

"Vote for the Supplementary Agreement and Divide our Land Now."

"If the Supplementary Agreement is not ratified, the 'Court Citizens' get a part of our Land; if the Supplementary Agreement is ratified, the 'Court Citizens' must give up the land they now hold."

To
The
Choctaw and
Chickasaw People



The Election on the Supplementary Agreement will be on September 25, 1902.

TO THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW PEOPLE

We are in favor of the Supplementary Agreement because it provides for an equal division of land to the undisputed citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, without awaiting settlement of the "Court Citizen" and Mississippi Choctaw claims. Section 11 of the Supplementary Agreement says :

"There shall be allotted to each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, as soon as practicable after the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of his enrollment as herein provided, land equal in value to three hundred and twenty acres of the average allottable land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and to each Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman, as soon as practicable after the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of his enrollment, land equal in value to forty acres of the average allottable land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations; to conform, as nearly as may be, to the areas and boundaries established by the government survey, which land may be selected by each allottee so as to include his improvements.

For the purpose of making allotments and designating homesteads hereunder, the forty-acre or quarter-quarter sub-divisions established by the government survey may be dealt with as if further sub-divided into four equal parts in the usual manner, thus making the smallest legal sub-division ten acres, or a quarter of a quarter of a quarter of a section."

Section 30 of the supplementary agreement, says:

"For the purpose of expediting the enrollment of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens and Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, the said commission shall, from time to time, and as early as practicable, forward to the Secretary of the Interior lists upon which shall be placed the names of those persons found by the commission to be entitled to enrollment. The lists thus prepared, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall constitute a part and parcel of the final rolls of citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, upon which allotment of land and distribution of other real property shall be made as herein provided. Lists shall be made up and forwarded when contests of whatever character shall have been determined, and when there shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior lists embracing names of all those lawfully entitled to enrollment, the rolls shall be deemed complete."

It will at once be seen that that the Supplementary Agreement settles the allotment question. Instead of waiting until the rolls are completed before receiving allotments, as provided in the ATOKA AGREEMENT, under the Supplementary Agreement, Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens, whose rights are not questioned (including freedmen), can select, file upon, and receive their allotments as soon as the LISTS upon which their names appear are forwarded to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The Dawes Commission has the rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens in such shape that the first lists of those whose citizenship is not questioned can be, and will be, forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval as soon as the Supplementary Agreement is ratified.

Unless we ratify the Supplementary Agreement, no Choctaw or Chickasaw citizen or Choctaw or Chickasaw freedman can allot one foot of our land until every person claiming to be a Mississippi Choctaw has had an opportunity to determine his status before the Dawes Commission and every "Court Citizen" has had a full and complete determination of his claim. If the Supplementary Agreement is ratified, each Choctaw and Chickasaw citizen (including freedmen) will receive his allotment and the Mississippi Choctaw and the "Court Citizen" will have to wait until their claims have been decided before they can even be enrolled, much less apply for and receive their allotments.

It is objected by some that under the Supplementary Agreement we get land equal in value to only three hundred and twenty acres of the average allottable land, while under the Atoka Agreement all the land was to be allotted, which at one time was estimated to be something like five hundred and fifty-one acres of land to each allottee. But those who oppose the Supplementary Agreement forget that the five hundred and fifty-one acre estimate was made from the tribal

rolls; that is, rolls made by the tribes in 1896, and not from any rolls made by the Dawes Commission. They forget also that the only reservations provided for in the Supplementary Agreement that are not provided for in the Atoka Agreement are the reservations for coal and asphalt and for Sulphur Springs.

According to the rolls made by the Dawes Commission and added to by the United States Courts, an allotment under the Atoka Agreement will fall far short of five hundred and fifty-one acres, as shown by the following statement:

The total number of acres of land in Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, as shown by annual reports of Dawes Commission is.....	11,653,151
Reservations in both nations for townsites, railroad rights of way, strip of land near Fort Smith, Ark., school purpose, capitol buildings, missionaries, church houses, tribal courthouses, and jails.....	52,015
Total number of acres remaining after deducting lands reserved under Atoka Agreement.....	11,601,136
Total number of acres to be reserved for Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen under Atoka Agreement.....	411,200
Total number of acres of allottable land in Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations under the Atoka Agreement.....	11,189,936

According to the records of the Dawes Commission on July 1, 1902, there were 35,783 Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens, as shown by the following statement:

Choctaws.....	19,811
Chickasaws.....	6,972
Mississippi Choctaws.....	5,000
Contestants and Court citizens.....	4,000
Total.....	35,783

If the total number of acres of allottable land is divided by the total number of Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens (including "court citizens" who

will get allotments if the Atoka Agreement stands), the result is the number of acres each citizen will get as his allotment. The above statement shows there are 11,189, 936 acres of allottable land and 55,783 citizens entitled to allotments, if the Atoka Agreement stands. The result is 312 acres, which is the number of acres each Choctaw and Chickasaw citizen would get as his allotment if the Supplementary Agreement is not ratified and the Atoka Agreement stands. Where then is the 551 acre allotment the opponents of the Supplementary Agreement claim we will get if the Supplementary Agreement is defeated?

The Supplementary Agreement distinctly provides in the section 11 above quoted, that each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations will receive the value of three hundred and twenty acres of average allottable land. Therefore, if the Supplementary Agreement is ratified, we will actually get eight acres more than we could possibly get under the Atoka Agreement and would get our allotments much sooner.

And again, if the Supplementary Agreement is not ratified, the "Court Citizens" get a part of our land; if the Supplementary Agreement is ratified, the "Court Citizens" must give up the lands they now hold.

Let us vote for the Supplementary Agreement and divide our land now.

Supplementary Agreement
Executive Committee Choctaw Nation.
South McAlester, I. T.
Sept. 8, 1902.

{ D. C. McCURTAIN, Chairman.
HAMPTON TUCKER,
L. C. LEFLORE,
HENRY ANSLEY.
Committee.