

Santa Clara should remove itself from the NPCAP so that its specific needs will be met through its own CAP.

Dissatisfaction with the NPCAP was responsible for Santa Clara's recent decision that applications to EDA would be made directly, rather than through the CAP. The failure of the CAP to provide employment for adults under the Nelson Amendment is cause for dissatisfaction among the knowledgeable members of the community. Santa Clara's desire for business and industrial growth of the local area is apparent, and what is seen as the lack of work by CAP toward this end is a source of dissatisfaction.

The NPCAP staff is aware of the need for the growth of employment possibilities and further development of the potential economic possibilities of reservations such as Santa Clara. The staff is, however, faced with the necessity of securing funding and refunding of the new and continuing programs, under OEO or other agencies, and with routine work of immense proportions required by Washington, as well as training programs, hiring and review of personnel. The Associate Director, who, by all accounts, may become the next Director, is kept busy by the accounting work, for which he is trained, leaving only the Director and administrative assistant to handle everything else. It is thus inevitable that eventually all of the associated pueblos will have cause for dissatisfaction. Santa Clara, having the oldest CAP, has reached this point first.

*b. Opinions, Attitudes, and Activities of External and Internal Community Elements*

The people of Santa Clara, through their chosen representatives, see a variety of major problems in the future of the reservation. The prospect of termination of Federal responsibility and the future relationship of the Pueblo to the State of New Mexico is, with ample justification, feared. The immediate problem, as clearly perceived and articulated, is to provide employment opportunities within commuting range of the reservation. As seen by the leaders, industrial and business development of the Española Valley is necessary, but will be of highest value to the Tewa only if they have the necessary background for taking advantage of particular opportunities that may develop.

Awareness of the OEO programs was apparently widespread, although of course not complete. In view of the small resident population all adults were fairly closely related to someone directly involved in the CAP components, hence the degree of awareness. While few village meetings were held, this was generally because of the lack of an adequate meeting place, and most information was made available through the meetings of the parties and by the members of the Council. It was asserted by the CAP Director and Governor that there were "a few" people who were not interested nor likely to be interested. They, and others, indicated that there was no pattern to the social background of the disinterested parties, but since the number was small no generalization would be statistically valid.

Meeting most complete approval was the Pre-School program, indicated both by the enrollment of nearly all eligible members of the pueblo and the comments made by Council members and others. In addition to providing the children with initial training in English, the Pre-School program helps those who do not know Tewa, or do not know it well, for improvement here is also noted. The interaction of children of different kin groups tends to increase ability to interact socially and to help overcome the "shyness" that characterizes them and is disadvantageous in school. In the long run, the Pre-School program is seen as providing better adjustment to the school system leading to successful completion of high school and, perhaps, advanced training, and to the best opportunities for employment. The success of the program can be measured in the following year by a comparison of the success of the children in the first grade, as compared to the past, when none attended Pre-School classes. At the time of research, such an evaluation was impossible.

No negative reactions to the Head Start program were heard, from any source. It can be expected that the Remedial Education component, to be initiated in September 1966, will similarly meet with widespread approval, in view of the support found in Santa Clara for education in general.

The program to provide training in police and warden activity was regarded as successful by the Council and several of the participants. It was so felt because of the employment and utilization of several graduates and because people with this training were needed by the pueblo. As it was a ten-week program involving ten men, knowledge and evaluation of it are somewhat limited.

The NYC component is separately funded, but administered as part of the CAP. It is viewed by the Council and the people as an integral part of CAP.