MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BLACKFEET TRIBAL BUSINESS COUNCIL JULY 12, 1932.

Meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock p.m., by Chairman Joseph W. Brown, members present were as follows:

- Joseph W. Brown
- Richard Sanderville
- Joseph Ironpipe
- James WhiteCalf
- RidesAtTheDoor
- James Grant
- Richard Grant
- Sampson Bird
- Francis Augere
- Medore Labreche

Richard Grant was appointed interpreter in the place of Oscar Boy, who was absent.

Chairman: This meeting was called in the interest of a visitor from Washington, who is here with us. I am going to ask our Superintendent to state briefly to you the purpose of this meeting.

Mr. Stone: We have with us here Mr. John G. Carter, representing the Firm of Serven, Joyce & Barlow and John G. Carter, who for many years have been handling the Blackfeet Claim. There has been a great deal of misunderstanding on the reservation about the status of that Claim, and while Mr. Carter is not here in connection with the claim, nevertheless, I want to have him have a chance to explain first hand to you just how matters now stand. Mr. Carter-

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Council, Mr. Superintendent and people of the Blackfeet, as Mr. Stone stated I did not come primarily on account of this Claim, but while I am here it seems best to state to the people exactly how this matter stands. It is much easier to talk to you than to write the same kind of letter to three or four hundred people. I have talked this matter over already at Heart Butte in the Medicine Lodge, and at the Medicine Lodge down here, and to the people at Glacier Park. I have the same thing to say here that I said in these other places. As you know the juridical act was signed by the President in 1921, your testimony was taken here in 1926, and the case was submitted and argued in the Court of Claims a year and a half ago. The day the case was argued, Joe Brown, your president, Richard Grant, interpreter and Bob Hamilton were in Court and heard the case argued. The question is to be answered, as to why the Court has taken so long to decide this case? The Court of Claims has been in existence some sixty years, and I believe that this case was the largest single claim ever submitted and argued before that court. The case involves
a very long history of transactions occurring over a period of fifty years, the construction and interpretation of many laws and treaties, which involve the Blackfeet people during that time. Some of these laws and treaties conflicting, and that case has not only a large amount of money to consider, which is involved in this claim, but we have many very difficult questions to consider and answer. If the amount involved were a smaller one, and were the facts in the case pretty simple, then the Court could reach a decision sooner, but in your claim this is all different. The difficulty is not so much as to the question that you are entitled to the money, but the question is, how much money is justly due you? I have known this Court to consider one case for two years, but I have not known of any case held longer than that. We have good reason to expect that you will get a decision in the early part of the winter. I may be wrong in that but the things I hear make me believe that. As to the amount that you will get from the Court, they have given the Fort Berthold claim two million dollars, I think we will get more than that in this case, but I am sure we will not get the full amount that we ask for. I do not want to raise your hopes too high, or sink them too low, I would be lying to you if I did either, but I think within five or six months you will get a satisfactory judgment in this case. I am not a mind reader and can't read the minds of the Court when it hasn't spoken, I am not a profit and don't know the future, but we can make a pretty fair guess as to what may happen, from what has happened in other Indian cases in the past, in that Court. A lot of people here have spoken to me about the President and Secretary, in connection with getting them to do something in this case. The Secretary has already done all he can, the President did all he could when he signed the bill, and neither one can be given the power to interfere in decisions of the Court. As you people know, under the laws of the United States, your attorneys do not get paid in this case until you get paid. We are just as anxious to get this matter closed up and finished as you are. Six years ago I told the people at the Medicine Lodge here, that it would take eight years from that time before there would be a chance to get your money. That would make it two years from now, I am still of the same mind, if the government does not appeal the case it will take two years. In the last three Indian cases, however, the government did not appeal to the Supreme Court, so far, I do not see anything in this case where either party could appeal to the Supreme Court. So much for the Claim, unless, there are other questions you want to ask on it.

