

that the allottees would receive lands of equal value. United States v. Pierce, 235 F.2d. 885 (9th Cir. 1956).

In 1949, by enactment of Public Law 322, Congress conferred upon the State of California civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indian lands and residents of the Agua Caliente Reservation, at the same time prohibiting taxation, encumbrance or alienation of lands held in trust by the United States. Under Public Law 280, enacted in 1953, the state was given jurisdiction over Indians and Indian lands throughout the state.

In 1950, Congress made it clear that it thought the time had come to terminate, with respect to the Indians of California, the special relationship which existed between them and the Federal Government. The House of Representatives refused to appropriate funds that year for operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in California. H. Rept. No. 1797, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., p. 164. Although funds for this purpose were later restored, Congress made plain that it expected the Executive to move promptly toward termination.

Legislation intended to effect complete termination in California within five years was submitted to Congress in 1952. See Annual Report of the Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, for Fiscal Year 1952. No action was taken on this proposal but, at the next session, House Concurrent Resolution 108 was adopted (99 Cong. Rec. 10815) which declared it to be the sense of Congress that special Federal services to Indians should be discontinued at the earliest