

throughout the building and home too, was the place where the smaller boys stayed at that time.

(How did you find the educational--oh, you might say, did you find that the curriculum of the schools then--was it up to standard say of--?)

Well, I would say when you speak up to standard I would say yes, according to the learning ability of the Indian. The Indian children, now we strictly came off of these reservations and we were sent up there and the learning ability we didn't--too many of us didn't have that. Just a very few probably was brought up by families that the forefathers were educated-- why they had the education-minded. But the biggest majority of them were underminded on that--I would say that in the means that they had of learning of us was just about what they could give us and it was all right because-- We went to school a half a day and we worked a half a day and we learned to do whatever we wanted to learn in the means of farming. It was an agricultural school. And then based a little bit on vocational training. And this academic, we had that. I thought that we had some pretty good subjects, such as biology and chemistry and we had all of them back in those days.

JOHN'S FAMILY FAVORED EDUCATION

(How did you--the elders of the tribe--I mean at that time were they impressed by education. I mean did they believe that you should have an education?)

I believe so. I particularly--my family--my father was strictly a believer in education because he thought that in his mind that what education that he had started that that was the only salvation that was in time to come. The future outlook was--if you was educated and time to come that you were going to have to get out for yourself, this was an outlook that he had and I believe that most of the parents that had children in school had the same outlook.