MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ARAPAHOE BUSINESS COUNCIL
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT ON FEBRUARY
15, 1940, AT 3:00 P.M.

Page

1. Chairman calls meeting to Order. 

2. Chairman introduces Mr. Smart, County Welfare Director, and Miss Hogg, District Representative of Welfare, to the Council.

3. Discussion of complaints in regard to the handling of welfare matters among the Arapahoe people.

4. Mr. Smart and Miss Hogg return to Lander. Council meeting resumed with discussion of relief measures. At first request for a per capita payment of $5,000 was considered.

5. Alonzo Moss makes a motion that a resolution covering relief payment of $5,000 be adopted. Motion put to a vote and carried.

6. Motion made and carried to adjourn.

Matter of general interest before the Arapahoe Council
MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ARAPAHOE BUSINESS COUNCIL HELD
IN THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 1940, AT
3:00 P.M.

Mr. Smart, County Welfare Director, and Miss Hogg, District Representa-
tive of Welfare, met with the Council. In the Minutes of the Joint
Business Council Meeting of January 19, 1940, Welfare matters were
discussed by the Arapahoe Council, as shown on pages 16 to 18, in the
transcript of this meeting.

Chairman: The meeting will now come to Order. (The Chairman of the meeting,
Bruce Groesbeck, introduced Mr. Smart and Miss Hogg).

Friday: Mr. Chairman: At a meeting of January 19, there was complaint made
in regard to rations and relief checks. It was said that some famili-
was getting relief checks and rations together, and some people could
not get any. Some thought that those who got relief checks should
not get rations; that some were treated more favorably than others,
and that some that were in need of help did not get it. Mrs. Scott
and Jerome Oldman were appointed as a committee to go out and invest-
igate these cases, and they were to report.

Mrs. Scott: Some time during the Fall, I talked with Mr. Smart, and asked him why
old people living with others who were making only $45.00 a month
couldn't get relief checks. Mr. Smart didn't seem to know, and he
was supposed to have a meeting with Mr. Stone, or Mr. Stone was to go
to Cheyenne, or something, and he said he was told to take hands off
the reservation, that he had to depend on the report from the Social
Worker. We never did hear whether or not sons or daughters having
large families and making only small wages had to keep their mothers
or fathers, or both, with any help being given the old folks. You
remember we discussed this, Mr. Smart, and I believe you took some
of the names down. I didn't hear anything back, and things are still
as they were then.

Miss Bratton: Mrs. Scott, you said you discussed this in the fall? Have you had
complaints since then?

Mrs. Scott: Yes. I have had reports from some of the Arapahoes that they were
getting the same small checks, and didn't have enough to live on.
I haven't a list of all the names. I don't know the Arapahoe people
as well as I do the Shoshones. One of the cases I discussed with you;
Mr. Smart, was Myra Brown. Myra Brown has a large family, no husband,
and her mother lives with her. She gets $45.00 a month on W.P.A., but
she can't get any aid for her mother. Old lady Guld, gets $6.00 a
month. She sent up the other day. Others get $11. and said after a
they bought coal they didn't have enough left to eat on.
Miss Bratton: I wonder if the Council wouldn't like to have the committee give a written report to the County Welfare people so they could go into the matter, a report of individual cases instead of generalities, giving names, what their complaints are, etc.

Friday: Yes.

Groesbeck: That is one reason I brought this up before the Council. So many complaints have come to me, and I suppose to Mrs. Scott and other members of the Council, as to this person getting relief that shouldn't have it, and that person needing it and not getting it. I can't investigate all those cases personally, there has been so much complaint among our own people, and we appointed a committee to contact them, but I am afraid the committee does not have a report with names and circumstances, the way we really should have it.

Mrs. Scott: Our trouble is that one individual will get $18.00 a month, some only $6.00 or $11.00, that it isn't equalized.

Miss Bratton: You know amounts paid relief clients are based on the budget system. I don't believe that we can go into that until we have a report with names, specific cases, amounts, etc.

Mrs. Scott: The rations don't amount to much. A little flour. An old lady brought it up to show me the other day. It wouldn't do anybody two weeks, I don't believe it would do them one week. I know it wouldn't make my gravy for two weeks. So what rations they get in addition to grants don't amount to much.

