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 theyo-and suppose they--I don't know what the percentage is now--probably e30 or 40 percenta-only about eight to ten percent of the total high school students were Indians. Now, ; it's almost a third, almost $331 / 3 \%$ are Indian students. So I think we're getting more of them through high school.
(What about this in regara to the total school age population--do you have any idea about that?)

Well, with our compulsory school attendance, we have jest 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位 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 encourgement from the Indian office to keep them in school than do you whites but he still has móge 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, we first time I taught I got $\$ 50$ a month, six month school--paid 20 of that for board $\because$ and room and I got seven of the eight grades qnal 1: enzolled. Then another school on this train wos in Colorado, fasit across the line in Oklahoma and had 72 enrolled in this one--
(well, you taught the entire curriculum?)


Yes, fror one to eight.
(What did you teach bere in Cnrnegie?)
I teach social sțudies--history and government, problems in government.

