

Washington. We loaned four million out to the First National Bank in Oklahoma City at four and a half per cent, compounded quarterly. That's out, too. So it's all back in Washington. Now we ought to get our claim. We ought to get our payment--individual share--by September, anyway.

(How much will that be?)

Well, we ought to be entitled to about three or four thousand dollars each. Apiece. There's four or five thousand of us.

(What about this money that you lend out--this interest that will come back--?)

Yeah, that we loaned out. It will go back to the Treasury after it expires with the Bank of America in San Francisco. It goes back to the Treasury of the United States. Then it becomes to our credit, you see, and from there we disburse it. We're going to keep four or five million--maybe four million--in the Treasury for educational purposes, and for emergency needs, like for the old folks or for other tribal necessities. But we gonna continue to loan through the Treasury all the children's money from year olds to eighteen-year olds. When we're gone, they'll still have money to go to school with and maybe build homes.

(How much blood Arapaho does a person have to be?)

Well, the Council passed--after I retired--the Council passed a resolution that a Cheyenne-Arapaho must be at least one-quarter Indian. And that knocked out lot of these one-eighths, quarters, and three-sixteenths. All those. But I don't know what the count's been. I heard they're trying to get back all the Indians that was previously enrolled, up to 1926. I don't know whether they do that. If they do that, that'll be about another five thousand. That'll put our money way down then--(individual) shares. I don't know what they'll do.

(End of Side A)