

been said, most of our Indian children are in public schools. Some of you will say this is good; some of you will say this is bad and I suppose this depends on the school they attend, what sort of background they have, the individual student; but there are many places where there are no public schools available for Indian children. This is the reason why so many children are sent to Chilocco. They come from remote Indian or Eskimo villages or from the different reservations which have no school facilities at the high school level; and so they are sent here. Now there is a great deal of controversy about what the federal government should do. The proposal that we heard tonight about using most of our Indian school facilities as dormitories and allowing our Indian students to attend the public schools in nearby towns or cities is one approach that has been given a great deal of consideration by the Senate committee.

The idea that was brought forth about using Chilocco primarily as a vocational technical school is one that I had heard. I am not sure how many of you in this room reacted. Can you tell me by a show of hands as whether or not you would like to see Chilocco become primarily a vocational technical school? Do you feel this would be good or bad? How many of you, those of you who are for it, raise your hands up, if you would please. Those of you who oppose this kind of approach-- Well, the significance is plainly clear. Well, I frankly do not propose that this exactly be done; but I feel very strongly that the facility at Chilocco will continue to be used and the staff will have continued function; and I am hopeful that the Congress will be wise enough to fund the school adequately so it can take care of the responsibilities which are assigned to it. I believe this will happen. Now let me talk for just a moment for a few other things. I hope that none of you get the impression that the problems that have attracted so much attention recently are problems that have