Groesbeck: Mr. Smot, can you give us some information as to relief setup so that we can give it to our people. Would you mind giving us the plan of the thing so that we can tell it to our people, so that they will know what they can expect. None of us know the plan of relief operations.

Miss Hogg: Participants in the Old Age Assistance must be over 65 years of age, in need of help. Aid to dependent children depends on the number of persons to be supported under sixteen years of age. Aid to the blind is to persons whose sight is less than a certain degree, and is in need of help. It is all based on a budget system. One person is entitled to so much, a household of two persons has just a little bit more for food.

Groesbeck: May I ask this question? In case a person receives a grant, are they entitled to rations?

Miss Bratton: Yes, old age, and to dependent children and aid to blind grants are supplemented by commodities. The amount is dependent upon the size of family. Indian Service commodities are not issued to grant clients, but state surplus commodities are. This may have caused some confusion
The Indian Service only get a very small amount of money to purchase commodities now, but what we get is used to take care of what we call the border-line cases. For instance a person may be less than 65 years of age, so can't qualify for Old Age assistance, yet has no income and not able to work. The Indian Service surplus commodities are used to help this type of needy.

Mr. Smart: I might add a little to Miss Hogg's and Miss Breton's information. There are three assistance programs. Old Age assistance, Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to the Blind. In order to qualify under these programs certain requirements have to be complied with. To be eligible for Old Age assistance, a person must have reached the age of 65 years, and this must be clearly verified. He must be a natural born citizen, show a residence of five years of the last nine, in the State, including the last year. There must be no question as to need. In Aid to Dependent Children, you must show that either mother or father is incapable of supporting them, either by divorce in being incapacitated, and that the assistance is needed. We do not have a widow's pension in this State. Aid to Dependent children is often confused with a Widow's pension. Aid to the Blind is dependent on the amount of vision the person has. If he has above a certain degree of vision, he is, and in addition a need for aid must be shown. Any person, to be entitled to a grant must have a definite need, and this must be clearly shown. There is a question I would like to ask.

Mr. Stone, perhaps you can tell me. In your commissary, you carry, I believe, other supplies than those available in our commissary. I believe in some of the remarks, mention was made of the government furnishing some supplies to be distributed. In our commissary, we never know in advance what we are going to have to distribute. It depends on what is bought up and sent to us for distribution. We don't know, definitely, very far in advance what we will have, or how much, for our commissary in Lander. For instance this month, one individual is allotted two pounds of white flour and two pounds of graham flour. I believe we also have apples, raisins and oranges. We have set forth in other columns, amounts that will be available for a family of one, of two, of three, etc. Our commissary man has to give out these supplies in the amounts called for under this schedule.

Chairman: As far as government supplies are concerned, do we have a standard to go by?

Miss Breton: I think we do. I have not been handling this work, or the distribution of commodities here. Mr. Stone, is the distribution of available Federal commodities made on a schedule basis?

Mr. Stone: The old ration system as to amounts contemplated, it is true; certain quantities for each ration. However during the last few years, our relief supplies have been gradually growing less and less as federal monies are granted to the state to meet relief needs of its citizens. We still have limited supplies, but very much less than they formerly were.
Miss Britton: A long time ago, before FERA was organized, the assistance that Indian people received was, as Mr. Stone says, provided through the ration system. When FERA came into being there was a discontinuance of appropriations for Indian relief, as money appropriated for relief was available for grants to the states to aid all people in need regardless of nationality.

Mrs. Scott: Miss Britton, who is it that determines how much each individual gets, the maximum and minimum that each individual gets.

Mr. Smart: I believe I can answer that. I don't have definite figures but one person is allowed so much, as I said this month it is two pounds of white flour and two pounds of graham flour. I think that schedule comes from Mr. Baer.

Mrs. Scott: I'm talking about money. Who is it who says what each individual gets?

