

be at the buildings. And at nine o'clock when taps blowed, we had to go to bed, and then about five o'clock in the morning when they blew the reveille, everybody had to be in the line, getting ready for the drill. We had to drill every morning, regardless of rain or shine.

(How long did you have to drill each morning?)

One hour.

(When did you go back to this conference at Chilocco?)

It was in 1952. You know that was an education to me. The things I didn't know, the things I didn't learn the time I went to school there and during that conference I found out and learned things I should have knowed at that time. But they didn't teach it.

(What were some of the things you found out?)

Well, using different chemicals in farming now just like this fertilizer. I didn't know a thing about a fertilizer, and it wasn't used at that time. Neither were chemicals that would kill the insects, chemicals that would kill weeds. But it was all hard work, fighting weeds, farming. There was a hoe..you had to chop all them weeds. And I tell you this Chilocco's quite a place. I really appreciate it and am still using it and am still using it and I'm using it, you know in my everyday life. I really appreciate that place.

(What were some of the subjects you studied when you were at Chilocco?)

Well, it varies in different things to your study. It depends on what kind of work you were working at. Some of the boys most of them, just like I told you before were in a place I didn't want to be, in the print shop. I didn't want to be housed in. That's the reason why I quit the engineers. Too late hours and then I went to the bakery. Of course the bakery's early hours, but I just worked about three hours, and then I