

a lot of times that we hate to mention these, but they were actually so at them times. We were more or less governed by our soldiers, the government soldiers, and we had to be restricted as to their meaning because of my forefathers--my grandfather said that when they first brought them here that even if they went to visit their friends at a distance of say, five or six miles, they had to get passes, you know from their government officials. They wanted to know why they were going over and why these were today that we look back and see why they done them but these things that have been past and-- But there were some restraints that our people went through. And when we went to school even at my time, that there were some restraints because I remember... I run off from Chilocco at one time and got home and we had a man within our area call a farm agent. And this fellow, well, he did--just watching out for--he found out that I was at home, and here he came over here and he said "John, you will have to go back to school you know." Then what he had said to my parents I didn't hear that. But I know that he just made it--made some kind of a statement to my mother there that my mother, even though she wanted to keep me home, why she had to have this fellow take me back to Chilocco.

RATIONS WITHELD IF CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL

But just like you said; early years, why they were rationing our people you know, that these rations were belonging to our people, but still, they had these restraints against them. Why if their child didn't go to school why they just dropped their rations you know. And now these things actually did happen.

(And it seems too, John, back in those days, you couldn't hardly blame those old Indians for sending their small children to these white schools. They were more or less suspicious of these white people too, you know.)

HARSH TREATMENT BY SOLDIERS

Right. Right. Very true. These things happen to our people back in the