WHITE TO A DISPROPORTIONATELY BLACK SCHOOL IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO, BEGAN IN 1958 AND STARTED GATHERING STEAM IN 1959, IT IS OF STRIKING SIGNIFICANCE THAT THE SOUTHERN POINT OF THE INVERTED PYRAMID'S ZONE SWAPED ATTENDANCE, OR SLOTTED FOR THE TOPEKA S.H.S. IN 1961, WAS DRAWN SO AS TO SPECIFICALLY INCLUDE THE QUINTON HOTS. ATTENDANCE ALSO INTO THE TOPEKA S.H.S. FEEDER PATTERN. L. 2

263
2
314

THUS IT COULD HARDLY COME AS A SURPRISE THAT THE TOPEKA S.H.S. IN 1961, UPON LOSING 702 WHITE PUPILS, WAS 14.6% INDIGENOUS RACIAL RATIO BLACK AND STILL CONTAINED 23.8% OF ALL THE BLACK SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM. ~~WHEN~~ THE AVERAGE S.H.S. IN THE SYSTEM WAS BUT 9.5% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION.

AS OF 1963 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAS ESTABLISHED AN OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE BETWEEN THE TOPEKA S.H.S. AND THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. L. 2

THAT OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE INCLUDED THE ALL WHITE OAKLAND (LUNDGREN) E.S., THE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE STATE STREET E.S. AND THE PREDOMINANTLY

Revised Cop. 1962

WHITE HALF OF THE LAFAYETTE E.S., ATTENDANCE AREAS.
L. 1, 245.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE HIGHLAND PARK S.U.S.
GAINED 94 WHITE PUPILS IN 1963 BUT ONLY 21.7
% OF THE BLACK SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS IN THE
SYSTEM ASSIGNED TO IT, WHILE THE TOPEKA S.U.S.
STILL CONTAINS 77.7 % OF THOSE STUDENTS.

IT SHOULD ALSO BE REMEMBERED FROM THE
ANALYSIS OF THE RACIAL TRANSITION OF THE
LAFAYETTE E.S. AT PAGES. --- OF THIS REPORT
THAT THE TOPEKA S.U.S. BOARD HAS TAKEN
A NUMBER OF STEPS UP TO AND INCLUDING
THE ACTUAL MOVEMENT OF THE ^{LAFAYETTE} S.U.S. BUILDING
TO THE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE RESIDENTIAL
AREA WHICH HAS JUST BEEN DESCRIBED AS PART
OF THIS 1963 SENIOR ^{HIGH} ^{ATTENDANCE} ZONE, IN ORDER
TO PRESERVE THE DISPROPORTIONATELY WHITE
STATUS OF THE LAFAYETTE E.S. PRIOR TO 1962.

ANALYSIS GOES ON TO POINT OUT THAT
BUT THAT IN 1962 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION
MADE ~~OR~~ A SERIES OF DECISIONS WHICH RESULTED
IN THE MAINTENANCE OF LARGER AND LARGER
PROPORTIONS OF BLACK ~~SEN~~ E.S. STUDENTS ^{AT} ~~THE~~ THE
LAFAYETTE E.S. IN 1962 AND AFTER

IN ALL PROBABILITY THE BULK OF THE WHITE

65 20
888 997
7.3 8.0
274 286
1996 2135
14.2 13.4

w
823
to 917
94
1849
1466

202
94

296

2099

YOUNGSTERS LIVING IN THE LOFAYRITE ATTENDANCE AREA HAD GROWN TO SECONCIARLY SCHOOL AGE,

SO AS OF 1963 AN ESTIMATED 38.7% OF THE WHITE CHILDREN ATTENDING THE TOPEKA S.4.S. ^{IN 1958} WHEN IT WAS THE ONLY TOPEKA U.S., HAD BEEN REMOVED ~~AND~~ WITH THE RESULTS THAT THE TOPEKA S.4.S. WAS 13.4% BLACK ^{IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION} WHILE THE TOPEKA WREST S.4.S. WAS 0.2% BLACK, THE HIGHLAND PARK S.4.S. WAS 8.0% BLACK AND THE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE, AT THE SENIOR HIGH LEVEL WAS 8.7% BLACK BY THE SAME MEASURE. L. 2, 5, 11, 12 & 17.

~~IN 1967 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION DE-ANNEXED THE GEOGRAPHIC ~~AREA~~ REGION DESCRIBED BY THE LYMAN E.S. ATTENDANCE AREA ONLY.~~

IN 1966 COMPREHENSIVE RACIAL DATA WAS ONCE AGAIN AVAILABLE FOR THE SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS IN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM. L. 12

8.7

THAT DATA REVEALS THAT THE ACTIONS OF THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS HAD IN EFFECT INCREASED THE NUMBER OF BLACK STUDENTS AT THE TOPEKA S.4.S. BY 42% FROM THE ESTIMATED FIGURE FOR 1958, WHILE OVER THE SAME PERIOD THE NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN AT THAT SCHOOL HAD BEEN REDUCED BY 593 OR 79% BY 1966. L. 2, 5, 11, 12 & 17.

228
329 95

AND IN 1966 THE TOPEKA S.H.S. WAS 16.7% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION, THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. WAS 11.5% BLACK AND THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. WAS 0.2% BLACK. L.12

IN FACT THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. HAD DECREASED FROM 0.28 ^{% BLACK} TO 0.24 ^{% BLACK BY 1966} IN ITS RATIO OF BLACK TO TOTAL STUDENTS EVEN THOUGH IT HAD MANAGED TO GAIN ONE BLACK STUDENT IN THE FIVE YEARS SINCE THE SCHOOL OPENED. THE PROPORTIONAL DECLINE HOWEVER WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. BY THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES HAD INCREASED BY 539 OR 76.8% SINCE THAT SCHOOLS OPENING ^{IN 1961}.

IN 1967 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD DEANNEXED THE GEOGRAPHIC REGION DESCRIBED BY THE LYMAN E.S. ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY. L.2

THE LYMAN E.S. AND ITS RESIDENTIAL POPULATION WERE ALL WHITE IN RACIAL COMPOSITION AND THE EFFECTS OF ITS WITHDRAWAL ^{ON} ~~FROM~~ THE ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE TOPEKA SCHOOL SYSTEM HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AT PAGES --- OF THIS REPORT.

THE EFFECT ON THE TOPEKA S.H.S. FROM WHICH

IT WAS REMOVED AT THE SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, WAS TO DECREASE THE NUMBER OF WHITE STUDENTS AT THE TOPEKA S.H.S. BY SOME 45 CHILDREN THEREBY PLAYING A PART IN INCREASING THE PROPORTION OF BLACK PUPILS AT THAT SCHOOL FROM 16.7% BLACK IN 1946 TO 19.2% BLACK IN 1967 IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO AT A TIME WHEN THE ~~SENIOR~~ ^{AVG} AVERAGE TOPEKA HIGH SCHOOL HAD ^{gone} ~~increase~~ FROM 10.6 TO 11.4% BLACK, AN INCREASE OF 0.8 ~~%~~ PERCENTAGE POINT BY THE SAME MEASURES. L.12.

36.5 - ALSO IN 1967 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS ANNEXED AN ALL WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREA INTO THE TOPEKA WEST J.H.S. INCREASING THAT SCHOOL'S NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN BY ANOTHER 173 OR 13.9%. AND THEREBY ASSIGNING 36.5% OF ALL WHITE TOPEKA SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS TO THAT ONE S.H.S. L.12.

IN 1969 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION CANCELLED ONE OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREA BETWEEN THE TOPEKA S.H.S. AND THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S., AND REASSIGNED THAT AREA TO THE TOPEKA S.H.S., AND ~~also~~ CLOSED A SECOND OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE, THIS ONE BETWEEN THE TOPEKA ~~S.H.S.~~ AND THE HIGHLAND PARK

	68	69		68	B	69
U.P.	1202	1206	+4	157	159	+2
TOP.	1480	1509	+29	401	366	-35
T.W.	1552	1620	+74	5	4	-1

S.I.S. 5 AND ALSO REASSIGNED THOSE YOUNGSTERS TO THE TOPEKA S.I.S. L.2

AND IN 1969 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS EXPANDED THE HIGHLAND PARK S.I.S ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY TO TAKE IN SEVERAL BLACK RESIDENTS ALSO FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE TOPEKA S.I.S.

L.2

THE RESULTS OF THOSE THREE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY CHANGES WERE THAT THE TOPEKA S.I.S GAINED 79 WHITE STUDENTS, LOST 35 BLACK PUPILS AND DECREASED FROM 19.4% BLACK TO 17.4% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL RATIO FROM 1968 TO 1969. L.12

THE TOPEKA WEST S.I.S HAD BEEN EXPERIENCING OVERCROWDING THAT WAS AVERAGING OVER 300 PUPILS PER YEAR FROM 1967 TO 1969 AND ALL THIS ACTIVITY INVOLVING THE CHANGING OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN AND AMONG TOPEKA'S THREE S.I.S. LINES WAS MERELY AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE THIS TOPEKA WEST PROBLEM BY TRANSFERRING TOPEKA S.I.S CHILDREN TO HIGHLAND PARK S.I.S. AND THEN TRANSFERRING TOPEKA WEST S.I.S. YOUNGSTERS TO THE TOPEKA S.I.S.

92

51
791

AT THE END OF THE PROCESS THE TOPEKA WEST S.I.S. WAS 0.3% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL RATIO

AND STILL CONTAINED 37.5% OF ALL THE WHITE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM AND THE TOPEKA AND HIGHLAND PARK S.U.S.'S WERE 17.9% BLACK AND 11.1% BLACK, BY THE SAME MEASURE RESPECTIVELY, AND THEY STILL HAD ASSIGNED TO THEM 69.2% AND 30.1% OF THE BLACK SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS IN U.S.D. 501 RESPECTIVELY. L112

THE TOPEKA AND HIGHLAND PARK S.U.S.'S WERE THEMSELVES AN AVERAGE OF 92 PUPILS/^{FACED} OVERCROWDING IN 1969 SO RELATIVE OVER AND/OR UNDER CAPACITY WAS NOT AT ISSUE IN 1969. L12/24

HAD THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION CHOSEN TO SPREAD THE BURDEN OF DESEGREGATION OVER THE ENTIRE SYSTEM AS WELL AS THE BURDEN OF OVERCROWDING, IT COULD HAVE HAD THREE MODERATELY OVERCROWDED SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH MAXIMALLY DESEGREGATED STUDENT BODIES THAT APPROXIMATED THE 10.4% BLACK OF THE AVERAGE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN THE SYSTEM IN 1969. L112

THE U.S.D. 501 SCHOOL OFFICIALS CHANGED THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOPEKA WEST S.U.S. IN 1974, AND 1975, TO TAKE IN NEWLY ANNEXED AREAS, AND IN 1977 TO TAKE IN A PORTION OF THE TOPEKA S.U.S.

ATTENDANCE AREA, ALL WITH THE BY NOW PREDICT-
ABLE RESULT OF INCLUDING YET MORE ALL-WHITE
AND PREDOMINANTLY WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREAS INTO
THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. L. 2, & 7.

74-
75
77

AND THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD EXPANDED THE
WESTERN ATTENDANCE ^{BOUNDARY} OF THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S.
IN 1974, 1975, AND 1976 TO TAKE IN EVER GREATER PORTIONS
OF THE TOPEKA S.H.S. ATTENDANCE AREA CONTAINING
HIGH PERCENTAGES OF BLACK RESIDENTS. L. 2 & 7

BUT THAT TACTIC HAD LONG SINCE CEASED TO
HAVE ANY RACIAL BENEFIT AT THE TOPEKA S.H.S. AND WAS
IN FACT HAVING JUST THE OPPOSITE EFFECT ON THE
SYSTEM OF HIGH SCHOOLS AS A WHOLE.

FOR THE PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS BEING
ASSIGNED TO THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. BY THE TOPEKA
BOARD OF EDUCATION HAD JUMPED TO 30.1% IN 1969
34.1% IN 1971, AND WOULD, IN PART AS A RESULT OF
THIS LAST SERIES OF BOARD ACTIONS, JUMP AGAIN TO
37.1% IN 1974, 44.2% IN 1975 AND 49.1% IN 1977. L. 12

THUS THE ONGOING ADDITION OF BLACK CHILDREN
TO THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. ON THE FAR EAST
SIDE OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM, WHILE ^{HOLDING THE} TOPEKA WEST
S.H.S. ON THE FAR WEST OF THE SYSTEM FOR THE
ALMOST EXCLUSIVE USE OF WHITE PUPILS WAS

Racial
imbalances
of 20 yr
cast no
concrete
or local
priority

TAKING THE RELATIVELY PLASTIC, PUPIL RACIAL,
IMBALANCE OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS AND
CASTING IT INTO THE CONCRETE OF SOLID
GEOGRAPHICAL RACIAL POLARITY.

IN 1977 THE HIGHLAND PARK WAS 23.2%
BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION, THE TOPEKA
S.H.S. WAS 18.8% BLACK AND THE TOPEKA WEST
S.H.S. 1.4% BLACK BY THE SAME MEASURE. L.12

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD WAS ASSIGNED:
49.1% OF ALL THE SYSTEM'S BLACK SENIOR HIGH
STUDENTS TO THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S.; 47.8%
TO THE TOPEKA S.H.S.; AND 3.1% TO THE TOPEKA WEST
S.H.S.. BUT AT THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. THE TOPEKA
BOARD OF EDUCATION WAS ASSIGNED 31.6% OF
THE WHITE SENIOR HIGH PUPILS. L.12

IN EFFECT IF YOU WERE WALKING THROUGH THE
HALLS OF THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. ^{IN 1977} COUNTING BLACK
STUDENTS IN THEIR CLASSROOMS YOU WOULD ONLY
BE ABLE TO FIND ONE BLACK STUDENT IN EVERY
THIRD CLASSROOM OF 30 PUPILS WHILE ON THAT
SEARCH.

SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND PORTABLE
CLASS ROOM PLACEMENT 1959 TO 1980:

BY NOW THE STORY OF OPENING NEW SCHOOLS

ALL OR IN PUBLIC RACIAL RATIO
THAT WERE ONLY DISPROPORTIONATELY WHITE; BUILDING
CLASSROOM
ADDITIONS ONLY TO SCHOOLS THAT WERE DISPROPORTION-
ATELY WHITE; AND PLACING PORTABLE CLASSROOMS
PRIMARILY AT DISPROPORTIONATELY WHITE
SCHOOLS; IS QUITE FAMILIAR.

TO ESTABLISH THAT THIS WAS ALSO THE PRACTICE
BEING FOLLOWED WITH REGARD TO THE SENIOR
ED
HIGH SCHOOLS I OFFER THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS.

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES OPENED 2
NEW OR ANNEXED S.H.S.'S FROM 1959 TO 1980; BUILT
AND OPENED 39 ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS DURING THAT
PERIOD; AND PLACED — PORTABLE CLASS ROOMS ALSO
OVER THAT SPAN OF TIME. L33

OF THE S.H.S. BUILDING OPENED ONE WAS THE
TOPEKA WEST S.H.S. WHICH HAD MANAGED TO GET TO
OPENED IN 1961
A STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION OF 1.4% BLACK
BY 1977 SIXTEEN YEARS LATER. AND THE OTHER
WAS THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. WHICH WAS
IN 1959
ASSIGNED ONLY $\frac{1}{7}$ OF THE NUMBER OF BLACK PUPILS
THEN BEING ASSIGNED TO THE TOPEKA S.H.S.. L33

OF THE 39 ADDITIONAL CLASSROOM BUILT BY
THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION 31 OR 80% WERE
ADDED TO THE TOPEKA WEST S.H.S AND EIGHT WERE
ADDED TO THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S. WELL BEYOND

PURPOSEFUL
ATTEMPT
DROPPING

L12
47
48
9

ITS TRANSITION INTO A DISPROPORTIONATELY BLACK
S.H.S. L133

AND OF THE 104 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS PLACED AT
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS OVER THE YEARS FROM 1964 TO
1980, 103 OR 97.2% WERE PLACED AT THE TOPKA
WEST S.H.S. BY THE U.S.D. 501 BOARD OF EDUCATION.
L133

1064 IN 1980 THE TOPKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES REOR-
GANIZED THE GRADE STRUCTURES OF ^{ALL} THE JUNIOR AND
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE SYSTEM BY TRANSFERRING
ALL 1064 9TH GRADE STUDENTS FROM THE JUNIOR
HIGH SCHOOLS TO THE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

AS A RESULT OF THAT ACTION; THE STUDENT POPULATION
OF THE HIGHLAND PARK S.H.S WAS INCREASED BY
337 OR 30.7%; THAT OF THE TOPKA S.H.S WAS
INCREASED BY 463 OR 35.2%; AND THAT OF THE
TOPKA WEST S.H.S. WAS INCREASED BY 264 OR 20.1%.

