

Supplemental proposals were probably submitted, and the disposition by OEO was not known at the time the field study ended. In connection with the components noted above, one, that concerned with "gardens and small fruit production," is apparently the offspring of an earlier program that left thousands of jars of chokecherry jam unsold and unmarketed.

Evaluation of the first components was, in general, difficult because of the limited time they had been in existence. Certain complaints are, however, worth recording. Teachers' aides complained that they were doing the work of the teachers, and that they had had no training of any kind. They felt inadequate and uncertain as to their work. Attendance at training sessions in which they would be given *adequate* instruction would be valuable, at least in giving them a sense of confidence.

The Community Worker aides were reported as doing very little. The Director is quoted as telling them, when they asked for pay increases to 400 per month: "What do you want more money for? You don't do anything but sit in the boiler room and drink coffee!" Others said of the Community Workers that they were given little supervision by the Director.

The Community Workers aides, in addition to making minor house repairs, were utilized for the distribution of questionnaires by the CAP Administration to the reservation population. The questionnaires asked for evaluation of the CAP and suggestions for new components or activities. The Community Worker aide was, in short, used as a community contact mechanism—or as some local skeptics put it, "to spread the OEO gospel."

It was indicated earlier that the Tribal Council was not consulted by the CAP Director in connection with proposals or operation of the CAP. There was no CAP Advisory Committee, and coordination with relevant agencies, such as the Title V office, the BIA, and the PHS, was less than minimal. The use of impersonal questionnaires was apparently the only mechanism by which the community had communication with the CAP. There was, in short, no provision made for other community involvement. However, a program analyst for OEO in Washington told the Director he had one of the three best Indian Community Action Programs in the United States. Field observation tends to confirm that, while certain formal requirements of CAP organization (e.g., existence of a CAP committee) appear to be missing, the CAP Program at Turtle Mountain is being carried on with energy and considerable efficiency. Nevertheless, the economic limitations of the area present a real challenge in terms of long-range planning for Turtle Mountain's future viability.