

tional opportunities available to the Indian enrollment of Indians is higher than ever before; yet, despite the large number of students that have been transferred to local school districts, the number of students attending Bureau schools has grown from 42,000 in 1961 to nearly 50,000 during the current school year. The Bureau now operates 254 schools, 31 fewer than the high of 285 schools in 1959.

BIA FUNDING

For fiscal year 1967, \$84.4 million was appropriated for the educational activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and nearly \$40 million for construction of schools and related facilities. Of the \$84.4 million, \$72.2 million is earmarked for Federal school operations. Under the authority of the Johnson-O'Malley Act, \$9.5 million is allocated for assistance to public schools: \$1.6 million to pay full cost for 2,355 Navajo students in eight "border town" schools; and \$7.9 million to assist public schools enrolling some 50,000 Indian students in 17 States. In addition, \$2 million is available to provide grants-in-aid to eligible Indian students enrolled in colleges and universities, while \$0.7 million has been set aside for adult education activities.

tion, and PUBLIC LAW 81-874 PROGRAMS AND FUNDING IN INDIAN education. Local school districts annually receive about \$14 million of Public Law 81-874 funds and around \$3 million of Public Law 81-815 funds based on their enrollment of reservation Indian youngsters.

Under titles I, II, and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-10) as amended in 1966, Bureau of Indian Affairs schools have obtained about \$5.4 million for fiscal year 1967.

Most U.S. Office of Education programs involve grants to State and local educational agencies. It is assumed that large numbers of Indian children in public schools have benefited from services provided through Federal programs such as titles I, II, and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The U.S. Office of Education has recently undertaken a thorough examination of its resources to identify and to help solve the special problems encountered in the education of Indian children.

In the area of research, the U.S. Office of Education has funded nine research projects concerned with Indian education, seven completed and two in progress. The Bureau of Research is exploring the possibility of funding research and development in selected Indian schools. Also, several regional educational laboratories, which identify