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REPORT
of the
INTERIM COMMITTEE
ON
INDIAN AFFAIRS



SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNOR
and
THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE
1957

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REPORT
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INTERIM COMMITTEE
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1957



INDIAN AFFAIRS STUDY COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5 of the 1955 Legislature, the following members of the Indian Affairs Study Committee were appointed by the 1955 Legislature of the State of Minnesota. Their report is submitted herewith:

Appointed by the Senate

SENATORS

NORMAN J. LARSON

JOHN H. MCKEE

C. C. MITCHELL

GERALD T. MULLIN, *Chairman*

GEORGE H. O'BRIEN

Appointed by the House

REPRESENTATIVES

HARRY BASFORD, *Vice Chairman*

ODIN E. S. LANGEN

LOREN S. RUTTER, *Secretary*

B. M. WICHTERMAN

E. J. WINDMILLER

Appointed by the Governor

CYRUS E. MAGNUSON



BACKGROUND

Recent developments in expanded governmental services offered to Indians have been brought about by State Legislative committees. In 1949 the Senate created the Interim Committee on Indian Affairs which met with members of Congress and Federal officials in an attempt to secure adequate Federal appropriations. A similar committee was created in 1951 by the State Legislature. Through the efforts of this committee working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs a broad legislative program was developed which has acted as a guide in subsequent years. This program includes: payment of general relief or assistance to Minnesota Indians, repeal of Federal Indian liquor legislation with the placing of enforcement power within the state government, aid for Indian vocational education, additional funds for on-the-job and apprentice training, foster care of Indian children, expanded public health nursing service, and broader dental and medical care. Unfortunately all parts of this program have not been made effective.

The 1953 Joint House and Senate Committee on Indian Affairs was successful in accomplishing part of the above mentioned program. As a result of its activities, a foster home care program for Indian children was established with financing by Federal appropriations. In addition, the committee was successful in contracting with the Federal government for the full reimbursement of certain counties covering general relief expenditures for Indians. This continued for one year following which the Bureau of Indian Affairs ceased to allocate funds. However, as pointed out later in this report, they have indicated following a conference this year that favorable consideration would be given to this program. A favorable contract for the care of tuberculous Indians was negotiated which eliminated the tax-exempt or trust fund lands eligibility requirement which made the program difficult to administer and defeated its ultimate purpose—eradicating tuberculosis among Indians. Under this contract it has been possible for the Department of Public Welfare to care for all tuberculous Indians either by confinement to a sanatorium or out-patient services. The improvement of health and medical services to Indians was also brought about by this committee in recommending and actively supporting the transfer of the Indian health functions from the Indian Bureau to the United States Public Health Service.

Efforts of Minnesota legislative interim committees on Indian Affairs have consistently worked for programs which would quicken the integration of Indians in the general population, provide necessary social services in the fields of health, education and welfare and promote the economic development of Indians.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITY DURING 1955-56

One of the major accomplishments of the 1955-56 Interim Committee on Indian Affairs was the continuation and increase in Federal appropriation for the foster care of Indian children. Action of this committee resulted in obtaining the support of the Minnesota Congressional delegation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs for an addition of \$20,000 to their requested appropriation for a foster care contract. The total amount available for this purpose would then be \$170,000 providing full reimbursement to the counties under the contract. Previously only partial reimbursement was made. It appears this additional amount may be granted by the Congress and be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1959. As in the past, these funds will be made available to the five distressed counties of Becker, Beltrami, Mahnomen, Mille Lacs and Cass. Efforts were made and will be continued to extend coverage of this program to all counties in the state.

The Committee was also successful in obtaining a commitment by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that they would support reimbursement from federal funds of the cost of general relief or assistance to Indians. At present such a program would have to conform to congressional policy restricting the Indian Bureau to providing services to Indians only on so-called Indian lands. It is anticipated that Federal funds for this program will be available for the 1958-59 fiscal year.

Also involved is the contract for educating Indian children presently totaling \$300,200 and an anticipated \$10,000 to employ guidance personnel to work with Indian children and families. Thus, total present contracts involved approximate \$500,000 annually.

