

Mr. HAWKINS. A particular need in all of the schools and not a particular need in some schools, is that what you are saying?

Dr. HOLLER. Yes.

Mr. HAWKINS. It was distributed among all of the schools?

Mr. QUARLES. Yes.

Mr. HAWKINS. I have no further questions. Thank you very much.

Mr. BURTON. Do you believe multiethnic textbooks are inherently desirable?

Dr. HOLLER. Are you asking me?

Mr. BURTON. Yes, sir.

Dr. HOLLER. I don't think there is any doubt about that. Educators throughout the country have for years recognized the fact that textbooks can never be totally adequate to meet all of the needs at any given time of the public schools. All curriculum specialists have been concerned with building the general concept among educators that the answer to the problem of the schools lies in the use of many books. This is one of the reasons for the strong support given to title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It enables children to have access to many books rather than depend upon one textbook.

Now, not only in the field of library books, but also in the field of textbooks, educators have felt for years that a teacher ought not to be textbook-bound, though a text serves a very good purpose as a principal guide. Most of the States, and I know it is true in South Carolina, have developed curriculum guides with the idea of being of assistance to teachers in order to free them from the limitations of a single textbook. They should have access to enrichment material, additional material, more in-depth types of materials, to meet the many levels and the many different needs among their children.

Mr. BURTON. Your State board of education or its equivalent, was formerly appointed by the Governor?

Dr. HOLLER. That is right.

Mr. BURTON. It is now—

Dr. HOLLER. Elected by the delegations of the general assembly from the judicial districts.

Mr. BURTON. And your judicial districts—how many judicial districts are there?

Dr. HOLLER. Fifteen.

Mr. BURTON. Are they roughly equal in population?

Dr. HOLLER. Well, roughly; yes. You could use the word "roughly" there.

Mr. BURTON. Do you have disparity of any more than 3 to 1 of the largest to the smallest judicial districts? How many judicial districts in Charleston?

Mr. QUARLES. Charleston is not a judicial district itself, Charleston and Berkeley Counties make up one district.

Mr. BURTON. How many people in the county and Charleston? About 230,000?

Mr. QUARLES. Somewhere in that neighborhood.

Mr. BURTON. How many people in the State?

Mr. QUARLES. 2,500,000, roughly, is my memory of the last statistics. That will not miss it far.

Mr. BURTON. Is it really not a fact that those in education in South Carolina are no more isolated from the political decisionmaking process than educators are generally?