

3854 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1967

Advisory Board, Burdette Morago, one of the Recreation aides, was promoted to Director.

The full-time Recreation program remained in effect until the resumption of school in September. It was then decided, with approval of the Tribal Council, that instead of having the Recreation aides continue to work weekends as originally planned, responsibility should be placed within each community for carrying on recreation activities. Four full-time Recreation aides were "to serve in the role of expeditors and contact men with regard to other programs." The Recreation Program Director, Burdette Morago, was also assigned new administrative duties as Assistant Project Director.

In preparation for this new position, Burdette Morago accompanied Milan Mockovak to a three-week course for sixteen CAP directors from Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada in September 1965, conducted by the Indian Community Action Center at Arizona State University. On 1 November 1965 the Recreation program was restarted on a modest basis, being limited to supervised basketball, but this was terminated in the spring of 1965.

A Child Care specialist began work on 19 July. Two aides and a cook were also selected. Sacaton had originally been designated as the site for the Day Care Center. Later the site was changed to Santan where more adequate facilities were available. To supervise the operation and maintenance of the Center a board was established made up of the Day Care teaching staff, two members of the Tribal Advisory Board, two people from BIA Welfare, the PHS Chief Medical Officer at Gila River, and a PHS Field Health Nurse. The Center opened on 13 September with six enrollees, and by June 1966 enrollment had reached twenty-four.

The Pre-School teachers were chosen from more than 80 candidates. A principal teacher was hired and the teachers were assigned to six communities, each in different districts. Twelve teacher-aides were selected from twenty-seven applicants and were assigned in pairs.

An eight-week workshop for the Pre-School teachers and teacher-aides was included in a contract between the Tribal Council and Arizona State University. The workshop opened 28 September with enrollment restricted to five-year-olds. When the program was broadened to include four-year-olds, the enrollment increased to 288. A second training session for Pre-School teachers and teacher-aides was held from 11 through 17 May 1966.

On 19 May the Ak Chin Community Council resolved to have their Community Action Program incorporated into that of the Gila River Reservation. This proposal was ratified by vote of the Gila River Tribal Council on 21 July. Although referred to as The Maricopa Tribe, Ak Chin is a separate reservation with a small resident population made up almost entirely of Papagos. Because so few people live on the reservation, OEO denied the funds requested by Ak Chin. After passage of the above resolution, the BIA conducted a survey of the Ak Chin Reservation to determine family composition and income, and with this information Ak Chin was written into the 1966-1967 Gila River Community Action Program soon thereafter.

A preliminary draft of the Community Action Program for 1966-67 was presented to the Gila River Community Council on 2 February 1966. The CAP Director and his assistant discussed the components: Community Development and Program Administration, Education, Alcoholic Rehabilitation, Health Assistance, and New Employment Opportunities to be provided through a community improvement program. These proposals were approved by the Tribal Council and sent to OEO on 17 March 1966.

In the meantime administrators of tribal government, CAP and the BIA had been discussing the possibility of coordinating the efforts of all agencies in comprehensive single plan for reservation rehabilitation, noted earlier, which had been given the title *Vh-Thaw-Hup-Ea-Ju*, the Pima phrase roughly translated as "It Must Happen." The CAP contribution was to be the components outlined at the February Tribal Council meeting, exclusive of the Health Aide program. The plan was discussed at a meeting of community chairmen on 10 May, and was submitted for consideration of the Tribal Council at a special session three days later. A Legal Aid Service component was subsequently added to the Community Action Program on 15 May and incorporated into *Vh-Thaw-Hup-Ea-Ju*. Final ratification of the coordinated reservation plan by the Tribal Council occurred on 18 May. During the week of 23 May, delegates from the tribal government, CAP and BIA traveled to Washington to explain their plan to the agencies involved. Since their return they have been attending local community meetings around the reservation to enlist the support of the people.