

the summer, worked in similar capacities as those in year-round programs, and in about the same proportions. The job assignments in urban centers tended to be more varied and have larger dimensions than those in rural areas.

D. CAA-NYC Relations

In those cases where sponsors enjoyed a good relationship with the local CAA, they found the cooperative arrangement helpful and essential. Where the relationship was marked by differences and strife, the contrary was true. In too many cases, however, sponsors had no formal contacts with CAA's, and both seemed to have been content to go their separate ways.

Sixty percent of the projects surveyed indicated they had little or no contact with the CAA. Thirty percent reported they enjoyed excellent support and mutual cooperation with CAA, and ten percent expressed serious concern about their present relationship. This latter group saw an increasing likelihood of irreconcilable differences with the CAA.

Looking at it positively, the indications are that in those cases where there is a possibility of the cooperative arrangement being stabilized, there is justification for the NYC sponsor to seek assistance from the CAA. Sponsors with good experiences said that the CAA's services had become an integral part of their operations. For instance, a Tacoma, Washington sponsor found CAA very useful in referring hard-core youth from its neighborhood centers. A Warwick, Rhode Island sponsor got major assistance from CAA in supportive services such as, medical and dental exams, legal aid and family counseling. The NYC sponsor in Phillipsburg, Montana found the CAA indispensable when they first phased in their operations; assistance was given in writing the proposal, hiring staff, lending personnel and facilities, etc.

Those sponsors with unpleasant experiences generally felt they were threatened by loss of their independence, had fear of political embarrassment, and believed they would be stigmatized by too close an identification with the CAA. The accelerating pace of funding more CAA's will probably lead to more problems, at least in the initial stages, until experience and education bring about more clearly defined roles for each agency.

E. Counseling and Remedial Education

Ninety percent of the sample of projects reported that some form of counseling was provided enrollees. Less than half reported the availability of remedial education during the summer. Evaluators rated the quality of counseling in most cases mediocre to fair, with only a few bright exceptions. Sponsors in Toledo, Ohio and Butte, Montana were reported to have excellent counseling components, with several unique features. The Toledo sponsor employed enrollee-counselor assistants to keep in touch with other enrollees who had difficulties. It is reported that this technique was extremely productive in terms of solving enrollee problems. A Butte, Montana sponsor offers ten hours of counseling per week. This might seem an inordinate amount, until it is considered that 15 percent of the enrollees had prior police records. The success in working with these youth is impressive. Sixteen enrollees were sent to the reformatory in 1965 and none in 1966. Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses were down 50 percent over a similar period last year.

NYC staff supplied most of the counseling during the summer months, and in those cases where school resources were relied upon, the counseling usually suffered because of vacationing counselors. Very little emphasis was placed on vocational counseling; the main thrust seems to have been towards guidance of a more personal nature, family problems, job-related problems, etc.

F. Supportive Services

About half of the project sponsors reported giving no supportive services of any type. The remainder reported that they provided services of one kind or another, the most common being medical examinations. The overwhelming majority of the rural project sponsors were not able to provide supportive services because of limitations on local resources.

G. Equal Opportunity

Of the 51 projects surveyed, evaluators found only three sponsors with problems relating to racial balance and equal opportunity. One supervisor in the Sacramento, California project was found to be placing discriminatory job orders for