

the Tribal Council. The report explained that, "Some of these recommendations will necessitate proposals to the OEO. Some suggest explanations which will lead undoubtedly to proposals later. Some are for steps that can be taken without the necessity for a proposal, at least not at this time." The recommendations were all aimed at improving opportunities on the reservation as "the people have been practically unanimous in their desire to live on the reservation." The recommendations of the survey included proposals for: an economic, legal, and engineering audit; a work study program; keeping records of bulls and their progeny; a self-help training program; tribal action in marketing Indian-made baskets; management training; pre-schools and parent-child centers; adult education; developing community action; workshops for councilmen; and recreation.

The final statements of the survey reaffirmed the basic philosophy of OEO and the dominant feeling of Papago leaders. "The survey was one step in meeting the needs of the people—an opportunity for them to look into their own needs, offer their own suggestions—and to begin planning for how to do it. The success of the program in the various villages will depend on their being allowed to do this, no matter how slow it may be, this is the only way to have whatever is done genuine community action."

The CAP Committee met on 5 March 1965 to discuss electing a new Chairman. The membership felt that the present Chairman had not maintained his interest in the Committee. At the 5 March meeting, the Committee asked for the Chairman's resignation and elected Josiah Moore in his place. Moore later became Assistant CAP Director and NYC Director for the Papago CAP.

Confusion arose two weeks after the election of the new Chairman when the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Los Angeles Branch, wrote to the former Chairman, informing him that a letter of credit had been established through the Bank in the name of the Papago Tribe, and asking him why no payment vouchers had been drawn against it during the period 19 February to 11 March 1965. When this communication went unanswered, the Bank wrote the former Chairman again. This time the new Chairman, Josiah Moore, answered the letter, pointing out that no information had been received from OEO that such a letter of credit existed. He applied to OEO for authority to sign payment vouchers in place of his predecessor. It took two months of correspondence to straighten out this matter.

During March 1965 the second round of proposals was submitted to OEO Washington. Component One involved the establishment of an administrative office for CAP. The Component Two application was for a survey of cultural resources, which was deferred. Also deferred was Component Three—Leadership Training. Component Four was a counselling service for Papago school children and dropouts. Component Five was Parent-Child Centers and Six was Pre-School. The last three—Counseling, Pre-School, and Parent-Child Centers—were granted funding in August 1965.

The CAP Administration requested BIA assistance with bookkeeping and legal problems in June 1965. There is no indication that the BIA actually gave the help requested, and eventually the CAP Administration retained a lawyer and a bookkeeping firm.

With the funding of the programs in August, the Papago CAP was notified, through the Tribal Chairman, that supplies could be ordered from the Federal Supply Service. Hiring of personnel began in the fall of 1965.

The CAP directorship was given to Tom Segundo, former Tribal Chairman. Segundo, between his time as Tribal Chairman and CAP Director, had been studying at the University of Chicago under Sol Tax and working as a civil engineer. He arrived in Sells on 13 September.

Josiah Moore, Chairman of the CAP Committee, was appointed Assistant Director. Segundo and Moore attended a three-week CAP Directors' training session, begun on 20 September under the sponsorship of the Indian Community Action Center at Arizona State University.

On 13 September Mrs. Lea C. Masters arrived in Sells to take charge of the Parent-Child and Pre-School programs. Mrs. Masters had been a professor of child development at the University of Alabama. She had also worked for the Government, developing Pre-School Centers, and had served as consultant to Operation Head Start in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Masters selected the personnel to run the Parent-Child and Pre-School Centers in Sells and Santa Rosa.

In November 1965, the CAP Director received information that the head of the Community Action Program for OEO was dissatisfied with the rate at