

than a temporary source of funds or diversion. It is conceivable that integrated programs avowedly pointed in each of the directions discussed above, and presented to Indians, as such, for voluntary choice, might generate far more enthusiasm than the present offerings with no attendant clear conceptualization of ultimate outcomes.

To achieve any success, with such a two-fold approach, description of these outcomes would have to be phrased in terms of immediately perceivable benefits, in order to meet the present tendency on the part of Indians to think in terms of immediate gains rather than long-term goals (at least in the Northern Plains). Programs geared toward assimilation would have to be made much more powerful than they are now in the directions noted above, while those intended to create economically viable reservation communities would require the coordination of many Government agencies.

Before undertaking this double approach toward a truly voluntary, yet clearly directional set of ways out of poverty, a number of surveys and research projects would be in order. Those bearing upon the economic development of reservations have been touched upon earlier in this report (See V.C. Toward Economic Viability of Reservations). For the facilitation of assimilation for those who want it, comparative applications of studies of the role of voluntary associations in easing the path toward urbanization of tribal groups in other parts of the world (e.g., West Africa), studies of acculturational educational processes undergone by immigrants and minorities elsewhere (e.g., Yemeni Jews in Israel), and studies of employment patterns bearing on the easy absorption of newly trained groups of people (e.g., practices of U.S. employers in relation to recent high school graduates) would all be of value in expediting the War on Poverty in relation to the American Indian.

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