

quested a Central Office component to facilitate conduct of CAP business. The component was funded in the amount of \$24,899.

C. D. Allen and other Community Workers had wanted to run their program without being tied to an office, especially because of the psychological connotations of an office in Pine Ridge town. They soon realized this was impossible, however, in view of the volume of administrative matters and the needs for storage space, secretaries and a good filing system. The Central Office component was the result.

(6) *Medicare Alert*.—The Medicare Alert component lasted six weeks and employed a staff of ten tribal members, all but two of whom were over sixty-five years old. The 1964-66 Tribal Council granted the OED Director authority to hire whomever he chose, in view of the need for haste.

Upon completion of the program the OED sent a report to the Indian Desk in Washington. In June the Indian Desk requested another copy of the report, and it was sent again. Ten days later the OED received another request for the report, and it was sent by registered mail.

A staff member of the Shannon County Welfare Board reported that some Indians were signed up both by Medicare Alert workers and Shannon County Welfare Board social workers. Until the mistake was discovered they were listed twice with Medicare. There was reportedly no cooperation between the efforts of the Welfare Board and Medicare Alert.

(7) *Homemaker Aide Component*.—The Homemaker Aide program was submitted to representatives of the Consortium at Vermillion and rejected. It was resubmitted through the Tribal Attorney and approved in January 1966, through June 1966, with funding of \$22,410.

The OED staff screened 150 applicants for Homemaker Aide jobs and, with State Extension Agent Bessie Cornelius, selected five. The program design was largely the work of Mrs. Cornelius, and she functions as the project Director although she still, as of mid-July, was a State Extension Agent. The Aides were trained both at Vermillion and by Mrs. Cornelius at Pine Ridge, completing their training in early July 1966. Five additional Aides were expected to begin training soon.

The program intends to give advice to homemakers in wise use of clothing and commodities, furniture repair, money management, grocery buying, sewing and crafts, and family relationships.

On 6 July 1966 an application was submitted for twenty-eight additional Aides. Though the program was not fully launched in the districts when HSR field research ended, the history of the Community Worker components suggest that this program has little chance of affecting many people unless considerably more than ten Aides are used, since impact depends significantly upon the cultivation of personal relationships between the persons giving and receiving advice.

(8) *Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC)*.—The Neighborhood Youth Corps was funded 20 June 1965. OED Director C. D. Allen had contacted people in Government agencies, tribal offices, and churches to act as volunteer supervisors for teams of NYC enrollees even before approval. When funds arrived, the program was already behind schedule since, as submitted on 15 December 1964, the proposal called for operation to commence in mid-January 1965. Every attempt was made to go into operation rapidly. One person contacted earlier reported to HSR researchers that Mr. Allen arrived one day to announce that funds were available, and to ask how many enrollees his organization could use and how soon they could be put to work. Other field informants indicated that there was a very sudden demand for tasks requiring assignment of teams of NYC enrollees. At the same time, large numbers of NYC enrollees had to be recruited. Announcements were made describing job qualifications, and reportedly all applicants who fitted the formal requirements were hired. Volunteer supervisors were recruited from communities by the Community Workers with the advice of some Tribal Council members, and ideas for work projects were solicited from Tribal Council members and at community and district meetings. Suggested work projects were selected by Mr. Allen in consultation with two VISTA workers, Eileen Jennings and Beryl Akers, who managed the NYC until a director could be recruited. Reportedly, the first teams of enrollees began work at the end of July.

There was considerable misunderstanding among the supervisors about their work. A few expected to be paid, and quit in a few weeks when they learned they were "volunteers." Some felt that their communities, not the Tribal Council,