

## Historical Overview of Texas Southern University and Its Impact

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This curriculum briefly discusses why Texas southern University was established, its funding, and why it should remain an open, independent institution. It explores programs offered at Texas Southern University, and introduces some insight into how the university has survived in spite of the many attempts to merge or close it. The unit also identifies outstanding faculty members and successful graduates and their respective contributions to our community and the world. This curriculum unit may be utilized by History Teachers to teach regular or special education students who are in grades 9-12.

### **I. WHY WAS TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED?**

The state of Texas was still operating under the “separate but equal” education philosophy during the forties when Heman Sweatt, a graduate of Wiley College in Austin, applied for admittance to the University of Texas Law School. He had been accepted by the University of Michigan School of Law, however, he wanted to remain in Texas to study. He was denied admission, thusly, he sued in the 126th District court in Austin. No law school in Texas admitted blacks at that time. In the state of Texas, there were 7,724 lawyers and only 23 were black. Sweatt was denied admission on the basis of the “separate but equal” doctrine of *Plessy vs. Ferguson*, and the court determined that the state had six months to set up a law school for blacks. Texas A & M Regents hired two black Houston lawyers to teach law in rented rooms. Sweatt refused to enroll in the “law school,” although the court declared that the arrangement satisfied the “separate but equal” test.

Realizing the case would be forwarded to the Unites States Supreme Court, and it would be difficult to prevail, some elected officials and politicians opened an “interim law school” on 13th Street in Austin, and it became part of the “Texas State University for Negroes,” the first name given to the institution which would be later named Texas Southern University. It had no library and only a few professors from the University of Texas. The school was controlled by the University of Texas Board of Regents from March 1947 to August 31, 1948. No one enrolled until three students enrolled in 1947.

In a *writ of certiorari*, the United States Supreme Court ruled (in 1950) that the law school at the Texas State University for Negroes, was not equal to the Austin School. Sweatt was then admitted to the University of Texas, by order of the court. The counsel for the plaintiff, Sweatt, was Thurgood Marshall who later became a Supreme Court Justice. The law school at Texas Southern University is named the Thurgood Marshall School of Law. It has produced more minority lawyers than any other institution.

Only one black public school teacher had a master’s degree and only sixteen were baccalaureate. Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, who became superintendent of schools, set out to improve the quality of Negro education. At his invitation, blacks petitioned for a college,

and in September 1927, the Houston Independent School District created the Houston Colored Junior College. Dr. John Davis, a local dentist, and Dr. Charles Pemberton chaired the building fund. Large donors were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dupree and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Fairchild.

By any standard, Texas belonged to the “peripheral” South or the Rim South; rather than the heart of Dixie. However, these are several reasons calling Houston a Southern City. Foremost among these is a cultural link with the region known as East Texas, which in turn is steeped in the political and social move of the Southern Black Belt, dating to pre-civil war days and continuing to the present.

East Texas can be defined either culturally or demographically. Melvin Banks states, “As the area from which came the chief, opposition to Negroes (in Texas) enjoying full citizenship after emancipation. For although slavery came late to Texas, it became firmly established in a short period of time.” Texas remained a rural state and only began to change in the 1950s and 1960s. Initially, prominent people served on the Board of Regents. Some community leaders who served were: Mack H. Hannah, a prominent businessman, W. R. Banks, President of Prairie View University, Marvin Griffin, Minister, Ernest Sterling, Businessman, George Allen, and Milton Carroll, a graduate of TSU and respected business leader.

## **II. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY**

Five black colleges were founded in Texas between 1865 and 1875; four more were established by 1927. One of the thirteen was the Junior College that became Texas Southern University, a by product of the state’s attempt to keep Blacks out of the University of Texas and other white institutions in Texas.

Fifty years ago, Texas State University was established by the Texas State Legislature in Austin Texas. The first building opened in September 1947 was called the Thornton Fairchild Building. The school was situated on a 130 acre wooded area in the heart of Third Ward. Many people sold bricks in order to help build the first facility. Prior to the opening of Texas State University, the only college for Blacks in Houston was the Houston College for Negroes, which was housed at Jack Yates High School (currently Ryan Middle School).

