

particularly lack of any kind of personal relationships with the staff, the apparent necessity for impersonal rules and regulations, and distance from the pueblo. The PHS does not appear to be directly relevant to the CAP.

The people of the pueblo continue to construct their homes of abode, with some newer ones utilizing a new material—cinder block—in traditional style. There are no public housing projects, none are projected, and the PHA is, like the PHS, largely irrelevant to the reservation.

The New Mexico Department of Public Welfare maintains offices in Santa Fe. It provides categorical assistance programs—Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Old Age Assistance to people of Santa Clara, but the records are so maintained that it is impossible to determine how many individuals or families are benefited by the programs. The Department of Public Welfare has not entered into agreement regarding the MDTA, and has no intention of doing so, on grounds that the program is too complex to be administratively feasible and for lack of sufficient personnel to administer such a complex program.

The New Mexico Department of Employment Security maintains an office in Española, at which the Lieutenant-Governor of San Juan Pueblo is an official. Employment opportunities are limited, but treatment of the Indians is the same as that accorded to the Spanish-Mexican, or Anglo-Americans. This official does not believe that discriminatory practices against Indians exist, although many Indian opportunities are limited by lack of education or disinclination to leave the local area. The staff of the local employment office includes speakers of all local languages, and the Tewa Pueblos do not show any reluctance to make use of the facilities. It was suggested that field informants generally were of the opinion that there was less anti-pueblo prejudice on the part of the Anglos than anti-Spanish- or anti-Mexican-American prejudice.

Enforcement of law within the limits of the reservation is under jurisdiction of the sheriff of the pueblo, an elected officer of the Council, and other deputized officers (including all graduates of the Police-Warden training component of CAP). Under pueblo and BIA agreements, county and state facilities, i.e., jails, are utilized when necessary, with reimbursement made to the state or county. Such cases are few. Certain major crimes, such as murder, rape, and arson are Federal crimes, but of negligible occurrence. The county Sheriff indicates that there is little problem with the Indians of Santa Clara, and a highly cooperative relationship exists between the important people of the county and the officials of the pueblo.

c. Problems and Summary

As perceived by the people and Council of Santa Clara, the major problem of the pueblo is to develop opportunities for employment for the adult population within commuting distance of the reservation. Attainment of full employment requires, as a foundation, people prepared for the various occupations that now exist or will exist. The Pre-School, Remedial Education, and NYC programs are oriented to preparing the young for the future, however uncertain that may be.

The present programs do not appear to be leading toward a significant increase in employment for those who are already adults, now or in the future. OEO officials are responsible for some degree of resentment for having been evangelists of the gospel that CAP is the panacea for Indian problems; it is now seen that CAP, through the OEO, can only contribute to solution of these problems, but cannot, alone, solve them.

As some perceive, the solution will be through the developing CAP components in combination with the development of the economic potential of the area through other Federal agencies. CAP should be the agency of the pueblo for utilizing the resources that may be available, and must work in conjunction with whatever other agencies have applicable programs, including the BIA, PHS, and EDA.

If the problems are to be resolved successfully, certain obstacles to a genuine, community-involved Community Action Program must be reduced. These include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

1. More flexible dates for submission of proposals. Community involvement requires time for the pueblo councils to thoroughly discuss proposals with the CAP staff and the people, and to develop a consensus.
2. Reduction and simplification of the requirements for forms, as well as annual, quarterly, and monthly reports, so that the CAP administrative staff will have time and opportunity to develop new programs in collaboration with the