

thing that interests me most of all is as a result of these new programs, of OEO and of 89-10 and others, that they have got so many really fine new things going that we didn't have 3 years ago.

Mr. BENNETT. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has cooperated with the activation of many new programs by providing pilot or temporary assistance from our resources. I believe that we would be happy to submit more details for the record, but this case was another situation where in the past in other programs, getting started, we have made a contribution of some kind in order to get the project off the ground, so to speak, in the hopes that as the project moves along, they will get their funding from the primary responsible agencies, whatever they might be.

So we, in order to get programs off the ground in which Indian people have been interested, we have helped finance certain parts of the program on a temporary basis, with the idea being that these projects would be financed through Public Law 89-10, OEO, or some other Federal program.

Mr. QUIE. Well, I would say most of the criticism in this case ought to go to OEO, rather than to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, who did notify the school people. In fact, the letter of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was dated May 16, 1966 and the project was requested of OEO in August of 1966. So the only criticism I would have is that there might have been some help from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in seeing to it that the project was continued, since you recognized that it was a good program, and did it on a pilot basis for 2 years.

But it seems to me that this happens so often. Programs are proposed by OEO on a year-round basis, applications are made in August, and some time after the first of the year, the applicants start hearing from OEO. Then finally, later on in the year, they either get funded or turned down. If you ran your business like that, I think you would have a lot of upset people in your clientele.

The other question I would have about the operation is in the White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

I understand that is one area where the Community Action Agency is totally made up of Indians, and it seems to me they have had nothing but trouble getting their programs in operation and finding out what the local people really want to do.

What has prevented this in the past, and why can't the tribal council actually act now as a Community Action Agency, and not go through OEO's type of operation. That way they could get the funding for their type of program themselves.

It would seem to me you would have one less office to go through in that case.

Secretary UDALL. Congressman, with regard to the relationship of the Indian people to OEO, of necessity, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in my department, deals with the tribal councils, because under the laws passed by the Congress, these are set up as governmental entities, and they have to be the fulcrum, so to speak, as far as the activities of the Federal Government and the Indians are concerned.

I think one thing that has injected a new note, and provided new initiative, and has stirred things up, is the fact that OEO doesn't always work with the tribal councils.