

as to what they should tell the Department delegates from the five republics. These just a few again of the things they told them. Number one, now, when you sign the treaties back again in the spring of 1861, I assume the speaker last week explained the trip made by Albert Pike. So when Albert Pike arrived in Tahlequah and in Wewoka and Teskahoma and Tishmingo and Okmulgee, they--and when they in turn signed treaties to help the Confederacy. The Federal Government told our delegates in Fort Smith, Arkansas, of previous treaties that you signed or know at the moment that you sign to help the Confederacy. In other words, they told the five republics, "We're going to start from scratch. We're going to start all over again." In other words, what I was forced to leave out and I again assumed that it's been mentioned before. Treaties signed with the Cherokees, like the Treaty of New Echota in 1835, the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, the Treaty of Fort Gibson, and all the other treaties that brought your friends and relatives to the Indian Territory. All that's enough. We're going to start all over again plus the fact that you will make peace with the Federal Government. You will make peace with members of your own tribe because of the factions during the conflict. You will give your slaves a freedom. If you do not give your slaves their freedom, and give them land," said the Federal Government. If you don't give them all the rights that you give your people, you must set aside land for them. Let's try again. In other words, you must free your slaves. You must treat them as you treat your own people. If you do not adopt them in your tribe and treat them as you treat your own people, then, you must assign them land. We'll look at this part a little bit later. Now, on the thing that the five republics didn't like at Fort Smith, Arkansas, the fact that they were told the Lane-Pomeroy plan that