L12

BUT ALSO AS A RESULT OF THAT ACTION THE
NUMBER OF BLACK CHILDREN AT THE HIGHLAND
PARK S.H.S, THE BLACKEST CITY HIGH SCHOOL IN
PUPIL RACE RATIO, WAS INCREASED BY 40.6%
TAKING IT FROM 27.1% BLACK TO 29.1% BLACK
IN STUDENT RACE COMPOSITION IN 1980. L12.

SO AS A RESULT OF THE MOVEMENT OF 1064 BLACK AND WHITE SCHOOL CHILDREN INTO THE SENIOR UH4 SCHOOL SYSTEM ^{IN 1980} THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAD ASSIGNED: 51.5% OF ALL THE ^{BLACK} 9TH THROUGH 12TH GRADE STUDENTS IN THE SYSTEM TO ONE S.I.S., THE HIGHLAND PARK; ^{AND} 44.4% OF THOSE BLACK YOUNGSTERS TO THE TOPEKA S.I.S.; BUT ONLY 4.1% OF THOSE BLACK CHILDREN WERE SENT TO THE TOPEKA WEST S.I.S. WHEREIN THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS WERE PROVIDING FOR THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF 42% OF THE WHITE ^{TOPEKA} 9TH THROUGH 12TH GRADES IN 1980.

L. 12

PART VI SUMMARY: School System Review 1950-1983

AS A RESULT OF A REVIEW OF THE RECORDS OF THE U.S.D. 501 BOARD OF EDUCATION AS THEY PERTAIN TO: SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION; ADDITIONAL CLASSROOM CONSTRUCTION; PORTABLE CLASSROOM PLACEMENT; RENTAL OF NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION PURPOSES; THE ESTABLISHMENT, MAINTENANCE AND MODIFICATION OF ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES AND CREATION, MAINTENANCE, MODIFICATION AND CANCELLATION OF OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES; THE CLOSING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CONSEQUENT REASSIGNMENT OF PUPILS; AND IN

GENERAL

BY DATE

1) THE PUPIL ASSIGNMENT PRACTICES OF THE SCHOOL
FROM 1950 TO 1980;
AUTHORITIES / I CAN CONFIDENTLY STATE THAT I WAS
UNABLE TO FIND ONE INSTANCE WHERE ANY OF
THOSE PHYSICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EDUCATIONAL
TOOLS WERE USED AS A PART OF A PURPOSEFUL AND
Ongoing PROGRAM OF AFFIRMATIVE ~~SCHOOL~~
PUPIL
~~SYSTEM~~ DESEGREGATION AT EITHER THE
ELEMENTARY, JUNIOR ^{HIGH} MIDDLE, OR SENIOR HIGH
SCHOOL LEVEL.

Quite to the contrary I believe that this
analysis and its supporting documents will
testify to the fact that all of those
ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS WERE USED IN AN ON-
going MANNER TO ACTIVELY SEPARATE THE
BLACK AND WHITE ELEMENTARY, JUNIOR HIGH
AND MIDDLE, AND SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS
OF THE TERRE SCHOOL SYSTEM WHERE EVER
AND WHENEVER
/ FEASIBLE.

THE RACIAL TRANSITION OF THE LOWMAN HILL E.S.

22, 23, 28,
29, 31, 32,
37, 42, 43,
51,

THE SERIES OF TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD ACTIONS WHICH EFFECTED AT LOWMAN HILL ^{E.S.} A PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS THAT WAS MORE THAN TWICE THAT OF ANY OTHER FORMERLY ALL WHITE SCHOOL SURROUNDING THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. AS OF 1956 IS DETAILED IN PART I OF THIS REPORT AT PAGES 22, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 37 42, 43, AND 51.

By 1966 THE NUMBER OF BLACK PUPILS ASSIGNED TO THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. ^{MORE THAN TRIPLED} ~~HAD INCREASED BY TWO~~ HUNDRED AND SEVENTY PERCENT FROM THE 53 BLACK STUDENTS OF 1956 TO THE 187 BLACK STUDENTS OF 1966. THE NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO THE LOWMAN HILL SCHOOL WAS DECREASED BY 49 OR 24.3% OVER THAT SAME PERIOD. L. 10 & 12

Polk	18	9.9
C.P.	47	13.2
Princl.	1	0.2
GARR.	6	1.4
Potomac	0	0
Ring	28	12.8
L. 4	187	46.6
	<u>287</u>	

401
65

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES WERE ASSIGNING BLACK STUDENTS TO THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. AT A RATE THAT WAS ELEVEN TIMES THAT OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF BLACK PUPILS TO THE AVERAGE ^{OF THE} FORMERLY ALL WHITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS WHICH SURROUNDED IT, AS OF 1966. L. 12

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ANALYSIS OF THE SEQUENCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EVENTS THAT TOOK THE LOWMAN HILL SCHOOL FROM 17.4% BLACK IN 1956 TO 46.6% BLACK

IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1966.

IN 1957 THE POTWIN E.S. ATTENDANCE AREA ADJOINED THAT OF THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. AT ITS NORTHSIDE. THE TWO SCHOOLS WERE SIMILAR IN THAT THEY BOTH WERE EXPERIENCING AN OVER ASSIGNMENT OF PUPILS AT A TIME WHEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ON BOTH SIDES OF THEM, AND TO THE SOUTH OF LOWMAN HILL E.S. WERE EXPERIENCING VARYING DEGREES OF UNDERUTILIZATION. L.1 L.14 & 15

THAT IS THE POTWIN AND LOWMAN HILL E.S.'S WERE OVERCAPACITY BY A COMBINED TOTAL OF 99 PUPILS WHILE AROUND THEM THE SUMNER, CLAY, BUCHANAN, CENTRAL PARK, AND RANDOLPH E.S.'S HAD A TOTAL OF 364 AVAILABLE PUPIL SPACES BETWEEN THEM. L.1 L.14 & L.15.

THE TWO CROWDED SCHOOLS DIFFERED IN THAT AS OF 1956, THE LAST YEAR OF AVAILABLE RACIAL DATA, THE POTWIN WAS, AND ALWAYS HAD BEEN, 0.0% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL PROPORTIONS WHILE THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. WAS 17.4% BLACK AND HAD HAD AN ASSIGNMENT OF BLACK STUDENTS, THAT WAS MORE THAN TWO TIMES GREATER THAN ANY OF THE SURROUNDING FORMERLY ALL WHITE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. L.16

THE TWO SCHOOLS ALSO DIFFERED IN THAT THE

U.S. CENSUS FOR 1950 & 1960 INDICATES THAT THE LAWMAN
HILL SERVICE ^{AREA} HAD A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER ^{OF} BLACK
RESIDENTS INOIGENOUS TO IT WHILE THE POTWIN
ATTENDANCE AREA IS BLOWN TO BE ALL WHITE IN
ITS RESIDENTIAL POPULATION. L.4 & 5

AND FINALLY THEY DIFFERED BECAUSE THE
LAWMAN HILL E.S. ATTENDANCE AREA WAS
ADJACENT TO THE ALL BLACK BUCHANAN ON ITS
EAST SIDE. WHILE FOR THE POTWIN E.S., WITH 2.8%
BLACK SUMNER AND 7.9% BLACK CLAY E.S.S ON ITS
EAST SIDE AND 0.0% ^{BLACK} CABR E.S. ON ITS WEST SIDE,
THE SCHOOL WITH THE HIGHEST REPRESENTATION
OF BLACK PUPILS ^{IN ITS VICINITY} WAS LAWMAN HILL ITSELF. L.1, L.10

IN 1958 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION MOVED
TO REMEDY THE CROWDED CONDITIONS AT THE POTWIN AND
LAWMAN HILL E.S.S. L.1

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS EXPANDED THE
WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE ALL BLACK BUCHANAN
E.S. ATTENDANCE AREA TO TAKE IN A PORTION OF THE
LAWMAN HILL SERVICE AREA WHICH, THE 1950 & 1960
CENSUSES INDICATE, WAS OVER 50% BLACK IN RESIDENT-
IAL RACIAL POPULATION. L.1, L4 & 5,

THE ALL BLACK BUCHANAN E.S. HAD ITS ENROLLMENT
INCREASED BY 20 IN 1958. L.1

~~THE ABOVE REPORT~~

THERE WERE TWO ONGOING OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREAS ALONG THE COMMON ~~TO~~ ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE POTWIN AND LAWMAN HILL E.S.S. L.1

TO RELIEVE THE OVERCROWDING ^{THE} AT POTWIN E.S. THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS MODIFIED THE OPTIONAL ZONES IN THREE WAYS.

THE OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE TO THE NORTHEAST OF LAWMAN HILL PROVIDED A CHOICE BETWEEN ATTENDANCE ^{THE} AT LAWMAN HILL OR POTWIN OR CLAY E.S.S. IT WAS COMPRIZED OF 9 CITY BLOCKS. THE SOUTHERN MOST ROW OF BLOCKS IS SHOWN BY THE U.S. CENSUSES FOR 1950 & 1960 TO HAVE BEEN ANYWHERE FROM 0% TO OVER 50% BLACK IN ITS RESIDENTIAL RACIAL COMPOSITION. AND THE REMAINING SIX CITY BLOCKS WERE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS ~~THE~~ THERE BEING ONLY TWO OF THOSE BLOCKS WITH AN INDICATION OF BLACK RESIDENTS.

L.1, 4 & 5.

ADJACENT, TO THE ABOVE OPTION, ^{AND} TO THE WEST THE NORTHWESTERN OPTIONAL ZONE ALLOWED AN ELECTION BETWEEN THE LAWMAN HILL OR POTWIN OR CLAY E.S.S.

THAT OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREA WAS ^{ALSO} MADE UP OF NINE CITY BLOCKS ONLY ONE OF WHICH IS INDICATED

By the U.S. census to have had a black residential proportion of from 5 to 24.9% black. That one block was also at the southern edge of the optional zone bordering on the Lowman Hill E.S. attendance area. L.1, 4 & 5

The first change effected by the school officials was to expand the northern attendance boundary of the Lowman Hill E.S. to take in the one block of black residential representation from the northwestern optional area, and the three blocks of black concentration from the northeastern optional area. L.1

A second change was to take the thirteen remaining city blocks which were all on predominantly white in residential racial composition and combine them into a new optional attendance area between and among the Cook Clay and Lowman Hill ~~the~~ E.S.s. L.1

And a third change was to remove the all white Potwin E.S. from participation in the option at all, ~~and~~ thereby reducing its enrollment by white 471 children, in 1958 but insuring that those 47 pupils had another all white school, the Gage E.S. to elect in its place. L.1, L.10, L.12.

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD PLACED 5 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS WITH AN ESTIMATED CAPACITY OF 125 PUPIL SPACES AT THE ROBE E.S. IN 1958 TO HELP THAT SCHOOL CONTAIN ITS ALL WHITE STUDENT POPULATION. L.33.

THE RACIAL EFFECTS OF THOSE SCHOOL BOARD ATTEMPTS TO SEPARATELY ALLEVIATE OVERCROWDING PROBLEMS IN TWO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS WHICH HAD ATTENDANCE AREAS THAT WERE ADJOINING BUT DIFFERING IN ^{RESIDENTIAL AND} PUPIL RACIAL CONTENT WAS: TO CONTAIN WHITE PUPILS AT POTWIN; EXPAND THE CONTAINMENT OF BLACK STUDENTS AT BUCHANAN; INCREASE THE CONCENTRATION OF BLACK PUPILS AT LAWMAN HILL; AND INSURE THE ONGOING ATTENDANCE OPTION FOR THE WHITE CHILDREN IN THE THIRTEEN CITY BLOCK AREA BETWEEN THE POTWIN AND LAWMAN HILL E.S.S.

THE ROBE, CLAY, AND BUCHANAN E.S.S HAD 700 AVAILABLE PUPIL SPACES BETWEEN THEM IN 1958.

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS CHOSEN TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THAT UNUSED SPACE, TO RELIEVE THE OVERCROWDING AT POTWIN AND LAWMAN HILL AND EFFECT THE RACIAL DESSEGREGATION OF THE STUDENTS AT THE POTWIN

LOWMAN HILL, BOOK, CLAY, AND BUCHANAN P.S.S. THAT CHOICE WOULD ^{HAVE} RESULTED IN FIVE SCHOOLS WITH APPROXIMATE AVERAGES OF 14% BLACK IN PUPIL SKIN COMPOSITION IN 1958. L.1, L.10 L.12

IN 1959 THE S.D.# 23 SCHOOL OFFICIALS BUILT A 100% REPLACEMENT BUILDING AT THE LOWMAN HILLS E.S. SITE INCREASING ^{THE SCHOOLS} PUPIL CAPACITY BY 150 SPACES. THIS WAS THE FIRST KNOWN CONSTRUCTION AT A SCHOOL HAVING A SUBSTANTIAL BLACK STUDENT POPULATION SINCE 1941. L.15, L.14.

IN 1959 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION CLOSES THE ALL BLACK BUCHANAN P.S., ~~AND~~ REASSIGNED ALL THE STUDENTS FROM THAT SCHOOL'S CITY WIDE BLOCK TO THE OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREA TO THEIR "HOME" SCHOOLS AND REASSIGNED THE ENTIRE STUDENT COMPLEMENT OF THE BUCHANAN SCHOOL'S FORMAL ATTENDANCE AREA TO THE NEW LOWMAN HILL BUILDING L.1

THE ENROLLMENT OF THE LOWMAN HILL P.S. INCREASED BY 106 BLACK PUPILS IN 1958 GIVING IT AN ESTIMATED BLACK STUDENT CONTINGENT OF 186 AND MAKING IT APPROXIMATELY 43% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL PROPORTIONS. L.1 L.10 & 12

186

Delbert Sims Use.

IN 1959 THE CLAY, POLK AND CENTRAL PARK E.S.S
BOUND THE ^{ALL BLOCK}BUCHANAN/^{E.S.}GEOGRAPHIC ATTENDANCE AREA
ON THE THREE SIDES OTHER THAN THAT OCCUPIED BY
THE LAWMAN HILL E.S. THE CLAY, POLK AND CENTRAL
PARK E.S.S WERE APPROXIMATELY 8.9%, 3.2% AND
5.6% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1959
L. 1, 10 & 12.

8
28
C.P = 5.6
22 = 8.9
Polk = 3.2
8/

THE CLAY ^{AND}POLK ~~AND CENTRAL PARK~~ E.S.S. CONTAIN-
ED AN ESTIMATED 106 UNUSED PUPIL SPACES IN 1959
AND THE CENTRAL PARK WAS OVER CAPACITY BY
ABOUT 51 PUPILS. L. 1, L. 15

84
22

HAD THE MEMBERS OF THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD
ELECTED TO CLOSE ^{THE}BUCHANAN/^{SCHOOL}~~AND~~, LIKE THE
CENTRAL PARK ^{E.S.}OVERCROWDING, AND DESEGREGATE THE
CLAY, CENTRAL PARK, LAWMAN HILL AND POLK E.S.S
IN 1959 THEY COULD HAVE ARRIVED AT FOUR
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS WHICH WERE APPROXIMATELY
16.8% BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION. L. 1, 10 & 12.

