

people to participate in decisions concerning their welfare. The Cheyenne today are organized with the Arapaho as "The Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma" under the provisions of the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act of 1936, with a constitution and by-laws. Tribal affairs are administered by a Tribal Council made up of fourteen members, seven from each tribe, elected for two-year terms. The Council meets once a month at the Concho Agency to consider business matters such as claims cases pending, disbursement of claims payments, membership rolls, administration of tribally owned lands, and any matters involving the use of tribal funds. Sub-committees of the Council make recommendations concerning health, housing programs, education, development of land resources, and the Concho Boarding School. Several plans are being worked out for implementing tribal business ventures on the common lands.

Within the former reservation area most Cheyenne live in towns such as Watonga, Canton, Seiling, Thomas, Clinton, and Weatherford. Many, however, live away from this area in such places as Oklahoma City, Wichita, Dallas, Denver, and Los Angeles. These dispersed Cheyenne nevertheless retain close ties with their relatives in Oklahoma and are eligible to vote in tribal elections. Probably few of their descendants lose their Cheyenne identity. Like the tribal encampments of former days, the summer pow-wows now offer an occasion for the reunion of relatives, visits, social dances, and other activities which contribute to group integration and tribal identity. There are now several annual pow-wows in the Cheyenne area, the largest of which is the Cheyenne-Arapaho Pow-wow held at Colony every September. This pow-wow began in the late 1950's. Other annual pow-wows are held at Clinton, El Reno and Colony, and there are social dances in the area almost