Blacks were elated to embrace a university where they could have input into its curriculum, cultural activities, and employment. Many felt that they could finally establish a meaningful career, and not just maintain a job.

The University endured several name changes, including Texas State College and Texas State College for Negroes, before the State Legislature finally accepted the Name, Texas Southern University in 1951. Just as the name of the institution changed several times, so has its leadership. The University has had ten presidents in fifty years of existence. Mr. Allen Norton served as interim Dean. He was the first African American to serve as a

Supervisor in the Houston Independent School District. The first president was a respected diplomat to Monrovia, Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier; the second, Dr. Samuel Nabrit, a distinguished biologist; third, Dr. Joe Pierce; fourth, Dr. Granville Sawyer; fifth, Dr. Joe Pierce; sixth, Mr. Everett Bell; seventh, Dr. Leonard Spearman; eighth, Dr. Robert Terry, Interim President; ninth, Dr. Joanne Horton; tenth, Dr. James Douglas, a TSU graduate who formerly taught at a prestigious University before joining Texas Southern University Thurgood Marshall School of Law and who is credited with raising the percentage of students passing the State Bar Examination; eleventh, Dr. William Harris; and twelfth, Dr. Priscilla Slade, Acting President. Such constant change in leadership tends to weaken or destabilize any organized body or institution. It appears that when state government changes, the Regents change and they remove the current president; thus, diminishing many gains and achievements made by previous administrations. The leaders should not embrace the habit of masking such drastic changes when attempting or engaging in problem solving. This causes systemic and far reaching problems. People tend not to enroll in institutions when they appear to have problems and seem not to have stability from within.

### **III. FUNDING**

From the inception of the University in 1947 until 1968-9, the University appeared academically and financially stable. Gus Palmer and Myrtle Starr respectively served as Bursars and appear to guide the University. Myrtle Starr was commended by the Texas State Legislature for her performance.

It appears poor management, jealousy, infighting and the constant change in leadership that occur in many large environments helped reduce the effectiveness of University. Alleged financial mismanagement has taken its toll on the image of the school, and caused a significant decrease in enrollment where funds are generated. Texas Southern boasted an enrolment of over 10,000 students at one time, making it the largest Black controlled and managed University. Current enrollment borders around six thousand students. Also adverse publicity in the media has taken its toll.

Until the University is adequately funded by the State Legislature, it will always experience financial difficulty. Until the mandate of the Texas Plan is honored, the school will remain second class. Also, employees responsible for handling funds must be properly trained.

One area that has plagued the University consistently is student loans. It has been alleged or reported that repayment of loans has been slow or non-existent and the awarding of loans to unqualified students. "Texas Southern University 'On the Move'" on several occasions has sponsored sit-ins, marches, protests, publish meetings, and visits to the State Capitol to emphasize the correct picture. The University has been threatened with closure or merging with another system because of this inadequacy. Some citizens are extremely opposed to this idea, because of the loss of control and economic impact in the Black Community and its meaningful enhancement for minorities and young people to emulate.

Many jobs will be lost by productive people who have spent the majority of their adult life working at Texas Southern University. Competent, qualified people with a proven track record should be employed in the financial office and given capable staff and equipment to assist. A dismissive approach of attitude should not be taken, but administrators in charge of finance should be made legally responsible for activities related to their job.

Appointment of Regents to serve at Texas Southern University should be given the same careful review given by other Universities to insure that qualified, experienced persons are selected. People who are financially secure and have experience serving on other large boards, commissions or corporations should be appointed to serve. It takes one who has successfully made wise decisions over a period of time. It also necessitates one who has obtained financial security, so that they may contribute and attract other large donors. It appears the institution is poorly served if you do not have secure, recognizable citizens. Initially, many of the Regents seemed to have been carefully selected so that they would enhance the University's image, position, and programs.

Another group that has been remiss is the Alumni of Texas Southern University . Many graduates of other universities contribute and raise large sums of money, so that meaningful scholarships are given to students, and support for many programs that influence and improve the University's stature.

The Houston Chronicle, reported that it found that Houstonians are optimistic about racial and ethnic diversity, as well as might be. Increased ethnic diversity in this international city has been accompanied by rising household income, falling crime rates, and people of goodwill working together.

