

treaties and so-called justice that has been administered to the Choctaw people here in this city.

(I think this is well summed up and certainly a broad interpretation and I like the spirit of not being satisfied. Because I sense that some how or other further down the line if not in the immediate future that this is what the government wants to do, they want to come back and review what has happened in the past and try to, at least a good many of our congressmen, and try to right the injustice that occurred and I see the Choctaw people tenaciously holding on to this point of view. And as long as they, so to speak, keep their feet to the fire, they'll be able to get a lot accomplished. I sense this might be a good time that maybe we could talk a little bit about the culture, the patterns of change that have occurred long passed. And I wanted to ask specifically about some of the customs and I know --(End of Side One)

MR. FRANK HENRY, A CHOCTAW LEADER IN MISSISSIPPI

Martin: At this time, I want to introduce on this tape another outstanding Choctaw leader here in Mississippi, Mr. Frank Henry, who is a college graduate and now working with the public health service here in Mississippi. Perhaps, Frank, you could tell us a little bit more about who you are.

Frank: That's just about it, I'm a native of Mississippi, I attended school in Oklahoma, at Chilocco and graduated in 1950. And I went to Bacone Junior College for two years. Of course, I worked out of part of Dallas, Texas, and then part of it in Oklahoma for about fifteen some odd years before I moved back into this area. So, that's about the history of my life.