

just for debt, but you could there then. And they were otherwise, many of them were good citizens, but the people but they, fact is, that's the history and those Georgia people know it today. They pull no punches. They admitted when we go among them and talk about our Cherokees. Well, there we were though with, a little later when we had our little old constitution ready and we announced we had it and we were happy we had the guarantees of the Federal Government that the land that was covered by this constitution of ours and its boundaries would ever be protected by the Federal Government and we paid for that protection. We had seventy four million acres of land, of land, when they began to ask us to give part of it away, to make room for our neighbors. So this little nine million we had left, now, by north Georgia, that was going to be covered, governed by this little constitution. We not only had that constitution that governed our own lives, but we had the guarantee and the pledge, the solemn pledge of the Government of the United States that we be protected in our effort which had been suggested by Thomas Jefferson himself. But the Georgians reacted and claimed that, that the United States troop, the government had done this. They claimed though the United States had promised Georgia in 1802, twenty six years before we set up our constitution, that she, the United States, would move the Creeks and the Cherokees from that country and extinguish the titles of those two tribes, and pave the way from the settlement by Georgia citizens of this property. Now, that promise was made without consultation with the Cherokees and at the moment it was made, we had the iron clad promise of the Government of the United States by the Treaty of 1791 that our property and it's boundaries would be forever be protected by the Government of the United States. So that conflict then, that conflict of Governmental power came into play, state's