

## Educational Highlights of U.S. Indian History, continued

- thousands of Indians to leave their communities for larger urban centers to find jobs. Although the program was successful for some individuals, it proved disastrous for others.
- 1953** The Indian School Property Act authorizes the transfer of no longer needed federal Indian land and school facilities to state and local government agencies.
- Congress initiates the Termination Resolution, a plan to end all legal obligations of the federal government to Indian tribes.
- 1962** Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is established as the only federally funded art school for Indians.
- 1966** 216 BIA Boarding Schools in operation within the United States.
- Rough Rock Demonstration School, the first school in modern times to be completely administered and controlled by a tribe, is established by the Navajo Nation.
- 1967** The National Indian Education Advisory (NIEA) Committee is established.
- 1968** The American Indian Civil Rights Act is passed by Congress, conferring specific civil rights to all persons subject to the jurisdiction of tribes and authorizes the federal courts to enforce these rights.
- 1969** U.S. Senate releases the report *Indian Education: A National Tragedy, A National Challenge*.
- 1970** Passage of the Indian Elementary and Secondary Education Act extends programs to elementary and secondary education.
- 1971** The NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund and Harvard University's Center for Law and Education report is released, charging a gross misuse of funds designated for the benefit and education of Indian children. ... "By and standard, Indians receive the worst education of any children...."
- 1972** The Indian Education Act, also known as Title IV, is passed.
- 1975** The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act provides a transition from federal domination to Indian control of education.
- 1978** The Department of Education is established as a cabinet-level agency originally intended to include Indian education programs. By 1979, however, it was determined that the BIA's education programs would be administered separately.

## **Educational Highlights of U.S. Indian History, continued**

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act is passed by Congress to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions.

**1988** The Termination Act of 1953 is repealed.

**1990** The White House Conference on Indian Education is held to examine the feasibility of establishing an independent Indian Board of Education. At this time there are 182 BIA funded schools in operation.

The Native American Language Act is passed to preserve, protect and promote the practice and development of Native languages.

Phoenix Indian High School in Phoenix, Arizona, is closed after 99 years of operation.