NEGRO SCHOOLS ARE **GROWING IN NUMBER**

BIG INCREASE IN 6 YEARS

Growth of These Institutions in This Country Large in Recent Times; Details Are Given

The number of institutions for the higher education of the Negro race in the United States more than doubled and enrollments have increased over six-fold during the past ten years, according to a report issued today by the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department after a comprehensive survey of Negro universities and colleges.

In 1917 there were 31 Negro institutions offering college work, the report shows, while in 1927, of the 79 institutions included in the survey, 77 were engaged in college work. The college enrollments in the 31 institutions ten years ago amounted to 2,132 Negro students as compared with 13,680 attending the institutions PLAN NEW BRIDGE surveyed in 1927, an increase of 550 per cent. The annual income of the Negro universities and colleges in the United States has also gained at a rapid rate. For 1917 it totaled \$2,-283,000 while for 1926-27 the annual income was \$8,560,000, an increase of 275 per cent. The financial support being accorded Negro higher education in the country is nearly four times what it was in 1917.

Capital Investment

Total capital investment in the real properties of the universities and colleges surveyed has likewise increased tremendously, the report shows. The value of the physical plants of these institutions 10 years ago was fixed at \$15,720,000. Their present value is \$38,680,000, representing a gain of 146 per cent, due principally to the construction of modern school buildings and other improvements in the plants. The most important advance made by the institutions has been the large increase in their productive endowments, indicating the existence of a growing conviction that Negro higher education must be placed on a permanent basis through the provision of stable annual income. In 1917, the productive endowments of the universities and colleges making up this survey amounted to \$7,225,800 with an annual yield of \$361,250. Since then, additions have brought this total up to \$20,713,000, the annual yield being \$1,071,300. The gain over the period of 10 years in both endowment and annual yield, therefore, has been approximately 185 per cent.

Survey of Schools

The survey of Negro universities and colleges was conducted at the request of State departments of education of 19 States, 79 Negro institutions, the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the educational boards and foundations of seven church bodies, all of whom co-operated in arranging the study and in furnishing information. Everyone of the 79 institutions was visited by representatives of the Bureau. In addition to a general review of Negro higher education, the report contains individual chapters dealing in unabridged form with the academic programs, physical plants, graduation requirements. admission requirements, enrollments, training of the faculty, "salaries, teaching loads, educational and scientific equipment and other functions of each of the institutions. The universities and colleges surveyed include: 5 in Alabama, 3 in Arkansas, 1 in Delaware, 1 in the District of Colum-

bia, 3 in Florida, 9 in Georgia, 2 in Kentucky, 5 in Louisiana, 2 in Maryland, 5 in Mississippi, 1 in Missouri, 12 in North Carolina, 1 in Oklahoma, 1 in Ohio, 2 in Pennsylvania, 5 in South Carolina, 8 in Tennessee, 8 in Texas, 4 in Virginia, and 1 in West Virginia.

More Education Needed While presenting the exceptional progress accomplished in Negro higher education during the past 10 years, the report also calls attention to the fact that the immediate need of the race is more education, better education and higher education. The latest available figures show that there are approximately 48,000 Negro teachers in the United States, including those teaching in elementary ing a per capita gasoline tax of \$25. The tax in Florida, South Carolina and New Mexico for 1927 was five schools, high schools, and colleges. Of this number 1,050 are teachers in institutions of higher learning and 46,950 in elementary and high schools. Upon the latter rests the responsibility of educating \$5,000,000 Negro youth under the age of 19 years, a task far beyond the capacities of such a small number. The lack of teachers, the report points out, is serious.

ON ILLINIOS RIVER

State and Federal Government Approve Plans for Structure of Grafton

The state of Illinois and the United States government have approved plans for the construction of a new bridge across the Illinois river three during the past week or so in differmiles above Grafton. Construction ent parts of the city. The police will start next month and will be had some trouble convincing speedcompleted by the time the farmers of ers that the new Green Bay road Calhoun county, now without a rail- pavement was not a race track after road or bridge, begin the shipping of its opening, and now they find that their next apple crop.

steel, with a revolving draw. It will are determined to curb this tendency be 2,700 feet long with a 12-foot road and issue warning that the vehicle way on each side of a single railroad laws and ordinances will be strictly line. It will cost \$700,000 and farm-

ers and merchants of Calhoun county have pledged themselves to give \$250,000 to the fund, by a tax of 25 cents on each barrel of apples shipped. The promoters of the bridge are also planning a railroad from Grafton to Quincy, a distance of 95 miles, to run through Calhoun county, at a cost of \$8,000,000.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THIS STATE

The State Department of Agriculture regularly inspected and supervised 153 commercial chicken hatch-

eries in Illinois during the last year. Federal bureau of census estimates for 1928 give Peoria a population of 82,800 as compared with 76,121 at the time of the 1920 U.S. census.

The largest class in the history of the state, 415 in all, recently received licenses to practice law in Illinois.

Illinois has 161 licensed air pilots, and ranks third among the states.

Production of electricity in Illinois during 1927 averaged 866 kilowatthours for every man, woman and child in the state. The average per capita production for the United States is 676 kilowatt-hours.

Illinois has an investment in farm machinery of between \$5 and \$10 per

POLICE WARN SPEEDERS AGAINST FAST DRIVING

Several automobile drivers have been arrested and fined for speeding the speedsters have taken to fast The bridge will be of concrete adn driving on other streets. The police





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