

SECOND We are opposed to putting all our inferior coal lands on the market, that is: the unleased coal lands, to the exclusion of our superior lands; that is, the leased coal lands, for the reason that the price that will be paid for our inferior coal lands will set a low precedent for our best coal lands, and thereby exert an improper and damaging influence on our coal market.

THIRD We are opposed to restricting the sale of our coal lands to nine hundred and sixty acre tracts, for the reason that it shuts the small purchaser out of the market entirely, and on the other hand the large purchaser is not attracted because it does not permit him to buy as much as he might want.

FOURTH We are opposed to the present manner of the sale of our coal lands for the reason that it does not sufficiently advertise said properties.

We would therefore suggest, and in suggesting we would direct the officers of our government in the same, that an effort be made to get a change in the manner of the sale of said coal and asphalt lands and deposits so that:

~~1st~~ 1st Whoever sells said land and deposits shall have authority to sell them either at public auction or private sale according as the interest will be best protected, and that in either event the purchase price shall be approved by the President before acceptance.

2nd That the leased and un-leased coal lands be put on the market without discrimination one against the other.

3rd That said coal lands be sold in ~~forty~~
~~any amount~~ any amount not less than forty acres, to suit the purchaser: PROVIDED, always, that the best price obtainable shall control this discretion.

4th That the coal lands and deposits be good and sufficiently advertised to insure a fair sale ~~of~~ the same; and that this resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Bill No 41

Read, Interpreted,
Passed the Senate &
referred to the
House this Nov 23, 1905
S. D. Choate
One Senator
W. C. Brewster
Rec. Secty

Read, Interpreted
passed the House and
referred to the Senate this
24 Nov 1905
Simpson Goldsmith
Speaker
Simon Purdy.
Reed Secy.

Approved this
the 25th day of
November 1905
M. Keen McCurtain
Principal chief
Cherokee Nation
for the purpose of confirming
the Cherokee
Secretary of the Cherokee
National Seminary
and to have the same
deposited in the
post office of the
City of Muskogee,
Oklahoma, on the
day of November
1905.

A N A C T
CREATING A BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS WITH AUTHORITY TO REPRESENT THE
CHOCTAW PEOPLE IN ALL MATTERS AFFECTING THEIR INTERESTS
AS A TRIBE AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE TRIBAL
GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS By the terms of the Atoka Agreement, Section 29 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. 495) the Choctaw tribal government was continued for a period of eight years from March 4, 1898, in order to carry out the requirements of the said agreement; and WHEREAS By the same terms of said agreement the tribal government will expire March 4, 1906, without having had an opportunity to fully accomplish the purposes for which it was continued; and WHEREAS There are yet remaining unsettled and undisposed of many matters in which the Choctaw people as a tribe have a deep interest such as providing for the sale of the surplus or residue lands and the execution of patents therefor; the final allotment of said land and the issuance of patents to those Mississippi Choctaws who make proof of their right to receive the same, and the contesting of the claims of other Mississippi Choctaws who may have forfeited their rights under the law to receive final allotments of land; the execution of patents and the delivery thereof to allottees who have not received their patents; the execution of patents to town lots on which final payments are not yet due; the sale of school lands and buildings and other public property and the execution of proper title thereto, etc., and in all of which it is right and proper that the Choctaw people should have representation; and, WHEREAS It is not the policy of the Government of the United States or the desire of the Choctaw people to continue the tribal government beyond the time agreed upon, it therefore becomes expedient under the unsettled condition of things that tribal authority or representation of some kind be continued until all matters of interest to the Choctaw people as a tribe are finally and successfully wound up;

T H E R E F O R E

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHOCTAW NATION ASSEMBLED.

Sec.1 That a board of Commissioners be and the same is hereby created with authority to represent the Choctaw people in all matters affecting their community or tribal interests after the expiration of the tribal government

Sec.2 That such board of commissioners shall be composed of three persons who shall be citizens by blood of the Choctaw Nation, and said board shall consist of a Chairman, vice chairman and secretary. That the present Principal Chief, Green McCurtain, be and he is hereby made a member of said board, and by this act constituted chairman thereof, with the authority to appoint the other two members who shall be vice chairman and secretary respectively.

Sec.3 That it is the will and desire of the Choctaw people hereby expressed that the chairman of the board of commissioners herein provided for shall exercise all the authority vested in him as Principal Chief by the terms of the Atoka and Supplementary Agreements. That in the event of the death, resignation or inability for any cause of any member of said board to serve, then the remaining commissioners shall have the power to fill such vacancy.

Sec.4 That in all other matters affecting the interests of the tribe in which it may become necessary or proper that the Choctaw people be represented, wherein the tribe is by the present law allowed representation; in defending the tribal interests against unlawful claims of Mississippi Choctaws to final allotments of land; the sale of the residue of unallotted lands; the sale of town lots, etc., the board of Commissioners or a majority thereof shall represent the Choctaw people and take whatever steps in their judgment are necessary to adequately protect the interests of the tribe.

Sec.5 That the terms of office of the members of the board of commissioners shall begin with the expiration of the tribal government, March 4, 1906, and continue until all matters of tribal interest