

the football field, we found that he's very easily discouraged by other Indians on the sideline and making a sport of him by accusing him of trying to go against his Indian ways and take up the white man's ways. And many times they're so discouraged they turn against us and we've lost a lotta good prospects for our athletic teams. But by all of this handicap the Indian is adjustable in areas where he's encouraged. And I believe that the Kiowa Indian, especially, he could be thrown more upon his own initiative. That he will go farther than he will by government monopoly.

(How do you think the situation of Kiowa compares with those say of the other tribes?)

Ah, speaking of the five civilized tribes, the Cheekee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole, they've had years and years of association with the white civilization that the Kiowas have not had. And they adjusted more adequately to the type of society that our civilization demands than the Kiowa has. The Kiowa does not till his own allotments, invariable leases, out to white farmers and in that sense, well, he has to live upon what the government gives him and what the lease money comes to and he doesn't know how to spend the money so that it'll carry him through the year. And he gets an allotment from the government and almost immediately he spends first part of the month and goes on credit the rest of the month. He has learned how to budget either his time or his money.

(Well, what do you think the reason for this is?)

I think it's primarily he has never had to. He's always found that when he gets in tight place he's got someone to go to and help, help out in his needs.

(The lease man.)

The lease man sometimes and for that reason and then when he gets into trouble the government is always ready to give little help or maybe his lease man and he's never had to get on himself.

(You call it "Government Malligodilin")

Yes, that's what we call it. The allotment system that we have what makes the