

(Well, you know some of them--I mean some people do, you know. I know it is in my tribe way back there too, you know, the people stressed the education but it seemed like it was the generation--it was up to them whether to grasp it or not.)

Yes, that was kind of given; in that thought there, our forefathers, especially our mothers--our mothers they hated to see us leave home and they more or less thought within themselves they wanted us around home. And these things kind of hindered us a little bit, I think the Indian people and this is one of the things that kind of slowed educational life for the Indians at that time. And I say up until the last 20 years why this had been the problem, you know, the Indians had because of their parents, rather have them around close to home than to--even if they did know that this education was the thing for them to know but still that Indianess about them that wanted their childrens around them all the time.

(Well, you know, like I always thought too that back in them days that I was here that--like my mother tells me you know, that her parents didn't want for her to go, 'course that was way back there around the turn of the century you know. And the agency officials will say, "Well, you won't get--what did they call that--rations and payment if you don't send them.")

Yes, yes that happened. That happened back there in the early days when the Indians were first brought into this part of the country. When I say this part of the country, I mean the state of Oklahoma, when they were brought in here from their old settlement where they had settled their last reservation. For instance, like my people, the Ponca Tribe, they resided in the northern part of Nebraska and overlapped South Dakota there. And no telling how many years that they were, but when they first brought them here and that was when education first started for the Indians. And just like you say, now they had some restrictions. And these restrictions