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REPORT

of the

Senate Interim Committee
on Indian Affairs

to the

1951 LEGISLATURE

December 1950

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

Members of the Senate Interim Committee on Indian Affairs

Senator Gerald T. Mullin

Senator George O'Brien

Senator Hans C. Pedersen

Senate Resolution No. 9

Creating an Interim Committee to investigate Indian Affairs and report at the next session of the Legislature and authorizing the expense thereof to be paid from the appropriation for legislative expense of the Senate.

Whereas, it appears necessary and expedient that there should be a broad investigation of Indian Affairs in this state, as the basis for future legislation pertaining to the welfare of Indians in Minnesota.

Therefore, Be It Resolved that a committee to consist of three members be appointed by the Committee on Committees of the Senate, with power to investigate such subjects, employ and pay investigators and employ and pay such other employees as may be necessary, to hold hearings and to report to the next session of the Senate.

The expense of such committee shall be paid out of the appropriation for legislative expense of the Senate upon the order of the chairman of such committee. Such expense shall include expenses of the members of such committee, such total expense not to exceed \$1,000.

Introduction

During the 1949 legislative sessions members of the Legislature learned that the Office of Indian affairs was contemplating closing the Pipestone Indian School and that recommendations to Congress for funds to finance programs designed to provide adequate care of tubercular Indians in the State were insufficient. Confronted with these facts, the Legislature decided to send a delegation of its members to Washington, D. C., to meet with members of Congress and Federal officials administering the Indian program for the purpose of obtaining sufficient Federal funds to provide the needed necessary care for tubercular Indians and dependent and neglected children attending the Pipestone Indian School. Members of the legislative delegation sent to Washington were:

Senator Gerald T. Mullin
Senator C. C. Mitchell
Senator Hans C. Pedersen
Representative J. Henry Appeldorn
Representative L. R. Dickinson
Representative John R. Blomquist

Accompanying members of the Legislature were State administrative officials, representatives of various Indian bands and other interested citizens.

The Minnesota Legislative delegation received the full cooperation of all members of the Minnesota Congressional delegation. Meetings were arranged with appropriate Congressional committees, representatives including the Secretary and the Under Secretary of the Department of Interior, the Office of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of the Budget. The Committee presented its reasons for continued operation of the Pipestone Indian School and the necessity of an adequate appropriation for the care of tubercular Indians and the maintenance of the Indian wing of the State Sanatorium. The delegation received pledges that the Pipestone Indian School would not be closed and that additional funds would be appropriated for tubercular control programs. Subsequent action by Congress and the Office of Indian Affairs made the pledges received a reality.

Just prior to the close of the 1949 Legislative session it was decided that a thorough study should be made of Minnesota's Indian problem. The House of Representatives directed the Legislative Research Committee to make a complete study of Minnesota's Indian problem and the Senate created an Interim Committee to draft

specific recommendations. Subsequently the following members appointed to the Senate Interim Committee on Indian Affairs:

Senator Gerald T. Mullin of Minneapolis
Senator Hans C. Pedersen of Ruthton
Senator George O'Brien of Grand Rapids

The Legislative Research Committee drafted an extensive factual study of Minnesota's Indian problem and the recommendations made in this report are based largely on the LRC report.

Your Committee has carefully studied the recommendation of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government generally known as the "Hoover Commission" and concurs in its recommendations in respect to Federal Indian policy. In fact the specific recommendations presented later in this report are based on a fundamental tenet set forth in the recommendation of the Hoover Commission, namely, that "the administration of social programs for the Indians should be progressively transferred to State Governments" and that "the states should receive appropriate recompense from Federal funds until Indian taxes can help carry the load."

