

expect some substantial results from the Pre-School, Day Care, Recreational, Vocational Training, Alcoholism, Legal Aid, Homemaking, Community Development programs, and all the rest.

c. History of CAP: 1964-66

In July 1964, after several visits from Dr. Robert A. Roessel of the OEO Task Force, Governor Lloyd Allison of the Gila River Indian Reservation appointed a committee of five to draft a Community Action Program. The preliminary proposals were to be submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity by 1 September 1964. Dr. Roessel met with the CAP Committee late in July to explain the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. He made suggestions about possible opportunities provided by the Act, but left the actual writing of proposals to the Pimas. The CAP Committee's proposals were approved by the Tribal Council on 26 August 1964. These provided for the establishment of pre-schools, day-care centers, the development of recreational facilities, and the training of adults in home management arts, practical agricultural methods, and mechanical and building trade skills. Dr. Mayland Parker of ASU wrote a section on the training of VISTA workers. These proposals were sent to OEO on 31 August and the CAP Committee, having fulfilled its purpose, was officially disbanded.

The first Community Action Program submitted by the Gila River Pimas was returned for revision. The Advisory Board and the CAP Committee invited Dr. Roessel, later Director of the Indian Community Action Center at Arizona State University, the Special Assistant to the Phoenix Area Office Director of the BIA, and the Acting Superintendent of the BIA Agency at Gila River, to consult with them in preparing revised proposals. Much of the writing was done by these people. The new components included pre-school education for five-year olds, sewing and home management instruction, and day-care nurseries. The Recreation component was retained, while a special section on program administration was added. The discussion draft of the revised Community Action Program was completed by 21 January 1965, and forwarded to OEO. This was followed two weeks later by additional documentation requested by the Program Analyst of OEO detailing the checkpoint procedures observed, the mobilization of resources, the specific duties of the Program Director, and how the contributions in kind were calculated. Notification of the receipt of these materials was sent from OEO on 16 February to the Lieutenant Governor, and on 9 March, Governor Allison received a telegram from Sargent Shriver, OEO Director, informing him that the Gila River Community Action Program had been funded in the amount of \$216,455. Not supported was the Sewing and Home Management component. The grant was made available on 16 March 1965.

Application for CAP directorship was made by Milan J. Mockovak in a letter to the Gila River Tribal Council early in March of 1965. Favorable action was taken on Mr. Mockovak's application at the 16 March meeting of the Council, but the contract was not signed until 7 April. Mr. Mockovak was paid from tribal funds until May, when he was entered on the CAP payroll. As explained in the CAP narrative progress report for the period 18 August through 30 September 1965, "Routine administration and the selection of professional personnel is the responsibility of the CAP Director. All other policy matters are discussed with the Tribal Advisory Board each Friday morning (when it convenes) to discuss progress and planning or at any other time at either's request."

At this point it is necessary to briefly discuss the background of the Advisory Board in order to understand its position as liaison between CAP and the Tribal Government. The Tribal Advisory Board was originally created in 1960 to meet on a per diem basis twice a month. By 1964 its work load had become such that the Board was reestablished on a full-time salaried basis by resolution of the Tribal Council. The Lieutenant Governor was installed as Chairman and three individuals were appointed as members. According to this resolution, the Board was to have "such powers and perform such duties as the Governor or the Council may direct."

The recruitment of personnel to run the Recreation program proved particularly difficult. Eight local residents were hired by the CAP Director as Recreation aides between 16 May and 14 June. Several of these had to be replaced for inadequate performance. On 17 May selection was made from a field of eight candidates for the position of Recreation Program Director. The new Director was to start work on 7 June, but two days prior he notified the CAP office that because of family illness he would be unavailable. A second choice was then made and this individual reported for work on 21 June, but resigned two weeks later because of "a disabling personal illness." After consultation with the Tribal