Mr. Smart: There is a budget set up, a scale of the amount that can be allowed to each client. However, that is graduated or controlled by the amount of funds coming to the family from other sources. One person is allowed $8.00 for food, $1.50 for clothing, $1.00 for fuel and 50¢ for lights, provided there is a need for it. In some instances, the applicant may have fuel available, wood he can cut. If that is the case, he is expected to provide his own fuel. Two persons are allowed $11.00 for food, $1.75 for clothing. Fuel and light remain the same, as they are both in the same house. Three persons have $14.00 for food, $2.00 for clothing; four persons - $17.00 for food and $2.25 for clothing; five persons $20.00 for food and $2.50 for clothing. I may clarify this a little further. When the case worker checks up on the case, she determines what the requirements of the family are, and what funds come into the household. She may find that some party in the household gets a little less money, or perhaps one member of the family is working part time. Often in the case of Indians, there is some less money coming into the household. All of this is taken into consideration in the budget. This may explain why one person may draw $6.00 and another person $15.00. It may be due to the fact that there are monies coming into the household from other sources.

Mrs. Scott: It is alright then, for these persons who are getting grants, to get commodities too, if they need it; if they have large families. Does this cover WPA workers?

Mr. Smart: Ordinarily WPA workers have to have four or more in the family to be eligible for commissary assistance, depending more or less on needs. In some instances, WPA families certified, haven't been assigned to work, and we are permitted to temporarily issue to them from the commissary until they are assigned to work.
Mrs. Scott: Where does the flour come from that is issued out to Indians, State or Federal?

Mr. Smart: The source of all of these commodities are governed by the amount of surplus that may develop in certain areas.

Mrs. Scott: I know. I have all of that from Doctor Hunt.

Chairman: Give me time to interpret all of this.

Oldman: (Through Interpreter) He says he was appointed to the committee to investigate and make a survey down in the Arapahoe district, and that he failed to make a written report, but that he remembers the homes he visited and can give an oral report. One case was that of Aloysius Lodge. Mr. Oldman reports that this man is 65 years of age, and is badly crippled up with rheumatism and unable to work. His wife is about 63 years or 64 years of age and is totally blind in one eye. One eye is totally gone. There are two girls in the family. The girls are possible of age, but they make their home with the old people. Since I contacted these people they have received some rations, whether from the County or Indian Service, he does not know.

Miss Bratton: When did he visit them?

Oldman: On January 20. Another report is that of Gregory Blackburn, 64 years of age. Mr. Blackburn has always been healthy and whenever he was healthy he worked until the last few years. He has been afflicted with fits, and since he has become older, he has become weaker and has these fits oftener. His wife is over 65 years of age, and they also keep four grandchildren that make their home with them. I think he has received rations recently, but no grant; and they are living in one of the old people's cottages at Arapahoe.

Mrs. Scott: Mr. Oldman, why are these grandchildren living with them?

Oldman: Young Gregory Blackburn Jr. was married and had these three children and his wife died. The old people kept the children and when Gregory Jr. married again he did not take the children as his wife had children too, so they stay with the grandparents.

Mr. Smart: They are his children, of course, does he contribute anything to their support?

Oldman: No.

Mr. Smart: Does he work regularly so that he might?

Oldman: No. He works irregularly.

Chairman: Gregory Blackburn Jr. has had a bad case of Trachoma and is not allowed
to work where he would come in contact with other people. He can't work in the CCC camps where he would come in contact with other members of the tribe.

Oldman: Then there is another case of Lena Arthur. She was married to George Behun and they have been divorced for several years. Somebody reported that her children made their home with old Rums Behind. She had been receiving rations for herself and children. But last time she did not receive rations. I suppose it was on account of that report which is not true. The children are still with her.

Mr. Smart: You disburse government rations with state rations don't you?

Mr. Stone: I suppose so, although the supplies are kept separate.

Miss Bratton: The folks in charge of the commissary did speak of issuing on different days to eliminate any possible confusion. We can go into these cases when Jerome had given a report to the council.

Oldman: Then there is Augustine Brown. Augustine, of course, has made effort to find employment but has been unable to find employment, and has a family a wife, and a daughter. His daughter has children and she has also been seeking employment but she has been unable to find employment to keep herself and her child. Of course the daughter is from a first marriage, but she makes her home with her father. Then there is the case of Ben Goggles, Sr. Mr. Goggles is a widower. He is about 64 years of age and due to his eyes he is unable to work or to get around very much. His daughter with her two children makes a home for him, and a grandchild makes its home with him. He has a son Timothy who has been working in the CCC camps but has been laid off, so that there is no income in that home. Of course, he was the bread winner in that family.

