

houses like that and these older people, they don't want to live in it.) Yeah, that's true. I think that's holds true all over our Indian communities. DNow we're having that here too as of now. Now you speak of the Zunis, the Navajos and them tribes back in there, Pimas and Peublos and Taos. Now them people back there, I can recall back there when I heard of them people and I went to school with two or three of them at Chilocco. And their conditions back in 1933 were pretty poor. Which we had living conditions here, but in this area of the United States, we've always seen ourselves just a little bit better off than other Indians over the country. Because of our wealth in this part of the country that they thought the Indians were all in that same category, but which wasn't true. But then the people back in the west--now I've always remembered back when I was quite young, say back in 1933. But there was a commissioner at that time had been appointed to this Indian Commissioner post. His name was Collier. I can't recall his first name, but his name was Collier.

(John Collier?)

COMMISSIONER COLLIER BELIEVED INDIANS PROGRESSIVE

John Collier.. All right, that gentleman had made what the peoples in that part of the country are receiving today I would think. Because that he seen that these needs of these people, and through some other colleagues of his that knew that what the country had in it and the people were living so poorly back in there that he came up here and set up a program. And in this program that he had set up, back in those times that our legislation in Washington, D. C., had brought the same--practically the same program to us, in this part of the country but we didn't accept them. Just like we go back again, that our people, older people, just would not go for these programs. But these people back in the west had went for these programs and I think that is what's had-- come out of that Mr. John Collier