

Harrington and Little Raven. Then we organized--a tribal council. That was in 1910. I was going to law school that fall. (Unintelligible phrase)--they just insisted. They just begged me to stay (home). Well, I felt sorry for them. I said I would stay. But of course eventually I took a law course under an attorney that we hired, Daniel B. Henderson. He tutored me in constitutional law.

JESS' INTEREST IN ARAPAHO HISTORY AND ANTHROPOLOGISTS HE WORKED WITH

(How is it that you're able to remember these things for each year? How do you remember so well?)

Well, I'm vitally interested in the welfare of my people. Frankly I was a civilservice employee. I qualified as a classified competitive service--civil service examination. I passed that. And I was in the Office at Anadarko (Agency) a clerk there. I was Finance Clerk at Concho and I was in the Lease Department at Colony. Different times. But because of my interest in that case (Arapaho claims against the government) I had to quit the Indian service. I went on into this case. Of course I studied at Columbia under Professor Henry Elkins--to get the identity of my tribe--the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are both of Algonquian origin. And their movements--the migrations. Just for the sake of this suit (against the government). (Dr. Henry Elkins was an anthropologist who worked with the northern Arapaho in the 1930's. The nature of Jess' relationship with him is not clear here, but may have been one of mutual assistance. Jess helped Elkins on at least one occasion in the field, acting as interpreter, and Elkins probably helped accumulate historical documents which helped the Arapahoes prove their claims case against the government.--J. Jordan) Then later on I went to Chicago and studied under Fred Eggan (Jess was