

CAP salaries tend to be considerably higher than those for similar positions outside of CAP, and the people hired are sometimes of less than highest professional quality. The term "OEO Gravy Train" is widely heard among the better educated Ojibwa and whites who have some knowledge of the situation.

Questions of nepotism and favoritism in hiring practices are pertinent at White Earth and will be discussed in connection with the CAP as a whole.

(2) *Recreation Component.*—The recreation staff consisted of a director for the reservation program, and four assistant directors each assisted by aides. Each village had a resident assistant director and aides, and provided a program of seasonal sports, occasional movies, dances, and arts and crafts programs. Criticism of this component at White Earth village had to do with the limitations of the program: insufficient activities for all age categories other than adolescents; no activities for girls; participation of too few of the possible participants; favoritism in selection of teams to engage in off-reservation competitions, etc. It would be unfair to overly stress shortcomings, however. Even the most critical individuals accepted the value of the program, and in fact wanted a larger program rather than curtailment. The local justice of the peace publicly observed that since inauguration of the recreation program vandalism in the village had been reduced to a minimum.

Several individuals, including several former members of the School Board, indicated that the Recreation Director was inadequately prepared for his job, as he was an elementary school teacher with no training for large-scale recreational programs. He was criticised by others for lack of aggressiveness and lack of supervision of training for the aides.

At Pine Point, Rice Lake and Naytahmaush there were different criticisms. The settlement pattern at Rice Lake is such that few families are closely located and community centers are lacking. In this community the only obtainable building is made available through the Episcopal church, but the religious affiliation is sufficient for some to refuse to participate and few people live within walking distance, especially in bad weather. Elsewhere, there were criticisms that the component was inadequate in respect to frequency or variety of program, that the local assistant directors and aides were inadequately trained for their jobs, that some of the local staff were poor workers, and that in several instances aides had been publicly intoxicated.

Several attempts were made to institute arts and crafts programs. Several seem to have had initial success, but interest in each case dropped and the programs lapsed. Recently, several dances were scheduled by this component in conjunction with the newly established Job Corps camps nears the reservation. The Job Corps trainees are, however, predominantly Negro, toward whom there is considerable prejudice, and resulting conflicts have terminated this program.

In some limited areas of the reservation there is only vague awareness that this component exists, but, generally speaking, participation is widespread. The program is desired by almost all who know about it. They wish to see it expanded to provide a better coverage for both sexes and all age groups, greater variety of activities, and inclusion of more people.

(3) *Study Hall Component.*—This component was developed to provide situations in which school students and others could do homework, study or read. Two schools, a library, and a church building provide the space. A supervisor, without training in education, and aides, chosen from the poor, staff the program which is intended to provide an alternative to overcrowded, noisy, poorly lighted, homes. Criticism of the program was widespread. The aides on duty were chosen because they were poor. They lacked the educational qualifications necessary to help the students—who were often better educated than the aides. Quiet and discipline were said not to be maintained—a probably valid criticism, since the aides were not trained in educational techniques and undoubtedly have the permissive Ojibwa attitudes toward the young. In addition, attendance was generally low.

These and similar criticisms were given recognition by the CAP staff at an early date, and the new proposals included sufficient funds for staffing each study hall with a properly certified teacher. It is expected that the program will now be much better received, although quarters at two locations are relatively inadequate. Given adequate space, quiet, and assistance, this program will probably provide a valuable support to other educational programs and develop at least some community support.

Some attempts have been made to provide opportunity for study of Ojibwa and general Indian history. There has also been some interest in reviving,