

recting how the Yakima tribes should abide by the law. We are doing this. We have just met in January to make an addition. Even when the Yakima Indian Tribes do not enroll someone, for instance, the Secretary has added such examples as Eugene Lewis Huff, application No. 440, no degree of Indian blood at all, he was enrolled; Howard Lytle Huff, application 5147. I brought along these examples to show that which happens. This is under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs approved by the Secretary. They place the people on the rolls under this act, under 1(c), which requires that they have no degree of Indian blood, and they had no degree of Indian blood. There was no question about that. And then there is Guy Sanford Harrington, application No. 5071.

There have been many statements made that members have to return. As Senator Hatfield said to me, if you are in Tacoma or in Seattle or some place else, you have to do that, but I brought certified examples from Charles Spencer, the superintendent of the Indian agency, to the effect that no member is discriminated against from being enrolled, which is one of the requirements to inherit. We have enrolled them from Kodiak, Alaska; Minnesota, Rhode Island, Florida, New Mexico, Texas, North Carolina, Kansas, and Utah. So this application of this law by the Indians is something that is under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The other thing is: Why is this legislation against the Yakima Indian Tribe? The Osages have similar provisions. Why did they not say, "all Indians"?

The Osages have a discriminatory clause in theirs. We think our timber is much more valuable than their oil. Oil will run out someday. Timber will keep on growing.

Senator ANDERSON. Can a person be eliminated from his rights in the Osage Tribe?

Mr. JIM. I am not sure about that, but in the 1946 act we had an Osage Indian called Mr. Bennett, who was an attorney, to help us draft this, and he patterned section 7 after the Osage Act. This is where it is derived from. So, I do not know the complications of the Osage Act.

I brought this up to show that the application of this law on enrollment depends upon inheritance. One part without the other would destroy our whole act, and it would lead to termination. This is a file of the minutes and the additions to the Yakima Enrollment Act since 1942. It shows that they have been enrolled from Alaska to Florida. There have enrolled 633 from 1964 to 1967 and we have rejected 142. You could look through these and find out, if you wanted to, that the only rejections are probably the ones that have less than one-quarter blood. There has to be a cut-off someplace.

Senator ANDERSON. I wish you would leave this material here. Mr. Gamble will give you a receipt for it, and will return it if you want it back again.

Mr. JIM. I will leave it for your files. I have additional copies.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you. It will be made a part of the files of the subcommittee.

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

Mr. JIM. You have heard delegates here who were there when the Enrollment Act was made. They have testified to the fact that the