Mr. Smart: I was wondering why he quit the CCC. I wonder if he could furnish a specific reason, or if it is his own choice. In all these cases it is supposed that a man must work when work is provided for him.

Mrs. Scott: Paul Hinx would know quite a bit about that. They are trying to put the single men up in the camps. They need workers in those camps; Bill Hamilton needs workers in his camp.

Mr. Smart: The camps are now open so that this young man could get work.

Miss Bratton: I think this boy had a chance to transfer to the single man's camp.
Oldman: Then there is the case of Susanna Behan. Her husband, Harry, left her several years ago to struggle for herself and children. She has two. She has practically made her home at the St. Stephens Mission working for her board and room, I suppose, but she had an operation in September. At any rate she has been operated on and has been unable to work.

Mrs. Scott: I had her case up with Miss Bratton and Mrs. Haas. They say she is living with her mother, and has a brother working, and she can't get relief. But the son does not live with the mother and Susan. Clarence has a large family. I made mention of this case to Mr. Smart. I have taken the case up several times with Mrs. Haas, and she can't give her any relief. She did get a little loose money that bought a few clothes for the children.

Mr. Smart: The roads are treacherous, and the storm doesn't look encouraging, and we would like to get home before dark. We can't accomplish very much. These cases will have to be submitted to the case worker, for determination of their needs and her report. The Council might present the cases to Miss Bratton or Mrs. Haas, and let them make reports. Just now we can't accomplish much if it meets with the pleasure of the Council, we will be on our way home.

Chairman: I will find out if the Council has any more questions to ask you. One question that Mr. Oldman wishes to ask: He says it is not quite clear in his mind. He says we all know we want to live and live as good as we can. We want to support ourselves and make a good living for ourselves. We recognize people working in the CCC and WPA practically support themselves at present, but the older people, or because they are blind, or crippled, and disabled. He refers to the case of Mrs. Little Ant. She makes her home with her daughter Jane. Perhaps Jane is making good wages, but she has a burden of her mother who is living with her. She has to buy her clothing, and everything.

Mr. Smart: Mr. Chairman, we do assume that children have certain responsibilities to parents, and whenever the child has an earning power that is adequate to lend assistance and a home to support of parent, we expect them to do it. Among the whites that often comes up, and I am frequently called upon to deny assistance on account of that fact.

Chairman: Are there any more questions you want to ask?

Mr. Smart: You all know where my office is. If any of you have anything to talk over with me, you are welcome to come to my office at any time. I am getting my feet a little more on the floor now, than when Mrs. Scott contacted me. As far as it is in my power, I will do anything, if you feel discriminations are being made, to clear it up.

Chairman: Thank you ever so much.
Mr. Stone: I feel as if I want to offer a word of explanation as to the activities of the Committee the council appointed. My part of the contribution was to furnish transportation for Mrs. Scott and Mr. Oldman so that they could get around to these places and make a formal report. I just failed to do that. They haven't had an opportunity to make home visits as the council wished them to. I haven't had the opportunity to furnish transportation.

Mr. Smart: Let me assure you that no excuse is needed. We appreciate the situation.

Mr. Stone: We will give the committee an opportunity to visit a number of homes. No doubt these men and Mrs. Scott are under a lot of pressure.

Mrs. Scott: Mr. Stone, I don't mind, because we wish to adjourn now, that we have terminated the discussion. It is just on account of the circumstances.

Oldman: Mr. Oldman asks this question: He probably got a funny idea about that. He says, now as far as our friends the Shoshones are concerned, they have funds and don't need relief. He seems to think a certain portion of monies is appropriated for the reservation, and wonders if the portion that did go to the Shoshones, can't go now to the Arapahoes.

Mr. Smart: There isn't any particular amount set aside for the reservation or Fremont County. The monies are set up, one-half from Federal Government 1/4 from the state and 1/4 from the county, except in Aid to the Blind, which is 1/2 from the Federal and 1/2 from the state. There isn't any amount of money allocated for any one subdivision, neither has the county any sum allocated.

Miss Bratton: The amount the county receives is based on the number of needy people. If there are 100 needy people in the county, so much money is sent to take care of them.

Miss Hogg: Each month it just depends on how many needy cases there are.

Chairman: That is about all.

(Mr. Smart and Miss Hogg leave the meeting).

Mr. Stone: Mr. Oldman, Mr. Friday and Mr. Whitewood sent word they wanted to see me this afternoon, and I suppose the same word went to the rest of the council, as it happens that you (Mr. Groobock) Mr. Hoss and Mrs. Scott are here. I don't know what business you want to see me on, whether it is a council matter, or something else. I wish you would determine that before we proceed any further. Find out what their business is and how they want it handled.
Mr. Friday: Mr. Chairman: I was surprised when you came over to my place for me to come up here to the office, and that we were going to have a meeting with Mr. Stone, and after I got on the bus, I learned that the way I was told, that Mrs. Scott and Charles Whiteman had taken up with Mr. Stone a per capita payment and I think Mr. Oldman can explain that more fully than I can.

Oldman: (Through Interpreter) He said last night Dave Headly came to my house and told me the news about Mrs. Scott and Mr. Whiteman having a conference with you about a per capita payment. Dave Headly interpreted, and he said it was you who called up and arranged the meeting tomorrow. I asked Mr. Stone to ask Mr. Reed if Bruce could come down after us.

Mr. Scott: I didn’t know anything about it.

Mr. Stone: The note given me said the 15th.

Chairman: It said that Dominick Oldman said that Jerome Oldman and Mr. Friday desired to made an appointment with Mr. Stone on the 15th.

Oldman: (Through Interpreter) He says he realized Mr. Headly was here, and made a request for a per capita payment of $50.00 per head. He says I realize now it is very difficult to get a per capita payment from tribal funds but we heard about relief funds and thought probably we might get some relief from that for this winter. He says we have a hard time keeping our children clothed and warm and in line of subsistence. He says we have had it pretty hard this winter and if there is any chance of getting relief by per capita payment we want to get it.

Mrs. Scott: It would have to be an appropriation bill by Congress, as a relief bill for the Arapahoes.

(Mr. Stone rings for the Chief Clerk, Mr. Burt, and asks how much money in tribal funds is available for a per capita payment.) Mr. Burt brings in Treasury Statement of Funds.

Mr. Burt: According to the Treasury Statement of June 30, 1939, there was in the Treasury, as of that date, in the fund "Interest on Proceeds of Oil and Gas Leases, Wind River Reservation, Wyoming" $10,624,67. Since that time we have deposited approximately $16,000 of the same class of monies, which should make a total of approximately $70,000.

Mr. Stone: I think that answers my question. I will present to the Office anything that the Council wishes me to present, but just in fairness to you, I want to say that I doubt very much if we can get a per capita payment allowed or authorized. In the first place, it would call for an Act of Congress, and where it is joint tribal funds, the Shoshones would have to be included in such a payment,
and it isn't apparent that the Shoshones are applying for a per capita payment. We were able to get through the last per capita payment under great difficulty; the most difficulty I have had in getting a per capita payment for any tribe. If it hadn't been for your friends in the Indian Office who worked so hard to help you, it would never have gotten through. I am not using this as an argument against the need of relief money. You do need it, but I do want to discourage you in requesting it in that form. I think it is nearly hopeless to get in that way. Coming back to Charles Whitener's suggestion the other day, and Mrs. Scott's suggestion today, as to the matter of securing relief funds, other than tribal funds, to meet your needs, have you any proposal as to the amount you would want to ask for, and as to what type of relief it should be, whether in the form of clothing for children and other dependents, food supplies, or work relief, or a plan of some kind where you could have part or both, some relief in the form of food and clothing, and partly work relief. Have you given sufficient thought to it so that you can give an estimate as to what the needs of the Arapaho people are going to be until they can get on to their places in the spring?

