

around until maybe horse felt better. Then he'll go on. Gives that horse to that man. Maybe if he wants to, he can return that horse. "My friend, your horse is all right, now." All those things is what makes a chief. Public hearted. Public spirited. Not how many coups he's got. Not how many scalps he's got. There's been lot of outstanding warriors in the tribe, that people never ate their food. That they never shared their food to nobody. We got some today that's from the first World War. They want to be recognized as chiefs. They are never elected. But the other women, besides their wives, say, "Well, if your husband wants to be chief, why don't you folks cook and eat and invite the old folks, the kids, like the chiefs? See what your food tastes like." No, they don't do that. So they're not recognized, no. That's Arapaho system. But Cheyenne's same way.

(Do the Comanches work the same way?)

Oh, yeah, yeah. No--Comanches don't have that in their treaty. It's just the Cheyenne-Arapahoes has that in their treaty. And the Sioux and the Blackfoot of Montana. Sioux of South Dakota. These other tribes don't have that Article VI in that provision in that treaty. They'd like to have it; Kiowas would like to have it, and Osages. Only system Osages got is hereditary chief. If your father is chief, you become chief regardless whether you're qualified or whether you show an example or not. We don't like that. It's not--a man has got to earn his rating--his standing. But those Osages and Poncas and Pawnees, they'd like to have that provision in their treaty, but they don't have it. Just the Cheyenne-Arapahoes have it, here in Oklahoma and the Blackfoot.

COMANCHE CHIEFS

(How do the Comanches work?)

Well, they work entirely different. Theirs is entirely different from our Arapaho-Cheyenne Treaty. Now the last treaty--last treaty that they had was Medicine Lodge, Kansas. They had old chiefs, regarded as outstanding chiefs, like Quanah Parker and Ten Bears. Well, Ten Bears did sign that treaty. But,