With each successive State Legislative committee studying governmental problems concerning Indians, committee activity has increased to the extent that the four states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin have joined in a cooperative effort to expand Federal Indian services. Of the nine meetings held during the last biennium, one of the most important was the four states meeting held at the Capital in St. Paul. The states represented at this meeting were North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The following representatives of the respective states attended this meeting:

- Mr. Gerald T. Mullin, State Senator, 35th District, Minnesota
- Mr. George M. Keith, Deputy Director, State Department of Public Welfare, 1285 State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin
- Mr. Robert G. Marotz, Member of Assembly, Wisconsin
- Mr. Reuben La Fave, State Senator, Wisconsin
- Mr. Wayne H. Olson, Assistant Attorney General, Minnesota

Mr. Loren S. Rutter, State Representative, 60th District, Minnesota
Mr. George O'Brien, State Senator, 52nd District, Minnesota
Mr. Norman Larson, State Senator, 64th District, Minnesota
Mr. Harry Basford, State Representative, 63rd District, Minnesota
Mr. John B. Hart, North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission, Rolla,
North Dakota
Mr. John Leier, State Senator, Esmond, North Dakota
Mr. C. O. Peterson, State Senator, Beresford, South Dakota
Mr. L. M. Carlson, Director of Legislative Research, Pierre, South
Dakota
Mr. Richard Gay, Legislative Research, Pierre, South Dakota
Mr. B. M. Wichterman, State Representative, 65th District, Minnesota
Mrs. Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr., Secretary and Director of the Legislative
Research Committee, Minnesota

The meeting was called for the purpose of adopting the North Central State Indian Policy Declaration and amending legislation drafted by the House Legislative Council in Washington, D. C. to implement the policy declaration.

Mr. Dorweiler, Director of Research of the Legislative Research Committee represented the Indian affairs committee at a meeting in Bismarck, North Dakota to draft a tentative policy declaration and later accompanied a representative from North Dakota to Washington, D. C. to secure a tentative draft of a federal bill to implement the policy declaration.

As a result of this meeting, the North Central states agreed on a basic policy for legislative programs concerning the welfare of Indians which is reproduced in the following paragraphs:

NORTH CENTRAL STATES INDIAN POLICY DECLARATION

1. The scope of this proposed joint action and program is not to solve all Indian problems, but to crystallize inter-governmental relationships between the Federal Government on one hand and the states and political subdivisions on the other, as an essential first and necessary step to solving Indian problems.
2. Basic premise is that Indian welfare is a Federal responsibility. Indians are located where they are as a result of Federal government action and for this reason some states do not have an Indian problem. It is, therefore, unfair that certain states should be forced to assume large financial outlays for proper and necessary Indian Services.

3. The Federal Government is not meeting its total responsibility in providing services for Indian people.
4. The states and political subdivisions in many instances have established facilities that can be made available on a nonprofit cost basis to the Federal Government to assist it in adequately and economically meeting its legal and moral responsibilities.
5. The Federal Government has failed to provide necessary services; therefore, the states and political subdivisions have, on the basis of humanitarianism, been forced to provide certain vital services to sustain minimum levels of health, education and welfare for Indian people.
6. The policy of special privilege, crisis, and expediency as a necessary basis of negotiation in forcing the Federal Government to provide for the needs of Indian people is not conducive to the solution of Indian problems or to orderly inter-governmental state-federal relationships. It is unfortunate that some states have found it necessary to utilize these deplorable devices in order to force the United States Government to assume their proper responsibility in the field of Indian affairs.
7. There is no uniform, logical, or understandable Federal plan or pattern among the various states and even within the states for providing such services to Indian, or for reimbursing states or political subdivisions for services provided by states or subdivisions.
8. There should be uniformity among the various states in the provision of services by the Federal Government, or in the full reimbursement to the states or political subdivisions for providing such services in the following areas:

(a) OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Under Sections 303 (a), 603 (a), and 1203 (a) of Title 42, U.S.C., a regular matching formula of assistance from the Social Security Administration is given to the States participating in such program. Under the rehabilitation of the Navajo-Hopi tribe in the States of New Mexico and Arizona, and specifically, Section 639 to Title 25 of the United States Code, in addition to the regular contributions by the Federal Government made under Title 42 equal to eighty per cent of the total amount of contributions by the States is given to such States (New Mexico and Arizona) for Old Age Assistance of the Navajo-Hopi Indians.