THE U.S. CENSUS FOR 1960 INDICATES THAT THE EXPANSION
OF THE LAWMAN HILL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY TO TAKE IN
THE FORMER BUCHANAN ATTENDANCE ZONE THEREBY INCLUDED
INTO THE LAWMAN HILL, NOT ONLY THE TWO MAJOR BLACK
RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN NORTH WEST TOPEKA, BUT ALSO
EVERY CITY BLOCK THAT WAS FROM 50 TO 100% BLACK

IN RESIDENTIAL RACIAL COMPOSITION IN THAT PART
OF THE CITY L. 1 & 5

SO INSTEAD THE RESULT WAS ^{THAT} THE LAWMAN HILL E.S.
~~WAS WHICH~~ WAS ASSIGNED 7 TIMES THE NUMBER OF
BLACK STUDENTS AS ^{THE CENTRAL PK.} THE SCHOOL WITH THE NEXT
HIGHEST BLACK STUDENT CONTINGENT ~~OF THOSE~~
SURROUNDING SCHOOLS SURROUNDING LAWMAN HILL.

AND WITH ^A 43% BLACK PUPIL PROPORTION THE LAWMAN
HILL E.S. WAS ~~AT OVER~~ 5 TIMES GREATER IN THAT
REGARD THAN ANY OF THE 90 TO 100% WHITE SCHOOLS
WHICH SURROUNDED ^{IT THEN} ~~IT~~ ON ALL SIDES. L. 1, 10, 12

THE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOARD ACTIONS IN 1958 AND
1959 HAD REPLACED THE ^{ALL BLACK} BUCHANAN E.S. WITH THE
LAWMAN HILL E.S. AS THE IDENTIFIABLY BLACK
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ~~IN~~ OF NORTHWEST TOPEKA.
AS OF 1957.

-24-

START HERE

IN 1962 THE TOPPEA SCHOOL BOARD COMPLETELY REMODELED THE POLK E.S. IN SUCH A MANNER ~~AS~~ TO INCREASE ITS PUPIL CAPACITY BY ONE CLASSROOM.

L.33
HAD AN ENROLLMENT OF ^{PUPILS} 239 IN 1961 AND THE POLK E.S. WAS UNDERUTILIZED BY AN AVERAGE OF 40 PUPIL SPACES FROM 1960 TO 1962. IN FACT THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. HAD AN AVERAGE OF (58) AVAILABLE PUPIL SPACES OVER THAT PERIOD, AS DID THE: ~~Sumner E.S.~~; THE CLAY E.S. WITH (73); THE CENTRAL PARK E.S. WITH (83); THE ~~Van Buren~~ WITH 107 AND THE VAN BUREN WITH 107; FOR A TOTAL 271 AVAILABLE PUPIL SPACES EACH YEAR FROM 1960 TO 1962 L.1 L.15 & L.33

USING STRAIGHT LINE PROJECTIONS FOR PROBABLE NUMBERS OF BLACK CHILDREN IN GIVEN SCHOOLS FOR GIVEN YEARS BETWEEN 1954 AND 1966 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE POLK E.S. WAS 4.3% BLACK IN PUPIL RACE PROPORTIONS IN 1962 AND THAT SIMILARLY THE LOWMAN HILL ^{E.S.} WAS 46.5% BLACK; THE CLAY E.S. WAS 9.9% BLACK; THE CENTRAL PARK ^{E.S.} WAS 8.5% BLACK AND THE VAN BUREN ^{E.S.} WAS 35.2% BLACK IN 1962.
L.1, 10 & 12

THE CLAY, CENTRAL PK., LEWMAN HILL AND VAN BUREN E.S.S RANGED FROM 76 TO 79 YEARS NEWER IN THE AGE OF THEIR BUILDINGS THAN THE POLK E.S.

L. 33

HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES CLOSED THE POLK E.S., AND REDRAWN THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES OF THE SURROUNDING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ~~BE~~ SO AS TO RE-DISTRIBUTE THE POLK YOUNGSTERS IN A MANNER DESIGNED TO DESEGREGATE ALL FOUR OF THE SURROUNDING SCHOOLS, THERE COULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED FOUR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS WITH AN AVERAGE PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS OF 21.3% IN 1962.

11	400
187	243
24	402
24	254
256	115
45	114
301	
21.3%	

IN 1963 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS MODIFIED THE LEWMAN HILL E.S. ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY ONE MORE TIME PRIOR TO 1966. THEY EXPANDED THE EASTERN BOUNDARY COMMON WITH THE POLK E.S. TO REMOVE FROM THE POLK ATTENDANCE AREA PORTIONS OF TWO CITY BLOCKS WHICH THE U.S. CENSUS FOR 1960 SHOWS ~~HAD~~ ^{HAD} RESIDENTIAL RACIAL PROPORTIONS THAT ~~WERE~~ ^{WERE} FROM 25 TO 50% BLACK. L. 1 & 5.

THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS ALSO INDICATES THAT THESE WERE THE ONLY TWO SUCH CONCENTRATED ^{FULL} CITY BLOCKS IN THE OTHERWISE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE POLK E.S. ATTENDANCE AREA. L. 1 & 5.

AS OF 1963 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS ^{STILL} HAD SIX OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE LAWMAN HILLS E.S. L.1

FIVE OF THOSE OPTIONAL AREAS, ON THE EAST SOUTH AND WEST SIDES OF THE LAWMAN HILL ATTENDANCE ZONE HAD BEEN IN PLACE SINCE THE 1950'S AND THE SIXTH, TO THE NORTH, WAS THE RESULT OF THE COMBINATION OF TWO OTHER HISTORIC OR TRADITIONAL OPTIONAL ZONES AS DESCRIBED ^{EARLIER} AT PAGE — OF THIS SECTION. L1

A COMPARISON OF THE U.S. CENSUS DATA FOR 1950, ~~TO~~ 1960, AND 1970 INDICATES THAT THE OPTIONAL AREA BETWEEN THE LAWMAN HILL AND POLK E.S. WAS IN A GEOGRAPHIC AREA EXPERIENCING GRADUAL INCREASES IN BLACK RESIDENTIAL POPULATION AS WAS THE OPTIONAL AREA BETWEEN THE LAWMAN HILL, CLAY, AND GAGE E.S., WHILE THE OPTIONAL AREAS BETWEEN THE LAWMAN HILL AND GAGE E.S., ~~AND~~ THE LAWMAN HILL AND RANDOLPH E.S., AND THE LAWMAN HILL AND CENTRAL PARK E.S. ALL ENCOMPASSED WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

IN 1964 THE S.D. # 23 SCHOOL AUTHORITIES BEGAN A PROCESS OF OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE ELIMINATIONS.

WITH REGARDS TO THE OPTIONAL AREAS SURROUNDING THE LAWMAN HILL ES, THE FOLLOWING OCCURRED.

THE LAWMAN HILL-PARK OPTION WAS CANCELLED AND THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA WAS INCLUDED IN LAWMAN HILL. L1

THE LAWMAN HILL-CLAY-GAGE OPTION WAS MAINTAINED. L1

THE LAWMAN HILL-CENTRAL PARK OPTION WAS CLOSED AND REASSIGNED TO CENTRAL PARK L1

THE LAWMAN HILL-RANDOLPH OPTION WAS REASSIGNED TO THE RANDOLPH ES. L1

THE ~~OF THE~~ LAWMAN HILL-GAGE E.S. OPTION CLOSED AND LONG-STANDING WAS INCLUDED IN A LAWMAN HILL-GAGE-RANDOLPH OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE. THAT LATTER ZONE WAS THEN MODIFIED TO EXCLUDE THE LAWMAN HILL SCHOOL FROM PARTICIPATION.

USING THE SAME ARITHMETIC ~~PROGRESSION~~ METHODS REFERRED TO EARLIER IT CAN BE ESTIMATED THAT

THE LAWMAN HILL WAS 41% BLACK IN 1963 WHILE

THE PARK, CENTRAL PARK, RANDOLPH, AND GAGE E.S.S

WERE APPROXIMATELY 4.9%, 8.2%, 0.4% AND 0.9%

THEIR RESPECTIVE BLACK IN / PUPIL RACIAL RATIOS, ~~RESPECTIVELY~~, IN ~~1963~~, THAT SAME YEAR.

L1, 10 & 12.

RE
THE ASSIGNMENT OF ~~THESE~~ OPTIONAL ZONES

12-243
2-485
4-432
36-437

FORMERLY ENCOMPASSING WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREAS
TO THE ATTENDANCE AREAS OF SCHOOLS ^{WHICH} WERE IN
ALL PROBABILITY 90 TO 99% WHITE ^{IN 1964} COUPLED WITH
THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE LOWMAN HILL SCHOOL
FROM PARTICIPATION IN ~~THE~~ REMAINING ALL WHITE
OPTIONAL ZONE SIGNALLED THE IDENTITY OF THE
LOWMAN HILL SCHOOL AS OTHER THAN WHITE.

THE REASSIGNMENT OF AN OPTIONAL ZONE,
FORMERLY SERVING A SOCIALLY TRANSITIONAL AREA,
INTO THE THE LOWMAN HILL ATTENDANCE AREA, AND
THE MAINTAINANCE OF ANOTHER RACIALLY MIXED ZONE
OPTIONAL ZONE IN CONNECTION WITH A 99% WHITE
SCHOOL DEFINITELY SET THE ^{RACIAL} PATTERN OF THE
ASSIGNMENTS OF BLACK PUPILS TO LOWMAN HILL
E.S. AND WHITE PUPILS TO THE SURROUNDING
90 TO 100% WHITE SCHOOLS.

THERE IS NO RECORD OF ANY FURTHER ADMINISTRATIVE
ACTIONS INVOLVING THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. FOR THE
REMAINDER OF PERIOD UNTIL 1966.

BUT IN 1966 THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. WAS ASSIGNED
TO IT 187 BLACK STUDENTS, BY THE TOPEKA SCHOOL
SYSTEM, MAKING OF IT A 46.6% BLACK SCHOOL, AND
WITH THE ADDITION OF 12 OTHER, NON-BLACK, MINORITY PUPILS
A 49.6% MINORITY SCHOOL IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO.

IN A SCHOOL SYSTEM THAT WAS ONLY 12.1% BLACK
AND 16.5% MINORITY

1 AT THE ELEMENTARY LEVEL AS A WHOLE.

AND WHILE IT WAS NEARLY FOUR TIMES
GREATER IN ITS PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS THAN
ALL THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE SYSTEM

TAKEN AS A WHOLE, IT WAS 27% GREATER IN ITS
NUMBERS OF BLACK STUDENTS THAN THE TOTAL ^{NUMBER} OF

BLACK STUDENTS IN THE SIX SCHOOLS WHICH

SURROUNDED IT. L-1 L-12

13.2	47
12.8	28
1.4	6
9.9	18
0	0
0.2	1
<hr/>	
	100

TUNE IN FRIDAY FOR THE SPINE TINGLING,
" RACIAL TRANSITION OF THE PARKDALE E.S. "

A CAST OF THOUSANDS, WITH SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION
ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY DRAWING, AND OPTIONAL
ATTENDANCE ZONES THAT WILL STAND YOUR
HAIR ON END AND MAKE YOU WANT TO HISS!

IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1966.

IN 1958 THE TOPKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES WERE ASSIGNING STUDENTS TO THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. AT OR NEAR ITS PHYSICAL CAPACITY OF 330 PUPIL SPACES.

L. 1, L. 15.

SURROUNDING THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. IN 1958 WERE THE POLK E.S. WITH 38* SEATS AVAILABLE, THE CENTRAL PK. E.S. WITH 39* SEATS AVAILABLE, THE CLAY E.S. WITH 73* SEATS, ~~AND~~ THE BUCHANAN WITH 111* SEATS THE COOR WITH 46 SPACES AND THE RANDOLPH WITH 62 SPACES AVAILABLE. A TOTAL OF 261 UNUSED PUPILS SPACES

L. 1 & 15.

* 1957 FIGURES ALLOWING FOR PLANNING LEAD TIME.

IN 1958 THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS OF S.D. #43 SOLVED THE ENROLLMENT PROBLEM AT LOWMAN HILL E.S. BY CHANGING THE COMMON ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE LOWMAN HILL AND BUCHANAN E.S. SO AS TO INCLUDE A PORTION OF THE LOWMAN HILL ATTENDANCE AREA INTO THAT OF THE BUCHANAN E.S. L. 1

THE U.S. CENSUSES FOR 1950 & 1960 INDICATE THAT THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA INCLUDED INTO THE BUCHANAN SCHOOL WAS OVER 50% BLACK IN RESIDENTIAL RACIAL COMPOSITION. L. 4 & 5.

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT BUCHANAN INCREASED BY 70 IN 1958. L. 1

ALSO IN 1958 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD EXPANDED THE NORTHERN ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY OF THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. TO INCLUDE PORTIONS OF TWO OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES INTO THE LOWMAN HILL ~~THE~~ SERVICE AREA SOLELY. L.1

THE 1950 AND 1960 U.S. CENSUSES SHOW ~~THE~~ THE CITY BLOCKS CONTAINED WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA TRANSFERRED TO THE LOWMAN HILL TO BE AREAS OF RESIDENTIAL SOCIAL TRANSITION HAVING CITY BLOCKS WITH RESIDENTIAL RACIAL POPULATIONS THAT WERE ANYWHERE FROM 5% TO OVER 50% BLACK. L.4 & 5.

THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. ONLY DECREASED BY 5 IN ITS TOTAL ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 1957 & 1958. L.1

FURTHER, IN 1958 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS MODIFIED TWO OF THE SEVEN OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE OPERATING ON ALL SIDES OF THE LOWMAN HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT. L.1

THOSE TWO OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREAS ADJUSTED THE NORTHERN END OF THE LOWMAN HILL E.S., THE ONE TO THE NORTHWEST ALLOWED AN OPTION BETWEEN THE LOWMAN HILL, POTWIN AND GAGE E.S.'S AND THE ZONE TO THE NORTHEAST PERMITTED AN OPTION BETWEEN THE LOWMAN HILL - POTWIN AND CLAY E.S.'S.

IN 1956* ~~THE YEAR~~ PRIOR TO THE CHANGE.

L.1

* THERE IS NO ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR 1957.

THE CHANGES IN THESE ^{TWO} OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES EFFECTED BY THE SUCCOB ACTIVITIES, CANCELLED THAT ASPECT OF THE OPTION DEALING WITH THE POTWIN E.S. IN BOTH INSTANCES AND CREATED A NEW SINGLE OPTION BETWEEN AND AMONG THE REMAINING CLAY, COOK, AND LAWMAN HILL

L.1

THE POTWIN E.S. LOST 47 PUPILS BETWEEN 1957 & 1958. GIVEN THAT THE POTWIN E.S. WAS ALL WHITE IN PUPIL RACE COMPOSITION UP TO AND INCLUDING 1956, AND GIVEN THAT THE POTWIN E.S. WAS STILL ASSIGNED AN ALL WHITE STUDENT BODY AND A SERVICE AREA ENCOMPASSING AN ALL WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREA EIGHT YEARS LATER IN 1966, IT IS SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THOSE 47 PUPILS WERE WHITE. L.1, 4, 5, 10, 12.

AS HAS ~~BEEN~~ BEEN DESCRIBED EARLIER A REGION OF INCREASINGLY BLACK RESIDENTIAL POPULATION HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE TWO OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREAS AND INCLUDED IN THAT OF THE LAWMAN HILL E.S. TO THE SOUTH. L.1

THE PORTION OF THE OPTIONAL AREA THAT REMAINED

CONTAINED 12 CITY BLOCKS ONLY TWO OF WHICH ARE INDICATED BY THE U.S. CENSUS TO HAVE ANY BLOCK POPULATION AT ALL. L. 425.

