

Typical titles are "Charley the TV Repairman," "Alice the Waitress," and "Ginny the Office Assistant."

Charley is a young married Negro boy who has graduated from a technical school and gets a job working for Sam, a Jewish owner of a TV repair shop. In "Alice the Waitress," a Negro guidance counselor helps Alice, who is white, to make a critical choice.

Teacher-training materials: A list is attached of professional books that deal with the problems of teaching children from minority groups. I wish to call attention here to one short but significant book and an outstanding film series. The book is "Negro Self-Concept," a short book for teachers that McGraw-Hill published (in 1965) in conjunction with the Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs, and which considers the problem of giving Negro children a better image of their own place in American society, probably the crucial issue in the teaching of Negro children.

The film series is "Teaching the Disadvantaged Child," which has three films called: "Portrait of a Disadvantaged Child—Tommy Knight," "Portrait of the Inner City," and "Portrait of the Inner City School—A Place to Learn."

The focus in these films is not on minority groups, per se, but on disadvantaged children of all white and nonwhite groups. However, after a good deal of discussion, we decided to make Tommy Knight a Negro child.

More important, these films are superbly done, and they dramatically illustrate the value of motion pictures in bringing home a conceptual point. It is really impossible for teachers to see these films without becoming involved.

I brought one of those films with me and if there is time I would like to show it because it really shows dramatically how a film can be used to show the problem.

Mr. BURTON. How long is the film?

Mr. LOCKE. The first 10 minutes would get the problem across. With me is the senior engineer who developed the film.

Finally, we have published a number of books about various aspects of minority group problems, especially the problems of Negroes. Notable among them are Whitney Young's "To Be Equal" (1964) and James Conant's "Slums and Suburbs" (1961).

Also, we publish a magazine for school administrators and school board members, *The Nation's Schools*, which has run many forthright articles on school integration problems (see the exhibits). In *Business Education* we publish a magazine for students, *Today's Secretary*, and one for teachers, *Business Education World*, both of which have carried articles about Negro secretaries and students.

For instance, the October 1962, issue of *Today's Secretary* had a feature article on Negro secretaries, and the October 1964 issue had a followup editorial. The April 1966 issue of *Business Education World* carried a feature article on Negroes in business education.

Copies of these articles appear in the exhibits. Samples of our advertising are being submitted to the committee, along with the books, films, and other materials that make up our exhibit.

The varying needs and demands of school personnel for revision of texts (and other materials) to correct biased and inadequate treatment of minority groups: What the schools need is more difficult to deter-