(b) AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The identical situation is found in the program of Aid to Dependent Children as is found in "(a)" above.

(c) AID TO THE BLIND

In regard to Aid to the Blind, an identical situation is found under the citations contained in paragraph "(a)" and the citations specified therein.

(d) GENERAL ASSISTANCE

The enclosed survey shows that the Bureau of Indian Affairs takes care of the general assistance needs of Indians in the State of North Dakota, but the State and counties in the State of Minnesota finance this program. See Appendix A.

(e) FOSTER HOME CARE

According to the enclosed survey, in Minnesota the State administers the foster home care program for Indian children, but the cost is reimbursed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The same survey indicates that the State of North Dakota administers the foster home care program for Indian children and the State pays the cost thereof. See Appendix A.

(f) AID TO THE DISABLED

Under Title 42 of the United States Code, a certain matching formula is set up for all states participating in this program. There has been introduced in the Senate of the United States S. 3548 introduced on March 28, 1956, providing, in effect, that the same preference in special matching grants shall be given to the Navajo-Hopis of the States of New Mexico and Arizona under this program as is now given under Section 693 of Title 25 of the United States Code mentioned in paragraph "(a)" herein. A copy of S. 3548 is enclosed herewith. See Appendix B.

(g) CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The attached survey shows that the State of North Dakota and the State of Minnesota provide crippled children's care for Indian children on Indian reservations without reimbursement from the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Federal Government, except under regular formulas. The attached survey also shows

that the States of Arizona, Nebraska, and Nevada receive surgical and hospital expense reimbursed by the Federal Public Health Service for such expenditures for Indian children.

(h) CARE OF THE TUBERCULAR

There does not appear to be any discrepancy in the matter of the care of the turbercular. From the information available, it appears to indicate that the Public Health Service pays the complete per capita cost for the care of Indian tubercular patients by State institutions.

(i) CARE OF THE INSANE

In North Dakota, the Public Health Service pays the per capita cost of caring for such insane Indian people in the State Hospital. In the State of Minnesota, the Public Health Service does not pay the State Institutions anything for the care of insane Indian people in the State Institution.

(j) CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT

In the State of North Dakota the Public Health Service or the Bureau of Indian Affairs pays the per capita cost for the care of the mentally deficient in the State School for the Mentally Deficient. In the State of Minnesota, the State takes care of such mentally deficient without reimbursement.

(k) CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION OF
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

Page 208 of the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, Report No. 1483, 84th Congress, 2d. Session, indicates that 45 Indian boys are in Federal correctional institutions in Colorado, Washington, D.C., Ohio, and Nevada. There are several Indian children in the North Dakota reformatory at Mandan and there are several children of Indian descent in the Minnesota correctional institution. No reimbursement is made to either the State of North Dakota or the State of Minnesota for such children being supervised and rehabilitated by either State. Federal correctional institutions are supported by Federal funds and Indian children cared for in such institutions are not a responsibility of the State of domicile.

(1) PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The attached information secured from the Department of the Interior, Justifications for Appropriations, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1957, indicates that the State of South Dakota is receiving for Indian children attending the public schools \$245 per pupil, the State of Minnesota \$118 per pupil, the State of Oklahoma \$42 per pupil, and the State of Iowa \$487 per pupil. See Appendix C.

9. To correct existing discrimination between and within states and present deficiencies, it is manifestly necessary that the states take concerted action before the Congress and in securing uniform and equal administrative consideration from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
10. Unless the existing deficiencies and practices are corrected the present discrimination against the Indian people and certain states will continue and our Indian citizens will be prevented from achieving their rightful place in our society.

