

daughters out because of the discipline problem. They had opened the Mission, and they had some problem with one Cherokee boy who set a fire--he set a large fire (?)--and he didn't understand why they couldn't have fire so he set a fire in one of their buildings. So one of the masters there went to him. Well, they didn't like that (not clear) pull him out of school. And his mother had been a supporter of the Mission. So Cecil Wilson had to go to Council of the western Cherokees in Arkansas, and justify his Mission existence. And they asked him question: "Now, why do you make our sons and daughters work? Why do they have to clean and sweep and work in the field?" Now, these were aristocratic Cherokees. They didn't clean and sweep and work in the fields. They sent their children there to learn to read and write. And Wilson tried to explain to these assembled chiefs that this would teach them self discipline and by learning to work a little bit every day in the long run, they would be much better off. And that it really was in the best interest of children to learn to work. But it was never understood by many what he was trying to explain to them. So this was a problem that you had in trying to establish a Mission school. Is it any wonder that progress in some points was slow--was difficult.

LIQUOR AMONG CHEROKEES

Then, we had added to this, a further complication. The Missionaries didn't like to talk about this but anyone who has lived around Tahlequah very long --and I went to school over here--knows it's a problem. Cherokees loved to drink, especially during this period. Now, the Missionaries always said that the reason they did was that they were being taken advantage of by the White Men. The White Men were taking advantage of the Cherokees, and if they were left to their own, they wouldn't drink at all. But we were doing