The next matter that I know anything about is the bill appropriating money to build a sixty bed hospital at Browning. That Bill I believe from latest reports from the Department passed the Senate, and is now before the House Committee on Indian Affairs. On the advice of Scott Leavitt we let the matter rest there, because Mr. Leavitt informed us that no Bill of that character had a chance of passing the House this session, we are therefore letting the matter go over to the next session when we may have a more favorable House to deal with.
The Bill to take, for the use of Indian police service, automobiles seized on the reservation carrying liquor, likewise passed the Senate, which met some opposition from one or two members, who expressed the fact that if the Bill became law, the Blackfeet might go after tourists' automobiles like they used to go after Crow horses. On Mr. Leavitt's advice we let the bill rest, until we can iron out these objections and oppositions. It is almost impossible with this campaign on to do anything with Congress at this time.

Mr. Leavitt knows more about this Indian business than anybody else, in either the Senate or the House, in my opinion. He is a very good friend of you people, and has done more for you than any one man that I can think of down in Washington. That is why we took his advice in these matters, because we have taken it in the past and have never had cause to regret it.

This is all I have to say right now, but I believe the Council can think of a great many more things, on which I will be glad to answer any questions for you. I am mighty glad to be here.

Mr. WhiteCalf: I want to find out about these people who got fee patents and then lost their land. Has there been any such bill introduced in the House to try and get this land back?

Mr. Carter: I believe Major Stone took that up with the Department, in this way, to get a sum of money, reimbursable money, to buy back this fee-patented land which has been lost. I understand some sort of a plan has been considered, but no bill on it has been introduced as yet.

Mr. WhiteCalf: According to Government status of law, the Government agreed to give these allotments to the Indians, but with a limitation, it was to hold these allotments under a true patent status for a period of twenty-five years. Shortly after the allotments were given to the Indians the Government started to issue fee patents to these Indians and they were forced to take them and most of them lost their land through taxes, and for small bills, when they owed these stores small bills and could not pay, these stores foreclosed and took their land away from them in small bits. Now I respectfully request you and appeal to you to hear us on this case. Take this matter up and fight this case for us. If this land is given back to them they will never ask for fee patents, and will not be homeless people like they are now.

Mr. Carter: I have already discussed that particular matter with Major Stone, and know he has had the matter in mind for some time. It has already been discussed in Washington. It would take about a million and a half at the present, when everybody is willing to sell cheap. It may be difficult just at this time to get a million and a half out of Congress. I think we will
have to wait a little while, until this election is over and these men are not so afraid of losing their seats and then we can talk to them.

Mr. Whitecalf: That is good, I just wanted to remind you of this question, so that you would have it in mind and look after it for us.

Mr. Carter: You're right Whitecalf, we'll keep that in our mind and talk to Mr. Serven.

Mr. J. Grant: Some of these people that they forced these fee patents on were not fit to do anything for themselves, couldn't speak English or read and write, but they had to take them. Their land should be given back to them.

Mr. Carter: I think that has already been done in some instances, where an Indian received a fee patent without his consent, and where there is no mortgage on the fee patent, or where he has not done anything that would be considered as acceptance of it, he can apply to the Department to get that patent back in trust status. If the land is mortgaged and taxes are against it, of course this must first be satisfied before it can be returned in trust. You have to satisfy the mortgage and pay the taxes also.

Mr. J. Grant: When we were told we were going to get our patents, some of us were willing to apply for them, some of them were not forced upon the people, but these people that asked for them and asked their land and lost it have no one to blame. These full bloods didn't know and realize what they were getting, they were helpless. When they forced these patents on the people, why didn't some one from Washington come out and investigate, if that man was capable to take his patent, so they didn't do that, they just forced them on the people, mostly full bloods. I remember one day I came up here and Mr. Campbell asked me what I would rather be an Indian or a white man. I said, an Indian. He didn't say any more about it. First thing I knew, they told me my patent was up here. I refused it. That patent laid here nearly a year. Then they told me President Wilson signed it and I was supposed to take it. I took it because I wanted to buy cattle, that is when we were in the stock business. Then the hard winter came, we lost the cattle, and I lost my land to. The full bloods, a good many of them right at Heart Butte, lost their land for some little bill they owed. This is just one case, where a poor fellow at Heart Butte got his patent, he didn't know what it was for, but not long afterwards when we asked him where his land was, he said they took it for a suit of clothes. I don't know whether this was the only reason, but they took his land away from him anyway. This is Peter Tail Feathers, there are a good many more like him. The Government in the first place had no right to give these patents out, to people who were not capable, now this land is lost, some for taxes and some because they borrowed on it and couldn't pay the mortgage, that is the fault of the Government. The Government should of held
this land in trust for twenty-five years before giving fee patents.

Mr. Carter: The time Mr. Grant mentions, is a time when the Government was in one of its periodic reform flurries, when they decided to turn an Indian into a white man over night.

Mr. Grant: Another thing that started this up, was these merchants in town here, they urged a lot of they people to get their patents, so they could borrow money on their land. That was the biggest trouble. They loaned them money, but just as soon as it was due, the note was due, they went and took the land away from them if they couldn’t collect from them. That is why the people have nothing to day. If the Government had just stuck to its word and held on for twenty-five years, and then gave us our patents, we would not all be as hard up as we are now. Most of our people have nothing, the white people are covering the country, we have almost nothing to say about this reservation anymore.

Mr. Rides At The Door: Now Four Bears we have known you for a number of years and you have been working for our people, the Blackfeet Indians, it has taken years to try and get this Big Claim through from the Government. I am one of the Blackfeet Indians, and we have more here who are full bloods and inherit this from their fore fathers, there are also mixed bloods who inherit in this. Before this reservation was sette, our people were scattered in different places, after we settled on this reservation and gathered all these Indians that had strayed away from the tribe, the Government set us an example of sending our children to school, and getting them educated. You will notice several of our older Indians have received good educations, a lot of our children have graduated. At the time this question came up, of putting up a claim against the Government, White Clay, Mannylides, Bob Hamilton, myself and two or three others were the parties that started this claim, started to investigate it, after that we proceeded to get delegates to go to Washington, we sent our most intelligent Indians to go down and fight this case for us. Now what have they done to this day we have got nothing out of their trips to Washington. We can’t depend upon them now, we have lost faith in them. Now Mr. Four Bears, I want to ask you to urge this on, that in case there should be another delegation sent to Washington on this case, I prefer to send full bloods, instead of mixed bloods. I want you to help us in this.

Another thing I want to talk about is this oil proposition. This has been brought up before the tribe for several years, allowing these oil men to operate on this reservation, and get no developments from it. Why is it that these wells on the outside of the reservation are developed and completed, and ours are not? Why is it that the Blackfeet reservation can’t be developed? Just the other day I heard they struck oil
Some of the speakers here mentioned the fee patent issue, what they said is true. I just want to say this that most of the full bloods still have their land, but you take these mixed bloods they are the ones that have no one to blame, they were supposed to be intelligent and look after their own affairs, it is most of them that have lost their land. This was because they wanted money wanted to go into business, they mortgaged their land because they were anxious to get hold of that dollar. Most of this land now belongs to sherburne, he put them to such circumstances that they have nothing at all now, for some small bill. I am asking you and the other members of the attorney with scott leavitt to put a stop to this. Mr. Stone, our superintendent here, is the only man we have to depend on to help here. I am glad I met you and again call upon you to help us.

Mr. Carter: First about the delegates, we have always understood that the people up here selected their own delegation, we have nothing to do with the selection of delegates at Washington, if the people up here want to select full bloods, that is up to you, that is your affair not ours.

I am anxious as the blackfeet are to see oil development on this reservation. I have never been able to figure out, which is worse to be very rich or very poor. I have seen both poor indians and poor white people, they were hungry and that was pretty bad, I have seen indians with millions pouring into their laps, and more calamities coming on them, than a man can think about. If oil were struck in this country you can expect to have every thief, robber and what not, in america camping on your door step. Our people have a saying, "out of the frying pan into the fire" you have tried the frying pan of poverty, may be now you can try the fire of wealth. I have looked over the oil wells on this reservation, two of them, one on fee patented land, and the other on milk river, which is now being drilled, the oil well over to the east is ready and to start and should start within thirty days. The Milk river oil well is down thirty-three hundred feet, or was yesterday, and expect to strike oil at forty-two hundred feet. On the Milk river oil well, I understand that the tribe gets 12% royalty.
I don't know a great deal about oil formation, but I believe they have excellent reason for believing there is oil running down through this country to Heart Butte, and most of it on tribal land. The Department gives oil leases to responsible people, but many people hope that they can get the lease first and the money afterwards, which is not right, the Department does not approve of this. You all know the Department doesn't want to tie your lands up with people that haven't the money and don't know where to get it.

Mr. LittleDog: I am very happy to be here, and have the privilege of taking the floor. At the time the delegation went down to Washington the report came back from them, that you people were doing all you could for the Blackfeet tribe and we appreciate it very much. There is one thing I want to remind you of and that is this border line near Glacier Park, and the strip and rights they are trying to take away from us. At the time this came up I wrote to you, and you told me as long as we lived on the reservation we had the privilege of using this land, for hunting fishing and timber, that it was ours. I still remember the time I met you in Washington, you came and told me, I am your friend and partner, I am urging you to be sincere with the tribe here as to their requests, and to listen to their complaints and grievances that they have given you, and see if you can correct them. I hope that you can get some money for us this coming winter, and that you can get this Big Claim through, for the sake of our old people, who have taken such an interest in it. There is big axe for one and a lot of others. I would like to see them get some money from this Claim. At the time I met you, you told me, that your father left you here to fight for our race, and I see you have taken the old man's advice. At this same time, I talked with you and Walsh about this border line that the surveyors put away down east from the original line. Walsh advised me to wait a while before we could take it up. I am asking you to continue with this, and see that it is corrected for the tribe. I want to ask you again, in case there is any chance of getting help from Congress, to have them set aside a sum of money for the relief of this tribe.

Mr. Carter: I am glad we are still partners LittleDog. I will remember the things you told me. The Secretary told you people in front of the Medicine Lodge that he would help you all he could this winter. I think he told you the truth.

Mr. LittleDog: I always had the feeling that you were fighting for the tribe, and the Secretary for the Government, but since I heard the Secretary's talk, it makes me feel good, and I know you can do your part.

Mr. Carter: I heard the Secretary make the promises, some time people forget them, in case he does I will remind him that I heard him speak.
Mr. LittleDog: I just want to say a few more things about this strip. I don't understand why the Government promises and makes agreements with the tribe and then don't keep them. They made an agreement with the tribe to take care of the Blackfeet Indians for ninety nine years, the next thing they sent a representative up here of the Commissioner's to have us give up this strip of timber lands, whereby their agreement wasn't fulfilled, and they are still after this strip. That is the point I want you to remember and keep in mind.

Mr. J. WhiteCalf: In case we get our decision handed down from the Court of Claims on the Big Claim, and get so much from the Government, I am asking you to see to this, that instead of putting it in banks or in Washington, I want to see this money given out to us in cash.

JoeGuns WhiteCalf: I can't say just now that this is the first time I met you and heard you speak. I met you here during the Medicine Lodge, met you another place, here I meet you before a large meeting, and I met you three different times in Washington. I am beginning to believe now that the things you may have something to them. It is true this claim is one of the largest Indian Claims in the United States, it means a lot of money, and we have been waiting for this to be settled for a long time. This claim seems to move around the Court of Claims and get nowhere, but the Government has no one to blame but itself, for the reason that this is so large. It the Government had kept its promises this would not have come about, and it would not have to give up so much, the reason they are stalling and holding on to this is because it is so big, we know that, but it is the Government's fault. Now the next thing after this is settled and handed down to us it is going to linger on so long before we can get it. We are asking you and your lawyers to hurry this along, and see that it is given to us in cash, or in the best way that will benefit our people most. We leave that part of it to you to see that this money is used for our benefit and our children.

There are a lot of things the full bloods can't understand, they just merely go the best way they can to guide themselves through life, to fight for their own interests. They don't have an education and just like the blind man, who can't find or see his way, he steps off the bank, the reason I cite this instance, is because that is what happened to our full bloods when they got their patents. It is different with these mixed bloods they were educated and supposed to be able to look after their own affairs and take care of themselves and compete with the whiteman, they were the only ones that were supposed to be given their patents if they applied, not the full bloods, but the Government let the full bloods have their patents and they should not have done this. It was all right to encourage us to be like the whiteman and take
care of our own affairs, but we haven’t the education we can’t guide ourselves, and take care of our own affairs in the right kind of way. We were told if we got our fee patent we would be able to go our own way without the help of the government, and without the government having control of us. I know that is the reason some of them applied for their patent, but most of them weren’t capable and intelligent enough to take care of their own affairs. I hope that you can do something for these people who had their patents forced upon them.

I am glad that I met you again, you have given us a lot of good advice, I have put that all in my mind and I am going to keep it there. What you have said is fitted in my mind so strong and solid that it is not going to be removed until a good cause comes out of all that you have told us.

Mr. Manyhides: There have been three different subjects brought up, I just want to speak on two of them. The reason I am here is because I want to speak for my people. Some of the speakers mentioned the Big Claim but all of them did not take part in preparing this Claim like we older people did. As much time as it has taken you to put this Claim in Court, it took us almost that much time to prepare. The leading Indian on this old man, after they got this claim prepared and had gone along pretty good, then the old man died. He went with it, and decided to get some legal help and advice, that is when we decided to appoint Mr. Caven to take care of this case for our tribe. The tribe agreed to have Mr. Caven take care of this case, so we turned the case over to you people. We depended on you to put this case to trial and fight it for us, with all our people back of you, we depended on you to take the case and you have done that for us. It makes me feel good and happy to hear the things you told us, and to see the members of my tribe get up and urge you through. When you get back to Washington we again urge you to get this through and get some relief for our people.

Now I want to explain a matter, one of my own personal affairs. It is about my land. As the case happened I mortgaged my land to Mr. Tweedy. Tweedy didn’t fully pay for this land, just made part payment. I took the case to court at Out Bank, I fought the case and beat him. The result was this after I beat Tweedy, Irvin, who was my lawyer took the land, now I don’t know which one of us lost it, anyway the land is lost. You talk to Mr. Stone he will explain it to you. I never applied for my fee patent, I was asked to take it out when it came here to the office. Tweedy was the one told me to take it out, and he would give me so much money, when he didn’t give me all the money I took it to court, and won the case. This is what I want to tell you. Irvin was supposed to be there and fight the case for me, he wasn’t, it was some other lawyer, after I came back Irvin told me he fought the case for $500 and was going to take the patent. This is the reason I don’t understand how the county came to get possession of the land, or which of us lost it.
Mr. Kipp: I have never seen you before and don't know you. There is no use for me to talk on the Big Claim because whatever you tell us isn't going to come out the way you tell us. You have just merely come on business to give the Indians good promises. You take all the visitors that come out here, their not telling you the truth, their working on a crooked line, one way or the other. When we first created this reservation we didn't have to hire attorneys or lawyers to do what we wanted to do. At the time the Blackfeet Indians made this treaty with the Government, the Indians were not represented by attorneys or nobody else, they were represented by chiefs. My father was one of them. My father made this treaty with the Government. They were the ones that told us the truth, these old chiefs. I don't believe nobody else. All these visitors that come out from Washington, they just come for one kind of business and that's pleasure. I have always been independent of the Government, and I'm going to stay that way, for the reason that the white people killed my father. The Indians have always lived straight and honest lives, they are honest with one another, and always live up to their promises. I don't care whether you get any money for us or not from the Government. I have helped the Government five different ways, fighting robbers, arresting different ones and other ways. I am seventy-four years old. All I am going to ask you to do is to help us send full bloods down to Washington, instead of mixed bloods. These mixed bloods might be all right, but they haven't done anything, they are just breaking the tribe for expenses and different things. Thats all I wanted to say.

Chairman: I want to say this one thing, that we are expecting Mr. Carter to represent us in various claims, arising here on the Blackfeet reservation, in Washington. You have mentioned in your talks already quite a number of things, and there are quite a number that you did not mention; these things that you haven't mentioned Mr. Carter knows about already. Like getting back land around St. Marys Lake, about getting back money that has been wrongfully expended on the irrigation system, things of that kind he knows about, but the thought struck me while you were talking, that if Mr. Carter attempts to take up these various matters in Washington, they are going to ask him, where do you get your authority from the tribe to act? They know down there that he and his firm of lawyers there are connected with this Big Claim suit, but that is all. So I think that the Council should go on record, by some one putting this in the form of a motion, as we authorize Mr. Carter and his firm of lawyers to act for us in these various matters that you have brought up here and in others, but I was wondering, if it came to that just how we are going to pay him for that work. I think it is important and I think it is necessary that some one of the Council should make a motion, giving him authority to act for us in these miscellaneous matters, that he now hasn't got the authority to act for. This authority would be on all matters concerning our tribal interests here. The people don't want to misunderstand Mr. Carter, he won't.
be our attorney to act for cases like that of any others, that is a state case and purely local. I think this is an appropriate time for the Council to act and discuss that phase of it and get it over with.

Mr. Sanderville: I move that the Council authorize Mr. Carter and his firm of lawyers to take up these various matters and pay him the same as our case, which is pending in the Court of Claims, 10%.

Mr. Bird: I don't see how that can be done. There are a lot of these cases, which will have no money coming from them. Like this St. Marys Lake case, the claim in itself has no money in it, and we would have no funds to pay these attorneys. We've got to work this out by using some fund that is already in existence to pay this firm.

Mr. Carter: This will be a pretty difficult factor to work out, as has been suggested some of these cases that you mentioned would be absolutely dead as far as money is concerned. There would be no funds with which to pay your attorneys. Other cases might have something in them. I think you will find this especially true after you strike oil here, you will have more legal business in Washington than you ever thought possible. It should be understood of course, that this employment would only apply to cases in Washington, as you have very many local lawyers here to handle local affairs, and it would be very foolish to have a lawyer from Washington try a case at Butte Bank. The class of cases in Washington can be roughly divided in two classes. Those that have to do with the adjustment of land, where no ready money is recovered; and those which involve sums of money recovered from oil leases or what not. The cases in which money is involved or actually recovered, I think the percentage could be arranged so that it would cover and level off those cases in which no money is recovered. A contract like that would be very difficult to prepare in an afternoon such as this. It is not up to me to suggest what the council should do, but the easiest way perhaps would be to prepare a resolution, inviting our firm to represent you, and suggest that we send out a contract which we will prepare, it would be very complicated and might take two weeks to go over it. You could have the Council here go over it and either approve or disapprove of it, and offer your suggestions and changes.

Mr. Stone: I have a feeling that you naturally want to have Mr. Carter and his firm of James, Joyce & Barlow, in a position to to ahead with this without any opposition, they have been of great help to you at times when you've needed them. But just what are your working regulations? We tried on one time to hire Mr. Boyle, for counselor, and defendant, we got just that far and was turned down at the Washington Office, as it was up to the Office to authorize money with which to pay him. You have this to consider when you are hiring some one to do battle against the government.
they should be hired for specific cases only, otherwise the Government is not interested. Isn’t the same thing necessary here for permitting Mr. Carter and his firm to act as your attorneys on these cases you mentioned. Some system should be worked out establishing co-partnership between this firm, the Secretary and the Indian Office, which would make the work of both departments effective, the compensation coming along with that.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, I agree with Major Tomes, such a contract would have to describe specific work to be done, compensation to be received and source from which it would be derived. It would be better to write such a contract in Washington, where we could consult with the lawyers of the Interior Department and draft it in such a way, so as to have it meet with the approval of the Commissioner and the Secretary.

