

sary for the development of CAP. The Chairman of the Committee told the Council that he would "like to meet with the people in each of the eleven districts and Papago communities off the reservation for the purpose of discussing the OEO and securing their ideas, suggestions, and recommendations as to what they feel ought to be included in action programs for their communities." He stated that "this will be done before the proposed Papago Community Action Program is drafted."

The CAP Committee began its work by asking the Tribal Council delegates to set up meeting dates in their respective districts. These meetings were arranged and the CAP Committee divided the responsibilities of explaining OEO to the districts. The meetings in the districts were similar to that with the Council—the philosophy and possibilities of OEO were presented and the session was opened for questions.

A source of recurring confusion, however, has been the similarity between CAP ideas and the BIA Ten Year Plan. At a Tribal Council meeting of 4 September 1964, one day preceding the OEO presentation, the BIA Program Officer presented the Ten Year Plan. The Plan encompassed many projects which were also among CAP potentialities.

Following is a list of projects in the BIA Plan read to the Councilmen:

1. Pre-Schools for four or five-year olds in the five largest villages except Sells.
2. Study halls in the five largest villages except Sells.
3. More classrooms, teachers, and dormitories at Santa Rosa School; add grades eight and nine at Santa Rosa School.
4. High school in Sells, or dormitories at Tucson and Casa Grande so high school students can go to school in these neighboring towns, or bus service for high school students from Sells to Tucson.
5. Tribal leadership training to be made available for tribal and district leaders who want to study the course.
6. Increasing vocational and employment assistance programs of BIA.
7. Recreation center at Sells.
8. Step up welfare program to help with family problems.
9. Foster homes, temporary or permanent, for abandoned children.
10. Day Care Center for working parents, especially at San Xavier and Chuichu.
11. Program to increase gardening and planting of fruit trees.
12. Big increase in roads program.
13. Study tribal office operations.
14. Help from Washington office on revising the tribal constitution.
15. Start program to encourage new home construction on reservation.
16. Community centers in five larger villages.
17. Recreation areas in eight larger villages.
18. Tourism and recreation at Baboquivari Cabin and Fresno Canyon.
19. Encourage more small game hunters to buy permits to hunt on the reservation.
20. Storage dams could be built on the reservation somewhere in Vamori Wash.
21. Increase discussion of improved range management practices.
22. Flood control program for Sells and Santa Rosa washes.
23. Accelerate program of brush control and root plowing in some areas.
24. Bank protection program to stabilize water in the Santa Cruz River on San Xavier Reservation.
25. Increase efficiency of tribal herd production.
26. Relocate Chuichu farmers to area below Tot Momolikot Dam.
27. Cross fencing each district for rotation grazing.
28. Develop Papago farms.

The Ten Year Plan has never been further developed this this.

The CAP Committee Chairman, Cipriano Manuel, had been told the Committee had to have the proposals in Washington by 15 September. Very little time existed to hold meetings. They begged for a period of grace. Dr. Robert Roessel interceded and the Papagos were notified they had until 28 September.

The CAP Chairman contacted district councils and Tribal Council delegates to set up meeting dates whenever possible. Cowlic, Sells, and Big Fields asked for special meetings. Gila Bend, Big Fields, and Santa Rosa Ranch wanted the same day. The CAP Committee split up to make the meetings at Big Fields and