

is recognized as temporary and not a genuine solution to the major problem of unemployment. Santa Clarans believe CAP should be developing programs for Santa Clara; the Nelson Amendment would provide employment in their pet projects—development of the canyon camping sites and the Puy'e cliff dwellings. The CAP Administration sees itself as responsible for eight reservations, and the development of the basic components as taking precedence over the specific desires of any one reservation. Time schedules, including deadlines for various applications—OEO, NYC, EDA, quarterly reports, monthly reports, fiscal reports and accounting, payroll, consultations and meetings with specific pueblos, limit the time and personnel available for development of new proposals. The application for Nelson Amendment funds was worked on, but requests to the EDA for multiple purpose community buildings were given precedence. The CAP staff tends to be most concerned with programs that will, in the long run, help the pueblo rather than in proposals of limited shortrange value.

If the CAPs were genuinely concerned with "community action" as the term has been used in the pertinent literature, the staff would follow the mandates of the community. In the present case, however, the pueblo Councils and CAP staff differ in their degree of sophistication, knowledge and evaluation of what is possible under existing legislation and the realities of Federal bureaucracies. Thus "the people" may criticize the staff for not providing what the latter believes cannot be provided. The ordinary people of the pueblo may see their problems and a solution; the staff may see the problem differently or the solution as not possible under existing OEO legislation.

In sum, one may say that each pueblo sees the CAP from the point of view of its immediate problems and their solution. The needs of other pueblos of the NPCAP are not, on the whole, considered, as they are separate communities. The CAP staff is regarded by each pueblo as that pueblo's agency for obtaining what the Pueblo regards as the solution to the problem. On the other hand, the CAP staff sees the problems often—not always—from a longer perspective and from a better background in legal possibilities. Its responsibility is to eight pueblos, not any one more than the others. The view is that the staff will obtain for the pueblos what the staff thinks is best for the pueblos in terms of what is legally possible.

The CAP staff regards widespread support of CAP as necessary to its success. The local Community Director of Santa Clara sits in on all Council sessions to provide information concerning CAP programs, and, as a member of the pueblo, has frequent formal and informal contacts with the population. The Program Director attends meetings at Council request or when other opportunity or need arises. The limitations of time and personnel, as well as local social structure, have so far prevented large-scale educational or informational programs—or, as it is sometimes termed, "spreading the OEO gospel."

The views of CAP staff and reservation Council vis-a-vis OEO Washington may also be contrasted. Obviously, of the population of the pueblo the officers and Council will have most direct contact and knowledge of the programs and their management. On this level, the Governor and others were disappointed in the rejection of several proposed components considered of long-term value, particularly in view of the "OEO gospel" that CAP was to involve components wanted by and for the community. In fact, they found the OEO programs to be limited to certain types, but the basis for these limitations were never made clear. The CAP staff, more sophisticated and knowledgeable about government came into the situation at a later point, when it was clear that all things were not possible; yet the CAP staff has also been hindered by not knowing the limitations of the possible, and being frequently inadequately informed as to the reasons for rejection, deferment, or inaction with respect to suggested programs.

The CAP staff and pueblo Governor are aware that the involvement of a member of the New Mexico congressional delegation is useful in obtaining decisions from the Indian Affairs office of OEO or the NYC; in the latter case, the intervention of Senator Anderson was apparently responsible for the eventual refunding of the program. The CAP staff is aware of the time-consuming nature of the bureaucratic process—indeed, the reachers were struck by the scant time available for the administrative to "be in touch" with the communities to which they were responsible—but the Councils and people have little occasion to be aware of this problem. The CAP is, hence, sometimes criticised for lack of accomplishment when, in fact, neither personnel or time permits adequate attention to the development of individual pueblo resources.

The relative member of the university consortium for provision of technical assistance to the Indian CAPs (Indian Community Action Center (ICAC) at