hair, and showing that fine cattle--they still have them out there. And Russell farms the place--he's an old man now--and the same old house is right there.

(Interruption and some irrelevant conversation.)

RECENT CLAIMS PAYMENT TO CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES

Bob: --the southern Cyenennes and Arapahoes won a judgment wuit against the government for former treaties--that was ceded to the government. So that was fifteen point seven (15.7) million, wasn't it?

Jess: Yeah--

Bob: Then the Indian had to draw up some kind of a plan for dividing this up. So they got their roll in shape--everyone who was a fourth or more Indian-- southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes--is that right, Jess?

Jess: Yeah.

Bob: Was entitled to his per capita share. Now the government wanted to program this out to education, health, and welfare. But the Indians insisted on having it--dividing it on a per capita basis. Each Indian on the roll would get a per capita share. That amount to twenty-three hundred and twenty-five ($2325) dollars for southern Cheyennes and southern Arapahoes. The Indian twenty-one and older got his paid outright to him. But all the children under twenty-one-- it was placed in trust with the Liberty National Bank in Oklahoma City. And Jack White was a trustee and this was the agreement drawn up by the Indians themselves, saying that this money would be saved for the child until he was twenty-one years of age. Certain provisions were set up in this agreement whereas a child could draw an amount of this--up to fifty percent--over a period of years for education. In case of a special education--where you have one like I had a Seiling--you could use it all if necessary. Then the old Indian, I think, thought that this $2325-- he had no idea about inflation. He thought that this two thousand dollars would last him from now on. But he happened to find out it didn't last over a week or two, or a month in some cases--he blew it in. Now, he's in the process of breaking his agreement so that the parents can get the children's per capita