

able to go to their lessee (lease man) and be able to borrow money. An Indian wouldn't have the money to loan, so naturally they want to rent their land to a white man..

(I asked how large were the farms in around 1950 and how large are they today.) That's a hard question to answer because there are such a wide variety of farms. However I would say that on the average 160 acres was enough for making a living back in 1950. But now you'd have to have at least 320 acres of the very best bottom land to be able to make a living.

Today very few of the Indians could farm if they wanted to. Only very old people now have enough land to farm. Over 90% of the Indian land is fractionated. Some pieces have over 100 owners. All the land now is leased out. (DQ) I would say there's about 300-400 Indian families living around here (I don't know if he meant in the Concho area or in the whole C & A area--jj), and there are quite a few absentees. There's about 5,800 Cheyennes and Arapahoes enrolled. Most of these own some share in land.

CATTLE REPAYMENT PROGRAM

This cattle repayment program was in about 1936 or 1938. It was a program for all Indians of the United States. The United States government decided the ranges were overstocked. In 1936, there was a severe drouth and cattle were starving all over the country. Through the Department of Agriculture the government decided to pay the farmers and ranchers for their cows, and leave them only enough that their ranges would care for. Many cattle were shot and