

Not only were there newspapers but books were being published during this particular period. The speech of Mr. Fanninghouse of New Jersey published by the National Journal in Washington D. C.--1830. What does it concern with?--the removal of Indians west of the Mississippi. Other books were coming out. The debate in Congress was one of the longest and most significant, I think, and to say the least--the most neglected. This many speeches,--and if you know what 19th century books look like, look at the size of the print--this many speeches were delivered in the House of Representatives, not just the Senate, in the House of Representatives on the question of whether the Cherokees ought to be removed from Georgia.

FINAL DECISION TO REMOVE CHEROKEES AND THE HORRIBLE TREATMENT

There were distinguished people on both sides. Well, what was happening in Georgia at this time? Lawyers all know of the precedent that established the famous Cherokee Nation case. The reason being that the Cherokee Nation lacked standing to sue the state of Georgia. State of Georgia simply nullified Cherokee law and said, "The Cherokee Nation because it was in corporate limits of Georgia will be regulated by the laws of the state of Georgia." So they couldn't get standing on that. Working among the Cherokees at this time--well, of course, the most famous missionary to the Cherokees, Samuel Worchester or as we call him in this part of the country-- Samuel Worchester--who had been the guiding light in the establishment of the Cherokee Phoenix. The state of Georgia and the United States determined that all aliens be removed from the Cherokee Nation. Now, Worchester was not an alien at first because he was an employee of the United States Government. He was the Postmaster of new E-Cho-Ta. But as soon as they found this loop hole, suddenly and mysteriously, his position as postmaster of new E-Cho-Ta was canceled. And the day or the next day after his