

Pima. This came after many expressions of total cooperation between all the participating groups, and an affirmation of complete support for all the programs.

The CAP Administration has recognized the existence of the local community councils. The CAP Director has expressed his hopes of organizing the local community council chairmen into a CAP committee. The CAP Committee would be used as a sounding board for CAP proposals. They would be a direct line of communication with the people and ideally would prepare the way for CAP programs in their districts. The CAP Director began organizing the Committee in mid-1965. In order to stimulate attendance at meetings, CAP buses are sent out to communities to bring in the local chairmen.

Difficulties have arisen because of the rule which prevents Tribal Council members and their relatives from being CAP employees. During at least one Advisory Board meeting, the possibility of requesting a waiver of this rule from Shriver was discussed.

The above results indicate the interest of the communities in having representatives involved in CAP. The CAP Director recently commented that he intends to intensify effort to involve community chairmen and form a viable CAP committee.

Although superficially the present report would seem an indictment of Indian ineptitude in the handling of Indian affairs, it is strongly felt by a consensus of the survey team conducting research at Gila River that something must be said in Indian defense. The fear of termination of protection by the Federal Government should readily point up the unintentional but very effective development of an attitude of paternalism on the part of the Government, and the consequent total dependency by the Indian upon the Governmental agencies. At this time the Indian cannot put his affairs in order without guidance from non-Indians. He resents this, and this further contributes to his resistance and to internal disorder, to the detriment of attempts to help him to his feet. Because of many cultural differences, it is easily understood how and why various Governmental agencies often feel it is easier to take over and do what must be done for the Indian than to try to teach him, in a short time, a totally different concept. For his part, the Indian soon feels that it is far simpler to let the white man handle all functions that are culturally confusing to him in his relation with the outside world.

This is not of course, an indictment of Federal Government or its agencies. The point is rather that there is still an enormous communication gulf between the two cultures, and it will take much gentle and patient guidance on the part of Government to bring the Indian to an understanding of the intricacies of self-management in a democratic context.

e. CAP Relations with Other Agencies

(1) *Relation of CAP and BIA.*—Cooperation between CAP and BIA on the reservation is primarily a result of personal relations between individual members of the two agencies.

Prior to the arrival of the present BIA Superintendent in 1965, the BIA had limited communication with the reservation population. Informants have noted a marked improvement in communication among reservation groups due to the efforts of this new Superintendent. He has summarized his own policy as aiming to "pass as much responsibility as possible to the Tribal Council and to encourage Indians to take the lead in the development of their own programs."

This point of view, on the part of the Superintendent, made him very sympathetic to the philosophy of OEO and CAP. This attitude is also shared by the assistant Superintendent, who at the time of initial introduction of CAP to the reservation was the Acting Superintendent. The first OEO proposals were submitted by the original CAP Committee. These had to be rewritten and the Acting Superintendent played a major role in the rewriting. Today the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent work closely with the CAP Administration.

Many examples have recently shown the close interaction between the administrations of CAP and BIA. In June the ICAC in Tempe sponsored a manpower survey to be conducted by two community development interns from the University of Arizona. The survey is part of *Vh-Thaw-Hup-Ea-Ju*, under which all reservation agencies will cooperate. The interns began work out of the CAP Director's office, but consulted frequently with all levels of BIA. The work was temporarily interrupted when the Advisory Board of the Tribal Council objected to the survey. The Board's objections were said to be based on the lack of Indian involvement, although indications are that its reaction was more politically motivated. The CAP Director withdrew the interns until he had consulted with the BIA Superintendent, who in turn went directly to the Advisory Board. The result was