

party, freezing on the Trail of Tears. You read about the people who left with the treaty party coming up the Mississippi. You read about the people coming by boat. You read about them coming over land. They had very peaceful and comfortable treaties. But you do read, when you see the resistance that took place, about the inevitability of the Trail of Tears and losses of life on the Trail of Tears.

MANY SAD INCIDENTS RELATED IN LIFE ON TRAIL OF TEARS

Helen Hunt Jackson in her book, Century of Dishonor, says, "There is no blacker page in the history of the United States than the expulsion of the Indians." And I suspect she's right. Can you think of any other? There were 13,000 Cherokees driven at bayonet point from their homes. What happened to their--even before they left, by Cherokee gold lottery their land had been given away. White Men came in and drew for slots on the Cherokee land. Many of the Cherokees we know ran into the hills, and they constituted the Eastern band of Cherokees today, but many did not. I've always had a feeling of great sympathy for Winfield Scott to whom the task of driving the Cherokees from Georgia fell. He was a sympathetic man, but he also had a job to do. I don't know if there's any point in going over again the thing we know so well--story of the Cherokee expulsion. But I'll read you a short account that one of the soldiers gave: "The history of this Cherokee removal of 1838 may well exceed in weight and grief and pathos any other passage in American History--even the much sung exile of the occasion falls far behind it in some of death and misery." Under orders, the troops were to dispose at various points throughout the Cherokee country where stockade forts were erected for gathering in and holding the Indians preparatory to removal. From these, squads of troops were sent to search