Friday: Mr. Chairman: I want to make a brief remark in regard to relief help for the Arapahoes. We know that we are going to have a hard time to get a per capita payment. There wouldn't be enough to make a per capita payment, since we are going to buy some part of the cash portion with money we have borrowed from the Shoshone Judgment fund. We will have to pay interest on it, and pay back what we borrowed, and I just don't know there is so much we need relief for at the present time unless we could get money. If we could get so much each month to clothe our children and board them then going to school. It would not hurt to propose or ask for some kind of a plan that takes an act of Congress to get anywhere, but what I had in mind, if everything goes right, since we are going to hire another attorney and after the contract is executed, I thought that we could turn this matter over to our attorney to persuade Congress to introduce a bill for the relief of the Arapahoes on strength of our claim. Our claim will take so long to decide.

Mrs. Scott: Mr. Friday's suggestion is alright so far as relief is concerned, but he must remember that it takes a bill a long time to get through, it is set aside, and is not rushed right through, and Congress is not going to be in session all summer. The contract is not completed for the attorney yet. They better get their bill in right now if they want a relief bill introduced.

Whitener: (Through Interpreter) He says we have all experienced hard times before, but this winter seems to be about the worst we have ever experienced, and that there has been people come to us and asked me to come to Superintendent Stone and see whether he
Ross: (Through Interpreter) Mr. Chairman, he says our topic, of course, deals with relief, and he says it is just a matter of looking into the future of our people, and to try and get immediate relief. He says I rather think that our superintendent sees our needs and we are under his care and I believe that he can help us a lot by drafting a resolution, or making a request to the Indian Office to the effect that we are in need of relief. Of course this will have to go through the proper channels, in order for us to get relief, and he says that it is his belief that the superintendent should draft a resolution for the Councilmen to sign, and that it should go through the Superintendent to the Indian Office, and then to Congress. The Superintendent has asked if we have given this proposal enough consideration as to the amount we should ask for, or in what form we should ask this relief to be, if it should be as clothing for our children, or in the form of some project of work. We have these things in mind, and I believe through our superintendent and Council we should go ahead and request such relief. I have given my statements as to the form of relief that we had in mind, and I am speaking for the Council as a whole. I believe that is the form of relief we are asking for. I wish to ask Superintendent Stone to make a tentative resolution or draft a resolution to be submitted for the council's approval. That is all.

Mrs. Scott: I think Mr. Stone asked the Council members to stipulate how much money they want to request. I think they should request what is needed. We probably won't get what we ask for. We know that.

Chairman: Have you any suggestion as to the amount?

Mrs. Scott: They won't give us what we ask for, and by the time they quit striking out and cutting down, we wouldn't have much. I think we should ask for $40.00 or $50.00 each. Asking for this doesn't mean we are going to get it. I mean ask this much for every man woman or child, not just the adults, but for everyone in every Arapahoe family.

Mr. Stone: On Monday I wrote a letter to Doctor Gunn, asking him to undertake a health survey among the Arapahoe people in order to ascertain what conditions of illness existed, and what cases of the group should be hospitalized. Incident to this survey, I requested that some member of our staff, representing welfare, accompany him for the purpose of learning what the economic conditions are, what particular relief is needed in certain homes and especially where health of the people is affected. That has nothing to do with the complaints as to administration of relief, but as to general economic and health needs. It is a little hard, I know, for you folks to state an exact amount which would meet the present needs of the Arapahoe people. It is for me, until
Doctor Gunn and others make reports. I imagine there is a present need for at least $5,000 additional funds to provide food and clothing for the next two or three months. I am basing this amount on the reports brought to me by this body and others from the Arapahoe homes, and from the reports recently made in the Ethete District on family histories. But this kind of planning, as I see it, is only to meet the temporary and emergency need. Now, coming to the other part, which is necessary for me to speak of here, because if I don't it will just continue to go in circles for there exists just as real a need for permanent improvement plans; plans that will rehabilitate and establish groups of the Arapahoe people in a position where they can be self-supporting from labor and from activities of their own lands; giving consideration to the cooperative farm proposal which we expect to have ready soon to place before the Arapahoe people for consideration as to whether or not they want to proceed with this development. This is the kind of planning that I hope will keep us from this type of poverty, asking for another per capita distribution of government funds that will go on and on as long as there is an Arapahoe tribe. I am determined I am not going to carry plans with the Arapahoe people any faster than their chosen leaders, represented by yourselves, can go with me. I am not trying, and do not want to press something far over your heads. The situation, as I see it, calls for about $5,000 from either state or government funds, to take care of the present emergency, but in admitting this, I want to bring to you forcibly, the need for more permanent planning. The reason I am recommending that to you, is that I feel some action should be taken, immediately, by the council and by me. I quite agree with Mr. Moss and Mr. Whiteman when they say that it is our responsibility to try to meet these situations. I would like to recommend to the Council that they ask for this small amount as a temporary measure, and that we then give consideration as to what form of appropriation we should request for permanent rehabilitation planning, and present the plan to the Office as something developing from the Arapahoe people as a permanent remedy for some of these things we are now trying to gain only in a temporary relief fund. What is the thought of the council as to this suggestion?

