

"Most of the jobs available in the CAP are filled by Anglos, except for the Director and the NYC Director; few aides are employed, and in some villages NYC workers are used.

"Few people are really informed of the activities of CAP. People feel that many proposals are made up and the ideas submitted to the people. The Director, who has to direct the program and enlighten the people about CAP, is much too busy to give much attention to all villages, so people's questions go unanswered and eventually interest lags. The Tribal Councilmen who have more contact with the CAP do not always have good communication with the people of their districts, so the people do not know what is taking place. Villages are scattered and there is not transportation available. Therefore few people from villages come in contact with people from other villages, with the result that there is no knowledge of what is going on except in Sells and its surrounding villages. I was told by one person, 'People do not have objections or comments mainly because they do not quite understand it or do not hear the full story.' Another said, 'When anything comes up, any program, we grab it before we really understand it and that is why it does not work. There is always a time limit on all programs coming from the Government. Before word gets to all the people, it is usually too late to try to understand it.' People do not ask questions. If they would, they would probably be more interested in following these new programs. To translate the English language into the Papago language is very hard. Things can be interpreted several ways. There is a great deal of comment about the qualifications of jobs, the misunderstanding and the apathy of the people.

"People want a chance to work and thereby help themselves up from poverty. No matter how small an income they get, it will be better than none. But there is no industry on the reservation, and yet they talk about a vocational training program. 'Where will we use these skills that we train for? If it means leaving our homes, then it is just a waste of time and money, because Papagos are insecure in urban living because it is a new and frustrating experience.' Reservation living is so much more familiar and they know how to deal with the problems they encounter.

"There is a strong feeling that, given more understanding, more time to organize a working group of Papagos who will really get the people to work together and acquaint them with CAP, that it will interest the people, and the people will start working for themselves. This type of situation has been demonstrated in the success of the Tucson Papagos, who in 1958 organized into an association to meet and surmount problems in urban living. In order to make their programs work they had to organize. It took two whole years of weekly meetings, many discouragements, many arguments, many rebuffs from the city of Tucson. 'We were told that if we did not like it in Tucson, we should go back to the reservation.' They had no trained leaders but those who had learned by trial and error. They all learned together. They are still learning. The Migrant Ministry Office of Migrant Opportunity (sic) asked help from the Tucson Indian Association, so that they traveled fifty-four miles nightly after work to organize the Indians in the farming areas.

"Although the Indian Association of Tucson applied for OEO funds from both the reservation CAP and Tucson city CAP, they have been unsuccessful. The reservation CAP at first asked their cooperation, which they received wholeheartedly. Then they were told by the ICAC they were not eligible and should go in with the city of Tucson. This was done with much work on the part of the Indian Association, and although they were seventh on the priority list of all Tucson's programs, and although this is the only proposal that has come up from the poor people, they were not funded. The rest of Tucson's programs are from Red Feather Agencies. The Indians are wondering why. Who can they turn to next? Will all off-reservation Indians be left out?"

(2) *Santa Rosa*.—The CAP projects have focused in two areas, Sells and Santa Rosa. Described by the CAP Director as a pilot effort, the programs have been kept small. Traditional differences between Sells and Santa Rosa have concerned the CAP Administration, which is based in Sells. Criticism of CAP by Santa Rosa residents has resulted in two major complaints: (1) Santa Rosa should have more autonomy in controlling its programs; and (2) the CAP Administration has not kept Santa Rosa well informed. These criticisms have been expressed in Santa Rosa's leaders' suspicions of CAP.

The relationship of Santa Rosa to Sells and the effects on CAP are of concern because, as CAP grows to encompass more districts, similar problems may occur.