

All eligible members of the pueblo—i.e., all residents between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one not otherwise employed—were enrolled. Statistically, twenty-five high school students (fifteen females) and eight non-students (five females) were enrolled, together with seven non-Indians from Española. Of the Indian youths, only three (two girls and one boy) are drop-outs. Several of the NYC enrollees obtained private employment subsequent to the time the above figures were obtained, but employment opportunities were inadequate for the number of high school graduates. It is to be noted that approximately five high school graduates are expected to begin college in September.

The NYC enrollees have been assigned a variety of activities beneficial to them and to the pueblo. Several have worked in Santa Fe, in the museum and in offices; others have been given assignments in the school office in Española; several have been utilized for office activities of the CAP central office at Pojoaque Pueblo. Most, but not all, of the young men have worked on projects in the pueblo. These include such activities as construction of an addition to a community building, providing valuable experience while doing something of long-term value, improvement of the Puy'e dwellings, trail repair, renovation of an old building, improvement of the camping area in Santa Clara Canyon, and demolition of a dilapidated unused building. These activities are thought to be of value for a number of reasons: students have learned worthwhile skills, they have been occupied, they have earned money, and have contributed to the well being and the future of the pueblo.

Current funds permitted high school students to work only eight hours per week, and non-students to work only twenty-eight hours per week, compared to higher figures otherwise permitted. This has not, however, been cause for significant complaint. On the other hand, the interruption, for lack of funds at the end of November, and the delay and difficulty in obtaining re-funding have been a source of annoyance to the Council members, at least.

The NYC program, per se, is regarded as good. It provokes criticism indirectly, however. A number of Council members and non-members as well have pointed to the existence of plans for pre-school age children, school children, and youths, but the lack of programs for adults. It is noted that employable heads of families are unemployed, but a child may have an income from NYC, providing for possible generational conflict and lack of respect for the elders. The lack of opportunity for adult employment and the seeming inability of CAP to become active in this area was one reason underlying dissatisfaction with the CAP Director.

Considering the situation as a whole, and getting away from particulars, CAP is not living up to its claims to end poverty, as the people of Santa Clara perceive the situation. Santa Clara is taking advantage of the available packaged components, but this harvest does not contain all the elements needed in the social diet. Santa Clara is anxious to take advantage of all programs from whatever agency available. A common view is that the OEO and other programs may come to an end and they should be taken advantage of immediately. Again, this view underlies dissatisfaction with the CAP Director.

The existence of political parties or factions at Santa Clara has not directly affected the CAP. All factions favor taking advantage of all opportunities, and there is no dissension over the programs. The parties function more as watchdogs over the administrative officers of the pueblo and the CAP. None of these partisan organizations were found to be detrimental to the OEO programs.

The Santa Clara CAP began with a limited program and even more limited administrative staff. In mid-March 1966, the Santa Clara CAP was replaced by the NPCAP and a slightly expanded administrative staff became responsible for the development of similar programs at other reservations and the development of new proposals under OEO, EDA, and other agencies. The administrative staff consisted of a Program Director, Associate Director, and secretary (administrative assistant); a Teacher-Director was responsible for the Pre-School component. On a different level, each pueblo had a Community Director chosen from and by the Pueblo and responsible for OEO programs on the specific reservation, and having supervision of the local NYC supervisor.

The views of the Director and Associate Director provide an interesting contrast to those of the pueblo Council. The Pueblo regards OEO as a temporary phenomenon, as so many Indian assistance programs of the past have been, to be taken advantage of for any benefit available, long- or short-range. Since unemployment of adults is of immediate and pressing concern, everything should be done to provide a solution, however temporary. Thus the Pueblo wants the beautification program under the Nelson Amendment to employ adults, although this