

free or furnished on a rental basis, they must be purchased. Table 2 names only three states where elementary-school pupils probably purchase books and six where secondary-school pupils must do so. Three states—Arizona, Arkansas, and Kentucky—actually spell out that secondary-school textbooks must be purchased. Several states provide a purchase-option for textbooks.

In some districts of Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, both elementary- and secondary-school pupils are required to pay a deposit fee which is refunded when the books are returned without undue wear and tear. Some districts in Utah and Vermont charge such deposit fees to secondary-school pupils but not to elementary-school pupils; in Oregon only elementary-school pupils are charged such deposit fees. Nowhere is the practice state-wide.

In Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, New Mexico, and Ohio, pupils may be required to pay if a book is lost or destroyed although no deposit fees are charged.

Responses from state departments of several states indicated that the information on the charging of deposit fees was not available at the state level since it depended upon local decisions.

Though inquiry was made as to the source of funds used to pay the cost of books furnished free or on a rental basis, replies were confused. In the majority of states both local and state funds are used in either case.

TEXTBOOKS FOR PRIVATE-SCHOOL PUPILS

Under state law, Louisiana, Mississippi,² New Mexico, and Rhode Island,³ furnish textbooks to pupils attending private elementary and secondary schools. In all cases where textbooks are furnished to private-school pupils, all secular books are furnished by them.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The selection of textbooks in the District of Columbia is controlled by the D.C. Board of Education, under authority granted by the Congress. Six textbook committees—General, Senior High School, Vocational High School, Junior High School, Elementary School, and Adult Education—consider textbooks submitted by publishing houses. On the basis of the committee reports, the superintendent of schools makes a report to the board of education.

The District of Columbia does not print any textbooks; it is mandatory by statute that all textbooks be furnished free to pupils in public schools.

The District of Columbia does not control the selection or distribution of textbooks in the private schools; no data on these items were furnished.

PUERTO RICO

The State Department of Puerto Rico selects the textbooks for its elementary and secondary schools. One textbook of mandatory use in *all* subjects is selected by the state agency. Puerto Rico prints some but not all of its own textbooks.

It is mandatory by statute in Puerto Rico to furnish free textbooks in all subjects, paid by state funds only. Neither a deposit fee nor a rental fee is charged for the textbooks.

Private-school pupils are *not* furnished textbooks on the same basis as those attending public school.

² Parochial and Indian schools *only*.

³ Provides textbooks only on mathematics, science, and foreign languages.