

streets while attorneys for school boards and university boards delayed desegregation in the courts.

. Several Acts passed in 1964 and 1965 opened the doors for more minorities to enter college. These acts were the Economic Opportunity Act establishing the College Work-Study Program, Upward Bound, Talent Search, Special Services for Disadvantaged Students and Educational Opportunity Centers. The Higher Education Act of 1965 provided federal money for needy students under the Equal Opportunity Grant and established the Guaranteed Student Loan program to pay the cost of supplying low-interest loans to eligible college students.

. The rise of community colleges between 1965 and 1970 led to a significant increase in minority student enrollment. The first Tribal community college was established in 1971. By 1978, some 20 Tribal colleges were funded.

. From 1970 through 1978, HEW and the federal courts ordered school desegregation throughout the country on the elementary, secondary, and college levels. In 1978 the U.S. Supreme Court approved some affirmative action admissions programs for minority students while carving out protections for whites in certain limited instances.

. In the 1980s, the courts focussed their attention on tax exempt status and the receipt of federal funds by colleges practicing race or sex discrimination. The U.S. Supreme Court authorized the I.R.S. denial of tax exempt status to schools that practice race discrimination, despite the Reagan Administration's attempt to reverse that I.R.S. policy. In deciding the scope of the federal funds cut off when colleges were found to discriminate, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that only that part of the institution which discriminated would be subject to the cut-off. In 1988, Congress passed, over a presidential veto, the Civil Rights Restoration Act. The CRRA reinstated the broader federal funds cut off provision in use before 1984.

3 . Today minority group members are less likely to have a college education than whites. In 1986, 20.1 percent of whites over 25 had completed four or more years of college. The rate for blacks was 10.9 percent and for Hispanics only 8.4 percent.

. In higher education, for example, the picture of stalled progress is dramatically clear. During the same period when the pool of minority high school graduates was becoming bigger and better than ever, minority college attendance rates initially fell, and have remained disproportionately low.

These figures illustrate the dimensions of the problem:

. Between 1970 and 1975, the percentage of black high school graduates 24 years old or younger who were enrolled in or had completed one or more years of college rose from 39 percent to 48 percent; over the same period, the corresponding rate for whites remained steady at 53 percent. However, between 1975 and 1985, while the college participation rate for white youths climbed to 55 percent, the rate for blacks dropped to 44 percent. Recently released figures indicate that in 1986, the rate for blacks rose to 47 percent--still slightly below 1975.

. The rate of college attendance for Hispanic youths remained stagnant between 1975 and 1985. Available evidence indicates a slight decline, from 51 percent to 47 percent.

4 . For American Indians, high school graduation and college attendance rates remain the lowest for any minority group. A report by the Cherokee Nation found that only 55 percent of American Indians graduate from high school, and of these only 17 percent go on to college.