

Preservation of Indian history, arts and crafts, Indian ball games, and Indian traditions were a part of the festivities. In measurement of time, the program covered some four centuries or more, beginning with the presentation of the drama "Legend of Nanih Waiya" up to the twentieth century music of the Isaac Boys String Band and the agricultural and homemakers' exhibit in the fair building.

For four days there was a continuity of events from early morning until midnight. Some of the same activities that the ancestors of these Choctaws enjoyed centuries ago were still a part of their tribal life today. Contests in archery, blowgun, chunky, Rabbit stick throwing, and drum beating were enjoyed by participants and spectators alike. Presented from their heritage was a traditional marriage ritual and ceremonial dances. Comparable to any whiteman's sport was the stickball game, a fast moving and not without the attendant bruises, cuts, and an occasional broken bone. Keeping pace with the modern times, there was the Choctaw Indian Princess contest, the talent show, and community singing in both Choctaw and English.

The theme of the Fair is primarily Choctaw history and the progress of the Choctaws. One feature of the first day's program dealt with the history of the Choctaw language and dress. Testifying to their progress in keeping their identity as well as competing in the fast moving times today, these Choctaws all speak two languages. Many of the older generation, and some of the younger women wear the long colorful native dress. Both men and women of a Florida Seminole group visiting the Fair also wore their native dress.

Earliest recorded Choctaw history shows Hernando DeSota engaging in a nine-hour battle with Tuscaloosa (Black Warrior) in the area known now as Mobile in the year 1540. The Choctaw warriors who survived the battle hanged themselves rather than be taken captives.