In order to maintain an adequate income, it has been proven that one should maximize this education. (Chronicle, 1999)

In districts with high private school enrollments and higher than average minority student enrollments are those who send their children to private schools are disproportionately drawn from the group of parents holding college degrees, there is less likelihood that the parents of private school students have college degrees. (University of Houston Center for Public Policy/Rice University Baker Institute, 49)

This factor implies that the parents with degrees tend to send their children to private schools and thusly limit the interaction of students with limited access to cultural social and educational activities that would enhance or broaden one's intellect. Therefore, this fact impacts the kind of student who enrolls in some institutions of higher learning.

#### **IV. WHY TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SHOULD CONTINUE OPEN ENROLLMENT**

The University should continue open enrollment, so that it can continue to attract a diverse population, and can do more than other authorities who do not have an affinity

with students.

This is not to imply that students should not be required to aspire for the same kind of curriculum or programs, objective, and expectations in other universities.

Many students finish high school with an educational background inferior to other students and cannot enroll or compete educationally or financially in some universities.

Open enrollment afforded the minority student an opportunity to not only make-up for whatever deficiencies or limitations they might have experienced in high school but were given a chance to improve in all aspects of education and socialization.

The late, United States Representative, Mickey Leeland had TSU designated as a special purpose school, because of the unique enrollment and need. In spite of its perceived limitations, some graduates are employed in some of corporate America's largest companies as CEOs and in other distinguished positions. The Education Department graduates are a large part of the Houston Independent School District, Aldine, North Forest, and Alief teachers and surrounding area faculty. They employ many administrators, counselors, teachers, and other staff that received their Bachelors, Masters, and Doctorate Degrees from TSU. Some have received their Bachelor's Degrees and later entered other prestigious Universities to receive advanced and terminal degree and are employed by Ivy League Schools and hold high positions in national government.

The Internationally acclaimed Debate Team, coached by Dr. Thomas A. Freeman, compete annually with other Universities in the United States and other countries. They have received first place recognition in most competitions they have entered.

TSU has employed people who are recognized in the educational, economic, and literary community. Dr. Lee P. Brown, Mayor of the City of Houston; International Artists, Dr. John Biggers and Mack Simms; Poet Laureate and Nobel Prize Winner, Toni Morrison; Distinguished Sociologist, Dr. Henry Bullock (deceased), who later became a professor at the University of Texas; Economist, Dr. Jesse Gloster, who was one of three other professors, along with Dr. Johnnie Marie McCleary (English), and Dr. Timothy Colton (Biologist) were named Distinguished Professors in the 1980s. The faculty also boasted of Dr. Sunday Fadulu, who has done exemplary Sickle Cell research; Honorable Gabrielle Kirk MacDonald, President of the International Criminal Tribunal; Dr. Otis King, who was the first Black City Attorney; nationally acclaimed artist, Naomi Sims; Dr. Rod Paige, Superintendent of Houston Independent School District.

The loss of the University will impact the lives of many Americans of all races, states, and cities. Ninety-two percent of the students at Thurgood Marshall School of Law who take the State Bar pass on the first attempt. More than 50% of African American and over 22% of Hispanic lawyers are TSU Law School graduates.

The TSU College of Education won the First Place the Annual Conference of the Association of Teachers Education, and the Spring 1996 graduates were featured in Ebony Magazine.

## **V. WHY TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SHOULD REMAIN INDEPENDENT**

Texas Southern University should remain independent so that it can continue to attract a diverse population who will not feel threatened or insecure. It emerged as a single segment for all racial, religious, cultural, and ethnic groups from Texas, the nation and the world.

It should remain independent because it has proven that its students and graduates can compete and excel. Namely, the School of Pharmacy has produced most of the minority Pharmaceutical employees in this area. A vast majority of the students in that department pass the State examination upon taking it the first time.

The loss of the University will impact the lives of many Americans of all races, classes, and ethnicities. Its students and graduates have become prominent political, civil, and business leaders. The University has produced many successful graduates, namely United States Representative Barbara Jordan, first African American female elected to preside over a legislative body. It was often rumored District 18 drawn for her as a minority district.

