

vation centers. They place them when they are through, and I certainly would agree with you that there has to be a coordination or you will not do the followthrough that is necessary, nor will you get the results that you want, but they have had the primary responsibility for the placement, for the keeping of the statistics, and so on. I am not saying that there isn't a direct and careful coordination between the two as to how the work program is going, because they do oversee that, in a total sense. They do oversee the training in terms of what kind of skills we are producing, and whether these are marketable in terms of the market, but we don't have the statistics. This is the main thing that I am trying to say.

Mrs. GREEN. I think all the surveys show that the OEO places hardly any. There has been very little followthrough, very little attempt to follow through, so we really don't have any idea what has happened to these kids; we don't know whether they have been trained to hold jobs.

Let me turn to one other thing, if I may. With both you and the Commissioner here, I will take advantage of that opportunity.

In Oregon, all the schools are run through the State department of education. In how many States is this true, where you don't have segregated schools?

Mr. BENNETT. Outside of the one which is a nonreservation boarding school, all the education plans in Oregon are run by the State, and also the State of Washington, also in the State of Montana except one, which is on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

Mrs. GREEN. Are you saying that Oregon and Washington and Montana are the only three States?

Mr. BENNETT. No; in the State of Minnesota and the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Idaho and Colorado, except in Colorado we do run a dormitory, but we do not run the school.

Mrs. GREEN. Then in about 40 States, the Bureau of Indian Affairs runs the school, and in about 10 States or less, they are run by the State department of education.

Mr. BENNETT. Except that we do not have Indians in all these other States, so I would say that it would be in the neighborhood of about 15 or 16 States that we operate schools, and in about 10, where we have an appreciable number of Indian students where the schools are run by the State.

Secretary UDALL. The situation is more complicated than this, though, and I want to be sure that the Congresswoman understands.

The policy of the Department of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been, over a period of several years, to wherever possible get Indian children in the public schools, and therefore, the answer is that in every State there are children in public schools. The remaining Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, where you have Indian children in schools that are run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or I think I can say to you almost exclusively in areas where there are no public schools nearby, and where because of remoteness, or because of the fact that Indian reservations are located in areas that are not adjacent to other communities, that these are the remaining Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, and this means in a State like my own of Arizona, with a large Navajo Indian Reservation, for example, of Alaska with the native villages, these are the main areas where most of the Indian children today are still in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools.