

whelmingly favor this repeal, and I am not sure that is relevant, in any event.

The Congress passed this act, as this witness has testified, and even if the Yakimas were in favor of it you could understand why they were because it is escheating land back to the tribe. I would resist anything that delays it because this bill has been struggling for 10 years now, and I even hate to have this gentleman have 2 weeks to file a statement if it might slow up this committee. This thing has been at it for 10 years now, and it needs some action.

I am also authorized to say that the Umatilla Tribe, which is another big tribe in the area, is filing and has filed, I believe, with Jim a written statement supporting repeal of this section 7.

Senator McGOVERN. All right. Thank you very much.

Mr. PANNER. Thank you.

Senator McGOVERN. I appreciate it.

(The additional statement referred to is as follows:)

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT BY ALBERT A. GRORUD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I submit that the record reveals that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Robert L. Bennett, the delegates representing the Yakima Tribal Council, Robert B. Jim, Eagle Seelatsee, Watson Totus, George Umtuch, and its Attorney, James B. Hovis, by their manifestations before the Committee merit censure. Their deviation from rectitude and suppressing the truth was apparent, all of which was for the purpose to mislead and deceive the Congress of the United States and its duly authorized Committees.

The matter for consideration before the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs is S. 1764, providing for the repeal of Section 7 of the Act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 968). An identical bill (H.R. 7653) is now pending before the House.

Legislation which became the Act of August 9, 1946, originated in the House of Representatives by the introduction of H.R. 6165, 79th Congress, on April 17, 1946, entitled:

"To provide for the preparation of a membership roll of the Indians of the Yakima Reservation, and for other purposes."

It is my belief that the make-up of such a title was an invention and a concoction created by the Indian Bureau, its officials, agents and employees with the aim to mislead and deceive the Congress.

The office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, during the period of time, between April 4, 1946, and August 9, 1946, was located in the City of Chicago, Illinois.

Following is a legislative history of H.R. 6165, 79th Congress, Second Session: April 17, 1946. Introduced in the House of Representatives, By Congressman Hal Holmes, of the 4th Congressional District, State of Washington, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, copy of which follows:

[H.R. 6165, 79th Cong., Second Sess.]

A BILL To provide for the preparation of a membership roll of the Indians of the Yakima Reservation, Washington, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, with the advice and consent of the Yakima Tribal Council, to prepare a roll showing the members of the Yakima Tribes living on the date of the approval of this Act, which roll shall be kept current and shall constitute the official membership roll of the Yakima Tribes for all purposes. No person who is enrolled with any other tribe of Indians or who has received an allotment of land on any other reservation shall be enrolled under the provisions of this Act. The following shall be placed on the roll:

(a) All living persons who received allotments on the Yakima Reservation, except by fraud.

(b) All living persons who are of the blood of the fourteen original Yakima Tribes, parties to the treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat. 951), and who have received allotments on the public domain within the area ceded to the United States by the Yakima Tribes by the treaty of 1855.