She was the President of Student Government in Undergraduate school. During her tenure as a U.S. Representative, she was a major force, speaking eloquently to the nation, during President Richard Nixon's resignation as President. Upon her retirement from Congress, she became a professor at Lyndon Baines Johnson Institute at the University of Texas, In Austin, where the initial lawsuit was filed by Heman Sweatt. Other notable people who graduated from TSU include United States Representatives Mickey Leeland (deceased) and Craig Washington; musicians, Herbert Laws; singers, Eloise Laws and Joe Sample; Broadway star and songstress Jennifer Holiday; United States District Judge Kenneth Hoyt; Former Assistant US Attorney Southwest Region and Criminal Court Judge Carl Walker; Judge Matthew Plummer, who was involved in the attempt to integrate the Harris County Court House Cafeteria; former Federal Judge Andrew Jefferson.

Secondly, the Law School, for which the University was established, graduates more minority and other students than any other university in Texas. The passing rate increased dramatically for those choosing to take the State Bar the first time. In 1997, the Law school had an average pass rate of 92%. Dr. James Douglas served as Dean for the 12 years when these impressive strides were made. The TSU Debate team under the leadership of Dr. Thomas A. Freeman has received national and international acclaim, competing in all categories against Ivy League Universities throughout the United States and Europe. The group has consistently won first place or placed no lower than third place on a repeated basis. Dr. Otis King and former United States Barbara Jordan (deceased), and Reverend Prentis Moore were debaters in undergraduate school. The University offers a variety of undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree programs. The basic area in which degrees may be received are: Accounting,

Administration of Justice, Airway Science, Architectural Construction Technology, Art, Bilingual Education, Chemistry, Computer Science, Dietetics, Drafting and Design Technology, Music, Power and Transportation, Social Work, Education, Respiratory Therapy, Spanish, and Telecommunications. The Doctorate Degree is offered in Counselor Education, Curriculum and Instruction, Education Administration, Higher Education, Urban Education, and Pharmacy.

The University has received numerous honors and recognition and these include:

1. Ranked as one of the best educational institutions in America by US News and World Report . (1995-96)
2. Ninety-five percent passage rate for students taking the state board in the College of Pharmacy and Health Science.(1995-96)
3. Ninety-five percent of Thurgood Marshall School of Law taking the State Bar. (1995-96)  
on the first attempt. More than 50% are African American and over 22% of Hispanic lawyers are TSU graduates.
4. Received a patent for a compound that helped fight prostate cancer from the National Institute of Health.
5. Spring 1996 graduates featured in Ebony Magazine.
6. Opened HIV/AIDS Prevention Center to focus on the prevention and spread of the AIDS virus.
7. College of Education won First Place at the Annual Conference of the Association of Teacher Education.
8. Offers five programs which are not offered at any other senior institution in Texas; airway Science, Houston Management, Biomedical Techniques, Publish Transportation, and Environmental toxicology.
9. The second largest contingent of Black PhDs in the nation are present in the TSU faculty.

Now that it has become a productive school, in a leading city in the Southwest, who has embraced its graduates, it appears many universities would like to merge TSU into their system. The nature of the school would change. Many jobs will be lost. Cultural emphasis will be lost or limited. Positive role models that are so badly needed will diminish or be eliminated. Many gains made by minorities in Texas and other states will diminish. It will cause some to resort to other means for survival in order to support themselves and their families. The University has afforded Texas a large middle class, that it otherwise would not have . The economic impact has been profound.

Texas Southern University is an important and invaluable entity in the community and world. Growth is evident, in spite of years of sub quality education relegated to minorities upon entering the University. Inferior buildings, well worn books, and other obstacles did not prevent students from aspiring to achieve, so that they would become contributing members of society.

## **TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES**

DR. ROBERT TERRY - FORMER ACTING PRESIDENT OF TSU.

