

locality, this particular situation. Commissioner Bennett can comment on it.

Mrs. GREEN. I am sure there must be a hundred of those across the country.

Secretary UDALL. But I don't think that the Civil Rights Act, any Civil Rights Act that I am familiar with, as drawn, really reaches or is intended to reach this situation of isolated schools that are maintained not deliberately to have been any segregation, as a matter of policy.

Mrs. GREEN. Well, that Chemawa School—

Secretary UDALL. As far as Indian schools are concerned. As a matter of fact, just the contrary, but there has been the segregation that is inevitable when you have remoteness and isolation, since there are only certain people that are there, and there is no opportunity to weave them into any other school system, which is obviously the trouble.

Mrs. GREEN. I think I have taken more than my time. But let me prepare a list, I think I can, of at least a hundred schools that are not isolated, and they are segregated, and that are not isolated but that are of Indians only, and I think this is a violation of the Civil Rights Act.

Secretary UDALL. I would like to have you look into the problem, too, because if there is a very long list, the Commissioner's education people aren't doing their job right, because it is our policy to get them into public schools, wherever possible.

Mrs. GREEN. Well, let me just pinpoint one. How about Chemawa? Here it is, near the heart of an urban center, and it is entirely segregated.

Mr. BENNETT. Chemawa houses most of the students from Alaska, who do not have educational opportunities. I think about 80 percent or more of the student body is made up of students from Alaska. We do have the problems of out-of-State children coming into another State, and out-of-district children coming into the certain school districts. We do have the problem, also, of the availability of existing school districts to absorb large numbers of students, because the need for Chemawa was a facility for the Alaska students will be no longer needed when we get school facilities built for them in Alaska, and we do have many, many situations. We do have situations where non-Indians do attend Bureau schools, we have situations where we have dormitories that are built by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for students to have accessibility to public schools, some of which are also operated by the State under a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and so we in carrying out our responsibility, it is in the direction of public schools, and integrated schools, and we are moving in this direction as fast as we can. I think the—

Mrs. GREEN. Is this with all deliberate speed?

Mr. BENNETT. Ma'am?

Mrs. GREEN. Is this with all deliberate speed?

Mr. BENNETT. Well—

Secretary UDALL. It had better be.

Mr. BENNETT. We have, again, the problem of housing the children in the public schools, but at least two-thirds of all Indian children and youth of school age now attend public and mission schools.