

With the passage of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-10), the cooperative research program was broadened to provide for grants as well as contracts, extend the eligibility for support, authorize the development and support of training programs for research, give the program authority to disseminate the results of research, and authorize funds over a 5-year period for constructing and equipping educational research facilities. Based on this expanded authority, a national program of educational laboratories was created. These laboratories are new institutions which, through the initiative and cooperative planning of scholars, school personnel, and representatives of various other groups interested in education, conduct research and research-related activities, and assure educational improvements by implementation of research.

The National Defense Education Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-864), as amended, provides authorization for other research programs. Title VI (sec. 602) authorizes research in more effective methods of teaching modern foreign languages and related area studies, and development of specialized materials for use in such teaching. Part A of title VII authorizes research and experimentation in the educational uses of television, radio, motion pictures, and other communications media. Part B of the same title complements part A by authorizing studies on and the production of materials for dissemination of information regarding the new media.

Public Law 85-905 (amended by Public Law 87-715), "Captioned Films for the Deaf," provides for research in the use of educational and training films for the deaf, for the production and distribution of training films and captioned films, for the training of persons in the use of films for the deaf, and for the operation of a loan service of captioned films.

Public Law 88-164 increased the commitment to improved education for handicapped children. Title III, section 302, of this law authorizes the award of grants for research and demonstration projects relating to the education of mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, crippled, or otherwise health-impaired children. Public Law 89-105 provides for the construction, equipping and operation of a facility for research, research training, surveys, and demonstrations in the field of handicapped children, and for the dissemination of information derived from such research and related activities.

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-210) authorizes grants for research and training programs and for experimental, developmental, or pilot programs designed to meet the special vocational educational needs of youth, particularly those in economically depressed communities.

Title V, section 503(a)(4) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 allows the State departments of education to identify research as one of their needs and therefore to use part of their title V allotment for conducting, sponsoring, or cooperating in educational research and demonstration programs and projects. Title V broadens the possibilities for State agencies to engage in research since the funds may be used for research specifically aimed at a State need.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-329), title II, part B, section 224, authorizes the Commissioner to make grants to