

more than any other Indian tribe in area that made a great contribution to the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma. And much of the present Constitution has developed out of the old Cherokee constitution which in turn much of was developed on the national paths. And it was this type of sophistication that produced many great leaders, mostly Cherokees who in turn became great leaders in the fledgling State of Oklahoma. So we move then, after the Dawes Commission that distributed the lands of the Cherokees, and the Cherokees became individual citizens of the State of Oklahoma rather than a citizen of the Cherokee Nation. During this period, we, of course, covered by Dr. Ross Underwood was this problem of Cherokee education started from the original mission school back in about 1760 or something 1780, I think, the first effort at this. And extending on to Statehood when the Cherokee turned over to the State of Oklahoma, some ninety-odd I think it was ninety-six actual schools. The only tribe that turned over an educational plan of that nature. In addition to two seminaries for the higher education of their youth plus a negro school and some other institutions. These were turned over to the tribe, upon statehood from the tribe to the state when statehood came along. This was covered by Dr. Ross Underwood who discussed some of the educational problems and purposes. And then, of course, last week, we hear that strong Ross side of the story through the Honorable Boyd Pierce, and who discussed the many of the great happenings of the Cherokee tribe, and the things that made this tribe unique and made different from all of the other tribe in the area, and gave them a history that will be always studied as to why these things happened. What made these things happen? and, Mr. Pierce is extremely well qualified to discuss this relationship, the efforts of the tribe to identify itself and retain its identity and the various things that has happened in the legal ways with the respect to their lands and