

postmaster position was canceled, he was arrested by authorities of the state of Georgia, taken overland and imprisoned. His case went to the Supreme Court of the United States--Worcester vs. Georgia. John Marshall delivered one of his most famous opinions--upholding on the basis of treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, the rights of the Cherokees. But you know the famous statement that comes out of this. Andrew Jackson said, "John Marshall has made his law. Now, let him enforce it." And this is something that I did not know until recently. The missionaries made an agreement with the state of Georgia realizing that there was nothing to be gained through continue the existence, and they accepted the conviction. And this, I think, was responsible for major change that took place in the Cherokee Nation. Up until this time, the Cherokees had been united in their opposition to removal. But here we get the beginnings of the famous split that led to the Civil War in the Cherokee Nation in 1839. Ridge wrote that he had opposed removal until it became inevitable. He said that nothing was to be gained by the Cherokees in resisting removal from Georgia. Why did he say this? He said this because #1) the Army of the United States was backing Jackson and the state of Georgia, #2) history had clearly demonstrated that if any struggle between an Indian tribe and the United States Government that the Indian tribe always lost, but he said the reason that he did not favor continue fighting was that continued resistance could not help but resolve in the loss of the lives of thousands of Cherokees; and that he loved his people too much to see them torn by forcible removal. This is Ridge's justification for the signing of the treaty of new E-Cho-Ta. He reasoned and, I think, in some respects, history bears him out, that an agreement on removal could resolve in a very easy removal because you do not read about the treaty party and the people who left with the treaty