

Well, all the people around there were friendly. We got acquainted with everyone right off. And that's where the boys learned to associate with different, they go to school and work with the different people. (For instance, like the whites, coloreds.)

Yeah.

(I was going to ask you, too, since you learned to speak English at an early age, you brought your children up speak English and Cherokee, didn't you?)

Uh-huh. Yeah.

(Did your husband speak English?)

Not very well. He could speak a little.

(He's full-blood, isn't he?)

Yes, he's full-blood Cherokee.

(Uh-huh. But all the kids, they have been brought to speak both.)

Yeah. They speak both languages.

CONCERNING INDIAN AND WHITE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL - COMMUNICATION

(Well, in the school system, what, what are your feelings about that, these little children that do come from Cherokee-speaking homes and they start in the first and second grade and a lot of times they really just don't know what's going on for the first year or two.

What are your feelings on that, how do you think that problem should be solved, or could be solved?)

Well, since --

(I mean, since you sort of experienced it while you were growing up.

I though maybe you might have some idea about that.)

Well, no, not really, because now they have a Head Start, where the little ones would get acquainted with how the school, what they have to do, and everything, how school is run, you know, up there in Head Start. And they get a little experience in that. But, now for instance, when we was in school, well, we didn't even have any