

political appointees. And most of them happened to be Republicans, and they will be send here by the President, and he in turns, in other words, helps in negotiating all the important divisions. Now, the next ten year period continues with the 1890. You have a number of things where the Cherokees are directly involved. And that's the story of the Dawes Commission. Again, I wish we had hours for this. I want in this classroom, unless you're--I mean, this group--you can tell I talk too much. You haven't heard of the--I think you've heard of it, at least I think you've heard of the Dawes Commission. So, a few brief remarks concerning the work of the Dawes Commission. The Federal Government in the year 1893 by a law, will set aside what we call the Dawes Commission, March of 1893, the Dawes Commission. The Dawes Commission specifically given instructions, "You gentlemen, have a job and a assignment to do. Three specific items, the Federal Government told the members of the Dawes Commission. "You will go to Tahlequah. Reopen near the capitol that I've mentioned several time and there you will tell, be nice about it, but at least you tell the five republics, their leaders, that we are--would like for you to abolish your tribal form of government. Now, when you arrive in Tahlequah," said the Federal Government, "don't tell them first, you reason with them, and try to convince them that they should abolish their tribal form of government. You also tell them that we are seriously considering preparing for the five republics for statehood. Third and last, we would like to inform you that we would like for you to abolish your old land system of tribal ownership, and give land to members of each tribe, individually. In other words, land in servity or private ownership, individual. So talk about work, you can't conceive of, the work involved in this problem. In 1893 when the five republics heard