This Committee also concurs in the recommendation that progressive measures to integrate the Indian into the rest of the population are the best solution of the Indian problem. Your Committee is of the opinion that administration of social programs by the State will provide progressive measures, needed flexibility, and hasten the solution of the problem. The problem is so complex that the full cooperation of Federal and State officials and the Indians themselves is necessary to effect a solution.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the Indian problem will not be solved within a short period of time. Changing from a primitive culture to one based on a highly complex, integrated society cannot be accomplished within a short period of time. Some Indians have made excellent progress and are well adjusted to life in our present society; they are in a position to compete with the non-Indian in all phases of our economy. There is little reason for the wardship status of such Indians. Others have not done so well. The latter will need protection and special services from government, but paternalistic control must be avoided as it tends to retard rather than develop individual initiative and enterprise which is necessary to expedite the advancement of the Indian.

The Committee is appreciative of the excellent cooperation and assistance received from the following individuals:

Mr. Ray M. Amberg, Superintendent, University Hospitals
Mr. Jarle Leirfallom, Director, Division of Social Welfare
Mr. Wilbur Nichols, Ass't. Director, Division of Social Welfare

Mr. Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr., Director of Research, Legislative Research Committee

Rev. J. G. Steinmeyer, Pipestone, Minnesota.

Other individuals, both Indian and non-Indian, have been most helpful.

Individual members conferred with various Indians in respect to their problems. Senator Mullin represented the Committee at the Indian conference held at Coffman Memorial Union in March, 1950, and Senators O'Brien and Pedersen attended the Interstate Indian conference held in Oklahoma City in December, 1950. Knowledge gained from contacts with numerous individuals and attendance at conferences has been most helpful to the Committee in drafting its report. Through contacts it was found that Minnesota is not the only state confronted with the Indian problem.

Recommendations of Senate Interim Committee on Indian Affairs

Welfare

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTINUE THE OPERATION OF THE PIPESTONE INDIAN SCHOOL UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE CHILDREN ATTENDING THE SCHOOL CAN BE PROPERLY PROVIDED FOR IN FOSTER HOMES.

The name Pipestone Indian School implies that it is an educational institution. Actually it is a home for dependent and neglected Indian children.

It is generally recognized that foster home care is better for children than institutional care and that whenever possible children should be placed in foster homes rather than institutions. However, it takes time to develop a program which will place dependent and neglected Indian children in homes.

At one time the State of Minnesota operated a similar school for non-Indian children at Owatonna. When the State decided to inaugurate a foster home program for these children, approximately seven years elapsed before the State was able to close this school, and even with a full-scale foster home program, not all children could be placed in foster homes. In all probability it would take longer to place a program of foster home care for Indian children into operation. Until a foster home program is inaugurated and fully developed for the Indian children in the Pipestone Indian School, it is necessary that the operation of this school be continued.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSUME ALL GENERAL ASSISTANCE COSTS FOR INDIANS.

General assistance payments to Indians are a financial burden to Minnesota taxpayers, particularly those residing in local units of government having a large Indian population.

Indians reside on land held in trust by the Federal government which is, therefore, untaxable. This property makes no direct revenue contribution for governmental services in Minnesota. As long as such property is exempt from assuming its fair share of the cost of the government, it is the opinion of this Committee

that the Federal government should assume welfare costs incurred by those residing thereon.

The Federal government, generally working through State welfare agencies, has provided necessary funds for general assistance in other states,—North and South Dakota, for example. In some states where tribal resources are adequate, the Tribe itself takes care of the general assistance cases. With the exception of emergency relief cases among the Red Lake Band of the Chippewa Indians, all costs of Indian relief have been borne by Minnesota taxpayers. The reason the Federal government has not assumed the general assistance costs in Minnesota, as they do in some other states, is unknown. Your Committee cannot understand the reason for this discrimination. It is of the opinion that the Federal government should enter into a contract with the State under which the General Assistance Program for Indians would be administered by the State Division of Social Welfare as it is now, but with adequate funds to cover costs provided by the Federal government. Similar contracts have been negotiated in other states.

It is further recommended that the Director of the Division of Social Welfare be directed to immediately negotiate with the Federal government to obtain such a contract.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CONGRESS ENACT LEGISLATION PROVIDING THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSUME A GREATER SHARE OF COSTS OF INDIAN OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND AID TO THE BLIND.

