

compared to the number hired outside the town is actually lower than the corresponding population ratio, the first objection cannot be taken at face value. It is important, however, because it expresses the perception that the programs benefit other than the rural people.

An implicit notion in both this and the second objection—that the program is hiring people with jobs or people whose family members are employed—is that the OED is not helping those who need help the most. The idea has also been voiced by at least two Tribal Council representatives, who publicly criticize the OED on the grounds that it is not employing the most needy. Investigation was not able to trace the idea that the OED should or would employ those who most need help to any statement made by or ascribed to the OED staff or any OEO representatives to the reservation. It seems likely that the idea grows out of the Sioux value placed on helping those who badly need help, reinforced perhaps by experience with welfare, which “rewards” the most helpless. Considering that the OEO program can employ only a small minority of the employable adults on the reservation, it is likely that the OED staff will continue to hire applicants felt to be the most reliable, as evidenced in part by past employment. The majority of the reservation adults will probably continue to find fault with the programs on this score.

With few exceptions, cooperation between the OED staff and other Government agencies at Pine Ridge has been good. Though officials of other agencies may privately question the likelihood of OEO's success, they have seldom refused to provide services and facilities when requested.

(1) *The Bureau of Indian Affairs.*—William Nye of the Resources Development Branch of the BIA served as liaison to the OEO in Pine Ridge. He sat in on meetings with members of the Tribal Executive Committee, Tribal Attorney Richard Schiffer or his representative, and Dr. Ogden, liaison man for the PHS, when project ideas were discussed. According to other persons who attended these meetings, BIA approval was needed and secured to use an office building to house the OED, as well as two buildings once used as day schools that now house Nursery Schools, and part of a teacherage which houses a Community Health Aide field office. The Ranger Corps requested and received permission to develop and reopen an abandoned campground that falls within BIA jurisdiction. Profits from the campground will go to the Tribal Council for further resources development under Ranger supervision.

There have been two reported cases of friction involving BIA departments, one very minor, the other possibly significant. Both seem to involve personalities rather than organizational considerations. The “head” of the BIA Law and Order Branch felt that the Rangers should receive police training under his department and function in part as an auxiliary police force. The Director of the Ranger Corps resisted the implications of this, and though he did not reject the proposed training out of hand, he refused to allow a training period as long as the BIA man felt necessary. The matter was dropped.

More serious were problems with principals of BIA day schools. The principals, as well as other BIA and PHS personnel, were asked to supervise small teams of NYC workers and had agreed to do so. As described in the earlier section on NYC, there were difficulties with this system of volunteer supervisors, but the school principals had more difficulties than any other group of professionals in accommodating themselves to NYC procedures. A special briefing session for the principals in June 1966 cleared up many misunderstandings, but not long afterwards one principal ostensibly fired an NYC worker under his supervision, though it had been stressed that this could not be done.

According to two informants, the same principal aided a group of Sioux in his community in drafting a resolution asking C. D. Allen to resign as OED Director. The resolution was defeated when brought to district meeting vote. Though the rumor is unverifiable, it indicates at least that some Sioux in his community feel that the principal was actively hostile to the OEO and its personnel. The same principal at a public meeting of parents of Nursery School children, attended by an HSR researcher, remarked how lavishly funded the Nursery School was compared to the kindergarten, and suggested the two be “put under the same roof.” (Literally speaking, they already are.) Many reservation principals would like the Nursery Schools to be under their jurisdiction, and seem to feel that the Nursery Schools are overfunded. Some complain that children who have gone through nursery schools are too advanced for kindergarten, but no moves have been made to revise the kindergarten curriculum accordingly.