

and surrender title to the United States to be held in trust for the group. The land would, of course, become tax-exempt. The money needed for such purchase might be contributed in part through the generosity of several members of the Siouan Tribe and in part by the Indians who are to benefit from the project. The Indians chosen for the project would then adopt a suitable constitution and bylaws and receive a charter. The group might be designated as the "Siouan Indian Community of Lumber River." It would participate, along with other Indian groups, in the benefits of the Tribal Credit Fund, established under section 10 of the Wheeler-Howard Act. In the case of these Indians the fund could be used to finance the purchase of seed and agricultural machinery and the improvement of the land. Furthermore, cooperative marketing, the establishment of a cooperative store, and possibly a cooperative dairy, might be financed by means of such credits. Such activities would make the project useful, as well as educational, to the entire Siouan Tribe.

Such a project, begun on a fairly small scale, would naturally tend to expand in membership and area if the cooperative endeavors undertaken should prove successful. Provision for the adoption of new members and the acquisition of further lands should be included in the constitution of the group.

In general, I think that some such plan as that above sketched, resting entirely on a voluntary basis and requiring no initial outlay by the United States, would prove suitable for many other non-reservation groups of Indians, and possibly for some reservation groups that are "reservation" in name only.

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