

was remitting through us eighteen thousand dollars for our share of the rent on this land, for that year, paid the farmers who were farming that land so I made a full copy of it and sent it up to Chief Keeler with this statement: I said, "Chief, you've been trying to resign as Cherokee Chief as to my certain knowledge since 1957. Here's evidence of your value to your people. Here in one line, two months ago, you authorized an investment of ten thousand dollars of tribal funds; and the next line, Virgil Harrington as our guardian, our trustee, tell us that you are getting eighteen thousand dollars back as rent on this investment, this land, and we still own the land, you know, it's incidentally, it's been set up a pledge of Chief Keeler that this revenue is in the future, will be used exclusively for the education of our half-blood and our full-blood youngsters in college; but suppose we had not had Chief Keeler. Suppose like John Ross, he'd been deposed. John Ross was deposed but his strength of character was so great, he read the treaty, reads the preamble of the sixty-six treaty in the United States just before it was signed. It was not signed by Ross. You won't find his name on the treaty. But in the Preamble, they recognized John Ross as it states that he was too unwell to attend the proceedings, but they recognized when the deed had been done. It was in that treaty when the freemen were given their rights. The deed had been done. It was in that treaty when the Cherokees had to concede rights to railroad companies uncompensating farms. But the United States, to permit the United States to place upon that land, friendly Indian tribes upon terms to be agreed to between each tribe and the Cherokees. Because the United States ignored the terms of article sixteen of that treaty, today we have this lawsuit that our, you heard me mention at the beginning of these remarks. We say, we proved it and we briefed it. And there's no doubt