THE TOTAL EFFECT OF THE CHANGES WAS: TO CONVERT ^{TWO} ~~THE~~ RACIALLY TRANSITIONAL OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREAS INTO ^{ONE} ~~THE~~ ESSENTIALLY ALL WHITE OPTIONAL ZONE; TO MAINTAIN THE POTWIN P.S. SCHOOL AS AN ALL WHITE SCHOOL AND TO INCREASE THE CONCENTRATION OF BLACK PUPILS AT THE LAWMAN HILL AND BUCCHANAN P.S.S.

IT HAS BEEN STATED BEFORE THAT ^{COMPREHENSIVE} ~~NO~~ STUDENT RACIAL DATA HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE PERIOD 1957 TO 1965 BUT GIVEN THE RACIAL DATA OF 1956 AND 1966 AND ^{TAKING} ~~ASSUMING~~ THE BOTTOM LINK ~~AS~~ ASSUMPTION THAT EACH OF THE SCHOOLS IN ~~QUESTION~~ FOLLOWS PROGRESSED IN ITS NUMBER OF BLACK STUDENTS AT A AVERAGE RATE EACH YEAR. THE FOLLOWING APPROXIMATIONS CAN BE MADE ~~OF~~ 1958.

THE POTWIN P.S. WAS ALL WHITE AND OVER-UTILIZED BY 52 PUPIL SPACES. THE CLAY P.S. WITH 21 BLACK PUPILS WAS 8.6% BLACK AND UNDERUTILIZED BY 85 SPACES. THE RAKE P.S. WITH 1 BLACK STUDENT WAS 0.2% BLACK AND HAD 16 AVAILABLE SPACES. AND THE LAWMAN HILL P.S. HAD 80 BLACK

Page 114 - History

THE RACIAL ~~DISSEGREGATION~~ OF THE ~~VAN BUREN~~ & MONROE ^{& Polk}
E.S.S. 1957-1966

By 1956 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAD REDISTRIBUTED ALL THE BLACK CHILDREN FROM THE ALL-Black MONROE E.S. THAT IT WAS GOING TO UNDER THE "ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRATION PLAN OF 1953 THROUGH 1956.

72.1% OF THE RE-ASSIGNED MONROE BLACK YOUNGSTERS WERE SENT TO THE ~~CENTRAL POLK~~, LINCOLN, POLK, QUINTON HATS., AND VAN BUREN E.S.S WHICH FORMED A CLUSTER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS WITH THE MONROE E.S. MORE OR LESS AT ITS CENTER.

L.1 #9.

IN 1953 THE COMBINED PRESENT RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THAT CLUSTER OF SCHOOLS WAS ABOUT 18.7% BLACK. AND IN 1956 THE FIRST YEAR OF FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRATION PLAN THAT CLUSTER OF SCHOOLS HAD A PUPIL RACIAL RATIO OF 22.2% BLACK, AN INCREASE OF 3.5% IN THE PROPORTION OF BLACK STUDENTS OVER THREE YEARS.

BUT THE WAY IN WHICH THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES ASSIGNED BLACK AND WHITE STUDENTS BETWEEN AND

CHECK
PART II
FOR L.9 REFS.
52.3% STAYED.

AMONG THOSE ~~THAT~~ ^{FIVE} E.S.S. RESULTED IN; THE MONROE E.S.
RETAINING 52.3% OF ITS ORIGINAL BLACK STUDENTS AND
WITH NO WHITE STUDENTS ASSIGNED TO IT, REMAINING
100% BLACK; THE LINCOLN AND VAN BUREN ^{BETWEEN THEM} SHARING
90.9% OF ALL THE BLACK CHILDREN RE ASSIGNED
WITHIN THE CLUSTER; AND THE ~~CENTRAL~~ ~~CLUSTER~~, POLK
AND QUINTON HIGHS. E.S.S. HAVING ONLY A GRAND TOTAL
OF 30 BLACK CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO ~~THE TWO~~ ^{THE TWO}
SCHOOLS COMBINED MAKING THEM ~~5.1%~~ ^{1.8%} BLACK,
BLACK AND 7.3% BLACK ^{RESPECTIVELY} IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO IN 1956.

L. 9 & 10

THE SPECIFIC SCHOOL BOARD ACTIONS AND INACTION
WHICH TEND TO EFFECT THE ABOVE DESCRIBED
^{IN 1956}
INEQUITIES WERE DEVELOPED IN DETAIL ON PAGES
17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 42, 43, 54-58 AND 60-66 OF PART I
OF THIS REPORT.

AS OF 1966 THE NUMBER OF E.S.S. IN THE MONROE
CLUSTER WAS DWINDLED TO THREE WITH THE
CLOSING OF THE LINCOLN AND VAN BUREN E.S.S. AND
THE RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE REMAINING FOUR
SCHOOLS, ~~CENTRAL~~ ~~CLUSTER~~, MONROE, POLK AND QUINTON
HIGHS. COMBINED WAS INCREASED TO 42.7% BLACK
BY 1966 AN INCREASE OF 70.5 PERCENTAGE POINTS. L. 12

BUT THE PROPORTION OF ^{THE CLUSTER'S} BLACK STUDENTS ASSIGNED.

TO THE MONROE E.S. ~~BY~~ BY THE TOPEKA BOARD OF
EDUCATION HAS INCREASED BY 7.3% ^{PERCENTAGE POINTS} IN TEN
YEARS GOING FROM 52.3% IN 1956 TO 59.6% IN 1966.

L. 10 & 12.

IN FACT THE NUMBER OF BLACK CHILDREN ASSIGNED
TO THE MONROE E.S. BY ~~THE~~ SCHOOL AUTHORITIES HAS
INCREASED BY 35.8% FROM 1956 TO 1966.

THE MONROE E.S. WAS 74.6% BLACK IN STUDENT
RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1966 WHILE THE SCHOOL
SYSTEM AS A WHOLE WAS BUT 12.1% BLACK IN
PUPIL RACIAL PROPORTIONS AT THE FUNDAMENTAL LEVEL

L. 12

THE ~~CENTRAL PARK~~ POLK E.S.S. WHICH HAD
AN ATTENDANCE AREA THAT WAS IMMEDIATELY TO THE
NORTH & WEST ^{OF THAT} OF THE MONROE E.S. WAS 1.8% ~~BLACK~~ AND 5.2%
BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO IN 1956 ~~RESPECTIVELY~~
AND ~~1.8%~~ AND 9.9% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL
~~PROPORTION~~ BY NOT SAME MEASURE IN 1966 ~~RESPECTIVELY~~
HAVING GAINED 14 BLACK STUDENTS ~~BEFORE THEM~~
OVER THE TEN YEAR PERIOD. L. 10 & 12

THE NUMBER OF BLACK CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO
THE MONROE SCHOOL ^{ALONE} HAS BEEN INCREASED BY 48
OVER THAT SAME PERIOD. L. 10 & 12.

THE SERIES OF ^{ADMINISTRATIVE} SCHOOL BOARD ACTIONS AND

IN ACTION WHICH TRENDS TO PRECIPITATE THE 1946
IN-EQUITIES IN THE MONROE E.S. CLUSTER ARE AS
FOLLOWS.

90.9% OF THE BLACK CHILDREN REDISTRIBUTED
FROM THE PRE-1955 ALL-BLACK MONROE E.S. IN
1955 WERE ~~AS STATED EARLIER~~, ASSIGNED BY THE
TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES TO TWO OF FIVE
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS WHICH SURROUNDED AND
HAD COMMON ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES WITH THE
MONROE E.S. L. 9

THOSE TWO E.S.S WERE THE LINCOLN AND
VAN BUREN E.S.S, AS STATED EARLIER, AND THE
REASSIGNMENT IN QUESTION TOOK THOSE TWO
SCHOOLS FROM A RACIAL STATUS OF ALL-WHITE
IN THEIR STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION TO PUPIL
RACIAL RATIOS OF 19.9% BLACK AND 20.9% BLACK
RESPECTIVELY IN 1956, FIGURES THAT WERE WITHIN
FRACTIONS OF A PERCENTAGE POINT OF BEING
TWICE THE SYSTEM WISE AVERAGE OF 10.7%
BLACK AT THE ELEMENTARY LEVEL IN 1956.

AND AS STATED EARLIER, THE REMAINING TWO
E.S.S OF THE CLUSTER, THE ~~Lincoln~~ Polk
AND QUINCY HOTS. WERE ASSIGNED BLACK AND
WHITE CHILDREN IN A MANNER WHICH RESULTED

THOSE SCHOOLS
IN ~~THE~~ BEING 1.8% BLACK, AND 7.3%
BLACK IN PUPIL RACE COMPOSITION RESPECTIVELY
IN 1956., SHARING ONLY 9.5% OF THE CLUSTERS
~~RESIDENT~~ BLACK PUPILS BETWEEN ~~THE~~ ~~THEM~~.
L.10.

THE VAN BUREN AND LINCOLN E.S.S., ~~WERE~~ LIKE
THE GRANT, LANMAN HILL, AND PARKDALE E.S.S WERE
DESIGNATED UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRATION
PLAN TO BE THE LAST TO RECEIVE ~~THE~~ BLACK
CHILDREN REDISTRIBUTED FROM THE PRE 1953
ALL-BLACK E.S.S.

L.9.

AND IT IS TO BE REMEMBERED THAT THE
SCHOOLS UNDER THAT DESIGNATION WERE DISTINGUISHABLE
FROM THE OTHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT NOT
ONLY BECAUSE THEY WERE DESTINED TO
RECEIVE THE LARGEST PROPORTIONS OF THE
BLACK CHILDREN UNDER THE INTEGRATION PLAN / BUT ALSO
BECAUSE THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES OF THE
SCHOOLS ON THAT LIST WERE DRAWN TO INCLUDE
LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF BLACK RESIDENTIAL
POPULATION. (CITE PART I)

THE LINCOLN AND VAN BUREN E.S.S WERE NO
EXCEPTION TO THAT RULE AND THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS

INDICATES THAT THE VAN BUREN E.S. ATTENDANCE AREA ~~THE~~ WAS DRAWN TO ENCOMPASS THAT PORTION OF THE ¹⁹⁶⁰ CENSUS TRACT # 3 WHICH WAS 27.0% BLACK IN ITS RESIDENTIAL RACIAL POPULATION. L.S.

AND SIMILARLY THE ~~THE~~ ATTENDANCE ZONE ASSIGNED TO THE LINCOLN E.S. INCLUDED PORTIONS OF THE 1960 CENSUS TRACTS # 1, 2 & 11. WHICH ~~WERE~~ WERE, WHEN TAKEN TOGETHER, WERE

77 / 606
104 / 426
37 / 146

218 / 1178

18.5% BLACK IN RESIDENTIAL POPULATION. L.S

BY CONTRAST THE ATTENDANCE AREA DRAWN

18.5% ~~black~~ BY THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS FOR THE ~~W. A. W. W.~~

POLK AND QUINTON WOTS E.S. IN 1956. INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING CENSUS TRACTS AND RESIDENTIAL RACIAL PROPORTIONS:

	1960 CENSUS TRACT(S)	COMBINED % BLACK.
W. A. W. W.	4 & 18	6.6
POLK	1, 3, 4 & 5	2.7
QUINTON WOTS.	15	8.8

L.S

IN FACT IN THE CASE OF POLK THE FOUR CENSUS TRACTS CITED WERE 3.7% BLACK, 22.1% BLACK, 7.9% BLACK AND 13.1% BLACK RESPECTIVELY BUT THE DESIGN OF THE POLK E.S. ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY WAS SUCH THAT THE AREA ENCOMPASSED BY IT WAS ONLY 2.7% IN 1960, FOUR YEARS AFTER THE

FULL INTEGRATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION. L.5

IN 1958 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION MODIFIED AN OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE, THAT HAD FORMERLY BEEN IN PLACE BETWEEN AND AMONG THE MONROE, POLK AND VAN BUREN E.S.S., TO THEN OFFER THE OPTION TO THE MONROE, VAN BUREN AND LINCOLN E.S.S AND EXCLUDE THE POLK E.S.

L.1

THE MONROE AND VAN BUREN E.S. LOST 17 PUPILS AND THE LINCOLN GAINED 23 PUPILS AT THE TIME OF THE CHANGE L.1

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS HAD ASSIGNED 90.5 % OF THE BLACK STUDENTS IN THE ~~SIX SCHOOLS~~ MONROE

CLUSTER TO ONLY THREE OF THE FIVE SCHOOLS

AVAILABLE FOR WALK IN DESEGREGATION / RESULTING ^{IN 1956}

IN THE MONROE E.S. AT 100% BLACK, THE VAN BUREN AT

20.9% BLACK AND THE LINCOLN AT 19.9% BLACK IN

PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION WHILE THE QUINTON HITS.,

~~CLARK~~ POLK AND POLK E.S.S WERE ONLY 7.3%

BLACK ~~7.3% MONROE~~ AND 1.8% BLACK ~~RESPECTIVELY~~

RESPECTIVELY IN 1956. L.10

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO PINPOINT THE RATES OF THE PUPILS LOST AND GAINED AS A RESULT

40
140
134
214
1
134
104
47
285

THEN IN 1958 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION
~~EXPANDED~~ INITIATED THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS THAT WOULD EFFECTIVELY
ISOLATE WHITE PUPILS AT THE POLK AND CENTER
PARK E.S.S. AND ~~EXPAND AND EX~~ IN THE PROCESS
EXPAND AND EXACERBATE THE CONTAINMENT
OF BLACK CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS ON
EITHER SIDE OF THOSE TWO SCHOOLS.

IN 1958 THE SCHOOL BOARD CANCELLED
THE POLK ^{SCHOOL'S} PARTICIPATION IN AN ^{ATTENDANCE} OPTIONAL ZONE
BETWEEN POLK, VAN BUREN AND MONROE E.S.S. AND
REDESIGNED ~~THE~~ ^{THAT ZONE} TO PROVIDE AN OPTIONAL ZONE
BETWEEN THE LINCOLN, VAN BUREN AND MONROE
E.S.S. L.1

IN 1959 THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS CANCELLED
THE OPTIONAL ZONE BETWEEN THE POLK, BUCHANAN
AND LAWMAN HILL E.S.S. L.1

THE BUCHANAN ^{SCHOOL} ~~HAD~~ HAD BEEN OPENED ~~AND~~
ALL-BLACK ~~IN~~ IN ~~THE~~ STUDENT RACIAL
COMPOSITION IN 1956 AND ^{IN 1956} THE LAWMAN HILL WAS
— TIMES BLOCKED AS ANY OF THE FORMERLY
WHITE E.S.S. WHICH SURROUNDED IT, AS THE
RESULT OF SCHOOL BOARD ASSIGNMENT POLICIES.

(SEE PAGE — OR PART I)

IN 1962 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD REPLACED
 THE POLK E.S. ^{Bldg WITH A NEW ONE} AND EXPANDED IT'S PUPIL CAPACITY TO
 300. L.20

THE POLK SCHOOL HAS BEEN UNDERUTILIZED BY
 AN AVERAGE OF 69 PUPIL SPACES OVER THE SIX YEARS
 PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF THE NEW POLK BLDG. IN
 1962. L.1, 10, 12, 15, & 20.

400
 236
 164

AND THE POLK E.S. ENROLLMENT WAS ON THE
 AVERAGE 164 STUDENTS LESS THAN THE AVERAGE
 SYSTEM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ~~WAS~~ OVER THAT SIX
 YEAR PERIODS. L.1, 10, 12, 15, & 20.

286
 272
 274
 270
 281
 279
 1662

THE ~~TRIPLE~~ MONROE AND VAN BUREN, E.S.S.
 WERE UNDER UTILIZED BY ^{AN AVERAGE OF} 277 AND 76 PUPIL
 SPACES RESPECTIVELY FROM 1956 TO 1961.

L.1, 10, 12, 15, & 20.

~~AND~~ THE MONROE E.S. WAS 47 YEARS NEWER AND
 THE VAN BUREN WAS 30 YEARS NEWER

THE MONROE AND VAN BUREN E.S.S WERE
 47 AND 30 YEARS NEWER IN THEIR RESPECTIVE
 BUILDING AGES THAN THE OLD POLK E.S.