Mr. Chairman: We could do this let Mr. Carter go back to Washington, and draw up a contract, that would fit what we have been talking about here to represent these various cases, he could then submit it to the lawyers of the Law Department of the Indian Office, and get their approval on it, then if these two firms agreed on it, why then he could mail it out here. We could look it over, we wouldn’t have to accept it, we could turn it down, or if we thought it a good thing we could sign it. In the meantime we can wait until the contract arrives and see how it fits our case.

Mr. Sanderville: I just want to say a word on this Claim, I have heard you explain how this case stands, and as I understand it, it will be the first on the calendar to be taken up this October. This is not only a Business Council affair, but also Tribal and I think a delegation should be sent down at that time. I don’t mean to send a delegation to butt in on your work, but just as some assistance.

Mr. Carter: You may have that tied up with the Assiniboine case. Our case has been argued, tried and we expect a decision some time this winter.

Mr. WhiteCalf: I favor Mr. Chairman’s suggestion, and I move that you, Mr. Carter, go back to Washington, draw up a contract, submit it to the Indian Office, and after that department and your department agree, then send it out here to us for our approval.

Mr. Sanderville: I second the motion.

Mr. Chairman: It has been moved and seconded that Mr. Carter be given time to return to Washington, and with his firm of attorneys draw up a contract, the said contract to be submitted to the legal department of the Indian Office for approval, and if the department and Mr. Carter’s firm agree upon the contract, then the firm must submit the contract to the Blackfeet Tribal Council for approval or disapproval.

Motion presented to Council and carried. Unanimous.

- 12 -
The following application for oil lease was presented to the Council:

The Blackfeet Indian Council,
Browning, Montana.

Gentlemen:

Application is hereby being made by R. C. Tarrant for the oil lease on the following land:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township 54</th>
<th>Range 6</th>
<th>Sec.</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Sec.</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45.34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>44.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40.48</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1/2 NW/4 NE/4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39.92</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1/2 NE/4 NW/4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39.94</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NW/4 SE/4 NW/4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>S/2 N/2</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NW/4 SE/4 NW/4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>S/2</td>
<td>330.00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NW/4 SW/4 NW/4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>S/2 SW/4</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>S/2 NW/4 SE/4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45.25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>S/2 NW/4 SW/4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45.10</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>44.96</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44.21</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>39.96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total acreage: 1,218.90

R. C. Tarrant

Members were in favor of putting this up for bid and the following motion was made:

Mr. Sanderville: I move that the Superintendent put this up for bid, to be given to the highest bidder.

Motion seconded by Francis Augere. Present to Council, carried unanimous.

WhiteCalf performed charges against Oscar Boy, Secretary of the Tribal Business Council, for being intoxicated during the 4th of July celebration. Date for hearing of his case was set for Wednesday, July 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A charge of assault on his wife and mother-in-law was brought against Pete Vielle, a member of the Council. Date for hearing of his case was also set for Wednesday, July 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Meeting adjourned at 6:00 P. M.

Approved:
GROS VENTRE BUFFALO DANCER ACCORDING TO RUNNING FISHER.
June 14, 1926.

Mr. F. C. Campbell,
Supt., Blackfeet Agency.
Mr. O. H. Lipps,
Supt., Fort Lapwai Agency.
Mr. John T. Marshall,
Supt., Fort Belknap Agency.

Gentlemen:

This will introduce a representative of the firm of Serven,
Joyce and Barlow and John G. Carter, attorneys for the Blackfeet,
Cros Ventre and Nez Perce Indians, who is visiting your reserva-
tion in connection with the claims of these Indians.

Please extend to this gentleman every courtesy consistent
with your official duties.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Assistant Commissioner.