

The Textbook and Curriculum Committee of the State Board of Education makes recommendations to the Board on all matters relating to the adoption of textbooks and the selection of library resources. The Textbook and Curriculum Committee utilizes the assistance of the professional staff of the Department of Education and individual evaluators selected from supervisory and teaching personnel representing the instructional areas for which textbooks are to be adopted.

The State Board invites all publishers to submit textbooks for consideration and adopts a multiple listing of textbooks in designated subject fields.

The local school systems use three methods of distributing textbooks to pupils: (1) free textbook system, (2) rental textbook system, and (3) direct purchase of books by pupils.

During 1966-67 nine (9) school divisions plan to provide free textbooks in grades 1-12; eleven (11) divisions plan to provide free textbooks in grades 1-7.

Rental textbook systems covering grades 1-12 are planned in forty-one (41) school divisions; rental systems covering grades 1-7 are planned in twenty-five (25) divisions and covering grades 8-12 in seven (7) divisions.

Direct purchase of books by students is planned for forty (40) school divisions.

Section 139 of the Constitution of Virginia provides that free textbooks must be furnished to all pupils who are unable to purchase them.

Funds for the purchase of library materials are apportioned among the school divisions on the basis of the preceding year's average daily attendance in multiples of forty dollars (\$40.00) to be matched by local funds in the amount of twenty dollars (\$20.00).

Approximately \$2,500,000 in State and local funds were spent for library resources during the 1965-66 school year.

Virginia's allotment under Title II of P.L. 89-10 during 1965-66 was \$2,095,347. This entire amount—except approximately \$20,000 withheld for administrative costs—was allotted to eligible schools for the purchase of library materials, including books, periodicals, and audio-visual materials. It is estimated that approximately \$4,300,000 in Title I funds were used during 1965-66 to purchase instructional materials for educationally disadvantaged children. This support has been helpful in establishing new libraries and in expanding existing library collections. Unmet needs exist; continued support will prove useful in meeting these needs.

It is estimated that \$2,790,350 in State funds will be available for textbooks, library materials, and related services during 1966-67. The Title II (P.L. 89-10) allotment for Virginia is estimated to be approximately \$2,095,000.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, July 17, 1966]

STUDY REPORTS RACISM IN ELEMENTARY TEXTS

MEDFORD, MASS.—Racism, anti-intellectualism, jingoism and anti-Democratic attitudes in American elementary school texts are reported by two university professors directing a federal study at Tufts University.

Dr. John S. Gibson, acting director of Tufts' Lincoln Filene Center, and Dr. Jean S. Grambs, associate professor of education at the University of Maryland, disclosed their conclusions Friday in a report prepared as part of a project conducted for the U.S. Office of Education.

Weighing data collected by Filene Center personnel, based on a survey of 24 textbooks, they reported these general characteristics of attitudes promoted by the texts:

Inadequate presentation of the concept of freedom and the legitimacy of dissent in the United States;

Stereotyped treatment of racial minorities—Indians and Negroes—coupled with the implication that white men properly used Negro slaves to tame the land, and that the life of the Negro in the United States between the Civil War and recent Supreme Court decisions is of no historical importance; * * *