

\$132,677,000. These statistics include textbooks, workbooks and teacher editions. The sales figures for 1965 are an increase of approximately 10 percent over the previous year, which has been the yearly increment in sales in recent years.

A survey of prices of books since 1960 based on statistical data provided by Stanley B. Hunt & Associates, shows that the increase in the prices of elementary books during the 6 years was 20 percent and for high school textbooks it was 9 percent. This increase compared with an increase in the National Education Association cost of education index of 36 percent and an increase in the School Management cost of education index of 30 percent.

In considering this increase in the price of textbooks, we must keep in mind that books are very different today than they were 6 years ago. They have improved in quality, organization, illustrations and color. They contain additional pages, and are revised more frequently due to expanding knowledge and changes in the school curriculum. Elementary textbooks, particularly, have experienced great changes in their format and appearance.

The National Defense Education Act, which was passed in 1958, did not contain provision for purchasing textbooks with Federal funds unless they were used as supplementary materials. Thus, this legislation had very little effect on increasing the sales of textbooks. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Economic Opportunity Act have resulted in increased sales of books.

However, as of this date there is no evidence to show that the price of textbooks has been raised as a result of this legislation.

You are aware, of course, of the wide difference between States in textbook expenditures. Industry statistics show that the average sale per student in 1965 was \$5.97 for elementary schools and \$10.19 for high schools. And yet, a recent national survey conducted by School Management magazine of 2,500 school districts reports that expenditures for elementary textbooks ranged anywhere from \$1 per pupil to \$12. Certainly the new Federal legislation will be helpful in overcoming this imbalance.

After conferring with educators, the institute has reached the conclusion that the per pupil expenditures for instructional materials would have to at least double in order to properly equip a student today. The booklet, "Planning Your Purchases of Educational Materials," was developed by the institute to assist the school administrator in budgeting for his textbook needs.

In it we have set up suggested kits of materials for each grade level as a basic minimum of pupil needs. Similar standards have been issued by the American Association of School Librarians for school library programs. They recommend a range of \$4 to \$6 be spent per pupil.

Interest has been expressed in the extent to which books are being purchased in school districts and States throughout the country. You should be aware that 28 States are considered "open States." This means that in States such as New York, New Jersey, and Michigan, the schoolbooks are bought and paid for locally.

The individual school districts are free to select any books they wish without guidance from the State school officials. Most of the other States are referred to as "State adoption States." In this case, a list