

an enrollment of five hundred sixty-nine. These were where kids had to pay a tuition. We had four non-reservation schools. In fact, three of them were located outside of the state. They were paid by Cherokee money, but they were located outside of our state. We had six state institutions of higher learning as colleges, plus the state school for the blind, the school for the deaf, and a preparatory school system at Claremore, a number of private schools including Henry Kendell College, that's something else I didn't talk about; and I might just briefly hit on it. Henry Kendell College was founded in Tahlequah. It was moved to Muskogee. It was moved to Tulsa. Now then it's Tulsa University. So that was started here in Tahlequah. Also, at the turn of statehood, we had Oklahoma Presbyterian College and Oklahoma Baptist University. So all of these, I think are examples which show very fierce hardships on the part of the people of the state of Oklahoma what is now the state of Oklahoma. To make our institutions of learning what they are today. I think this presentation's only touched on some bare highlights. Probably the greatest story I've read that deals with Cherokee education. I think briefly we'll take just a little break and stretch our legs, smoke a cigarette, and we'll come back and I'll make some closing statements, and that'll be it, thank you.

NEGRO EDUCATION AMONG INDIANS

(Irrelevant conversation.)

I want to make some comments of my personal observation in terms of education in Eastern Oklahoma. I think, first of all, a very interesting to note and maybe brought out in other sessions, I don't know. I think it's very interesting to note that the role of the Negro in education, I didn't