

In 1949, when they were discussing this in the General Council, the point was brought up that this disinheritance law was made to keep Yakima trust lands in Yakima inheritance to the Yakima members and to keep it for enrolled Yakima Indians. I would quote as a list of the allotments that were made to non-Yakimas. There are 333 here. And alongside of this, without numbers, there are their descendants, and it gives their degrees of blood that are non-Yakimas, and it gives the section that they are enrolled under.

Senator ANDERSON. Who made that list?

Mr. JIM. This list was made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, from the allotment records at the Yakima Indian Agency.

So, the problem is, to go back: It begins with the allotments that were made to non-Yakima Indians in the 1887 act. Then, consequently, when the Yakima Indians—when these gentlemen were present who are delegates here—were making the enrollment law, they allowed those people with allotments and those people had no degree of Indian blood, by sections 1(a) and 1(c) (1) under this act, to be enrolled. Now, it is their descendants who got Yakima Indian land, and then not only got Yakima Indian land but a share of the per capita payments and dividends that were put on deposit in the Treasury of the United States for the Yakima Indians, to the tune of \$1,121,870, from 1954 to 1961. And then they shared in the settlement fund to the tune of \$2,668,000, which came to a total of \$3,746,250, besides the per capita payment that they averaged from 1954 to 1961 of \$770 each which would be \$770 times 800 which came out to \$616,000.

Now, they have shared in this. They have been entitled to this, although they have no degree or less than one-fourth of Indian blood, to be a member of the tribe. Have they not shared enough in trust lands?

This is a quotation from the allotment records to show how they shared unjustly.

But those people gladly have taken the allotments—these people that were non-Yakimas, they would gladly become enrolled—they hardly had any or no degree of Yakima Indian blood, but when there is a measure, Public Law 706, to correct this section 7, to keep this trust land to some extent in the Yakima Tribe's hands, so that we will not be terminated from inheriting all of this land out to everybody. This was treaty land, a million acres, of Indian reservation land. Now, I think that this is something that should be noted here. I will submit this for the record.

If you would like to have this information, I have a copy of it here that I would like to submit.

Senator ANDERSON. We will put it in the files of the committee and make it available to our staff and interested Senators.

Mr. JIM. Fine, I would like to submit that.

(The information referred to will be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Mr. JIM. The law that we are actually talking about, you cannot understand about it, but section 7 relates to enrollment. Section 1(a) declares allottees must be enrolled and 1(c) says that those people who are descendants shall be enrolled also. I think that is one of the things that must be considered here.

This law and its administration is under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. There was numerous correspondence di-