

ment of the Pueblo. He is supported by the people and political factionalism does not appear, directly, to hinder economic development.

3. *Impact of the Community Action Program*

The history of the development of the Santa Clara Community Action Program is the history of two Community Action Agencies in chronological sequence. What began as the program of the Santa Clara Pueblo became the combined program of the northern Pueblos of Nambe, Picuris, Pojoague, Santa Clara, Taos, and Tesuque. For purposes of this discussion, attention is first focussed on the Santa Clara CAP, and then upon the organizational problems of Northern Pueblos CAP which was just being established at the time of the HSR field research.

a. *Sequences of Events*

Initial concepts leading to the establishment of the Santa Clara CAP may be said to stem from the 1964 visit of Dr. Robert Roessel (then a member of the President's Task Force for the War on Poverty) to Santa Clara and other New Mexican pueblos. At that time when the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) was in process of becoming law, detailed interpretations were not available, and neither policies nor regulations had been established. Roessel's purpose was to stir interest sufficient for the development of specific CAPs. From discussion between HSR researchers and various Indians, it is clear that he believed the EOA would provide for it. The CAPs were to be Indian-developed and were to provide for Indian needs as perceived by Indians, a welcome change from the imposed programs of the past. That subsequent developments were not as promised has not been held against Roessel, it seems clear that the history of plans abandoned and promises broken had led the Indians not to believe all that they heard.

The beginnings of the OEO coincided with the development of the reservation Ten Year Plans of the BIA, which meant that the attention of tribal officials was focussed on feasible economic projects. Advantage could be taken of the OEO programs in terms of the perceived needs and resources of the specific reservation.

With respect to many of the reservations of New Mexico, it was alleged by field informants that there was no initial collaboration of OEO with BIA, and that various statements by OEO officials have kept the two agencies from cooperating in a manner advantageous to both. It was further alleged that officials of at least six of the New Mexico pueblos were told by the OEO representative that they were not to request cooperation of the BIA in preparation or administration of their proposals and that if they did, they could not expect financial help from OEO. Since many, if not most, tribes have ambivalent attitudes toward the BIA, problems arose. The Pueblos are concerned and apprehensive about possible termination of Federal responsibility, and the BIA, whatever other feelings they may have regarding it, is their link to the Federal Government. On the other hand, they did appreciate the lack of paternalism on the part of OEO. While there have been changes, in many cases the lack of coordination between OEO and the BIA is apparent in the lack of knowledge of and failure to encourage use of BIA information and facilities. Thus CAP and VISTA volunteers at one pueblo spent several months unknowingly repeating a survey that had been done recently by the BIA, which would have been pleased to release the information upon request.

There are two histories of the inception of the Santa Clara CAP. One is that which the researchers found repeated by all of the Santa Clara residents with whom they discussed it. The other was from outsiders who had been involved in the program. The "official" version holds that it was entirely the product of the pueblo. The Tribal Council is said to have developed the ideas for the components after discussion with all interested members of the pueblo and discussions among themselves. The Council, and particularly the Governor and other officers in consultation with the Council, then wrote up the proposals and submitted them to Washington for approval. The proposals were returned for resubmission as forms had, in the meantime, been developed for this purpose. Utilizing the new forms, the Governor and other officers, in consultation with the Council, did resubmit their proposals. The proposals were once again returned this time for corrections, and again the pueblo officials rewrote them in satisfactory form. Some proposals were accepted, others rejected because of legal technicalities, funding problems, and other considerations of prac-