

of books is developed and approved at the State level by a selection committee. This list is divided into subject matter areas and the schools can adopt any book from the list.

Finally, there are one or two States which have a "basal adoption," which means that one book in a subject area is authorized by State school officials for use in the schools.

Another important factor in the textbook selection process is that all States prescribe a replacement cycle for the books. For example, a school district or State would adopt history, science, and reading series in 1 year. These books would be used for a period of 3 to 6 years before another set of books in these subject areas could be adopted.

Consequently, even when new kinds of materials are available from publishers, it is frequently the case that the schools must wait until the replacement cycle for that subject is completed before they can purchase other books. This might account for the timelag between publishers producing the books and the schools introducing them into the classrooms.

The institute does not have any data on the actual books which are purchased by the schools. This information would likely be available at the State or local level.

In summary, it is our feeling that the publishing industry has exercised a considerable amount of enterprise in meeting with public and private groups to discuss the matter of the treatment of minority groups in textbooks. The bibliographies which I have mentioned as listing materials currently available in this area would seem to indicate that the publishers took positive action in producing text materials which would be suitable for the urban child.

In our opinion, the prices of books have not been influenced by recent legislation. And we are hopeful that the new types of instructional materials being created by educational publishers will be increasingly adopted and used in all of the schools of the Nation.

Again, we are grateful to the subcommittee for the opportunity to give you the views of the educational publishing industry.

Chairman POWELL. Thank you, Dr. McCaffrey. The first comment I would like to make to you and the other witnesses is that I may not be here because I have to go to the Rules Committee to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which I am sure is good news to you because it will increase the amount of money available for textbooks.

Now, I would like to ask some very short questions. No. 1. How many members are on the staff of your organization from minority groups?

Dr. McCaffrey. The institute staff is a very small staff. It consists of 10 members. If you are referring specifically to whether any members of our staff being Negro or—

Chairman POWELL. Latin American or Indian.

Dr. McCaffrey. We do not have any on our staff.

Chairman POWELL. Do you use any as consultants?

Dr. McCaffrey. We do not use people at the institute on a salary or paid basis, but we consult widely with leaders of the minority groups in this country on almost every matter.

Chairman POWELL. I would like to note that the Commissioner of Education, who was questioned by many members of the committee,