

clude my comment, I had the feeling from the text that I had available at that time, this was in the early 1950's, that the Negro disappeared from American life after the Civil War, the French Canadian never existed, and the Spanish left us with the galleons.

Of course, this is just not American history. I had hoped perhaps some of those things had perhaps been corrected. I am not current on what is happening.

Mr. DANIELS. Thank you, sir.

Our next and final witness is Mr. G. M. Fenollosa.

**STATEMENT OF G. M. FENOLLOSA, VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR,
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO., BOSTON, MASS.**

Mr. DANIELS. We welcome you, sir.

I know the hour is growing late and you have a prepared statement. I would like to suggest, if it is agreeable to you, that this particular statement be reported in the record in full and that you summarize the contents of it in order to afford us the opportunity to ask a few questions.

The bells will be ringing very shortly for the House to meet.

Mr. FENOLLOSA. Mr. Chairman, I am George Manuel Fenollosa, a vice president, director and executive committee member of Houghton Mifflin Co., publishers and book manufacturers for well over a hundred years. Houghton Mifflin Co. has three operating divisions:

The trade division is responsible for publishing books for the general book trade, for children and adults, both fiction and nonfiction.

The manufacturing division operates the Riverside Press, a complete book manufacturer from typesetting through binding, serving the publishing divisions of the company and other trade, educational, and reference book publishers.

The educational division, of which I am the director, is responsible for publishing books and other educational materials for use at all levels from the preprimary years through college.

In the past 82 years, with the exception of a 4-year leave of absence to serve in the Armed Forces, I have been engaged in the selling and editing of instructional materials and, more recently, in the direction of the company's educational activities, a responsibility which I share with other members of our management groups.

At the request of Congressman Powell, made to me in a letter dated July 29, 1966, I have prepared this statement for the House Committee on Education and Labor on the treatment of minority groups in texts and library books used in the Nation's schools. My statement takes up the six topics specified by Mr. Powell in the aforesaid letter.

(a) On April 24, 1963, the management of Houghton Mifflin Co. stated its policy with regard to the treatment of minority groups in books designed for school use. It reads as follows:

Houghton Mifflin Company subscribes to the principle that textbooks should present a fair and balanced treatment of all groups—racial, religious, and national—in American society. The various editorial divisions within the Company's Educational Department have the responsibility for ensuring that authors are aware of the company's position in planning new textbooks or revisions of textbooks at all educational levels. The company is not only sympathetic to but heartily in accord with the statements of policy on this subject offered by educators in Detroit, New York, St. Louis, and other cities.

Perhaps the most obvious area of the curriculum in which this principle should be upheld is that of social studies. We have been assured that one of the reasons