

As an illustration, the following clause in Senate Concurrent Resolution 11 has tremendous potential for lasting benefits to most Tribes:

"The Indian and Alaska native governing bodies should be recognized as having the full authority to determine the extent and manner of utilizing all available resources for their communities."

It is the consensus of those with whom I have talked on the Reservation that the enactment of this resolution will surely enhance and strengthen many of the present constructive statutes, as well as much of the pending legislation on this subject.

I am told that many Tribal members, and representatives, of the Treaty Tribes of the Columbia River will be testifying on behalf of this resolution. I urge you to give it your favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

SAM JOHNSON.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES, COLVILLE RESERVATION,  
COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,  
Nespelem, Wash., March 6, 1968.

HON. GEORGE MCGOVERN,  
U.S. Senate, Chairman, Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, Senate Interior &  
Insular Affairs Committee, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCGOVERN: Enclosed herewith please find a copy of Colville Business Council Resolution numbered 1966-246, dated August 26, 1966, which will further support our position as being strongly in favor of early enactment of S. 1764. Under Section 7 of 25 U.S.C. 607, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Preparation of a Membership Roll of the Indians of the Yakima Reservations, Washington, and Other Purposes" (60 Stat. 698, August 9, 1946) only enrolled members of the Yakima Tribe can inherit property on that Reservation. There are many intermarriages between Indians enrolled in the Yakima and Colville Tribes and the children of these marriages are enrolled in either tribe, with the result that brothers and sisters may be members of different tribes. Thus, members of both tribes become entitled to inherit lands on both Reservations. Those enrolled in the Yakima Tribe can and do inherit on both, but because of Section 7, no member of the Colville Tribes can inherit any Yakima property. We feel this is inherently unfair and discriminatory to the Colvilles.

It is conservatively estimated that there are approximately 70 Yakima enrollees married to members of the Colville Tribes. The total acres of land on the Colville Indian Reservation inherited by Yakima enrollees encompasses approximately 5,899 acres. This is compared to approximately three to four thousand acres of land on the Yakima Indian Reservation in which Colville enrollees have in inherited interests.

Section 7 of the Yakima Enrollment Act of 1946 should be repealed since it is unfair and discriminatory to all other Indian Tribes. Without Congressional action, this unjust law will continue to prejudice the Colvilles and all other Tribes that intermarry with the Yakimas. We fervently hope that your Committee will lead the way in having this law repealed.

In conclusion, we wish to thank you and members of your distinguished Committee for the opportunity to express our wholehearted support of early passage of S. 1764, 90th Congress, 1st Session.

Respectfully submitted,

NARCISSE NICHOLSON, Jr.,  
Chairman, Colville Business Council.

[Enclosure]

#### RESOLUTION OF THE COLVILLE BUSINESS COUNCIL

Whereas, the Colville Business Council is concerned with the inequitable situation that prevails as to the Colville Confederated Tribes because of discriminatory provisions of Section 7 of 25 U.S.C. 607, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Preparation of a Membership Roll of the Indians on the Yakima Reservation, Washington, and Other Purposes" (60 Stat. 968, August 9, 1946); and

Whereas, under Section 7 only enrolled members of the Yakima Tribe can inherit property on that Reservation; and

Whereas, there are many intermarriages between Indians enrolled in the Yakima and Colville Tribes and children of these marriages are enrolled in