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS - PRESIDENT OF TSU  
JENNIFER HOLIDAY - BROADWAY STAR, ACTRESS, SONGTRESS, WRITER  
KERMIT OLIVER - ARTIST  
HERBERT AND ELOISE LAWS - MUSICIAN  
JANICE WALKER - DIETICIAN, HARRIS COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT  
BARBARA JORDAN (Deceased) - FORMER UNITED STATES CONGRESSWOMAN  
MICKEY LEELAND (Deceased) - FORMER UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN  
CRAIG WASHINGTON - FORMER UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN  
HAROLD DUTTON - TEXAS STATE LEGISLATION  
AL EDWARDS - TEXAS STATE LEGISLATURE  
MILTON CARROLL - BUSINESSMAN  
PLURIA MARSHALL - FOUNDER, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL BLACK MEDIA COALITION  
CHRISTOPHER OLIVER - U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY SPECIALIST  
WILLIAM SADLER - U. S. GOVERNMENT  
RUTHE MCCRANE - ARTIST  
GERALD SMITH - PRESIDENT, CEO, GRAHAM-SMITH, INC.  
BARBARA BALDWIN - AUTHOR  
KENNETH HOYT - UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
MAURICE OVERSTREET - JUDGE, CRIMINAL COURT OF APPEALS

## **VI. CURRICULUM GUIDE**

THIS CURRICULUM IS DESIGNED FOR STUDENTS IN GRADES 9 THROUGH 12.  
THE ESTIMATED TIME FOR COMPLETION OF THE UNIT IS SIX (6) WEEKS.

### **WEEK ONE**

**OBJECTIVE:** STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. IDENTIFY AND DISCUSS THE REASON TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY WAS ESTABLISHED.
2. IDENTIFY THE PERSON WHO FILED THE LAWSUIT AGAINST THE STATE OF TEXAS THAT ESTABLISHED TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.
3. NAME FOUR PROGRAMS TSU. IS RECOGNIZED FOR.
4. DETERMINE THE MEANING OF "SPECIAL PURPOSE" AS IT RELATES TO TSU.
5. GIVE REASONS WHY PEOPLE THINK IT SHOULD REMAIN INDEPENDENT.
6. DISCUSS THE ADVANTAGE OF ATTENDING A SCHOOL THAT HAS AN OPEN ENROLLMENT.
7. IDENTIFY AT LEAST ONE GRADUATE WHO AS SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF TSU.
8. NAME AT LEAST FOUR REGENTS AND ONE GRADUATE WHO HAS SERVED HAS A REGENT.

### **WEEK TWO**

**OBJECTIVE:** STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

WORK IN GROUPS AND RESEARCH THE "TEXAS PLAN" AND ITS IMPLICATIONS.

### **WEEK THREE**

**OBJECTIVE:** STUDENTS WILL :

RESEARCH THE TWO AREAS IN WHICH TSU'S FACULTY MEMBERS HAVE RECEIVED PATENTS (SICKLE CELL AND PROSTRATE CANCER).

### **WEEK FOUR**

**OBJECTIVE:** STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

RESEARCH AND WRITE A FIVE PAGE ESSAY ABOUT AN OUTSTANDING GRADUATE OF

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

### **WEEK SIX**

**OBJECTIVE:** STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. PARTICIPATE IN TWO (2) FIELD TRIPS TO TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.
2. IDENTIFY THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS.
3. WRITE A THREE PAGE ESSAY ON THE SCHOOL OF THEIR INTEREST.

### **THE FOLLOWING STRATEGIES SHOULD BE USED:**

COMMUNITY SPEAKERS

AUDIO/VISUAL AIDS AND MAPS

PANEL - ALLOW STUDENTS TO PLAN, RESEARCH, ORGANIZE THEIR THOUGHTS AND PRESENT MATERIALS.

DEBATE - ASSIST STUDENTS WITH EXAMINING ARGUMENTS USING OTHERS STATEMENTS AND POINTS OF VIEW.

RECALL - STUDENTS WILL DEBATE INFORMATION

REFLECTION - STUDENTS ARE ALLOWED TO EXAMINE AND ANALYZE WHAT THEY LEARNED. (THIS APPROACH ENCOURAGES HIGHER-LEVEL THINKING.)

## **VII. CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, in order for the university to maintain its legacy and maintain a place in educational leadership, it must ascertain that high expectations should be evident by students, faculty, and staff. There should be a shared belief by school personnel that all students can and must excel. In making certain this occurs, teachers are responsible for insuring time is mandated for academic learning consistently. A priority should be placed on developing rules and policies that are clear and expectations consistently enforced. Collaboration between administrators, other Universities, staff, and community in goal setting and reaching those goals should be evident. It should be resolved that hard work and perseverance is mandatory by faculty and students. Longevity among faculty members should be applauded, but the same goals and achievements must be enforced. Maintaining a strong experienced faculty that stays abreast of the latest trends and techniques is mandatory. The university should continue to attract a board range of faculty and students.