L.33

HAD THE POLK E.S. BEEN CLOSED AND ITS
 STUDENT COMPLEMENT ^{BEEN} REASSIGNED TO THE
~~VAN BUREN~~ MONROE E.S.S. IN 1962, THE

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \ 254 \\ 0 \ 141 \\ \hline 395 \end{array}$$

38.7

$$\begin{array}{r} +72 \\ 87-198 \\ (38.9) \\ \hline 28.5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ 45 \\ 15 \\ \hline 60 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 198 \\ (2.5) \\ \hline 211 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 211 \\ 83 \\ \hline 128 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 132 \ 83 \ 211 \\ 41 \ 144 \\ 12 \ 254 \\ \hline 236 \ 606 \end{array}$$

38.9

$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \ 211 \\ 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \ 195 \\ 141 \ 141 \\ \hline 163 \ 336 \end{array}$$

THAT
THAT TWO ~~LATTER~~ SCHOOLS COULD HAVE BEEN 38.7%
BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1962,

HAD THE POLK ~~THE~~ P.S. STUDENT COMPLEMENT
BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE VAN BUREN AND MONROE
P.S.S. THOSE TWO SCHOOLS COULD HAVE BEEN
APPROXIMATELY 48.5 AND 30.7 IN 1962.

L.1, 10, 12, 15, 20

IN 1962 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS ALSO
CLOSED THE LINCOLN E.S. AND RE ASSIGNED THAT
SCHOOL'S PUPILS TO THE PARKS AND

LAFAYETTE P.S.S. IN A MANNER WHICH ASSIGNED

MOST OF THE LINCOLN WHITE CHILDREN TO

THE ~~TOPEKA~~ LAFAYETTE P.S., AND NOT THE

PARKS P.S., WHICH SCHOOLS WILL BE ESTIMATED TO

BE 17.0% BLACK AND 59.4% RESPECTIVELY IN 1962.

(SEE PAGE — OF THE PARKS SECTION)

L.1

AS PART OF THE LINCOLN SCHOOL CLOSING THE

TOPEKA SCHOOL BOARD CANCELLED THE FIVE

YEAR LONG OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE THAT

EXISTED BETWEEN THE LINCOLN, MONROE AND VAN

BUREN P.S.S. AND CREATED A NEW OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE

AREA ~~TO~~ TO FEED THE POLK, MONROE AND VAN BUREN

P.S.S. L.1

THIS NEW POLK-MONROE-VAN BUREN OPTIONAL

ATTENDANCE AREA INCLUDED THE FORMER LINCOLN-
MONROE - VAN BUREN OPTIONAL AREA BUT WAS
EXPANDED TO INCLUDE ANOTHER 10 CITY BLOCKS
OR WHAT WAS ONCE THE LINCOLN ^{E.S.} ATTENDANCE
AREA L.1.

THE 1960 AND 1970 U.S. CENSUSES INDICATE
THE ~~AREA~~ AREA INCLUDED INTO THE NEWLY
DESIGNED POLK - MONROE - VAN BUREN OPTIONAL
ZONE TO BE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE IN ITS
RESIDENTIAL POPULATION. ~~PREVIOUSLY~~ L.5⁶⁶

AND SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT
INFORMATION INDICATES THAT THE POLK E.S.
GAINED 15 STUDENTS WHILE THREE OF THE
SCHOOLS SURROUNDING ^{IT, THE CENTRAL PK. VAN BUREN & MONROE} WERE LOSING STUDENTS.

L.1

IN 1963 THE TOWERA SCHOOL OFFICIALS
REMOVED THE NORTH ATTENDANCE BOUNDARY OF THE
POLK E.S. SO AS TO ~~REMOVE~~ ^{PLACE} STUDENTS ^{FORMERLY} ATTENDING
~~THE~~ THE POLK FROM NORTH OF 10th STREET INTO
A NEWLY CREATED OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREA
WITH THE CLAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. L.1

THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS SHOWS THE AREA INCLUDED
IN THAT NEW OPTION TO BE PREDOMINANTLY
WHITE IN ITS RESIDENTIAL SOCIAL MAKEUP.
L.5

IN 1963 THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS
REVIEWED THE NORTH AND WEST ATTENDANCE
BOUNDARIES OF THE POLK E.S. L.1

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY CHANGE COMMITTED
CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED ^{THE} POLK SCHOOL FROM AN
AREA NORTH OF 10TH STREET TO A NEWLY CREATED
OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE BETWEEN THE POLK
AND CLAY E.S. L.1.

THE OPTIONAL ZONE WITH THE CLAY SCHOOL
WAS A PREDICATOR TO ACTUALLY REASSIGNING THAT
AREA ~~TO~~ FROM THE POLK SCHOOL TO THE CLAY
SCHOOL, WHICH THE TOPEKA BOARD DID IN 1964.

L.1

THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS SHOWS THE AREA INCLUDED
IN THAT NEW OPTION TO HAVE BEEN PREDOMINANTLY
WHITE IN ITS RESIDENTIAL RACIAL MAKEUP. L.5

AND IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE CLAY E.S. WAS
ONLY ABOUT 10.3% BLACK AND THE POLK WAS 4.2%
BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1963

L. 1, 10, 12.

THE CLAY E.S. GAINED EIGHTEEN PUPILS BETWEEN
1962 AND 1963 L.1

THE WESTERN BOUNDARY CHANGE TO THE POLK
E.S. ATTENDANCE AREA IN 1963, REASSIGNED CHILDREN

FROM THE POLK P.S. TO THE LOWMAN HILL E.S.

L.1

THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS INDICATES THAT THE AREA TRANSFERRED FROM THE POLK TO THE LOWMAN HILL

ATTENDANCE AREA INVOLVED THE ONLY FULLY ^{CITY} BLOCKS IN THE ~~POLK AREA~~ WITH ~~THEIR~~ RESIDENTIAL POPULATIONS OVER 25%

BLACK IN RACIAL COMPOSITION; ALL OTHERS BEING FROM 0 TO 5% BLACK. L.5.

THE LOWMAN HILL WAS APPROXIMATELY 41.3% ^{ABOUT} BLACK AT THE ELEMENTARY LEVEL WHEN THE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE WAS JUST ABOUT 10.1% BLACK AT THE

BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL RATIO IN 1963 AND THE

~~EFFECTS~~ EFFECTS OF THE REASSIGNMENT ARE

SPELLED OUT IN GREATER DETAIL ON PAGES 4

OF THIS REPORT.

THE LOWMAN HILL E.S. GAINED 51 PUPILS ~~IN~~

~~THE~~ AND WAS APPROXIMATELY 41.3% BLACK IN

PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1963 WHEN THE

SYSTEM AS A WHOLE WAS JUST ABOUT 10%

BLACK AT THE ELEMENTARY LEVEL. THE RACIAL

EFFECTS OF THE REASSIGNMENT ^{ON THE LOWMAN HILL E.S.} WERE SPELLED

OUT IN GREATER DEPTH ON PAGES 4 OF

THIS REPORT. L.1, 10 & 12

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE MONROE AND VAN

BUREN E.S. WERE 100% AND ⁴⁰% BLACK IN ~~THEIR~~

STUDENT RACIAL RATIO IN 1963.

L.1, 10 & 12.

The ^{ASSIGNED} ~~ATTENDANCE~~ ^{AREA} ~~BOUNDARY~~
BOUNDS THE POLK AND CLAY E.S.S. ON THE WEST
AND THE MONROE AND VAN BUREN E.S.S. ^{AREAS} ~~BOUNDARY~~ ^{FORMED}
A SIMILAR BOUNDARY ON THE SOUTH AND EAST
OF THE POLK AND CLAY E.S.S. L.1

THE LAWMAN HILL HAS 27 AVAILABLE PUPIL
SPACES, THE MONROE HAS 279 AND THE VAN
BUREN HAS 146 PUPIL SPACES IN 1963.

L. 1, 15, 20.

IF THE TOPKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS WERE
ABOUT CHANGING THE ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES
OF THE POLK AND CLAY E.S.S. THEY COULD HAVE
DONE SO IN A MANNER DESIGNED TO BLURR
^{THE} IDENTIFICATION OF THE POLK ~~E.S.S.~~ AS AN
~~TO~~ ~~ST~~ ~~BY~~ WHITE SCHOOL IN THE MIDDLE
OF THREE DISPROPORTIONATELY BLACK SCHOOLS IN
1963.

~~RATHER~~ IN 1964 THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES ENBAKES
ON A PROGRAM OF OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE
ELIMINATION. L.1 +

THE TOPKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAD IN PLACE
FIVE OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONES BETWEEN THE
POLK AND SURROUNDING E.S.S. ^{IN 1963} / L.1

THE NORTHERN MOST OPTIONAL ZONE WAS BETWEEN

THE POLK AND CLAY B.S.S AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES
SURROUNDING ITS CREATION AND CANCELLATION
HAVE JUST BEEN DISCUSSED.

A SECOND OPTIONAL ZONE TO THE HOLLY AND
EAST OF THE POLK B.S. WAS DESIGNED TO OFFER
AN ~~OPTIONAL~~ ATTENDANCE OPTION BETWEEN THE POLK
AND VAN BUREN AND MONROE AND WAS ESTABLISHED
IN 1964. L.1

A THIRD OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE WAS DRAWN
TO ALLOW AN OPTION BETWEEN THE POLK AND VAN BUREN
B.S.S. L.1

10/1/92
THE 1960 ~~AND 1970~~ U.S. CENSUS~~ES~~ INDICATES
THE RESIDENTIAL AREA INCLUDED IN THAT OPTIONAL
ZONE TO BE 0.5% ~~BLACK~~ ^{BLACK IN RACE}
composition. L.5 & 6.

1
IT WAS ^{PREVIOUSLY} ~~JUST~~ ESTIMATED THAT THE POLK B.S.
WAS 4.2% BLACK IN 1943 AND THAT THE VAN BUREN
B.S. WAS ABOUT ⁴⁰ ~~10~~% BLACK. L.1, 10, & 12. 17.6
0.0

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS CHOOSE TO
REDESIGN THE SIX CITY BLOCK AREA INCLUDED
IN THE THIRD OPTION TO THE POLK B.S. L.1

94.
THE FOURTH OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREA WAS
IN PLACE BETWEEN THE POLK AND CENTRAL PARK B.S.S.
WHICH WERE APPROXIMATELY 4.2% BLACK AND 8.9%

BLACK IN PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION RESPECTIVELY
IN 1963. L.1, 10 & 10.

THE 1960 ~~AND 1970~~ U.S. CENSUS ~~SHOWS~~ THAT
THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH
POLK OPTIONAL AREA WAS 0.0% BLACK
BLACK IN RESIDENTIAL ^{racia} COMPOSITION IN L.S.

THE FIFTH ON GOING OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE
ZONE WAS BETWEEN THE POLK AND LAWMAN HILL
~~THE~~ F.S.S. WHICH HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED AS 4.2%
BLACK AND 41.3% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL
COMPOSITION IN 1963.

THE RESIDENTIAL AREA ENCOMPASSED BY
THE ~~POLK~~ BOUNDARIES OF THE POLK-LAWMAN HILL
OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE ZONE INVOLVED A CITY
BLOCK THAT WAS 17.6% BLACK IN RESIDENTIAL
RACIAL COMPOSITION AND AN ESTIMATED 26.4% BLACK IN
PROSPECTIVE STUDENT RACIAL RATIO.

THE TOPEKA SCHOOL OFFICIALS ELECTED TO
CLOSE THAT OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE AREA AND
PERMANENTLY ASSIGN THE CHILDREN RESIDING
THEREIN TO THE LAWMAN HILL R.S. L.1

THE POLK F.S. LOST STUDENT POPULATION
IN 1963 THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE OPTIONAL ZONE
CANCELLATION AND ^{IN} 1965 AND 1966 THE 2 YEARS
AFTER. BUT IN 1964 THE YEAR OF THE OPTIONAL
AREA CLOSING THE POLK R.S. GAINED 41 PUPILS
L.1

33
36
05
800
76
2650

1/1

THE RESULTS OF THE FOUR OPTIONAL ZONE
ELIMINATIONS CITED ABOVE WERE THAT THE
CHILDREN FROM ALL OR 99% WHITE RESIDENTIAL
AREAS WERE PERMANENTLY ASSIGNED TO SCHOOLS
WHICH WERE 90% OR MORE WHITE IN THEIR PUPIL
RACIAL RATIO WHILE THE CHILDREN FROM A
RESIDENTIAL ^{AREA} THAT WAS ^{SIGNIFICANTLY} ~~SUBSTANTIALLY~~ BLACKER
IN RACIAL COMPOSITION WERE ASSIGNED TO THE
LAWMAN HILL R.S. WHICH WAS ABOUT 42.9%
BLACK IN 1964

5.3
4.2

THE POLK R.S. IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN
ABOUT 5.3% BLACK IN 1964. ~~AND THE~~ THE
NUMBER OF BLACK CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO THAT
SCHOOL INCREASED BY ABOUT 2 ^{PUPILS} ~~AND THAT~~
IMPLYING THAT 39 OF THE 41 STUDENT INCREASE
IN TOTAL ENROLLMENT WAS MADE UP OF
WHITE PUPILS. L.1, 10 & 12

HAD MATTERS BEEN ARRANGED SO THAT 39
OF ^{THE} WHITE CHILDREN FROM ^{THE} POLK ^{SCHOOL} WERE ASSIGNED
TO THE LAWMAN HILL ^{ES} THOSE TWO SCHOOLS
COULD HAVE BEEN 6.1% BLACK AND 39.5% BLACK
IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION IN 1964.

L.1, 10 & 12.

HAD 39 WHITE CHILDREN FROM THE POLK R.S.

BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE VAN BUREN E.S. IN 1964
THE VAN BUREN E.S. COULD HAVE BEEN 30.5% BLACK
95
133
71.4
95
IN PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION RATHER THAN THE
ESTIMATES 40.0% ^{BLACK} AT A TIME WHEN THE SYSTEM
AS A WHOLE WAS LITTLE MORE THAN 10% BLACK
AT THE ELEMENTARY LEVEL. L.1, 10 of 12.

RATHER IN 1964 THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION
CHOOSE TO CLOSE THE VAN BUREN E.S. AND
REASSIGN THE ^{ENTIRE} VAN BUREN ATTENDANCE AREA
TO THE MONROE E.S. L.1

THERE WERE 124 PUPILS ASSIGNED TO THE
VAN BUREN E.S. IN 1963 THE YEAR BEFORE
THE SCHOOL'S CLOSING, AND AS INDICATED
EARLIER IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE VAN BUREN
WOULD HAVE BEEN 40.0% BLACK IN 1963 INDICATING
THE PROBABILITY THAT THE VAN BUREN E.S. HAD
50 BLACK CHILDREN AND 75 WHITE CHILDREN
ASSIGNED TO IT IN 1963.

THE MONROE E.S. HAD AN ALL BLACK ^{PUPIL} COMPLEMENT
OF 102 CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO IT BY THE TOPEKA
BOARD IN 1963, THE YEAR PRIOR TO RECEIPT OF THE
VAN BUREN YOUNGSTERS, AND IN 1964 THE TOTAL
ENROLLMENT AT THE MONROE E.S. ROSE BY 104 ~~NEW~~
A TOTAL OF
TO 206 PUPILS L.1

1963
BLACK/VAN BUREN

HOLDING TO THE 40.0% FIGURE FOR A MOMENT IT CAN BE ESTIMATED THAT 42 OF THE 104 CHILDREN RECEIVED BY THE MONROE E.S. WERE BLACK.

AND THAT WOULD MEAN THAT THE NUMBER OF BLACK CHILDREN AT THE MONROE E.S. HAD BEEN INCREASED BY 41.2%. ~~AND WOULD HAVE BEEN~~ 70% BLACK IN 1964. WHEN THE SYSTEMS ^{ELMWOOD} SCHOOLS TAKEN TOGETHER WERE LITTLE MORE THAN 10% BLACK IN STUDENT RACIAL RATIO.

