

had set up at that time for these people, that them people out there are self supporting I understand. And the resources that had come about made a lot of income for them over there, and now that they are pretty well-to-do people back there. Now back in those years, we had a couple of bills that was passed by the legislation to help the Indians. that came in to this part of the country. And I remember back there when I was just a young man that some of the colleagues from Washington came through there. And a gentleman by the name of--he was an Indian, all athlete fellow, his name was Exendine--brought him down here and talked to my Ponca people in the area, and he was telling us how we could be progressive. With probably say, cattle raising, things like that. But, as we mentioned in the beginning here that our older people--there are many of them living, and they just would not take the change of believing you know that the government had such a thing for us.

(Well, John, getting back to our people--just like--Poncas came up from around Nebraska?)

PONCAS CAME TO OKLAHOMA FROM NEBRASKA

Right. Around what we call now Nibrara (?), Nebraska. That was one of the towns that the Poncas went to. I think that Nibrara--they have an Indian name for that of Neu bla (?). Nibrara. Nibrara, Nebraska and then right in that area there that the Poncas had come from.

(Well, the Poncas back--way back there when they was in Nebraska, what kind of--what was it that they migrated down this way?)

Well, when you speak of migration-- (interviewers statement inaudible) . Yeah, they people were--people were migrating. I think the Indians migrated quite a bit back in their times before the non-Indians that came into this country. Now my people, one record that I had run on to, that they had been met by one of the first explorers of the white man--so called