The involvement of alumni, financially, physically, and morally, help determine the greatness of the University and its position in the world. Having all the above ingredients will not be enough to survive without adequate funding by the Texas State Legislature for programs, faculty, facilities, and staff.

There will be a high probability of cumulative impact on the community, state, and nation with the loss of the University. There will be fewer minority undergraduate students receiving degrees; also, loss of jobs by both minority males and females, (however, the impact on male employment will be devastating). Many positive role models will vanish. Finally many cultural and social activities emanating from the University will be lost.

## **IX. SUMMARY**

The writing of this project causes me to have mixed emotions. Many warm and pleasant memories surfaced as I reflected back to the wonderful experience of enrolling at Texas State University, September 1947, the first days the doors opened at the Thornton Fairchild Building. It was very special as I greeted people with whom I had attended Booker T. Washington High School (on West Dallas) and the prospect of making new friends was exciting. It was especially exhilarating meeting women and men who were returning from World War II, who, having defended their country, were now being given an opportunity to acquire an education financed by the government. One could sense a feeling of pride among these people. It would be the first time a member of their family would be given the opportunity to extend their education. The lines were extremely long, and moved slowly. (That was not an issue for us at that time.) It was a time of joy for my entire family and circle of friends. I was the first granddaughter and the first person in my family to attend college. Therefore, it was a very special topic of conversation at home and church, where constant encouragement was given. It saddens me to think that the very institution that seemed so promising and important in 1947 is experiencing difficulty.

The very institution that prevented so many young people in my generation from becoming parents at an early age or becoming a part of the welfare system or interacting with the judicial system, is threatened with a merger or worse, closure. It has been reported by scientists for decades, that poverty contributes to higher instances of illness and death. Research has also show that income and social status are indicators of one's health patterns. Further studies have shown that diabetes, arthritis, infant mortality, and cardiovascular disease, which is immense in the minority community, is closely related to one's socio-economic condition. Therefore, it is imperative for one to acquire skills and techniques that control and determine the existence and destiny for the University. What kind of society will evolve without the skills to become productive and contributing members of society?

It is especially disturbing because I know there are many young people who come from the same socio-economic and educational environment as a I did. These are potential students who need the opportunities afforded at TSU; who cannot afford other institutions financially and/or who need special encouragement and nurturing. These forces cause students to examine their motives and desires, and help them to understand who we are, and why they are pursuing an education.

We have an affinity with the University because of the many warm experiences we had while attending school. I was one of the first cheerleaders, cheering at the first football team at Jeppensen Stadium (now Robertson Stadium). I later returned to Hannah Auditorium in 1960, where I was crowned Ms. Homecoming and was warmly greeted by President Samuel Nabrit, Elva K. Stewart, Alumni Director, faculty, and students in an assembly.

I continue to have hope for those students who embrace the kind of qualities, aspirations,

and feelings that believe that things that often times appear impossible can be acquired. As we end the last months of the twentieth century and look forward to entering the New Millenium, stability and progress should be evident.

This is not an attempt to criticize the university, I have attempted to write a fair and balanced overview that will create dialogue for students, faculty, leaders, elected officials and the community at large. This curriculum is also not an attempt to be critical of those involved with the University in the past or present, but hopefully it will help some boy or girl visualize the institution in a positive way and become aware of its many contributions to the community and the world.

## **IX. READING MATERIALS**

Davidson, Chandler. Biracial Politics-Conflict and Coalition in the Metropolitan South, 1972.

The author discusses conflict and coalition in the South.

Murray, Richard, PhD, Stein, Robert M., Ph.D., and Weiker, Gregory R. Ph.D.. The Houston Metropolitan Study, An Entrepreneurial Community Looks Ahead, University of Houston Center for Public Policy, Rice University/Baker Institute for Public Policy: Houston, 1999.

A discussion of Houston's diversity and its economic implications.

Guide to the Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities, 1978-79.

American Black Colleges

The Forward Times Newspaper

The Houston Chronicle

Alumni Folder, Texas Southern University