Special legislation has been passed by Congress for Indians residing in the States of Arizona and New Mexico under which the burden of the costs of these payments for the states involved is approximately 18% of the total cost. In Minnesota the Federal share of these programs is approximately 50% of the total. No special provisions are made in respect to categorical aid payments to Indians. In view of the special status of Indian property it is felt by your Committee that the Federal government should assume a greater share of the costs of categorical aid payments to Indians.

Law Enforcement

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CONGRESS ENACT LEGISLATION GIVING MINNESOTA AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES LEGAL JURISDICTION TO ENFORCE STATE LAWS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS OR LANDS, RESERVING TO THE INDIANS THEIR RIGHT TO HUNT AND FISH AS PROVIDED BY TREATIES. IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAKE SOME CON-

TRIBUTION, AS LONG AS MINNESOTA INDIANS RESIDE ON TAX-EXEMPT LAND, TO COSTS INCURRED IN MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER IN INDIAN COMMUNITIES.

Extreme difficulty is encountered in enforcing laws in Indian communities in Minnesota. In some instances Federal laws are applicable (ten major crimes—murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, larceny, robbery, incest, and assault with a dangerous weapon—offenses committed by a restricted Indian against another restricted Indian), while in other instances law enforcement is under the jurisdiction of tribal organizations. State officials do not have the legal right to make arrests on Indian lands. In addition to ordinary law enforcement problems, the tangled legal jurisdictional situation severely handicaps the State in enforcing parental responsibility for the care of their children. This contributes materially to the rising aid to dependent children payments among Indians.

With the exception of the Red Lake and Nett Lake Reservations, the Indian Tribes provide no full-time peace officers to maintain law and order. Thus, the vast majority of Indian communities are without means to maintain law and order. Although State officers do make arrests on Indian lands, the legality of their action can be challenged in the Courts. In some instances local sheriffs will not visit Indian communities to make arrests except in case of extreme emergency for fear of suits against them for false arrests.

The Indians of Minnesota, as elsewhere, jealously guard their hunting and fishing rights on their lands. Hunting and fishing contributes to the Indians' food supply and such rights should not be changed at this time.

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 provided for tribal self-government, and in remote areas there is justification for such a program. In Minnesota the Indians do not live in a remote area or maintain an economy not requiring trade and commerce with non-Indian communities. Indians are free to come and go from their reservations at their will and have done so for years. They are acquainted well with non-Indian law, and placing them legally under State laws would work no hardship on them. Such action would not deny the Indian the right of self-government, as in the communities in which they reside they are in a position to participate in electing officials provided for under the laws of the State.

Discrimination

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CONGRESS REPEAL THE FEDERAL INDIAN LIQUOR LAW.

At one time Minnesota had a statute which forbade the sale of liquor to Indians. This statute has been repealed. A federal

law prohibits the sale of liquor to Indians. Indians greatly resent this discrimination and feel that they should be accorded the same treatment as non-Indians.

Indians are able to buy liquor without difficulty. Liquor can be procured by them from friends, from non-Indians who are married to Indians, and by purchase from those who make a business of illegal liquor sales to Indians. For all practical purposes, the Federal law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians is unenforceable. The Indian Bureau has in its employ four men who are responsible for enforcing the Federal Indian liquor law throughout the State of Minnesota. They are assigned other duties and spend only a minor portion of their time in enforcing this law.

Education .

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT INDIAN LEADERS IMPRESS UPON THEIR PEOPLE THE VALUE AND NECESSITY OF ADEQUATE EDUCATION.

The importance of education in the process of assimilating the Indian into modern society cannot be over-emphasized. Modern society requires a high degree of education and training for advancement of the individual. The importance of encouraging Indians to take full advantage of all educational programs offered them cannot be over-emphasized.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ADDITIONAL FEDERAL FUNDS BE PROVIDED TO MEET THE INCREASED COSTS OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

Minnesota has entered into a contract with the Federal government for the education of Indian children under which the Federal government provides funds for maintenance of education facilities. Under this contract Indian children are accorded the same education as that accorded non-Indian children.