HAD THOSE 42 BLACK CHILDREN BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE POLK E.S. IN 1964 THE POLK ^{HAD STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION THAT WAS} COULD HAVE ^{BEEN} APPROXIMATELY 17.5% BLACK RATHER THAN 5.3% BLACK IN 1964.

~~THE~~ IN FACT, HAD THE 42 WHITE CHILDREN FROM THE VAN BUREN SCHOOL BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE MONROE E.S. AT THE SAME TIME AS THE PROPOSED POLK REASSIGNMENT THE MONROE E.S. COULD HAVE BEEN 62.2% BLACK.

BUT ^{SEVERAL} ADDITIONAL FACTORS ENTER THE PICTURE HERE. ONE IS THE FACT THAT THE VAN BUREN ^{SCHOOLS} HAD AN ENROLLMENT OF 124 ^{PUPILS} IN 1963 BUT ~~THE~~ THE MONROE E.S. RECEIVED ONLY 104 CHILDREN IN 1964. THE SECOND IS THAT THE TOPEKA DEPENDANT SCHOOL BOARD STATED IN THEIR ANSWERS TO PLAINTIFFS INTERROGATORIES

5.3

15,284
42 42
57 326

NUMBER NINE THAT THE PUPILS FROM THE VAN BUREN
SCHOOL CLOSING WERE SENT TO BOTH THE MONROE
AND POLK E.S. THE THIRD, IS THE FACT THAT THE
TOPEKA BOARD'S PROPOSED MAPS OF ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES FOR 1964 ¹⁹⁶⁵ SHOW
NO INDICATION OF ANY FORMER VAN BUREN TERRITORY
BEING REDRAWN INTO THE POLK ATTENDANCE ZONE.
THE FOURTH FACT IS THAT AN OPTIONAL ATTENDANCE
ZONE FORMERLY OFFERING AN ^{ATTENDANCE} OPTION BETWEEN
THE POLK, VAN BUREN AND MONROE E.S. HAD BEEN
ALTERED IN 1964 TO EXCLUDE THE VAN BUREN SCHOOL.
~~THE~~ FIFTH POINT OF FACT IS THAT THE POLK E.S.
ENJOYED AN INCREASE OF 41 STUDENTS IN 1964
DISPITE LOSING ENROLLMENT IN 1963 AND
SUBSEQUENTLY IN 1965 AND 1966. AND THE SIXTH
BIT OF INFORMATION IS THAT THE 1960 U.S. CENSUS
INDICATES THAT THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA IN QUESTION
IS QUITE PREDOMINANTLY WHITE IN RESIDENTIAL
COMPOSITION. L.I, L.S.

INFERANCE DRAWN FROM
THE ~~CONCLUSION~~ ~~INFERRED~~ ~~IN~~ ALL THE ABOVE
IS THAT THE TWENTY PUPIL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
THE VAN BUREN 1963 ENROLLMENT AND THOSE SHOWING
UP AT THE MONROE SCHOOL IN 1964, WAS ~~THE~~
COMPRISED OF WHITE CHILDREN FROM THE OPTIONAL

ATTENDANCE ZONE WHO SUBSEQUENTLY ATTENDED THE POLK E.S. AS PART OF ITS UNUSUAL INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT IN 1964.

IF IT IS A CORRECT ASSUMPTION THAT THOSE 20 ^{IN FACT} CHILDREN WERE WHITE THEN ADDING THOSE ~~20~~ ~~WHITE~~ CHILDREN TO THE 62 WHITE CHILDREN ALREADY ASSIGNED FROM THE FORMER VAN BUREN E.S. IN 1964 WOULD HAVE GIVEN THE MONROE E.S. A PUPIL RACIAL ~~20~~ RATIO OF 55.4% BLACK IN 1964.

L. 1, 10, 12.

OF COURSE HAD THE TOPEKA SCHOOL AUTHORITIES CHOSEN TO ASSIGN BLACK AND WHITE STUDENTS TO THE POLK AND MONROE E.S. SO AS TO CREATE A DEGREE OF RACIAL EQUITY BETWEEN THE TWO SCHOOLS THEY COULD HAVE ACHIEVED TWO SCHOOLS WITH NEARER ~~PERCENT~~ PROPORTIONS OF BLACK STUDENTS OF 32.5% IN 1964. L. 1, 10, & 12.

By 1966 THERE WERE THREE SCHOOLS LEFT IN THE MONROE CUSTER, THE MONROE, THE POLK AND THE QUINTON COPS. E.S.'S, ALL HAVING ATTENDANCE BOUNDARIES IN COMMON. L. 1

THERE WERE 305 BLACK STUDENTS AND 409 WHITE STUDENTS ATTENDING THOSE THREE E.S.'S IN 1966 MAKING A COMBINED ^{AVERAGE} PUPIL RACIAL COMPOSITION OF 42.7%

BLACK. L. 12

BUT THE STUDENT ASSIGNMENT, SCHOOL
CONSTRUCTION, AND SCHOOL CLOSING POLICIES AND
PRACTICES OF THE TOPEKA BOARD OF EDUCATION HAS
ALLOCATED THOSE CHILDREN BETWEEN AND AMONG
THESE THREE SCHOOLS IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO
HAVE 88.0% OF THE 406 WHITE CHILDREN ATTEND
THE POLK AND QUINTON HHS. SCHOOLS WHILE
ASSIGNING 40% OF THE 305 BLACK PUPILS TO
MONROE E.S. L. 12.

28.
THUS IN 1966 WHEN THE ENTIRE SCHOOL SYSTEM
WAS BUT 12.05% BLACK AT THE ELEMENTARY LEVEL
THE MONROE E.S. WAS ASSIGNED 182 BLACK PUPILS AND
WAS 74.9% BLACK ~~AND 79.8%~~
~~TO THE HIGHEST~~ IN STUDENT RACIAL COMPOSITION
WHILE THE QUINTON HHS E.S. WAS 33.6% BLACK AND
THE POLK E.S. WITH A TOTAL OF 18 BLACK PUPILS
WAS ONLY 9.9% BLACK. BY THE SAME MEASURE
L. 12.

The Topeka School Board did close the Dawson elementary school in 1966 and reassigned the Dawson student body to the State Street and Rice elementary schools.

Source: L. 1.

The State Street elementary school was 4.3% Black and the Rice was 3.0% Black in pupil racial ratio in 1966. But the Parkdale was 85.3% in 1966.

Had the Dawson children been assigned to the Parkdale school, that school could have been 78.6% Black at a time when the school system at the elementary level was only 12.05% Black in student racial composition.

Source: L. 12.

The regular assignment of increasing numbers of Black children to the Parkdale elementary school from 1957 to 1966 coupled with the willingness to assign any number of white students to the Oakland (Lundren) and State Street despite great overcrowding at those two schools clearly identified the Parkdale elementary school as the Black school of northeastern Topeka and the Oakland and State Street as the white schools of that region in 1966.

THE RACIAL HISTORY OF THE MONROE & POLK ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. 1957-1966

By 1956 the Topeka Board of Education had re-distributed all the Black children from the all-Black Monroe elementary school that it was going to under the "Administrative Integration Plan of 1953 through 1956.

72.1% of the re-assigned Monroe Black youngsters were sent to the Lincoln, Polk, Quinton Heights, and Van Buren elementary schools which formed a cluster of elementary school attendance areas with the Monroe elementary school more or less at its center.

Source: L. 1. & 9 .

In 1953 the combined student racial composition of that cluster of schools was about 18.7% Black. And in 1956 the first year of full implementation of the administrative integration plan that cluster of schools had a pupil ratio of 72.2% Black, an increase of 3.5% in the proportion of Black students over three years.

But the way in which the school authorities assigned Black and white students between and among those five elementary schools resulted in the Monroe elementary school retaining 52.3% of its original Black students and with no white students assigned to it, remaining 100% Black; the Lincoln and Van Buren sharing between them 90.9% of all the Black children re-assigned within the cluster; and the Polk and Quinton Heights elementary schools having only a grand total of 30 Black children assigned to the two schools combined making them Black, 1.8% Black and 7.3% Black respectively in pupil racial ratio in 1956.

Source: L. 9 & 10.

The specific school Board actions and inactions which tended to effect the above described inequities in 1956 were developed in detail on pages 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 42, 43, 54-58 and 60-66 of Part I of this report.

As of 1966 the number of elementary schools in the Monroe cluster had dwindled to three with the closing of the Lincoln and Van Buren elementary schools and the racial composition of the remaining four schools, Monroe, Polk and Quinton Heights combined had increased to 42.7% Black by 1966, an increase of 20.5 percentage points.

Source: L. 12.

But the proportion of the cluster's Black students assigned to the Monroe elementary school by the Topeka Board of Education had increased by 7.3 percentage points in ten years going from 52.3% in 1956 to 59.6% in 1966.

Source: L. 10 & 12.

In fact the number of Black children assigned to the Monroe elementary school by school authorities had increased by 35.8% from 1956 to 1966.

The Monroe elementary school was 74.6% Black in student racial composition in 1966 while the school system as a whole was but 12.1% Black in pupil racial proportions at the elementary level.

Source: L. 12.

The Polk elementary school which had an attendance area that was immediately to the north and west of that of the Monroe elementary school was 1.8% Black in pupil racial ratio in 1956 and 9.9% Black by that same measure in 1966, having gained 14 Black students over the ten year period.

Source: L. 10 & 12.

The number of Black children assigned to the Monroe school

alone had been increased by 48 over that same period.

Source: L. 10 & 12.

The series of school board administrative actions and inaction which tended to precipitate the 1966 inequities in the Monroe elementary school cluster are as follows.

90.9% of the Black children redistributed from the pre-1955 all-Black Monroe elementary school in 1955 were assigned by the Topeka school authorities to two of five elementary schools which surrounded and had common attendance boundaries with the Monroe elementary school.

Source: L. 9.

Those two elementary schools were the Lincoln and Van Buren elementary schools, as stated earlier, and the reassignment in question took those two schools from a racial status of all-white in their student racial composition to pupil racial ratios of 19.9% Black and 20.9% Black respectively in 1956, figures that were within fractions of a percentage point of being twice the system wide average of 10.7% Black at the elementary level in 1956.

And, as stated earlier, the remaining two elementary schools of the cluster, the Polk and Quinton Heights were assigned Black and white children in a manner which resulted in those schools being 1.8% Black, and 7.3% Black in pupil racial composition respectively in 1956, sharing only 9.5% of the clusters of Black pupils between them.

Source: L. 10.

The Van Buren and Lincoln elementary schools like the Grant,

Lowman Hill, and Parkdale elementary schools were designated under the administrative integration plan to be the last to receive Black children redistributed from the pre-1953 all-Black elementary schools.

Source: L. 9.

And it is to be remembered that the schools under that designation were distinguishable from the other elementary schools in the district not only because they were destined to receive the largest proportions of the Black children re-assigned under the integration plan but also because the attendance boundaries of the schools on that list were drawn to include large concentrations of Black residential population. (cite Part I)

The Lincoln and Van Buren elementary schools were no exception to that rule and the 1960 U. S. census indicates that the Van Buren elementary school attendance area was drawn to encompass that portion of the 1960 census tract #3 which was 27.0% Black in its residential racial population.

Source: L. 5.

Similarly the attendance zone assigned to the Lincoln elementary school included portions of the 1960 census tracts #1, 2 & 11 which were, when taken together, 18.5% Black in residential population.

Source: L. 5.

By contrast the attendance areas drawn 18.5% Black by the school officials for the Polk and Quinton Hgts elementary schools in 1956 included the following census tracts and residential

racial proportions:

	1960 Census <u>Tracts(s)</u>	Combined <u>% Black</u>
Polk	1, 3, 4, & 5	2.7
Quinton Hgts.	15	8.8

Source: L. 5.

In fact in the case of Polk the four census tracts cited were 3.7% Black, 22.1% Black, 7.9% Black and 13.1% Black respectively but the design of the Polk elementary school attendance boundary was such that the area encompassed by it was only 2.7% in 1960, four years after the full integration plan implementation.

Source: L. 5.

The Topeka school officials had assigned 90.5% of the Black students in the Monroe cluster to only three of the five schools available for walk in desegregation in 1956 resulting in the Monroe elementary school at 100% Black, the Van Buren at 20.9% Black and the Lincoln at 19.9% Black in pupil racial composition while the Quinton Hgts., and Polk elementary schools were only 7.3% Black and 1.8% Black respectively in 1956.

Source: L. 10.

Then in 1958 the school board cancelled the Polk school's participation in an optional attendance zone between Polk, Van Buren and Monroe elementary schools and redesigned that zone to provide an optional zone between the Lincoln, Van Buren and Monroe elementary schools.

Source: L. 1.

In 1959 the school officials cancelled the optional zone

between the Polk, Buchanan and Lowman Hill elementary schools.

Source: L. 1.

The Buchanan school had been opened all-Black in student racial composition in 1956 and in 1956 the Lowman Hill was ___ times Blacker as any of the formerly white elementary schools which surrounded it, as the result of school board assignment policies. (See page ___ or Part I)

In 1962 the Topeka School Board replaced the Polk elementary school building with a new one and expanded its pupil capacity to 300.

Source: L. 20.

The Polk school had been underutilized by an average of 69 pupil spaces over the six years prior to the opening of the new Polk building in 1962.

Source: L. 1, 10, 12, 15, & 20.

And the Polk elementary school enrollment was on the average 164 students less than the average system elementary school over that six year period. L. 1, 10, 12, 15 & 20.

The Monroe and Van Buren elementary schools were underutilized by an average of 277 and 76 pupil spaces respectively from 1956 to 1961.

Source: L. 1, 10, 12, 15 & 20.

The Monroe and Van Buren elementary schools were 47 and 30 years newer in their respective building ages than the old Polk elementary school.

Source: L. 33.

Had the Polk elementary school been closed and its student

complement been reassigned to the Monroe elementary schools in 1962, the school could have been 38.7% Black in pupil racial composition in 1962.

Had the Polk elementary school student complement been assigned to the Van Buren and Monroe elementary schools those two schools could have been approximately 48.5 and 30.7 in 1962.

Source: L.1, 10, 12, 15, 20.

In 1962 the Topeka school officials also closed the Lincoln elementary school and re-assigned that school's pupils to the Parkdale and Lafayette elementary schools in a manner which assigned most of the Lincoln white children to the Lafayette elementary school and not the Parkdale elementary school, which schools were estimated to be 17.0% Black and 59.4% respectively, in 1962. (See page ___ of the Parkdale Section)

Source: L.1.

As part of the Lincoln School closing the Topeka School Board cancelled the five year long optional attendance zone that existed between the Lincoln, Monroe and Van Buren elementary schools and created a new optional attendance area to feed the Polk, Monroe and Van Buren elementary schools.

Source: L.1.

This new Polk-Monroe-Van Buren optional attendance area included the former Lincoln-Monroe-Van Buren optional area but was expanded to include another 10 city blocks of what was once the Lincoln elementary school attendance area.

Source: L.1.

The 1960 and 1970 U.S. censuses indicate the area included

into the newly designed Polk-Monroe-Van Buren optional zone to be predominantly white in its residential population.

Source: L. 5.

And school district enrollment information indicates that the Polk elementary school gained 15 students while three of the schools surrounding it, the Central Park, Van Buren & Monroe, were losing students.

Source: L. 1, L. 5.

In 1963 the Topeka school officials redrew the north and west attendance boundaries of the Polk elementary school.

Source: L. 1.

The Northern boundary change committed children who attended the Polk school from an area north of 10th street to a newly created optional attendance zone between the Polk and Clay elementary schools.

Source: L. 1.

The optional zone with the Clay school was a predicate to actually reassigning that area from the Polk school to the Clay school which the Topeka Board did in 1964.

Source: L. 1.

The 1960 U.S. Census shows the area included in that new option to have been predominantly white in its residential social make-up.

Source: L. 5.

And it is estimated that the Clay elementary school was only about 10.3% Black and the Polk was 4.2% Black in student racial composition in 1963.

Source: L. 1, 10 & 12.

