

Chibatoh--he's Comanche--he's our Secretary. The chairman was Jasper Saunky. Tennison Berry was the assistant. And Jim Chibatoh, or James Chibatoh, was our secretary. Now we talked this way, we should pick--just like I said a while ago --we should set up a Loan Board that would go ahead and look into it. And we give the recommendation to the government. So the government sets up their funds. And that's where they draw their money to go ahead and pay out their bills, what they buy, their equipment. And that was nice. But the terms, that's what hurts--the terms. The terms they give us was not long enough.

(End of Side A)

SIDE B

CROP ACREAGES AND PROBLEMS OF FARMING AFTER WORLD WAR II

--you see--just like I said a while ago, we're going to give our boys thirty years. The first five years they're going to get a-hold. It takes about that long, just to grab a good hold. And at that time the government just allow you so much wheat. Those principal crops, they're under federal control, you know. You're just allowed so much. Just like me, now-- I have just 43 acres here. And 7 acres and seven tenths of cotton.

(Was this back then, too?)

Yeah, that's the same time. And I had eleven acres of--I forget what they call that--but anyway, I'm supposed to just plant or keep that available to the government, you know, and I get paid for it, but I just have to plant this--I either could put alfalfa or sweet clover or vetch on it. But I'm not supposed to sell it (the crop) or pasture it. That's government--

(But you could plant alfalfa?)

Yeah, but you can't sell it.

(And you were allowed to plant seven acres of cotton?)

Seven acres of cotton and forty-three acres of wheat. That's what I had there. And of course--I don't know--our boys--I don't know just what kind or how much wheat they had, but it's all recorded. Certain individuals, you know, that they loaned,