Funds provided by the Federal government by this contractual arrangement have not kept pace with the increased costs of education. During the school year 1937-38 the Federal government provided 47.1% of the receipts for schools whose budget are balanced from the Federal Indian education funds; while in 1948-49 its share had decreased to 33.4%. The revenue provided by the State during this same period has increased from 40.6 to 54.7%. Not all schools enrolling Indians receive Federal funds. Budgeted schools are located in areas which are predominantly Indian and generally in areas with little tax resources, and the amount provided by local units of government is approximately only 10%.

In some instances the Federal government has advanced funds for the construction of schools for teaching of Indian chil-

dren, but most contracts provide that such funds be repaid. This will decrease further the funds available for Indian education. To date the Federal government has not withheld funds for this purpose. While the education contract is generally considered to be satisfactory, it is the opinion of this Committee that the Federal government should provide a greater share of the necessary revenue.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A MORE REALISTIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION BE PROVIDED FOR INDIAN CHILDREN, WITH GREATER EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

To a large extent the present educational program prepares its graduates for entrance to institutions of higher learning. An analysis of Indian school attendance reveals that relatively few Indian children complete their high school education and that fewer Indians enter institutions of higher learning. Greater emphasis on vocational education suited to the Indians' needs may stimulate the Indian to greater interest in general education and would provide training which would be valuable in earning a living. Minnesota Indians express an interest in training along vocational lines. They have excellent manual dexterity and thus are particularly adapted for such training. In the area in which Indians reside, advanced vocational training facilities are not available. If provision were made for advanced vocational training, it would aid the Indian to become self-supporting. Such training should be offered only to those who will make full use of acquired knowledge.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS TO CAPABLE INDIANS TO ENCOURAGE ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING.

The Federal government maintains some institutions of higher learning for Indian children. These facilities are limited. Providing scholarships for capable Indians would not only encourage Indians to attend schools of higher learning, but would make it possible for Indians to have closer association with non-Indians and thus aid his assimilation into modern society.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT IN ADDITION TO THE USE OF INTELLIGENCE AND APTITUDE TESTS TO DETERMINE THOSE WHO WILL RECEIVE ADVANCED VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY, THAT CANDIDATES FOR SUCH BENEFITS BE SCREENED BY A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF INDIANS TO DETER-

MINE THAT THOSE CHOSEN WILL ULTIMATELY
MAKE FULL USE OF THE BENEFITS PROVIDED.

Unless those who receive educational benefits take advantage of and use the knowledge acquired, the full benefit of advanced training will be lost. It is important that the Indian chosen for advanced training have the will and the desire to improve his status. Indians themselves, from the knowledge of the background of Indian children, can aid in picking those best suited to take full advantage of advanced education facilities.

Employment Opportunities

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT INDIAN LEADERS ENCOURAGE THEIR PEOPLE TO SEEK WORK IN OTHER AREAS WHEN IT IS NOT AVAILABLE IN THEIR OWN COMMUNITIES AND THAT THEY IMPRESS UPON THEIR PEOPLE THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPETENT WORK AND GOOD WORK HABITS.

Minnesota Indians reside in areas where opportunities for employment are limited. Their land is not generally suited for agriculture and their forest reserves are being rapidly depleted. If the vast majority of Minnesota Indians elect to remain in their present locations, they cannot improve their standard of living. Continuous costly work programs in the areas in which they reside would contribute to a better standard of living, but it is questionable whether the government could or should sponsor such projects to furnish employment for Indians.

Industries employing a large number of workers have shown no indication or desire to locate in areas where our Indians reside, and it would appear that Indians must follow the same course adopted by many non-Indians and seek employment elsewhere rather than waiting for the jobs to come to them. It appears that due to the national emergency, employment opportunities will be plentiful and Indians should take full advantage of this opportunity.