The Clay elementary school gained eighteen pupils between 1962 and 1963.

Source: L. 1.

The western boundary change to the Polk elementary school attendance area in 1963 reassigned children from the Polk elementary school to the Lowman Hill elementary school.

Source: L. 1.

The 1960 U.S. census indicates that the area transferred from the Polk to the Lowman Hill attendance area included the only full city blocks in the Polk area with residential populations over 25% Black in racial composition; all others being from 0-5% Black.

Source: L. 5.

The Lowman Hill elementary school gained 51 pupils and was approximately 41.3% Black in pupil racial composition in 1963 when the system as a whole was just about 10% Black at the elementary level. The racial effects of the reassignment on the Lowman Hill elementary school were spelled out in greater depth on pages ___ & ___ of this report.

Source: L. 1, 10 & 12.

It is estimated that the Monroe and Van Buren elementary schools were 100% and 40% Black in student racial ratio in 1963.

Source: L. 1, 10 & 12.

The Lowman Hill elementary school assigned attendance area bound the Polk and Clay elementary schools on the west and the Monroe and Van Buren elementary schools areas formed a similar

boundary on the south and east of the Polk and Clay elementary schools.

Source: L. 1.

The Louman Hill had 27 available pupil spaces, the Monroe had 279 and the Van Buren had 146 pupil spaces in 1963.

Source: L. 1, 15, 20.

If the Topeka school officials were [concerned?] about changing the attendance boundaries of the Polk and Clay elementary schools they could have done so in a manner designed to blurr the racial identification of the Polk as a white school in the midst of three disproportionately Black schools in 1963.

In 1964 the school authorities embarked on a program of optional attendance zone elimination.

Source: L. 1.

The Topeka Board of Education had in place five optional attendance zones between the Polk and surrounding elementary school in 1963.

Source: L. 1.

The northern most optional zone was between the Polk and Clay elementary schools and the circumstances surrounding its creation and cancellation have just been discussed.

A second optional zone to the north and east of the Polk elementary school was designed to offer an attendance option between the Polk and Van Buren and Monroe and was continued in 1964.

A third optional attendance zone was drawn to allow an option between the Polk and Van Buren elementary schools.

Source: L. 1.

The 1960 U.S. Census indicates the residential area included in that optional zone to be 0.5% Black in racial composition.

Source: L. 5 & 6.

It was previously estimated that the Polk elementary school was 4.2% Black in 1963 and that the Van Buren elementary school was about 40% Black.

Source: L. 1, 10 & 12.

The Topeka school officials chose to reassign the six city block area included in the third option to the Polk elementary school.

Source: L. 1.

The fourth optional attendance area was in place between the Polk and Central Park elementary schools which were approximately 4.2% Black and 8.9% Black in pupil racial composition respectively in 1963.

Source: L. 1, 10 & 10.

The 1960 U.S. Census shows that the geographic area included in the fourth Polk optional area was 0.0% Black in residential racial composition.

Source: L. 5.

The fifth ongoing optional attendance zone was between the Polk and Lowman Hill elementary schools which have been estimated as 4.2% Black and 41.3% Black in student racial composition in 1963.

The residential area encompassed by the boundaries of the Polk-Lowman Hill optional attendance zone involved a city block

that was 17.6% Black in residential racial composition and an estimated 26.4% Black in prospective student racial ratio.

The Topeka school officials elected to erase that optional attendance area and permanently assign the children residing therein to the Lowman Hill elementary school.

Source: L. 1.

The Polk elementary school lost student population in 1963 the year prior to the optional zone cancellation and in 1965 and 1966 the years after. But in 1964 the year of the optional area closings the Polk elementary school gained 41 pupils.

The results of the four optional zone eliminations cited above were that the children from all or 99% white residential areas were permanently assigned to schools which were 90% or more white in their pupil racial ratio while the children from a residential area that was significantly Blacker in racial composition were assigned to the Lowman Hill elementary school which was about 42.9% Black in 1964.

The Polk elementary school is estimated to have been about 5.3% Black in 1964. The number of Black children assigned to that school increased by about 2 pupils implying that 39 of the 41 student increase in total enrollment was made up of white pupils.

Source: L. 1. 10 & 12.

Had matters been arranged so that 39 of the white children from the Polk school were assigned to the Lowman Hill elementary school those two schools could have been 6.1% Black and 39.5% Black in student racial composition in 1964.

Source: L. 1, 10 & 12.

Had 39 white children from the Polk elementary school been assigned to the Van Buren elementary school in 1964 the Van Buren elementary school could have been 30.5% Black in pupil racial composition rather than the estimated 40.0% Black at a time when the system as a whole was little more than 10% Black at the elementary level.

Source: L. 1, 10 & 12.

Rather in 1964 the Topeka Board of Education chose to close the Van Buren elementary school and reassign the entire Van Buren attendance area to the Monroe elementary school.

Source: L. 1.

The Monroe elementary school had an all Black pupil complement of 102 children assigned to it by the Topeka Board in 1963, the year prior to receipt of the Van Buren youngsters, and in 1964 the total enrollment at the Monroe elementary school rose by 194 to a total of 206 pupils.

Source: L. 1.

Holding to the 40.0% Black 1963 Van Buren figure for a moment it can be estimated that 42 of the 104 children received by the Monroe elementary school were Black.

And that would mean that the number of Black children at the Monroe elementary school had been increased by 41.2% making the Monroe 70% Black in 1964 when the system's elementary schools taken together were little more than 10% Black in student racial ratio.

Had those 42 Black children been assigned to the Polk

elementary school in 1964 the Polk could have had a student racial composition that was approximately 17.5% Black rather than 5.3% Black in 1964.

In fact, had the 62 white children from the Van Buren school been assigned to the Monroe elementary school at the same time as the proposed Polk reassignment the Monroe elementary school could have been 62.2% Black.

But several additional factors enter the picture here. One is the fact that the Van Buren school had an enrollment of 124 pupils in 1963 but the Monroe elementary school received only 104 children in 1964. The second is that the Topeka defendant school board stated their answers to plaintiff's interrogatory number nine that the pupils from the Van Buren school closing were sent to both the Monroe and Polk elementary schools. The third, is the fact that the Topeka Board's profered maps of elementary school attendance boundaries for 1964 and 1965 show no indication of any former Van Buren territory being redrawn into the Polk attendance zone. The fourth fact is that an optional attendance zone formerly offering an attendance option between the Polk, Van Buren and Monroe elementary schools had been altered in 1964 to exclude the Van Buren school. The fifth point of fact is that the Polk elementary school enjoyed an increase of 41 students in 1964 despite losing enrollment in 1963 and subsequently in 1965 and 1966. And the sixth bit of information is that the 1960 U.S. census indicates that the geographic area in question is quite predominantly white in residential composition.

Source: L1, L.5.

The inference drawn from all the above is that the twenty pupil difference between the Van Buren 1963 enrollment and those showing up at the Monroe school in 1964, was comprised of white children from the optional attendance zone who subsequently attended the Polk elementary school as part of its unusual increase in enrollment in 1964.

If it is a correct assumption that those 20 children were in fact white then adding those children to the 62 white children already assigned from the former Van Buren elementary school in 1964 would have given the Monroe elementary school a pupil racial ratio of 55.4% Black in 1964.

Source: L.1, 10, 12.

Of course had the Topeka school authorities chosen to assign Black and white students to the Polk and Monroe elementary schools so as to create a degree of racial equity between the two schools they could have achieved two schools with average proportions of Black students of 32.5% in 1964.

Source: L.1, 10 & 12.

By 1966 there were three schools left in the Monroe cluster, the Monroe, the Polk and the Quinton Hgts. elementary schools all having attendance boundaries in common.

Source: L.1.

There were 305 Black students and 409 white students attending those three elementary schools in 1966 making a combined average pupil racial composition of 42.7% Black. L.12

But the student assignment, school construction, and school closing policies and practices of the Topeka Board of Education

was allocated those children between and among those three schools in such a manner as to have 88.0% of the 406 white children attend the Polk and Quinton Hgts. schools while assigning 60% of the 305 Black pupils to Monroe elementary school.

Source: L. 12.

Thus in 1966 when the entire school system was but 12.05% Black at the elementary level the Monroe elementary school was assigned 182 Black pupils and was 74.9% Black in student racial composition while the Quinton Hgts. elementary school was 33.6% Black and the Polk elementary school with a total of 18 Black pupils was only 9.9% Black by the same measure.

Source: L. 12.

+25 WT/YR.
+21 B/C/YL

129

BELVOIR WORK SHEET:

BLACK STUDENTS:

	1957	1956	8	9	60	1	2	3	4	5	6	WT
BELVOIR	55				82	297		352 145 497			208	427
LAFAYETTE		50									125	
RICE	5				10						10	
H.P. NOUN	18				47						94	
" CENT					20						86	
HUDSON								8			14	+20
DAWSON					3						C	

ENROLLMENT:

BELVOIR					358	+34	-7	-17	+16	+26	+61	
LAFAYETTE		457	+19	+25	+16	+18	-50	+43	-16	-133		
RICE				261	+34	+15	+44	+20	+4	+46		
H.P. NOUN			479	+68	+43	+4	-27	+45	-48	+33		
" CENT			711	+10	-18	-29	-22	-11	+6	+9		
HUDSON							145	+112	-54	+21		
DAWSON					106	-35	-5	-1	-4	-17	C	

EVENTS:

BELVOIR							1H 1A		4D	5P	+
LAFAYETTE						2B +6	B		P	B	
RICE				BA		ANY'D	P	3P	B	3P	
H.P. NOUN				ANY'D		2P	2B	3P	B	+4B	
" CENT				ANY'D			1P	3P	2P	P	
HUDSON								open'd			
DAWSON					ANY'D						C

5.7. in 60

Belvoir by 1960 Census Tract

	#b ₁	#ITZ ₁	%b	#ITZ ₂	#b ₂	Blk #			
Tract # 31				2537		8	-		75
Blk # 2	-			57	-	9	-		143
3	5	9	55.6	37	90.6	50	-		75
4	1	12	8.3	41	3.4	TOTAL		17.6	2095
5	3	12	25.0	49	12.3	51	-		8
6	-			17	-	EST. SCH. AGED % BLK = 26.4			
7	4	12	33.3	53	17.7				
8	44	42	70.9	212	150.5	SCH. AGED = 155 683 = 22.7% B.			
9	6	19	31.6	98	30.9				
10	2	7	28.6	28	8				
1	-			126	-				
2	N/D								
34	25	97							
43	8	60							
44	-	19							
45	-	7							
46	-	2							
33	185								
17.8% B.									
3	1	15	6.7	72	4.8				
4	5	15	33.3	29	9.7				
5	-			37	-				
6	6	12	50.0	60	30				
7	-			17	-				
8	-			33	-				
9	-			37	-				
10	1	13	7.7	60	4.6				
1	1	11	9.1	25	2.3				
2	-			23	-				
3	2	8	25.0	34	8.5				
4	-			11	-				
5	-			31	-				
6	-			14	-				
7	-			6	-				
8	-			44	-				
9	-			28	-				
30	-			37	-				
1	-			36	-				
2	-			16	-				
3	N/D								
4	7	27	25.9	97	25.2				
5	N/D								
6	N/D								
7	-			20	-				
8	6	8	75.0	33	14.75				
9	2	8	25.0	30	7.5				
40	-			13	-				
1	-			88	-				
2	-			33	-				
3	3	24	12.5	60	7.5				
4	-			19	-				
5	-			7	-				
6	-			2	-				

RICE by 1960 Census Tract.

TRACT # 11					
BLK. 31	—			21	—
2	—			—	—
3	—			20	—
4	2	93	2.2	356	8
5	—			88	—
6	—			85	—
TOTAL			1.4	570	8

TRACT # 31					
BLK # 1	1	8	12.5	32	4

TRACT # 32					
BLK # 6	2	21	9.5	80	8
7	3	36	8.3	156	13
8				76	
9				47	
10				80	
1				30	
2	N/E			55	
3				31	
4				50	
5				69	
6				53	
7				40	
TOTAL			2.7	767	21

G.S. TOTAL 2.4 1369 33

EST. BLK. ACCO %B. = 3.6

Dawson by Census Tract. 1960

Tract #	Blk #	#b	#TL	%B	TL #	#b ₂
32	1	N/D				
	2					
	3	1	7	14.3	75	4
	4	—			12	
	5	2	17	11.8	76	9
TOTAL				11.5	113	13

Survey Area Canceled.
 #b 1 #TL 133 %B 0.8

Tract #	Blk #	#b	#TL	%B	TL #	#b ₂
10	1	—	—	—	22	—
	2	—	—	—	70	—
	3	—	—	—	14	—
	4	—	—	—	40	—
	38	—	—	—	56	—
	39	—	—	—	2	—
	40	—	—	—	85	—
	1	—	—	—	75	—
	2	—	—	—	34	—
	3	—	—	—	15	—
	4	—	—	—	63	—
	5	—	—	—	36	—
	6	—	—	—	60	—
	7	—	—	—	43	—
	8	—	—	—	63	—
	82	1	26	3.9	137	6
TOTAL				0.7	815	6

54 1677 3.2

Tract #	Blk #	#b	#TL	%B	TL #	#b ₂
11	1	—	7	—	23	—

55 $\frac{23}{1833} = 3.0$

GRAND TOTAL 2.0 951 19

EST. SCH. AGE %B = 3.0

Highland Park Center by Census Tract, 1960

	#B ₁	#TT ₁	%B	TT ₂	#B ₂
Trt # 13				6029	
Blk # 15	1	10	10.0	36	4
41	4	14		48	
2	12	12	100	33	33
3	10	11	90.9	48	44
70	4	10	40.0	34	14
1	2	9	22.2	29	7
TOTAL			1.9	5289	102

6029
- 740

Trt. 31				434	
Blk # 47	—			—	
			1.8	5723	102

G.O. TOTAL

EST. SH. ACRES % BLK = 2.7

Highland Park South by 1960 CENSUS TRACT.

	#B ₁	#TT ₁	%B	TT ₂	#B ₂
Trt # 30				2643	
Blk # 2	1	10	10.0	32	4
7	3	36	8.3	130	11
8	2	72	2.8	234	7
19	4	8	50.0	26	13
TOTAL			1.3	2643	35

EST. SH. ACRES % BLK. = 7.0

HUDSON					
	#B ₁	#TT ₁	%B	TT ₂	#B ₂
Trt # 31					
Blk # 33	N/D				
34	7	27	25.9	97	25.2
43	3	24	12.5	60	7.5
44	—			19	
45	—			7	
46	—			2	
47	—			434	
8	—			75	
9	—			143	
50	—			75	
1	—			8	
TOTAL, pop 2			3.6	920	33

EST. SH. ACRES pop = 5.4%

%B
SO. RENEWMENT = 5.4 in '60
4 = 6.4 in '60

SO. GREW BY 1.0 OVER 6 yrs
OR .17/yr

SO BY 1963 + 0.5 = 5.9% B.