Pursuant to this policy declaration legislation has been drafted and introduced into Congress⁽¹⁾ amending existing law to provide that the Federal government shall pay for the actual cost of educational, medical, and relief services to Indians. This legislation is patterned after Federal legislation enacted for the benefit of Navajo and Hopi Indians, residing in Arizona and New Mexico. States covered by this legislation in addition to Minnesota are North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. It is anticipated that the bill will be amended to include other western states. At present this bill has not been acted on, but it is expected that Congress following established policy will grant a hearing on it following receipt of any analytical report on the effect of the proposed bill from the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

When hearings are held on this legislation the four states concerned have agreed to send delegations to Washington to urge passage of the proposed legislation. If the bill is amended to include other states they, too, will be urged to actively support the bill before congress. This phase of the committee's activity cannot be reported on at this time and therefore this report must be considered tentative in this respect.

The committee has endorsed HR 2021 and its companion bill S 380 now before congress known as the "Indian Hospital Aid Act of 1956" which provides for the construction of Indian hospitals and to provide for

(1) A copy of this bill is included as Appendix E of this report.

grants to assist in the construction of community hospitals which will serve Indians and non-Indians jointly. If this legislation is enacted it is estimated that 35 to 40 beds would be provided in existing or proposed community hospitals in areas where Indians reside. Members of the Committee received an "excellent reception" from officials of the Surgeon General's office when they presented Minnesota's case for this legislation.

The committee acknowledges with appreciation the services and counsel given it by Dr. Robert N. Barr, Secretary and Executive Officer of the Minnesota Department of Health; Mr. Ray Amberg, Superintendent, University of Minnesota Hospitals; Mr. Morris Hursh, Commissioner, Department of Welfare; Mr. Ray Lappegaard, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Welfare and Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr., Director of Research of the Legislative Research Committee, who served as the committee's executive secretary.

APPENDIX A

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCING OF INDIAN WELFARE PROGRAMS IN SELECTED STATES

(Financing in Reference to Tax Dollars — State or Federal)

State	General Assistance			Foster Home Care			Crippled Children		
	Bureau	State	County	Bureau	State	County	Bureau	State	County
Arizona	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	X ^b	—
Colorado	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—
California	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	X
Idaho	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	X	—
Minnesota	—	X	X	—	X ^a	—	—	X	X
Montana	X	—	X	X	X ^e	—	X	X ^e	—
Nebraskad	—	—	X	—	X	X	—	X ^b	—
Nevada	X	X ^e	—	—	X ^a	—	—	X ^b	—
New Mexico	X	—	—	X	X ^a	—	—	X	—
North Dakota	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	X	X
Oklahomad	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X ^c	—
Oregon	—	—	X	—	—	X ^a	—	X	—
South Dakota	X	—	X ^e	X	X ^{ef}	X ^e	—	X	—
Texas ^d	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	X	—
Utah	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	X	—
Wisconsin	—	—	X	—	X	X ^{a 1.}	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	X	—

a Reimbursed by Bureau of Indian Affairs

NA Not Available

b Surgical and hospital expense reimbursed by Federal Public Health Service

c Some Federal Funds are available

d No distinction made as to "on reservation" Indians; all are treated as other citizens of state

e Off reservation Indians

f Off reservation Indians with reservation residence

1. Contract to end June 30, 1956, and thereafter no federal funds will be available

Source: Questionnaire replies received by North Dakota Indians Affairs Commission from State Departments of Welfare

May, 1956

84TH CONGRESS

2D SESSION

APPENDIX B**S. 3548**

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 28 (legislative day, March 26), 1956.

MR. ANDERSON (for himself and MR. HAYDEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

* * *

A BILL

TO AMEND SECTION 9 OF THE NAVAJO-HOPI INDIAN REHABILITATION ACT TO EXTEND THE MATCHING FORMULA PROVIDED BY SUCH SECTION TO STATE PLANS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT FOR THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED AND TO ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES UNDER THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That section 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and a better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes", approved April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 47), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. Beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1956, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay quarterly to each State [from sums made available for making payments to the States under sections 3 (a), 403 (a), 1003 (a), 1403 (a) of the Social Security Act] an amount, in addition to the amounts prescribed to be paid to such state under such sections, equal to 80 per centum of (a) the total amounts of contributions by the State toward expenditures during the preceding quarter by the State, under the State plans approved under the Social Security Act for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the needy blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, to Navajo or Hopi Indians residing within the boundaries of the State on reservations or on allotted or trust lands, with respect to whom payments are made to the State by the United States under sections 3 (a), 403 (a), 1003 (a), and 1403 (a), respectively, of the Social Security Act, not counting so much of such expenditure to any individual for any month as exceeds the limitations prescribed in such sections, and (b) that portion of the State's share of the total amounts the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has found to have been necessary for the State to expend during the preceding quarter for the proper and efficient administration of such State plans which is attributable to the proper and efficient administration of such State plans with respect to such Navajo and Hopi Indians."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall be effective on and after July 1, 1956.