In the modern industrial age the importance of reliable workers performing competent work cannot be over-emphasized.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MAKE A SPECIAL EFFORT TO PLACE CAPABLE INDIANS IN SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT. IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT THEY THOROUGHLY TEST AND SCREEN APPLICANTS TO MAKE SURE THAT THOSE PLACED WILL PERFORM SATISFACTORY SERVICE AND REMAIN ON THE JOB.

Insofar as this Committee was able to determine, employers do not discriminate against Indians. In some instances employers have had unfortunate experiences with Indian employees who were unreliable and had poor work habits. Naturally they are reluctant to employ this type of personnel and it is, therefore, important that Indian applicants for jobs be properly screened. Many Indians do not have a work history which can be used in determining reliability. Leaders in Indian communities can make a material contribution to Employment Service officials in selecting competent manpower by aiding in selecting reliable Indians and stressing the importance of good work habits to their people.

Whenever possible, Indians should be placed in positions where they will receive on-the-job training. This will enable them to qualify for better positions and advance in society.

**IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CAPABLE INDIANS BE
ENCOURAGED TO ENTER THE VOLUNTARY AP-
PRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.**

Voluntary apprenticeship programs are carried on throughout the State under the direction of the Voluntary Apprenticeship Division of the Department of Labor and Industry. Voluntary apprenticeship programs offer a method of on-the-job training in a variety of trades, and Indians should be encouraged to take full advantage of this program.

Health

**INDIAN LEADERS MUST IMPRESS UPON THEIR
PEOPLE THE IMPORTANCE OF CLEANLINESS AND
SANITATION AND URGE THEM TO MAKE FULL USE
OF ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE.**

Health education is carried on in schools and by nurses and welfare workers among the Indians. The importance of Indians using acquired health knowledge cannot be over-emphasized. Indian leaders are in an excellent position "to sell" their people the importance of sanitation.

**IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOV-
ERNMENT PROVIDE MORE NURSES AND WELFARE
WORKERS TO INSTRUCT INDIANS IN MODERN
HEALTH AND SANITARY METHODS.**

There are only a limited number of nurses or social workers visiting Indians in their homes to advise them in respect to modern health and sanitary methods. At the present time there are two state and two federal public health nurses working exclusively with Indian health work in northern Minnesota. The State receives \$3,-

000 annually from the Federal government as a contribution to the cost of providing county public health nursing service in some counties in the State. However, county public health nurses serve the Indian population in other counties but receive no federal aid.

Adequate education along these lines will improve the general health of the Indian and in all probability would result in decreased future health expenditures.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASSUME THE TOTAL HEALTH BURDEN OF THE INDIGENT INDIAN ON AND OFF THE RESERVATION.

The Federal government at present provides health facilities for Indians through Indian hospitals operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and through contractual arrangements with private physicians and hospitals. Not all health costs of indigent Indians are assumed by the Federal government. The Federal government no longer provides glasses, artificial limbs, dentures, etc., nor does it provide insulin and other drugs needed by Indians not confined to hospitals. These costs, which must be assumed by the local government of the area in which the Indians reside, should be an obligation of the Federal government.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONTINUE TO MAKE ADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CARE OF TUBERCULAR INDIANS IN THE STATE AND OTHER SANATORIA AND FOR OUT-PATIENTS' CARE UNDER A CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Mention has been made previously of the necessary funds secured for tubercular care of Minnesota Indians. At one time tuberculosis among Indians was very prevalent. However, through better medical care and education the incidence of tuberculosis among Indians is decreasing, although it is still higher than among the non-Indian population. To achieve the same degree of control of this disease among Indians as at present prevails among non-Indians, it is necessary that adequate funds be provided. Unless such funds are provided, past gains may be lost. It is the responsibility of the Federal government to provide these funds.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD EXPAND ITS POLICY OF CONTRACTING WITH DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS IN INDIAN COMMUNITIES FOR THE CARE OF INDIGENT INDIANS ON AND OFF RESERVATIONS.