Howland Park No. 4 by Census Tract 1960

	#B ₁	#TR ₁	%B	TR ₂	#B ₂		#B ₁	#TR ₁	%B	TR ₂	#B ₂
Tract # 12						Tract # 13					
Buck # 37	23	74	31.1	259	81	Buck # 1	—			56	—
42	—			112	—	2	—			56	—
3	—			11	—	3	—			55	—
4	N/D					4	—			59	—
5	—			12	—	5	—			42	—
6	1	5	200	20	4	6	—			44	—
7	—			11	—	7	—			53	—
8	—			119	—	8	1	31	3.2	113	4
9	—			15	—	9	—			74	—
30	7	17	41.2	65	27	10	—			75	—
1	2	17	11.8	51	6	1	—			18	—
2	—			11	—	2	—			10	—
3	—			10	—	3	—			33	—
4	—			65	—	4	—			52	—
5	1	12	8.3	35	3					<u>52</u>	<u>—</u>
6	—			37	—	TOTAL			0.5	740	4
7	5	22	22.7	91	21	GP-TOTAL			5.7	2748	156
8	—			6	—						
9	—			125	—	EST. SW. Area % Buck 8.5					
60	2	18	11.1	58	7						
1	—			41	—						
2	—			19	—						
3	1	20	5.0	59	3						
4	—			50	—						
5	—			47	—						
6	—			50	—						
7	—			74	—						
8	—			18	—						
9	—			124	—						
70	—			27	—						
1	—			23	—						
2	—			161	—						
3	—			54	—						
4	—			12	—						
5	—			76	—						
6	—			<u>60</u>	<u>—</u>						
TOTAL			7.6	2008	152						

Belvoir ¹⁷ $\frac{229}{486}$ ^W 210 %OS T- POINTS
 CAPA
 STATE STREET
 Rice
 Hudson
 Lapsyette

	#B	#W	#TTC	%B	
Belvoir	229	210	486	47.1	
	80.6	17.9			262
STATE ST.	22	409	559	3.9	1088
Rice	15	284	306	4.9	<u>24.1</u>
Hudson	18	272	296	6.1	
Top	140	188	461	30.4	
	284	1175	1647	17.4	
	424		2108		
	19.3	82.1			

	155	45	219	20.8
Park.	25	191	221	4.3
Central Park.	50	341	408	12.3

Q4.	99	184	286	34.6
L4.	171	245	429	39.9
	320	770	1123	28.5
	500		1563	

Q4. ARE SPEC BYL.	= 62	
L4 " " "	= 83	404
	<u>145</u>	

- 24.4 = CP with 10/yrs. 46.

529 3
 274 99

 803 102

LAFAYETTE WORKSHEET

EVENTS

	56	7	8	9	60	1	2	3	4	5	6
LAFAYETTE			2B		B _A		2B +6	B ^x		P B	
STATE ST.		BA	P	P	ANX P	2P	P B LP	P B +4	2P	3P	4P
LUNDREN					ANX			P +4			
RICE								P 2B	3P	3P B	3P +4 B
DAWSON					ANX						C

ENROLLMENTS

LAFAYETTE	365	+92	0	+19	+25	+16	+118	-50	+43	-16	-133
STATE ST.	538	+11	+1	-22	+49	-19	+45	+29	-9	-21	
LUNDREN	454	+36	-16	+10	-27	+3	-23	+9	-10	-17	-9
RICE					261	+34	+15	+44	+20	+4	-46
DAWSON					106	-35	-5	-1	-4	-17	C

BLACK PUPILS

	(52.2)	(54.4)	(56.6)	(58.8)	(61)	(116.2)	(118.4)	(120.6)	(122.8)	(125)	CHANGE YR.
LAFAYETTE	50	57.5	65	72.5	80	87.5	95	102.5	110	117.5	125 +7.5
STATE ST.	26					25					24 -0.2
LUNDREN	—					1					2 +0.2
RICE	*5	7	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.6	9	9.4	9.8	10	10 +0.4
DAWSON	*2	3.9	4.3	4.7	5	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.6	7	C +0.4

* 1952

9
26
35
210
using 1960 4.1%
PLC RSTI

PAGE REF.

0.4, 49, 48, 45,
44, 39, 38, 35, 34,
30, 18, 17, 14, 10,
9,

LAFAYETTE	100-109, 54-58, 60-66, 78-81, 84, 22, 18, 10, 9,
LUNDREN	102, 109-114, 54-58, 60-66, 78, 79, 33, 32, 14, 6, 4
RICE	114, 78, 79,
DAWSON	112-114
STATE ST.	100, 101, 102, 109, -114, 79, 33, 32,

QUINTON HATS WORKSHEET

BLACK

1966 %B.		56	7	8	9	60	1	2	3	4	5	6	CHANGE Yr.
33.6	QUINTON HATS	26	34	42	50	58	66	73	81	89	97	105	+7.9
	PIERCE		90	79	C								
12.6	N. Highland Pk												94
17.1	C. Highland Pk												86
0.8	S. Highland Pk												5
12.8	Avenue E.E.					7	19	30	42	53	65	76	+11.5
0	Avenue E.S.W.					1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-.2
0.1	Avenue W.					0	0	0	0	1	1	1	+1.2
3.0	LINN												12
0.5	STOUT	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	
B.2	CENTER Pk	20											47 +2.7

Q Hats	EVENTS	B	3B	2B		B	4B	4B	1B	1B
Pierce	ANY.				C					
N. H. P.					ANY	B	2p	1p	3p	2p
C. H. P.					ANY		3B	2B		1p
S. H. P.					ANY		5B	2B	+16+	1B
A. E.					ANY		2B	1B		
A. S.W.					ANY		2B	3B		
H. W.					ANY		3B	2B	3B	
LINN							4B		1B	
STOUT			B					2B	NEW 1B	
C. Pk.							4B	4B	7B	16p
Hudson										
V.B.							NEW		C	

Q. Hats:	ENROLLMENT	358	+1	-19	-39	0	-27	+45	+10	-2	-4	-10
Pierce		90	-11		C							
N. H. P.					479	+68	+43	+4	-27	+45	-48	-13
C. H. P.					711	+10	-18	-29	-22	-11	+6	+38
S. H. P.					367	+36	+95	+59	+48	-81	+61	+10
A. E.					655	+63	+97	+55	+135	-743	-33	-34
A. S.W.					340	+167	+29	+27	+26	-4	-9	-13
A. W.					465	-69	-233	+150	+167	+75	-114	+23
LINN										323	+41	+39
STOUT		338	+91	+5	-17	+42	+8	+45	-26	-37	-8	-41
C. Pk.		384	+27	+25	+65	-66	+10	-45	+37	+12	-26	-68
V.B.		225	-18	-15	-15	+3	+22	-83	+9	C		
Hudson									145	+112	-54	+17

CENTRAL PARK 1960 CENSUS TRACTS

TRACT # 4				TRACT # 18			
BLK #	POP	TR # B	BLK #	BLK #	POP	TR # B	BLK #
9	0/22	88	0	1	88	29	29
10	0/32	79	0	2	4/8	32	16
1	1/49	143	3	3	1/11	88	0
2	0/32	67	0	4	1/12	28	9
471	22	0/30	94	0	5	0/17	48
	3	0/33	94	0	6	1/18	39
	4	0/22	54	0	7	0/15	40
	5	0/37	84	0	8	0/18	50
	6	1/26	53	2	9	0/22	63
349	7	0/30	62	0	20	1/14	39
	8	0/25	64	0	1	0/12	30
	9	0/20	66	0	2	0/22	51
	30	—	—	—	3	0/16	46
	1	0/19	53	0	4	0/21	52
	2	0/23	75	0			
7.9	355	40	1/31	97	3		
0.2		1	0/31	81	0		
		2	0/40	104	0		
		3	0/42	116	0		
		4	0/36	108	0		
	305	5	0/34	96	0		
		6	0/40	118	0		
		7	0/41	112	0		
		8	1/36	111	3		
		9	1/30	75	3		
	509	50	1/28	93	3		
		1	0/16	40	0		
		2	1/25	79	6		
		3	0/32	79	0		
		4	1/26	103	48		
	372	5	1/19	71	71		
		7	1/21	78	56		
		8	0/22	63	17		
		9	0/21	70	0		
		60	—	—	—		
		1	0/21	80	0		
	341	2	0/21	50	0		
		3	0/19	50	0		
		4	0/19	43	0		
		5	0/20	52	0		
		6	0/22	74	0		
	289	7	0/23	70	0		
		8	5/18	53	15		
		9	6/18	64	21		
		70	—	—	—		

3941 307

$$\frac{307}{4675} = 6.6\%$$

761-5148

CHILDREN ASSIGNED TO IT WAS APPROXIMATELY 25%
BLACK THEREFORE AND WAS OPERATING JUST 5
SEATS UNDER ITS PHYSICAL CAPACITY. THE
BUCHANAN OF COURSE WAS 100% BLACK AND HAD
91 AVAILABLE SEATS.

	1958		
	#6	TTL	%B
Potwin & Co	0	442	
Lewman 4	20	325	
Good	1	464	
City	21	245	
Buchanan	119	119	
	221	1595	13.9

HAD FIVE PORTABLE CLASSROOMS PLACED

BUCHANAN HAD TO PLACE FIVE PORTABLE CLASSROOMS
AT THE

	57		
Clay	21	246	8.5
Park	7	248	2.8
C.P.	25	501	5.0
L.H.	20	325	
Buccann	106	106	
	239	1426	16.8

282
71
211

250
179
71

282
179
461
368

186

Good 0.2
Potwin 0.0

Lincoln closing!

SUMMER

	ENR	ENR	
	B	A	
SUMMER	289	284	- 5
STATK ST.	581	562	- 19
LAF.	517	635	+ 118
PARK.	304	554	+ 250
CLAY.	225	243	+ 18
PARK	239	254	+ 15
V.B.	198	115	- 83
MONROE	154	141	- 13

203
720

138
263

Lincoln loses 212 1959 to 1961

65
457

534

20

15.4x
7.2
22.6

18 BK.
42 WTR.

	57	8	9	60	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GRANT			IA								
QUINCY						R					
LYMAN						A					
LOWMAN Hill		4B	REP ²					(5)			
BUCHANAN		B	C								
POCK			B			REMO.		B			
C.P.							4B	4B			REPL.
RANDOLPH	2B	B	P					16P			
GAOE	B.P.	S.P	P	IA			B	B.			
POTWIN	✓			(W)							
CLAY						B	B	2B	B		

	56	57	58	59	60	1	2				66
+13.4/y Lowman Hill	53	66.4	79.8	93.2	106.6	120	133.4	146.8	160.2	173.6	187
+1.4/y BUCHANAN	99	119	140								
+2.7/y POCK	4	5.4	6.8	8.4	9.6	11.0	12.4	13.8	15.2	16.6	18
+2.7/y C.P.	20	22.7	25.4	28.1	30.9	33.5	36.2	38.9	41.6	44.3	47
-.3/y RANDOLPH	4	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1
+1.6/y GAOE	-	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.4	6
- POTWIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+1.9/y CLAY	19	19.9	20.8	21.7	22.6	23.5	24.4	25.3	26.2	27.1	28

Lowman Hill	53	66	106	107	120	133	147	160	174	187	
BUCHANAN	99	119	119	C							
POCK	4	5	7	8	10	11	12	14	15	17	18
C.P.	20	23	25	28	31	34	36	39	42	44	47
RANDOLPH	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
GAOE	-	-	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6
POTWIN	5										
CLAY	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28

V.B. -15.5
yr.

MANCOE, 5 yr.

V.B. LOSING 15.5/yr. ALL
V.B. LOSING .5/yr. BULK
V.B. LOSING 15./yr. WTR.

V.B. T ₂ C	47	47	46	46	45	45	44	44	43
w.	174	159	143	128	112	97	81		

	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	TOTAL #
School Lineal								④			
Bishop									④		

SUMMARY 201 BOUNDARY ~~CHANGES~~ AND OPTIONAL ZONE
 CREATIONS AND CHANGES. INVOLVING 40 SCHOOLS.
 OR. AVE. = 20 / YR. , INC: 26 OPTIONAL ZONE
 CREATIONS

PARKDALE 170 BLACK FR. Washington
 18 " " Lincoln.
 188
 250

372
 188
 184
 20
 104

554

6 8 9 60 61 62
 80, 90.4, 100.8, 110.2, 121.6, 131.0, 141.4
 (163 white)

in 1942 ADD 188 PLANK
 62 WTK.

Lincoln = 18 62=80

So in 1942 141 163
 188 62
 329 225

554 = 59.4

Lafayette + 118 = 635

329 225
 65 392
 394 617
 1011

372 436
 3 41
 375 477
 44

26

101 162
 65 492
 166 654

32.3

1453

101 162
 69
 228

121.6 279
 122.5 115
 129

122
 279
 43.7

18, 21, 22, 23, 27,
 54-58 & 60-66

PARKDALE WORKSHEET

Black PROBABILITY

CHNG. Yr.		56	7	8	9	60	1	2	3	4	5	6
10.4 +29.2	PARKDALE	80	109.2	138.4	167.6	196.8	226	255.2	284.4	313.6	342.8	372
-2.8	WASHINGTON	193	190.2	187.4	184.6	181.8	179	↑ C				
+7.5	LAFAYETTE	50	57.5	65	72.5	80	87.5	95	102.5	110	117.5	125
-0.2	STATE ST.	26	25.8	25.6	25.4	25.2	25.0	24.8	24.6	24.4	24.2	24
+0.2	OAKLAND	-	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2
	HIGHLAND P.N.	27	31	35	44	49	73	77	81	85	90	94
	PRICE		90	79	↑ C							
+7.9	QUINTON HOTS	26	33.9	41.8	49.7	57.6	65.5	73.4	81.3	89.2	97.1	105
	LINCOLN							X				

History

	PARKDALE		2B					+B+2K 2B		B	B	
	WASHINGTON							C				
	LAFAYETTE		2B					+6 2B			P	B
WRITE SCHOOL	OAKLAND		P	P	P	ANY	2P	2P	+4			
	H.P.N.				ANY SB.			2P	P	3P	2P	P
	PRICE		ANY		C				3B	2B		
	STATE ST.		BA			ANY		P	P	2P	3P	4P
	LINCOLN							B	B		B	B
	DREWSON					A.		C				C
169.5 372	RICE					ANY.			P	3P	3P	+4

120
+16 ENR/yr.
42%

372
179
193
200
11.3

80
73
103

620
180

160
103 ~~163~~
65 392
168 552

720

PARKSIDE WORKING PAPERS

CENSUS REVIEW RE WASHINGTON & LINCOLN CROSSINGS;

LINCOLN = CENSUS TRTS # 1 & 2 (PORTIONS)

TRT # 1		TRT # 2	
BLK #	#B/#TTZ	BLK #	#B/#TTZ
1	13/31	1	N/D
2	10/27	2	N/D
3	N/D	3	1/9
4	"	4	N/D
13	"	5	"
4	10/16	6	"
5	9/24	18	"
6	7/30	9	9/11
7	5/34	20	N/D
8	2/13	1	"
9	3/8	2	"
20	0/1	3	5/21
9	N/D	4	20/30
30	"	5	7/15
1	0/3	6	2/14
2	0/71	7	N/D
3	0/77	8	7/22
4	0/20	9	7/30
5	14/76	30	N/D
6	N/D	1	3/10
45	"	2	12/31
6	1/19	3	14/31
7	1/19 N/D	4	6/34
8	0/53	5	9/34
9	2/47	6	N/D
61	1/53	7	7/22
	<u>77/603</u>	8	11/24
		9	10/45
		40	11/27
		1	N/D
		2	"
		3	"
		4	"
		5	0/44
		6	1/20
		7	3/59
		8	0/33
			<u>104/426</u>

TRT # 11
BLK #

5	12/18
6	N/D
7	N/D
8	5/16
9	9/28
10	2/23
1	1/20
2	1/17
3	7/24
	<u>37/146</u>

29/577

270/1606

= 16.8 = 25.2 pupils

181/1029 = 17.6 CRN

& 26.4% pupils

LINCOLN - PARSONS - (APPROX) OPTICAL

CENSUS TRTS # 2 & 4 (PART)

TRT. # 2

Blk. 30	N/D
1	3/13
2	12/31
3	14/31
4	6/34
5	9/34
<hr/>	
	44/143

TRT. # 11

Blk # 5	12/18
6	N/D
7	"
8	3/16
9	9/28
10	2/23
21	1/20
2	1/17
3	7/24
<hr/>	
	37/146

81/289

28.0

1960 TRT # 2 LINCOLN AREA.

BLK #	TTL POP.	# B.	
49	46	0	423
50	*173	0	75
51	103	6	32
52	59	0	26
53	40	12	12
54-56	NO DATA.		
57	69	2	19
58	5	0	0
59	98	11	32
60	86	12	30
61	115	0	45
62	72	0	21
63	84	15	29
64	78	23	30
65-67	NO DATA		
68	104	7	41
69	156	1	67
70	83	0	34
71	32	0	14
73	34	0	15
74	92	0	32

1529 = 42% OF TRT.

89/ 577 = 15.4% BLK