Oldman: (Through Interpreter) Mr. Oldman says as far as he is concerned he says he likes your suggestion and of an immediate temporary relief, and then asking for something later that is more permanent to put the Arapahoes on their feet, whereby they can be self-supporting.

Whiteman: (Through Interpreter) Mr. Whiteman says he don't understand quite all. He wants to know if the relief measures will apply to all families of the reservation, particularly those who have children in school, or will it just be for the needy?
Mr. Stone: It will apply to those who have children and are in need of relief, and those who need help, who cannot be supplied this help from any other source. It will not be confined to any group. It is realized that the need is made more acute by the Arapahoe taking care of their children themselves, instead of having them in the boarding schools, but quite a bit of need exists with the group who do not have children in school, and for whom we are unable to supply labor. Reports given me, up to date, show around 46 employable laborers that we are not giving work of any kind to, and while this isn't a large percentage, at the same time that represents that many families and it doesn't require authorities to realize those families are hard up.

Mrs. Scott: I think Mr. Whitman means would be paid out like a per capita payment, to every one of them.

Mr. Stone: No, some families won't need this help at all. The reason I made this suggestion, rather than trying to get relief through an act of Congress, is because it takes so long to get such an act through. This should be up to the Indian Office as a temporary measure. I do not want this to be confused with our plans for more permanent rehabilitation. I do realize that an emergency need that has to be met now, and an Act of Congress would take too long to meet that need.

Ross: (Through Interpreter) Mr. Ross speaks to this effect. He says that if it is left up to the superintendent to draft some resolutions, he will find some solution for emergency help and he feels the superintendent knows our needs, and the council knows the needs of the Arapahoe people, and he moves that the following resolution be adopted.

RESOLUTION

RESOLVED: that we, the Arapahoe Tribal Business Council represent to the Superintendent of the Wind River Indian Agency and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that an emergency exists among our people and requires immediate outside help from money that is now available or that is within our power to supply. We hereby request that five thousand dollars ($5,000) be made immediately available to meet this emergency need; furthermore, that it is our plan to present to you in the near future a program for the permanent rehabilitation of our people, as we view this need to exist. The present emergency is brought about by the shortage of food and clothing for ourselves and our dependents.

SIGNED:

BRUCE GROESBECK       NELLIE SCOTT       JEROME OLDHAM
ALONZO MOSS           DOBINT REDBEAR       CHARLES WHITMAN

Date: February 15, 1940

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Chairman: Are there any questions before we vote on this? All those in favor of the motion raise your right hand. Motion carried.
Mr. Oldman asks you to write the Indian Office as to the contract with our attorneys and to push it along. Mr. Oldman asks a question there that involves a lot of expense: He says in case the Arapahoe Indians approve of the contract, and approve the attorneys and after the contract is executed, he understands the attorney will get in touch with Senator O'Shaughnessy, and see if a Bill cannot be presented to Congress to appropriate money or borrow money from the Treasury on the strength of the Black Hills Treaty, and he wants to know if it will be possible for some member, or members of the council to be in Washington, and help along those lines.

Mr. Stone: I am sure I can't answer that until I get some word from the Washington Office as to the completion of the contract. I will let him know just as soon as I get advice on this and I will be in a better position to answer his question than I am now.

Chairman: Is there any other business?

Oldman: I make a motion to adjourn.

Friday: I second the motion. Meeting adjourned.