

In addition, the BIA operates an administration office headed by a superintendent and an administrative officer, a realty office where records of individual and tribal land holdings and leases are maintained, a financial officer where rental and other payments for the use of Indian land is collected and disbursed to individual Indian land holders, a land management and soil conservation department, a plant management section in charge of maintenance and operation of all Federal property, and a road construction and maintenance department.

The entire BIA operation involves 114 permanent employees, seventy-three of whom are Indian.

*b. History of Papago CAP: 1964-66*

In April 1964 the Papago Tribal Council was informed of an American Indian Conference in Washington, D.C., convened to discuss ways of eliminating poverty on Indian reservations. The Papago Tribal Chairman was invited to attend but the Educational Consultant to the Papago Tribe went in his place.

The BIA became involved in the war on poverty after the Superintendent attended a meeting in Sante Fe, New Mexico, in June 1964. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the role of the BIA in the national war on poverty, with specific reference to industrial and commercial development, education, and housing on reservations. Upon returning, the Superintendent called a meeting to outline plans for Papago involvement. Representatives of BIA, PHS, and reservation missions were invited, and the Tribal Economic Development Committee was to help in setting up a program to be presented in Washington within thirty days. This Committee had been established in 1962 under the aegis of the Economic Development Agency of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of bringing industry to the Papago Reservation.

In August 1964 Dr. Robert A. Roessel, a member of the President's Task Force on American Indian Poverty, came to the reservation to inform the Tribal Chairman that the Papagos were one of the first thirteen American Indian tribes eligible to participate in OEO programs. Later that month Dr. Roessel visited the Baboquivari Youth Camp with the Papago Tribal Educational Consultant. In the course of the trip possibilities for a Papago CAP program were discussed. The consultant in turn brought up the subject of participation in OEO to members of the Papago Education Committee. Several days later while on a visit to Arizona State University, the Chairman of the Education Committee met with Dr. Roessel and immediately started to work on his return. An Education Committee meeting was held on September 4th with a group from the Tucson Indian Center, Ajo representatives (Ajo is a town with Papago residents, outside the reservation boundaries), Dr. Robert Hackenburg and Dr. Bernard Fontana. Dr. Roessel arrived the next day. There was a special meeting that evening at Santa Rosa with the Education Committee attending.

When informed that the war on poverty was designed for administration by the recipients, the Education Committee demanded whatever OEO data might be available. The BIA turned over such materials to the Tribe. This disassociation of OEO and BIA is in line with a sense of growing Papago nationalism.

On 3 September 1964 Tom Segundo, a former Tribal Chairman, was telephoned in Chicago and told that a real emergency existed with OEO proposal formation, the Tribe having only four days to write up an application. In response he accepted an invitation to come to Sells and help with the job.

The Tribal Education Committee requested a special meeting of the Papago Tribal Council on 5 September 1964. The Education Committee invited Dr. Roessel to help them in the presentation of the Economic Opportunity Act of August 1964. Dr. Roessel explained the provisions of the "anti-poverty bill" and specifically discussed the scope of a Community Action Program. Roessel explained, "It is the intent of Congress that the Papago people develop the program and that it be the kind of program that they want. Once formulated, the program would be implemented by the Community Action Program Committee of the Tribe." He emphasized that the CAP Committee would be appointed by the Council and that all policy decisions would be under the jurisdiction of the Tribe. Roessel's explanations were translated into Papago and his formal presentation was followed by a question and answer session with the Council members. At the close of the meeting, the Council appointed the Education Committee to act as CAP Committee.

The CAP Committee was requested by the council to conduct studies necessary for preparation of a Community Action Program. The Committee was also authorized by the Tribal Council to hire a director and other personnel neces-