

to me the reason why the Yakima Council delegation did not discuss the merits of the proposed "enrollment bill" with me when they were in Washington, instead of waiting until they reached you in Minneapolis on their return trip home. You, at their request, sent me a telegram asking me to help the Yakima Delegation to have their enrollment bill introduced (a copy of telegram referred to is hereinabove set forth).

Mr. Simmons replied, as follows: "The Yakima Tribal Council was instructed by Commissioner Collier and Assistant Commissioner William Zimmerman to avoid you," or words to that effect.

I was not present in the city of Washington at any time during the Congressional activities which took place concerning H.R. 6165.

It can be seen that all of the activities conducted in connection with the promotion for the introduction and passage of H.R. 6165 were had by the Indian staffs and the members of the Yakima Tribal Council.

The record is void as to a showing that the said draft of a proposed bill was ever submitted to the whole tribe for approval or rejection.

The Indian Bureau staffs from the Washington office, from the Chicago office, from the Portland area office, and of the local agency staff at Toppenish, Wash., were all actively engaged in the promotion for the introduction and passage of the so-called "allotment" bill from the year 1939, or 1940, until the passage by the Congress on August 2, 1946.

The Yakima Indians did not realize the serious consequences which would result from the enactment of the Act of August 9, 1946, until the members of the Tribal Council began to exercise their authority given them under the provisions of the said Act, such as (1) striking names of members off the roll who had not lived on the Reservation for five years, (2) striking names of members off the roll who are of the $\frac{1}{4}$ Indian blood, who have not participated in tribal activities or functions for five years, (3) striking names of members off the roll who are unallotted, or had disposed of their allotments, and (4) denying members the right to inherit or take by will any part of deceased's trust or restricted estate of spouse, parents, or other relatives.

By reason of such actions by the Tribal Council, a petition requesting the repeal of the Act of August 9, 1946, was circulated among the Yakima tribal members and signed by 427 adult members of the tribe.

A delegation consisting of two members of the Yakima Tribe were selected to proceed to Washington for the purpose of presenting said petition to members of the Congress, and to request that legislation be introduced in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

On their arrival in Washington this delegation first contacted Senator Harry P. Cain, a Senator from the State of Washington, who, after being advised of the ill effects brought to the Yakimas by reason of the enactment of the Act of August 9, 1946, promptly, on August 16, 1951, introduced legislation (S. 2013) providing for the repeal of said Act. A copy of said petition and a copy of Senator Cain's remarks accompanying his introduction of S. 2103, appearing on page 10315, Congressional Record of August 16, 1951, follows:

[From the Congressional Record, Aug. 16, 1951]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HARRY P. CAIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF S. 2013, TO REPEAL THE ACT OF AUGUST 9, 1946, PROVIDING FOR THE PREPARATION OF A MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF THE INDIANS OF THE YAKIMA RESERVATION

Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill providing for the repeal of the act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. L., p. 968), which act provides, among other things, the delegation of power and authority to the Secretary of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Yakima Tribe Council, to administer the affairs of the Yakima Indians, including the preparation of a membership roll of the Indians of the Yakima Reservation in the State of Washington.

Members of the Yakima Tribe, who assert that they represent the majority, claim that the provisions of the said act of August 9, 1946, were improperly and dishonestly explained to these Indians before its enactment. They further assert that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, through its agents, were determined to carry forward the program and philosophies of the Wheeler-Howard Act, which act theretofore had been overwhelmingly rejected by the Yakima Indians.

I ask unanimous consent that a petition dated March 21, 1951, addressed to me concerning this proposed legislation be appropriately referred and printed in the Record at this point as a part of my remarks.