

early history here. Of course, before 1803, before Jefferson, you know, really bought the Louisiana Purchase, or introduced a bill to buy the Louisiana Purchase, and before 1776 when the nation was organized here, there was tremendous competition between the Spanish and the English, and the French for the friendship of the Indians. And the Choctaws remember this. This always amazed me, how they played the game. It was a difficult game because it involved so many people coming in and trying to say, "Well, we like you," and get you on their side and not really feel this way about you. But, in 1803, I know, because some speech in which Jefferson was saying, President Jefferson was saying in his bill to buy the Louisiana Purchase, he wanted to say, in fact he did offer the proposition that Indians oughta all be moved out and moved west. I guess this is where they wanted to move them. And then in 1820, when they had to sign the Doaksville Treaty and just let the southwestern part of Mississippi go in exchange for this territory in Oklahoma. I thought this was a real period in history in which, I'm sure, the Choctaws look back on when they are studying about it. It would have been difficult for anybody to have done better because of the tremendous intrigue, the tremendous--I guess you would say pressure, to get them to give up their homes. And then, they discovered in Oklahoma, that part of this territory that they had traded for, somebody went over there and found a lot of white people in there. Then, they come back and complained about it. So, in 1824, they treated to change this and to identify the boundaries differently. So this was a treaty that caused a good amount of frustration back here and I believe it was Pushmataha and Moshalatubbe and Apuckshenubbee went to Washington. Two of these, Pushmataha died up there, and I don't know which one of