

at first. It is very difficult when I first came here to get them through the grade school. And it was only a rare student to get on into high school. In our lower grades when I first came here they--and I suppose they--I don't know what the percentage is now--probably 30 or 40 percent--only about eight to ten percent of the total high school students were Indians. Now, it's almost a third, almost 33 1/3 % are Indian students. So I think we're getting more of them through high school.

(What about this in regard to the total school age population--do you have any idea about that?)

Well, with our compulsory school attendance, we have just about as large a percentage of the Indians in school as we do the whites. We, have a little more trouble teaching them there, it's a little more a problem for the principal because they stay out for almost any purpose and it's not acceptable according to the school standards and the principal has to go out and bring them in. Seldom a day passes but what he has to call around and find out where a certain Indian student is and of course, he has more encouragement from the Indian office to keep them in school than do you whites but he still has more trouble to keep the Indian in school.

(And you were teaching in the panhandle you--)

Yes, it's in Cimmaron County--Cimmaron, Texas county. They had no Indians there, no--

(I suppose that was primitive in 1916--you know what I mean?)

Yes, the first time I taught I got \$50 a month, six month school--paid 20 of that for board and room and I got seven of the eight grades and 12 enrolled. Then another school on this train was in Colorado, just across the line in Oklahoma and had 72 enrolled in this one--

(Well, you taught the entire curriculum?)

Yes, from one to eight.

(What did you teach here in Carnegie?)

I teach social studies--history and government, problems in government.