

(7) *CAP as Seen by PHS.*—The Indian Health Division (IHD) of the PHS maintains an out-patient clinic at White Earth village, and traveling clinics at Pine Point and Naytawauash, staffed by a physician, dentist, administrator, and other necessary staff members. The local officials are pleased with the CAP and its components, and have an easy cooperative relationship with the CAP staff, housed across the street. Members of each group meet with the other to explain programs and policies, and assistance is given wherever possible.

The PHS provides medical and dental examinations for children in the CAP-sponsored Head Start program, and periodic examinations for all Ojibwa reservation school children. Medical and dental services are supplied through the clinic when possible, or the costs of hospitalization elsewhere are borne by the PHS. It might be noted in passing that some whites have resented the services given to the Indians as a privileged group, and several schools will not permit the PHS to provide examinations in the schools.

The developing primary concern of the PHS is in preventive medicine, and educational programs are maintained in collaboration with the CAP. The PHS, under the Indian Sanitation Act, attempts within the limits of Federal appropriations for this purpose, to provide community water systems and sanitary equipment in conjunction with the community councils. So far, water systems have been installed in the villages of Naytahwaush and Rice Lake, and will eventually be installed in White Earth and Pine Point. Water supplies are of great importance as the major health problems involve communicable diseases of the respiratory and intestinal tracts that would be greatly reduced by good sanitation systems in each household.

Housing is a major factor in the health situation of the community, and the PHS will be involved in provision of water and sanitary systems when public housing projects are developed. The PHS regional office is one of the agencies that will be involved in the Building Skills component.

In the view of the PHS Administrator, the major problem facing the community is obtaining cooperation in the development and support of projects for the community. He pointed to the cooperation at Naytahwaush and Rice Lake, in which community councils obtained data and cooperation from the villagers in developing a workable plan for the village water and sanitation systems. White Earth village was slow in obtaining cooperation, and will be a year or two later than the others in obtaining a water system, although perhaps in greater need of such a system. Many stories circulate in White Earth village concerning the priorities in the installation of water systems. Basically, the stories concern discrimination against the village, the cupidity or influence of various people, etc.

(8) *CAP as Seen by Welfare Departments.*—In view of the large Indian population receiving welfare assistance, it is to be expected that the welfare officials will have strong views on the Indian CAPs. Welfare costs have been a major problem in several counties responsible for the White Earth Ojibwa, since these are the very counties with the weakest tax base—little industry, marginal farming, and large areas of non-taxable land. Reimbursement for Indian welfare is provided by the State, and ultimately the Federal Government, but there are red-tape problems associated with it, and on several occasions in recent years there was a strong possibility that full reimbursement would not be forthcoming.

If the Indians are a problem to the welfare department, the converse is equally true. There is a widespread belief that the counties provide smaller amounts for living expenses to Indians than to whites, and that Indians are poorly treated, often humiliated, when applying for financial assistance. Complaints have been made on several occasions to the Governor's Human Rights Commission, and to other agencies, resulting in investigations. The results of the investigations, if any, have not been made known. It is common for one of the RBC members or one of the informal community leaders to accompany an applicant to the welfare office. The escort is believed to be helpful, and, in any case, is more articulate and provides a feeling of security.

The CAP program was, at the time of research, limited to four components. The response to it by welfare directors was varied. One expressed confidence in the achievement of the long-term goals of OEO, and was prepared to be cooperative if possible. Another expressed the view that the program would be relatively futile, and probably a further contribution to Indian dependency.

A fear was expressed by one that involvement of the Indians in CAP would have the consequence of arousing interest in other phases of public life, and that more people would become aware of possible welfare programs. This, it was