APPENDIX C

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, JUSTIFICATIONS FOR
APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1957
(BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS)

	Number of ¹ Pupils	Amount ¹ Requested	Government Cost Per Pupil
Assistance to pupils in non-			
Federal schools	37,710	\$ 6,431,600	\$170
Federal facilities	43,970	35,018,400	796
Boarding schools	28,320	27,172,780	959
Day schools	15,650	6,943,300	443

State Schools Contracting Education-Indian Pupils	Number of Pupils	Amount Requested	Government Contribution Per Pupil
State contracts ²	34,355	\$ 5,710,180	\$166.21
Aberdeen:			
North Dakota	992	201,750	203.37
Nebraska	329	143,350	435.71
South Dakota	1,669	409,300	245.24
Billings: Montana	2,565	400,800	156.26
Gallup: New Mexico	2,545	691,914	252.23
Juneau: Alaska	692	404,000	583.82
Minneapolis:			
Minnesota	2,355	300,200	118.42
Wisconsin	1,076	284,000	263.94
Muskogee: Oklahoma	10,674	450,000	42.16
Phoenix:			
Arizona	5,210	1,801,485	345.77
California	1,776	104,750	58.98
Nevada	947	172,000	181.63
Portland:			
Idaho	958	151,131	157.76
Oregon	525	70,500	134.29
Washington	2,042	175,000	85.70
Local contracts ³	3,031	671,420	221.52
Anadarko: Kansas	138	15,000	108.70
Billings: Wyoming	246	20,000	81.30
Juneau: Alaska	184	10,590	57.55
Minneapolis: Iowa	33	16,100	487.88
Phoenix: Utah	480	42,500	88.54
Gallup	1,950	567,230	290.89
Peripheral dormitories	(1,573)	(437,231)	277.96
Arizona:			
Holbrook	300	97,600	325.33
Snowflake	90	18,952	210.58
Taylor	30	7,941	264.70
Winslow	301	73,300	243.52
New Mexico: Aztec	120	44,763	373.03
Gallup	504	138,650	275.10
Utah: Richfield	288	56,025	194.53
Other than peripheral dorms.	(377)	(129,999)	344.82
Colorado: Ignacio: Cons. Ute.	165	61,359	371.87
Cortez: Towaoc	162	37,100	229.01
New Mexico: Mex. Springs	50	31,540	630.90

¹Page IA-7²Page IA-9³Page IA-10

APPENDIX D

RATIO OF SELF-SUPPORTING INDIAN FAMILIES TO
WELFARE INDIAN FAMILIES BY STATES

State	Total Self-Supporting Families ¹	Families Receiving Welfare			Ratio of Self-Supporting Families for Each Welfare Family
		Total Support ¹	Partial Support ¹	Total	
Arizona	10,975	1,503	341	1,844	5.9
Hopi	240	97	105	202	1.1
Navajo	5,871	330	26	356	16.4
California	1,200	300	100	400	3.0
Colorado	347	0	60	60	5.7
Florida	207	0	31	31	6.4
Idaho	850	60	144	204	4.1
Iowa	43	36	22	58	.7
Kansas	215	44	19	63	3.4
Louisiana	60	6	2	8	7.5
Michigan	188	86	60	146	1.2
Minnesota	2,644	315	586	901	2.9
Mississippi	95	0	103	103	.9
Montana	3,506	923	773	1,696	2.0
Nebraska	314	98	296	394	.8
Nevada	778	4	130	134	6.8
New Mexico	2,694	705	29	734	3.6
Alamo Navajo	55	21	1	22	2.5
Canoncito Navajo	70	18	0	18	3.8
Ramah Navajo	72	54	15	69	1.0
North Carolina	454	5	194	199	2.2
North Dakota	1,683	1,054	427	1,481	1.1
Oklahoma	17,661	857	467	1,324	13.3
Oregon	1,254	93	83	176	7.1
South Carolina	96	0	21	21	4.5
South Dakota	3,092	1,019	1,263	2,282	1.3
Texas	57	9	11	20	2.8
Utah	206	13	35	48	4.2
Washington	2,086	299	260	559	3.7
Wisconsin	1,640	521	411	932	1.7
Wyoming	372	0	42	42	8.8

Note 1. Statistics from House Report No. 2503, December 15, 1952, Table XIII.

