

to most Cherokees and ask them. They have a very strong predisposition as to whether they are a Roff Cherokee, or whether they are a Ridge Waitee Boudinot Cherokee. Which of these two groups they follow? You follow clear through--Professor Gregory will talk about this later--even clear through the American Civil War, but you had--you had Indians there. You have no control of them. They were in your state and you can bet that these Indians were mighty hard to negotiate with too. They wouldn't talk to the Governor of Georgia. You know who they talk to. They talk to the President of the United States, and for a long time, they had sympathetic Presidents of the United States. George Washington loved the Indians. Thomas Jefferson was very devoted to civilization of the American Indian. You had this in all of your Virginia Presidents. You had this in your Massachusetts Presidents as well. Then, of course, we come to the great villian in Cherokee history, the vilified Andrew Jackson. I'm not so sure that he simply isn't a pawn in the western expansion of the United States. But anyway, he's the villian we--we like to tie it on. But there were certain factors that made it even more essential for the Georgians to expel the Cherokee. And the thing I've always felt that spelled the death knoll of the Cherokee was what we talked about between 1800 and 1830. The very fact that they had become a civilized state. You could tolerate in your borders a savage Indian tribe. But could you tolerate within your border a civilized state which operated as a separate unit and made treaties as a foreign power with the President of the United States? So my thesis is that the process of civilization itself--printing the Cherokee Phoenix, Sequoyah's invention of the alphabet, the adoption of the constitution, the establishment of two houses; all of these things were responsible in