The Indian Bureau maintains hospitals for Indians at Cloquet, Cass Lake, Red Lake and White Earth. In many instances these

hospitals are a considerable distance from Indian communities. This necessitates transporting the patient from his home to the hospital and makes it difficult for a family to visit patients confined to a hospital. Indians express approval of the contractual arrangement which prevails in certain communities as it provides good health services close to home. Extension of the contractual arrangement with local doctors will assure proper care of Indian health problems.

**THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ADOPT A
POLICY OF CONTRACTING WITH DENTISTS IN IN-
DIAN COMMUNITIES FOR THE DENTAL CARE OF
INDIGENT INDIANS.**

At present the Federal government does not provide adequate dental care for needy Indians. The bulk of the dental care is provided by traveling dental clinics staffed by dentists employed by the Federal government who travel from Indian community to Indian community providing dental care periodically. Indians report that this service is very unsatisfactory. The clinics spend only a short period of time in each Indian community and generally the dental work performed is confined to children. The dental needs of the adult indigent Indian are not met. Contractual arrangements with local dentists would make it possible to provide dental care conveniently and when needed.

**THE FEDERAL INDIAN BUREAU SHOULD ENFORCE
PRESENT REGULATIONS REQUIRING INDIANS TO
PAY FOR HEALTH AND DENTAL CARE WHEN
ABLE.**

Present regulations provide for charging Indian patients for health services, but these regulations are not generally enforced. Providing free health or other services to Indians able to assume the costs for such services encourages Indians to remain and to return to the area where such services are available. It retards the Indians' eventual assimilation into modern society. Requiring Indians who are able to pay to assume all their medical and dental care costs would not only lessen the over-all burden of Indian health costs, but would aid the assimilation process of the Indian in that he must realize that eventually he must assume some of his own burdens and not rely upon government for all care. Fees collected cannot be used for additional medical or dental care but are deposited in the Treasury of the United States. If fees charged Indian patients could be used for health programs, those in charge of Indian hospitals would perhaps make a greater effort to collect such fees.

**IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOV-
ERNMENT ASSUME THE COST FOR THE CARE OF**

ALL INDIAN PATIENTS IN THE STATE'S MENTAL HOSPITALS.

The Federal government has entered into contracts to provide for the care of mentally ill and deficient patients in state institutions in other states. In Minnesota the costs of caring for Indian mental patients are paid for by the family, if able, or by the county of residence. Generally the local unit of government where the Indian resides pays the cost. It is the opinion of this Committee that the Federal government should pay for the care of mentally ill and deficient patients confined to state institutions.

Housing .

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAKE CREDIT AVAILABLE TO INDIANS FOR HOME CONSTRUCTION.

The trust status of Indian property precludes its use as collateral for bank or FHA home construction loans. Thus an Indian who has property or an interest in property cannot pledge it for credit. The Federal government has provided funds for loans to Indians for productive projects. If such Federal funds were made available to individual Indians with demonstrated earning capacity for home construction, the housing situation of Indians would be improved. Indian housing does not meet accepted standards and methods should be devised which will provide credit facilities to Indians for home construction as is provided non-Indians. It is especially true in respect to Indians who have moved away from the reservation to obtain employment and who are generally confronted with a housing problem. Your Committee is of the opinion that the Legislature should memorialize Congress to devote attention to Indian housing and will introduce a joint resolution to this effect.

Property

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL CLAIMS COMMISSION SETTLE ALL INDIAN CLAIMS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE.

While it is not necessary that Indians reside on reservations to benefit from future claim payments, many Indians remain on reservations because they feel that it is necessary to protect their interest in pending claims. In other instances Indians who have moved from reservations or Indian communities return to these areas so that their children may be born there in order that they may become enrolled members of the Tribe and thus benefit in future claim settlements. Thus, the delayed adjudication of claims militates against Indians who have moved to communities where employment opportunities are better.