

(Have you spent much time back down around Sasakwa in the last several years or anytime. Have you been back very often?)

No, I haven't. Oh, once in a while I go back, but not as much as I used to.

(You think you've seen any changes down there with the people--)

Oh yes. They have lots of them. Like now these young generation down home all these relatives don't talk Seminole. They all talk English. They getting away with their own English I think. Indian. I think they ought to teach the children to keep their language better.

(How do they live down there compared when you were a child, how do they make a living and what do they do down there that's different, anything?)

Well, most of them have--some of them work at Tinker Field, some work-- some have move to Oklahoma City have to work. Then some what few that's around there, they work at those garment factories in Wewoka, and in Konowa, and I think they got one in Ada. So what few that is there that is the way they work.

(They don't farm any do they?)

No, hun-unh. Most of our Indians have sold all of their lands. So that's the reason why they have to--

(Did you ever go to Indian school?)

I went to Chilocco in 1922, in the fall.

(How'd you like it?)

I didn't like it, but I had to stay there.

(How long did you stay?)

I stayed three years. I stayed there--

(Why didn't you like it?)

Oh, because I was more use to the--I wasn't raised--well the way it was we had to drill, had to get up every morning and drill before breakfast and I wasn't used to that. I think after I look back, I'm thankful that I did go to school there and learned, because they teach you all these things.