APPENDIX E

Tentative Draft

A BILL

TO PROVIDE (1) THAT THE UNITED STATES SHALL PAY THE ACTUAL COST OF CERTAIN SERVICES CONTRACTED FOR INDIANS IN THE STATES OF MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, AND WISCONSIN; AND (2) FOR A MORE EQUITABLE APPORTIONMENT BETWEEN SUCH STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COST OF PROVIDING AID AND ASSISTANCE UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT TO INDIANS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to arrange with States or Territories for the education, medical attention, relief of distress, and social welfare of Indians, and for other purposes", approved April 16, 1934, as amended (25 U.S.C., sec. 452), is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "That" and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

(b) Whenever, under authority of subsection (a) of this section, a contract is entered into with the State of Minnesota, the State of North Dakota, the State of South Dakota, or the State of Wisconsin, or with any political subdivision of any such State, or with any State corporation, agency, or institution of such a State, such contract shall provide that the United States shall pay the actual cost, including administrative costs, of the service to be furnished or performed by the State, political subdivision, corporation, agency, or institution under such contract.

Section 2. In carrying out the Act entitled "An Act authorizing appropriations and expenditures for the Administration of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes", approved November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C., sec. 13), every person domiciled in the State of Minnesota, the State of North Dakota, the State of South Dakota, or the State of Wisconsin who is a full-blooded Indian, or is of mixed blood and enrolled on an Indian reservation or agency roll, or is of mixed blood if the proportion of Indian blood is one-fourth or more, or is regarded as an Indian within the community where he resides whether on or off a reservation, or who was on January 1, 1957, enrolled, registered or in any way listed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an Indian for any purpose shall be held and considered to be an enrolled Indian for the purposes of providing education, medical assistance, agricultural assistance and social welfare aid, including relief of distress. On or before July 1, 1957, the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall submit to the agencies of such states with which it contracts for such services a register of all persons in each such state who were, on January 1, 1957, enrolled, registered or in any way listed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an Indian for any purpose.

Section 3. Beginning with the quarter commencing on January 1, 1957, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay quarterly to the State of Minnesota, the State of North Dakota, the State of South Dakota, and the State of Wisconsin [from sums made available for making payments to the States under sections 3(a), 403(a), 1003(a), and 1403(a) of the Social Security Act] an amount, in addition to the amounts prescribed to be paid to each such State under such sections and to be computed and paid at the same time and in the same manner as under such sections, equal to 80 per centum of (1) the total amounts of contributions by each such State and the political subdivisions thereof toward expenditures during each quarter by such State, under the State plans approved under the Social Security Act for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, to every person who is a full-blooded Indian, or is of mixed blood and enrolled on an Indian reservation or agency roll, or is of mixed blood if the proportion of Indian blood is one-fourth or more, or is regarded as

an Indian within the community where he resides whether on or off a reservation, or who was on January 1, 1957, enrolled, registered or in any way listed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an Indian for any purpose, with respect to whom payments are made to the State by the United States under sections 3(a), 403(a), 1003(a), and 1403(a), of the Social Security Act, not counting so much of such expenditure to any individual for any month as exceeds the limitations prescribed in such sections, and (2) that portion of the total amounts the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has found to have been necessary for such State and its political subdivisions to expend during such quarter for the proper and efficient administration of such State plans, which is attributable to the administration of such State plans with respect to such Indians. On or before July 1, 1957, the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall submit to the agencies of such states responsible for the administration of such State plans a register of all persons in each such state who were, on January 1, 1957, enrolled, registered or in any way listed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an Indian for any purpose.