

## PART THREE: The *Brown* Cases, 1950-1952

There have actually been allocated from the so-called Battle Fund some \$9,919,000 for Negro projects and \$18,395,000 for the white projects. When you add to those figures the local contributions, you have a figure of \$9,887,000 of local funds for Negro projects and some \$27,926,000 for white. So that when you add together the State funds, plus the local funds, in this recent period, you have a ratio of something like one to two that is being provided out of every \$3; about one in three is being provided for the Negroes. The local funds alone are run at the rate of about one to three, which is the equivalent of the ratio of the Negroes. So that over all, it is perfectly obvious that the State is doing a tremendous job, which means, of course, a very heavy burden on the tax payers in providing this program.

It is also significant, may it please Your Honors, that this program has reached the point where so far as ability to provide equality is concerned, there are a number of counties in Virginia where the Negro facilities are better than the whites. Right here in the city of Richmond, we have one of the finest high schools in this entire part of the country which is provided for the Negroes.

*Davis v. Prince Edward County School Board,*  
Defense Attorney Moore's opening remarks.