

down there.

(End of Side A)

WASHITA VALLEY ASSOCIATION

(--this Washita Valley Association--was that the first loan association--?)

Well, yeah, that's about one of the--it's one of the outstanding ones. I believe the young mans got together. Where they got their idea or where they got their support, I don't know.

(These are Indian boys?)

Yeah, Indian boys.

(Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches?)

No, that also includes Wichitas, Caddoes and Delawares and the three tribes--Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. But these boys, mostly were--I believe just one or two Comanches was involved. Mostly they was Kiowas, Wichitas, Delawares and Caddoes.

(Were there some Kiowas and some Apaches in that, too, did you say?)

Yeah. Well, I don't know about Apaches, but I know there were Kiowas. Yeah.

(Was this before World War II?)

Yeah. I think it was in the late thirties, when this WPA was going out. Of course the WPA was going out at that time. And these young mans, they got together. And that's what they called that.

(This didn't have anything to do with the K-C-A?)

No.

(This was before the K-C-A Loan program?)

Yeah, before our tribal loan fund.

WHY ALFRED QUIT FARMING

(Why did you quit farming?)

Well, this government control was one thing. I didn't get enough wheat land and I didn't get enough cotton. Because I got to have wheat land, because this is too poor for cotton, this tight soil. And another reason was equipment. Of course now Kansas brings in the combines now, you know, and you don't have to wait for these guys around here. The people from the north just come