

the long run for the expulsion of the Cherokee. They defeated their own ends, in a sense; but in doing so, they created one of the greatest controversies in United States' history.

QUESTION OF THE REMOVAL OF CHEROKEES FROM THE EAST

The question of the removal of the Indians from the East. We had here a group that had caught the fancy of the country. You know, today we're going through what some people call a Pan Indianism movement--that today people are more and more interested, and the fact that we had 40,000 people go through the Cherokee Village last year is an indication that there is real interest today in the American Indian. Well, there was real interest in the American Indian in the 1820's as well. In fact, if you looked through all the Congressional hearings and materials, the American Indian at that time occupied exactly the same place in our National Government and in our operations as do foreign countries now. Who directed the Indian Bureau during most of this period? It was under the Secretary of War. We didn't have a separate Bureau of Indian Affairs. It was under the operation of the Secretary of War. The people were very interested. Who had publications, School Crafts, famous history came out during this period. Just a little later, the Berkinian (?) Hall's portraits, the Sequoyah portraits--all of these things were being published. And people had a genuine interest in the Indian. Easterners in their churches were contributing money to advance the state of civilization of the Indian.

STATE OF GEORGIA HAS ALWAYS BEEN INCONSIDERATE OF CHEROKEES

And you had a sympathetic--for here--was a group of people who, goodness knows, through no fault of their own had their country taken away from them. There, I think, was a little guilt feeling, then, as well as now. There wasn't much of this feeling in Georgia though. They weren't