

and in the attitudes of the general assembly in providing funds for education.

Mr. BURTON. Thirty-nine percent, roughly, of your school-age pupils in attendance are Negro, and that is about 266,000.

Mr. QUARLES. 266 is the figure that sticks in my mind. I am not sure about it.

Mr. BURTON. What percentage of those students are attending schools where there was integration in the past school year? What percentage would you estimate there will be in the school year coming up?

Mr. QUARLES. Do you want an answer to that?

Dr. HOLLER. Neither one of us has an answer to that. All I know is what I read in the paper, so far as this year is concerned. The newspapers are carrying generally the statement that we will have about twice as many Negroes attending formerly all-white schools this year as was the case last year.

Mr. BURTON. What is your estimate as to what that number is?

Mr. QUARLES. I think 12,000, as I recall, are the newspaper estimates for this coming year. We did not prepare any detailed information on this.

Mr. BURTON. We probably have about 15 minutes for you and for Dr. Passow because the bells have rung on us again.

Do you have any Negroes on your State board of education?

Mr. QUARLES. No, sir.

Mr. BURTON. Do you have any Negroes on the curriculum-establishing committee or committees?

Mr. QUARLES. Yes; I think every committee—

Dr. HOLLER. That selects and recommends textbooks has Negro representatives. Every division in the State department that has administrative or curriculum responsibilities in the schools has Negro members of their divisions and on their staff.

Mr. BURTON. Congressman Hawkins?

Mr. HAWKINS. From the statement that you have given to this committee, I assume the statements made are with respect to the reorganized commission and board rather than to the previous ones?

Mr. QUARLES. The statements that I made were based, predicated on the past performance of the school book commission. We had a rather unique system in South Carolina where we had a number of State educational agents with separate governing boards and two of those were poured in under the State board of education this past July 1. The school book commission was one of those that were brought under the State board of education directly, which means that my division is—

Mr. HAWKINS. Your statement is made with respect to the new board of education and the new commission rather than to the previous ones?

Mr. QUARLES. I had reference here, Congressman, to the fact that the State board of education itself was reorganized by a constitutional amendment. It was passed in the general election of 1962 and ratified by the general assembly in 1963, establishing a new State board of education with one member from each judicial circuit of the State. This has brought about some policy changes, I am sure, inasmuch as we have a new board which is largely made up of lay members,