

enrolled at Warm Springs. So they enjoyed the privilege of inheriting one-fourth each of the property she had at Yakima.

Now, the property at Warm Springs was worth \$420. The property at Yakima was worth \$3,270. Here we have the case of two sons who were completely disinherited in this one case.

Example No. 2 also concerns a Yakima allottee, Hattie Wolfe, and she had a number of heirs-at-law. Five of these were enrolled at Warm Springs, three were Yakima enrollees, and they all enjoyed the privilege of inheriting the Warm Springs property, which amounted to \$60, eight of them altogether. But when it came to the Yakima property, the five that were enrolled at Warm Springs were disinherited, and only three were heirs to the property. The property at Warm Springs amounted to \$60, the property at Yakima amounted to \$15,106.

Case No. 3 is named Agnes Teaius. She had five heirs-at-law. Three were Warm Springs enrollees but unallotted. They inherited Warm Springs property valued at \$1,224.83. When it came to the Yakima property they were completely disinherited. All of the Yakima property was inherited by a cousin of the fifth degree. The value of the property was \$15,182.47.

Now, you take just these three examples alone, the total value of the Warm Springs property amounted to \$1,704.83. The total amount of the Yakima property that the Warm Springs people were disinherited from was \$33,559.13, a difference of \$31,854.30, in just those three examples that we pulled out of the files. It was mentioned a while ago, too, that there were three that had voted against this, only three that had voted against this section 7 originally.

I have here four statements signed by Yakima enrollees who are bitterly opposed to this section 7 of the law. One is working at Warm Springs. She is a 4/4 degree enrolled Yakima Indian. She has property on the Yakima Reservation. She has grandchildren. Yet she cannot will this property under the present circumstances to her grandchildren or to her husband or to her son or daughter. She can take this longer route by deeding it, but supposing in the process something happened to her, she would still lose out on the property, so she feels she is facing a hopeless situation.

This is another case, this is a full-blooded Indian named Hazel Queahpama Tewee. She is enrolled at Yakima, 61 years of age, and she has six children all enrolled at Warm Springs. She holds trust interests on the Yakima Reservation, and she has been told that under the 1946 Yakima Inheritance Act her children, who are members of the Warm Springs Tribe, cannot inherit any of the Yakima property. She says, "This I do not like, it is not fair to my children. Children of a Yakima parent should be allowed to inherit trust property at Yakima or wherever the property is located. The law is not fair, and should be changed to permit our children to have our trust property when we pass on." It is signed by Hazel Queahpama Tewee.

No. 3 also concerns a full-blood Yakima enrollee, 48 years of age. She has five children. Four of them are enrolled at Warm Springs, one at Yakima. The Warm Springs children, under the existing laws, cannot inherit the Yakima property. One child is enrolled at Yakima, so she said, "In the event of death, I want to distribute my property fairly among my children. To do so under the Yakima law, I will be required to deed the property I wish to leave to my Warm Springs