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on a tract of land in the State of North Carolina in order that such land may be used in connection with a proposed water supply lake, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 3781. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Mississippi Band and Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands of Chippewa Indians in docket No. 18-B of the Indian Claims Commission; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3782. A bill for the relief of Franey Romer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONDALE when he introduced the first above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. COTTON):

S.J. Res. 190. Joint resolution to establish a National Commission on Hazardous Household Products; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the following committees and subcommittees were authorized to meet today during the session of the Senate:

The Committee on Commerce;

The Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization of the Committee on Government Operations; and

The Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREVIOUSLY AWARDED CLAIMS TO THREE BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, legislation to authorize distribution of previously awarded claims to three bands of Chippewa Indians.

This legislation will at last permit payment of a debt which is 111 years old. Under a treaty concluded in 1855, the United States purchased certain lands from the Mississippi, Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands of Chippewa Indians. The land was then worth 55 cents per acre, but only 11 cents per acre was paid.

Last year, the Indian Claims Commission awarded these Indians the remaining 44 cents per acre. The Mississippi Band was allotted \$1.7 million, and the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands together were allotted \$2.3 million.

Congress then appropriated these sums to pay the settlement. After deduction of legal and other expenses, the Indians were left with a total credit of \$3.5 million. But the Treasury has not been able to disburse the money in the absence of

an authorization with a formula determining how the money should be distributed within each band.

There are many complicated and competing considerations governing distribution of this money, and I have received many resolutions from Indian representatives outlining various ways to disburse these funds. Consultation with all of these representatives has resulted in this bill, which incorporates the basic features of the resolutions and constitutes a present consensus of these groups.

Under this bill, approximately \$3 million will be distributed to the members of the three bands on a per capita basis, according to the allotment awarded to their band. Mississippi Band members will receive approximately \$100 each, and Pillager and Winnibigoshish Band Indians will receive approximately \$375 each.

The remainder of the money, amounting to \$17 per Indian affiliated with the White Earth, Leech Lake, and Mille Lacs Reservations, will be used for Indian development programs. These funds shall be spent, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for programs benefiting Indians both on and off the reservations.

While this bill represents a consensus of the bands involved, there will doubtless be specific details which need to be worked out and which may need elaboration in the bill itself. I have no doubt, however, that this can be promptly accomplished upon committee hearing.

It is my hope that the committee will be able to obtain very quickly a report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs upon this bill, to speed disposition of a matter which has been delayed so long.

Mr. President, this legislation will at last permit the Chippewa Indians to receive what has been due them for 111 years, and it will make possible development programs to improve the lives of Indians both in the cities and on the reservations. I urge its early passage, to correct an injustice of the past and to help realize the potential of the future.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3781) to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Mississippi Band and Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands of Chippewa Indians in docket No. 18-B of the Indian Claims Commission, introduced by Mr. MONDALE, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3781

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Mississippi Band and the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands, that were appropriated by the Act of October 31, 1965, to pay judgments by the Indian Claims Commission in docket numbered 18-B, and any interest thereon,

after payment of attorney fees and litigation expenses, expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and distribution of the rolls pursuant to section 2, of this Act, and expenses of tribal representatives and delegates of such bands incurred in obtaining a consensus and plan with respect to the distribution of such funds so appropriated, may be expended as provided in this Act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to prepare with the advice and assistance of the Business Committee of the White Earth, Leech Lake, and Mille Lacs Reservations a roll of the descendants of the Mississippi Band and the roll of the descendants of the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands affiliated with these reservations who meet the membership requirements as specified in the constitution of the Minnesota Chippewa tribe and who are enrolled as members of that tribe and who are living on the date of this Act. No person shall be enrolled on more than one of these rolls, and the person enrolled on either of these rolls may not henceforth be redesignated as a Lake Superior or Pembina Band descendant. The determination of the Secretary on all appeals shall be final.

SEC. 3. (a) A sum equivalent to \$17 per member shall be reserved from the judgment funds and apportioned to the White Earth, Leech Lake and Mille Lacs Reservations on the basis of the number of descendants of such bands who affiliate with such reservations and the funds so reserved and so apportioned may be expended or invested for any purpose authorized by the Business Committee of the Reservations involved and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; provided that a portion of such funds shall be authorized for programs approved by the Secretary of the Interior for off-reservation members of the bands. The balance remaining shall be distributed per capita to the members of the bands whose names appear on the rolls prepared pursuant to section 2 of this Act.

(b) The funds distributed on a per capita basis shall not be subject to Federal or State income taxes.

SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act, including the establishment of a time limit for filing enrollment appeals and for exercising the options regarding mixed band ancestry.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HAZARDOUS HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduced, on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], a joint resolution to establish the National Commission on Hazardous Household Products.

The history of national safety legislation in the United States in this century has been largely a story of reaction to events—dramatic events, tragic events, even shocking events. From the exposure of rat-infested meatpacking plants shortly after the turn of the century to the recent ravages of the drug thalidomide, Congress has periodically been roused to forge new links in the chain of safety legislation.

News stories of young girls burned by flaming sweaters brought swift passage of the Flammable Fabrics Act. The Refrigerator Safety Act was a direct response to the tragic deaths by suffocation of children trapped in refrigerators. The cigarette labeling law and the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling