

let the boys buy teams and tools and seed wheat. And they loaned them farming money. Up to \$2500 and five years to pay back. And a lot of boys began to get on their feet that way. But then years happen to be drought years--about three or four years of drought. And they couldn't make their payments. The wheat bugs eat them up or it dried up. They were farming and the government said, "You got to pay up or quit." They had mortgage on all their implements and everything. And they even allowed them--them boys to farm, to buy stock. And a lot of them bought cattle and put on the grass. And there were drought years and after they made these failures, the government just took everything back and left them in the hole and blacklist them because they can't borrow anymore money.

(That's during the Second World War?)

After the World War II, That's the last credit system we had. And I spoke for the boys. I said it didn't look right because I think they should have another five years extension because they had an awful time. Well, no, it just couldn't be helped. The bank carried the farmers, but the Indian Credit Association didn't. They just foreclosed on everything.

(Who was on this Credit Association?)

Well, the Indian Agency got the money through Congress appropriation. And they formed a credit association of different boys in the community. Somebody was appointed head, and the Agency officials. And they all--they had a regular credit system at the Agency. He keeps track of all that and the money. And the fact of it is, I don't think they got any money--any cash--they just got purchase orders to get their seed and stuff and cattle and all