

Chairman PERKINS. Go ahead, Mr. Shriver.

Mr. SHRIVER. Are there any other questions about this part of the program, the neighborhood centers?

Mr. BERRY. As a couple of examples of self-help, though that may be supplementary, I wanted to bring to the attention of the committee and I apologize if one of these examples happens to be in the district of the chairman, but down in Big Sandy Community Action Agency the people wanted a neighborhood center and there was no physical facility in which to house it. They, on their own initiative, conducted bake sales and handicraft sales to raise the money to purchase the land and the materials, and with their own hands developed a center which would house a program which we funded.

In Raleigh County, W. Va., the people did the same thing.

In Rosenwald, Ky., a building which was occupied by the Community Action Agency for reasons which we do not know was dynamited. The local people raised the money to reconstruct a facility in which the program could be carried on. These are some examples that can be multiplied over and over again relating local community planning and desire to our willingness and ability to help them to carry on for themselves.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question as to procedure?

Chairman PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Do I understand that before we proceed to the educational phase which is to be next that we are waiting for Mr. Quie to return?

Mr. SHRIVER. We would like to go after this is over to the migrant labor program, and then to the Indian program. Would you like us to do that?

Chairman PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. SHRIVER. Fine. Thank you very much, Don.

May I present to you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, Mr. Klores, who has been the director of our program for Indians and for migrants since we started our activities. We will start with the Indians.

Mr. BERRY. Parenthetically, I would like to explain to the committee the Indian programs are funded out of that portion of the money made available for 205 programs. They are funded as Community Action Agencies. The migrant programs are funded out of title III. So they are separate programs. They are under the operational and administrative direction of Mr. Klores.

Mr. KLORES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Unfortunately, I have to sit here today and tell this committee that the first Americans, the American Indians, are today the poorest Americans. Seventy-five percent of all Indians on reservations are below the poverty level. Seventy-five percent of all Indian housing is inadequate, is not decent, is not safe, is not sanitary. These are the Americans that we have put on reservations over a hundred years ago. Nearly 450,000 living in approximately 25 States.

When we started this program, we went out to see what was the real problem that these Indians faced, why with the expenditure of funds had not anything really been done to lift them out of poverty. I think