

Yakima inherits all of the property at Yakima and half of the property at Warm Springs, so some horrible results are worked by reason of this.

We actually now have in effect a uniform law except for this statute.

There has been some mention here that the Osage Tribe down in Oklahoma may have some comparable provision with respect to mineral rights. I do not know about that. I have never heard of it, but we do know that in the northwest area there is nothing like it, there is no other tribe that has anything like it. It is basically unfair and the Bureau has supported repeal of it for 10 years that I know of.

Consistently the Yakimas have made good presentations and claimed and created enough confusion to indicate that this is an internal matter. It is not an internal matter any longer. We feel that all of the tribes should have the same situation, and the Yakimas have at least as much and probably more resources than most of the tribes to protect their land base.

This situation got so bad that in 1965 the Oregon Legislature passed a joint resolution unanimously urging the Congress either to enact a reciprocity bill, which is not the answer, or to repeal this section 7.

Mr. Umptuch, who has testified here this morning, said he feels he is honest and fair in testifying for this Yakima bill because he has Warm Springs children. But the fact is that Mr. Umptuch can, because of his knowledge of the subject, through a device of deeding it to his Warm Springs children and reserving a life estate, overcome the effects of this act. But he is a little more aware of this than the great majority of the 5,000 Yakimas.

The rest of them, as we know, just do not do these things. It costs money. It is hard to go ahead and deed away your property ahead of time and then take a chance of maybe having to get your children to sign it back if you ever need it. So this is not the answer and the answer is simply, I think, the elimination of this section 7.

We will be happy to answer any questions. Mr. Jackson has a few specific examples that he would like to give you.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you very much, Mr. Panner.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION OF OREGON

INTRODUCTORY

The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon is a Federal Corporation chartered under the Wheeler-Howard Act (48 Stat. 984) of June 18, 1934, as amended (49 Stat. 378) on June 15, 1935. The tribe has approximately 2,000 members. The reservation covers 564,210 acres and is located in Middle Oregon.

Like most reservations, the Warm Springs reservation has problems with fractionated interests and multiple ownership of allotted lands. There are over 700 tracts of land which are individually held involving over 4,000 separate ownerships. Over the past 15 years, the tribe has spent more than a million dollars of its money in an effort to eliminate these fractionated interests in allotted lands. An additional 125,000 dollars will be spent in 1968 for this purpose. A substantial amount of the monies so spent has been paid to members of the Yakima Tribe for their interests in lands at Warm Springs.