

such materials or media except for that under the Captioned Films programs. Although the Office of Education has no particular interest in the production and distribution of educational materials there are some instances where this can be important. For example, there is some value in the support of sheltered workshops for adolescent-aged retarded or otherwise handicapped youngsters. Such support would indirectly or directly require support for production of materials produced in the workshops.

"The support for the development of instructional media is particularly important at this time. Development costs run high, yet the future of education for the handicapped may well depend upon the availability of media not yet off the drawing boards."

Although the granting of authority to the U.S. Office of Education to get into the business of producing and distributing educational materials is limited to this provision of the bill to the production of such materials for the handicapped, their parents, their employers and other persons involved, this authority strikes us as being unwise in itself and a bad precedent. Unlike the situation in some other countries, the U.S. Federal Government has not been responsible for the production and distribution of educational materials. This has been left to private enterprise and to some extent to nonprofit organizations and the results has been, I believe, better and more abundant educational materials than exist in any other country.

An example of what private enterprise can do—and is doing—in the specific field of materials for the visually and otherwise handicapped is the production of large type books. An enterprising and public-spirited man who has spent his entire professional life in the book publishing business, Mr. Keith Jennison, some four years ago saw the need for production of books in large type for the visually handicapped and also persons handicapped in other ways, such as physically and braindamaged. He established a firm to produce such books and has by this time published 100 titles. In 1966 100,000 copies of these books were sold. Just recently Mr. Jennison signed a contract to produce textbooks in large type for the State of California. Although originally designed to serve the visually handicapped, large type books have proven valuable for persons handicapped in a variety of other ways.

We were not aware of this provision of the bill before it was introduced and discussed by Commissioner Howe in his statement on the opening day of your hearings, March 2. We hope that it will be possible to work out amending language which will meet any legitimate need for the encouragement of the production of instructional materials for the handicapped without getting the Federal Government into the publishing business.

In closing, let me repeat our general support of the bill and to express again our gratitude to the Committee for this opportunity to present the views of the book publishing industry.

Chairman PERKINS. Mrs. Ryan, do you want to come around now and make your statement.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, may we ask permission that Mr. Ackerman's complete statement be included in the record.

Chairman PERKINS. Yes. Without objection, the statement will be inserted in the record and all other statements that you want to insert in the record.

Now do we have another witness in the room other than Mrs. Edward T. Ryan?

We regret that you missed that plane, Mrs. Ryan. It is just one of those things on a busy day. I am sure that one of them will have an extra place.

STATEMENT OF MRS. EDWARD F. RYAN, CHAIRMAN FOR LEGISLATION, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Mrs. RYAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: We appreciate very much this opportunity, at any time in the day, to offer our views in respect to these amendments to the Elementary and Sec-