Civilized Tribes (of one-half or more Indian blood), has reduced their restricted estate from nearly twenty million acres to one million and one-half acres in 26 years. In the last session a bill was introduced to transfer this county control to the federal government, but it did not even get out of committee. Is this plunder of twenty-eight thousand helpless people to continue down to the last acre? The next Congress will decide.

(Continued from page 4)

vice requirements which at present prevent Indians from qualifying for the Indian Service, Section 12 directs the establishment of special standards of fitness for all positions in the Indian Service, applicable only to Indians. Indians who qualify must receive preference in appointments to vacancies as they occur.

Definition of an Indian: In one important respect, the Wheeler-Howard bill moves toward a truer definition of the term, Indian. For purposes of securing benefits under this Act, it recognizes as Indians those who are now members of a recognized tribe, regardless of the degree of blood (whether on or off a reservation), and those who are descendents of such members of a recognized tribe who were living on a reservation on June 1, 1934. These two groups are essentially the legally "enrolled" Indians, but in addition to these, there are large numbers of unenrolled landless Indians, in need of the assistance which the Wheeler-Howard Act offers. In considering these Indians the Wheeler-Howard Act is applicable only to those of one-half or more Indian blood. This will have the salutary effect of disillusioning white people of small quantities of Indian blood from believing they are something they are not.

Alaska: Certain sections—those dealing with the revolving loan fund, the fund for higher education, the Indian Civil Service, tribal organization (Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16)—are made applicable to Alaska.

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