

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1967

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1967

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 9:30 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 2175, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Carl D. Perkins (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Perkins, Green, Pucinski, Daniels, Gibbons, Ford, Hathaway, Scheuer, Meeds, Ayres, Quie, Bell, Erlenborn, Scherle, Dellenback, Esch, Eshleman, Gardner, and Steiger.

Staff members present: Robert E. McCord, senior specialist; H. D. Reed, Jr., general counsel; William D. Gaul, associate general counsel; Benjamin F. Reeves, editor; and Louise M. Dargans, research assistant.

Chairman PERKINS. The committee will come to order. Our first witness this morning is Carl L. Marburger, Assistant Commissioner for Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

We are glad you are here this morning. The provision that we added last year concerning the Indians which you know expires this year, we would like you to review this and then proceed with your statement.

STATEMENT OF DR. CARL MARBURGER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR EDUCATION, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. MARBURGER. The Department of Interior supports and endorses an extension of the Indian provision in the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966, as proposed in H.R. 6230.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 did not include provisions for Indian students in Federal schools. Based on such factors as family income, isolation, English fluency, and cultural deprivation; American Indian children constitute one of the most severely disadvantaged segments of American society. In an attempt to remedy this omission, we cooperated with the Office of Education in drafting an Indian amendment which was included in the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966.

The Committee on Education and Labor is to be highly commended for its support of the Indian amendment, for without this support, ESEA programs for Indian children in Federal schools could not have been implemented.