

if we didn't have him if we were up there as we were not long ago. I went to work with Ed Edmondson and dug up the facts concerning this million dollar's worth of land out here at Chilocco, twenty-six hundred and sixty-seven acres of the finest wheat land I think in Oklahoma; two oil wells on it. But without the minerals the land itself is worth eight hundred dollars an acre, and we prevail upon Ed Edmondson to write a bill to give it back to the Cherokees because it had been taken from us for a dollar and twenty-nine cents an acre; and we included it in that lawsuit and we recovered a judgement for three dollars and six bits an acres, and the United States paid the difference. And that land was included along with six million acres, and, there, we found and discovered that the United States still has the title to that land, taken from us in 1884 by the executive order of Grover Cleveland for a school, Chilocco. And here in 1962, or three years it was, four, I believe, in fact, United States was advertising that land through it's arm and agents of the Government for public sale. And Ed Edmondson at the request of Principal Chief W.W. Keeler stopped it and introduced a bill and it was passes; and in March of this year (1969), President Johnson, of March, last March, it was in '68, President Johnson signed the Bill permitting the Cherokees to take the title from the Government of the United States in fee. Upon our paying back to the Government, three dollats and seventy-five cents an acre. Belive it or not, Virgil Harrington Area Director, about, well, it was in May of last year. After Chief Peter wrote out the directions to pay from our funds to the Treasury of the United States, ten thousand and forty-five dollars which that sum amounted to. Virgil, the Area Director, reporting the transfer of our money, your money, you Cherokees, from our treasury into the Federal Treasury, also, reported that the United States