

schools will mean that the care of these children will be an immediate and serious problem.

In this connection, I would like to quote from a letter dated May 21, 1947 from Miss Muriel H. Wright of the Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: "I want to protest the closing of these Indian schools in Oklahoma at this time. They have been and are doing a work that no state school is prepared to give.\*\*\*\*The boys and girls who are attending the Indian schools are from localities that are in many cases isolated from good public schools. These children, in many instances, are personally handicapped in adjusting themselves to the public school program as set up today. There are many orphan children attending the Indian schools. What provision is made right now for their living? Where are they being placed?"

I would like next to quote from a letter dated May 16, 1947 which I have received from Rev. A. W. Hancock, General Missionary to Southeastern Oklahoma Indians, Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Church: "During the past twenty years as missionaries among the tribes of Oklahoma Indians we have had first-hand knowledge of the problems of our Indians. We live among them, work with them, see them in all kinds of social and economic conditions, and know whereof we speak. During the past few years, we have found that there are more orphans, more divorces, more poverty, more illiteracy, and hence more neglected children than we have ever known in a like period before the war. If there ever was a time when the orphans and needy ones should be taken care of, it is now--in the name of mercy, it is no time/<sup>now</sup>to turn them out."

On May 16, 1947, I received a telegram from the Ministerial Alliance of Ardmore, Oklahoma, which reads as follows: "The Ardmore Ministerial Alliance