

years when the bill was drawn up, the allotment bill, fella by the name of John Leahy, he was the only attorney around here. Maybe about two or three around there. There wasn't much people there and he was married to one of these adopted people's daughters, childrens. That's how come, you know, he was taking interest in the tribe.

(Was he Osage?)

No, he wasn't Osage himself. He was just a lawyer. He was one of the guys that made the constitution of law here in Guthrie. John Leahy, he's a young man that time, I guess. Well, he's the one that drew up the bill, and all these things that these Indians wanted, he didn't have it that way. But these interpreters, they don't tell the Osages right. They don't tell them the right thing. What they say they thought was going to be in that bill, you know, instead of that well John Leahy, he fix it so these adopted people and their childrens could come in on equal share with the full-bloods. And went on like that and the bill was approved and after it was approved they told'em how it was. They didn't like it, but they said they couldn't do nothing about it. And went on like that and that's what it is today now. These adopted people and their children they got on the roll and they got same as the full-bloods. And all these claims that's coming along, they shared in just like the full-bloods. And this claim that's coming up now that we won the other day, they said. There wasn't no white people over there when they left that country and then now the full-bloods are disturbed about it and they want to see if the Congress couldn't help'em to let the full-blood get all that money and their children, not the white people. They say they been feeding them adopted people and children