

or suggested it ought to be changed and we don't have any like that that I know of on the reservations now.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Does the present legislation, the bill on the books now, provide that the director shall encourage communities to establish private not-for-profit agencies to be known as community action agencies?

Mr. SHRIVER. The language which you read at the beginning is the language that is in the bill now, public or private not for profit; yes.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Do we have any private not-for-profit agencies running community action programs anywhere in this country?

Mr. SHRIVER. Yes, we have a large number.

Mr. PUCINSKI. What has been your experience with them?

Mr. SHRIVER. Well, it has been good and bad with them just as it has been good and bad with the others. The actual format is not the proof that one is going to be successful or unsuccessful. Right now for example the city of Philadelphia is changing from a quasi-public or half public operation to a private not-for-profit one.

Mr. PUCINSKI. On these Indian reservations, have they been public or private?

Mr. KLORES. The vast majority have been public. They have been the tribal council themselves. We could count the tribal councils on the fingers of one hand that have decided that they would prefer another group to handle it.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I was very much impressed with the testimony of your agency in this field, and I agree with the previous statement by members that certainly these people need a great deal of help. I couldn't help but wonder as you recited all of your achievements and accomplishments, what has the Department of the Interior been doing about this problem all this time?

Mr. KLORES. I am afraid I prefer that they answer those questions. I don't feel competent to go through all the things that they have done.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Let's rephrase it. Have they been doing anything?

Mr. KLORES. Yes, they have. They have been providing services such as schools, police protection. They have lost the program for hospitals. That is now under Public Health Service. They provide sewerage, roads, the management of Indian lands, wills, deeds, everything that your community and mine provides through its local government.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Do they work closely with your agency in coordinating these activities?

Mr. KLORES. We work with them, but theirs is such a mammoth program that they don't ask us where shall they put a school system. Yet we will take programs and try to dovetail them in some that they are providing. We will not duplicate their programs. There has been cooperation and that is one of the advantages. The Indians always said that if you wanted anything done, you had to go to Washington. This is true. This is where the decisions are made. We, being here, can call up the Bureau of Indian Affairs and say, "We would like to use a school on a particular reservation. Can you get us the approval?" And we get the approval very quickly, usually on the phone, and then a telegram goes down telling the superintendent we will be using the school. It is much faster than having the Indian leader go to the agency superintendent who then goes to his area office and so on.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Thank you very much.