

REPORT  
OF THE  
INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD

November 15, 1979

State Government Service Center  
1705 West Highway #2  
Bemidji, Minnesota 56601  
Phone: (218) 755-3825

N360 Griggs-Midway Building  
1821 University Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104  
Phone: (612) 296-3611



State of Minnesota

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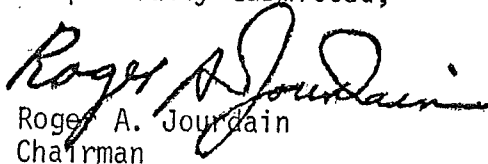
To the Governor and the Legislature  
of the State of Minnesota:

It is my pleasure to submit to you this annual report of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board.

This report is due on November 15 of each year in compliance with Minnesota Statutes 3.922, Subdivision 9, and copies are available to state agencies, tribal governments, institutions of higher learning and other interested parties.

In view of the fact that the coming session of the Legislature is an "off-year" session, we decided to forego the more elaborate printed format of past reports in favor of a more economical presentation. We will return to the formal style next year for submission to the first session of the new Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Roger A. Jourdain  
Chairman

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



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MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD

VOTING MEMBERS

OFFICERS

Roger A. Jourdain, Red Lake Reservation	Chairman
Arthur Gahbow, Mille Lacs Reservation	Vice-Chairman
Vernell Wabasha, St. Louis Park, At-Large Member	Acting Secretary
William J. Houle, Fond du Lac Reservation	Treasurer

REPRESENTATIVES

Darrell Wadena, White Earth Reservation  
James Hendrickson, Grand Portage Reservation  
Hartley White, Leech Lake Reservation  
Gary Donald, Bois Forte (Nett Lake) Reservation  
Norman Campbell, Prairie Island Reservation  
Amy Stade, Shakopee-Mdewankanton Reservation  
Walter LaBatte, Jr., Upper Sioux Reservation  
Leon Columbus, Lower Sioux Reservation  
Elgie V. Raymond, Minneapolis, At-Large Member

URBAN INDIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL

Donna Folstad, Minneapolis	Chairwoman
Leslie G. Northrup, Duluth	Vice-Chairman
Elsie Fairbanks, St. Paul	Secretary
Emily Peake, Minneapolis	
Randolph Lussier, St. Paul	

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD

Governor Albert H. Quie

Designee: Tony Trimble

Lieutenant Governor Lou Wangberg

Designee: Tony Trimble

Commissioner David L. Printy, Department of Economic Development

Designee: Charlotte White

Executive Director James J. Solem, Minnesota Housing Finance Agency

Designee: Ramona Jones

Commissioner Joseph N. Alexander, Department of Natural Resources

Designee: Roger Head

Commissioner Howard B. Casmey, Department of Education

Designee: Dr. Mildred "Mike" Mueller

Commissioner Arthur E. Noot, Department of Public Welfare

Designee: Francis Moriarty

Commissioner Marilyn E. McClure, Department of Human Rights

Designee: Edward Lohnes

Commissioner Jack G. Young, Department of Corrections

Designee: Orville Pung

Commissioner Patrick J. McGauley, Iron Range Resources & Rehabilitation

Designee: Mike Gentile

Commissioner George R. Pettersen, M.D., Department of Health

Designee: Wayne R. Carlson

State Senator Florian Chmielewski, Sturgeon Lake

State Senator Tom Nelson, Austin

State Senator Douglas Sillers, Moorhead

State Representative John Drew, St. Paul

State Representative John Ainley, Park Rapids

State Representative Janet Clark, Minneapolis

## MIAIB

The Indian Affairs Board, a creation of the state legislature, is composed of the chairmen of the tribal governments on the 11 reservations in Minnesota plus two at-large members elected by the Indians who live in Minnesota but are enrolled in tribes with reservation bases outside the state borders. An Urban Advisory Council, made up of five Indian residents of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, advises the Board on the unique problems and concerns of Indians living in the major urban areas. The Board's authorized complement of seven staff members makes up the state agency which is officed in St. Paul and Bemidji.

This agency advises the Legislature and state agencies on the nature of tribal governments, the relationship of tribal governments to the Indian people of Minnesota, and on other Indian affairs issues. Agency responsibilities include assistance in the resolution of concerns of both the urban and reservation Indian communities. These include the areas of employment, health, education, welfare, corrections, law, housing, energy and discrimination. Although the agency has no enforcement powers, it will conduct investigations.

Major activities of staff include:

- \* Assist with the development and introduction of desired and needed legislation affecting the statewide Indian community.
- \* Conduct workshops in the community about the legislative process and in the Legislature regarding tribal governments and the Indian communities.
- \* Advise the Indian communities on state and federal legislation which may affect them.
- \* Information dissemination (phone and written material regarding the Indian communities), referral to appropriate resources.
- \* Advocacy on behalf of tribal governments and their constituents.
- \* Provide information packets for students on Indians in Minnesota including:
  1. Map showing location of the seven Chippewa and four Sioux reservations.
  2. Brief history of the Sioux and Chippewa and a description of each reservation.
  3. Description of early Ojibwa culture.
  4. Data regarding population, economic levels, etc., of the reservations.
  5. Current events summary.
- \* Publish an annual report for the Legislature, other governmental bodies, organizations and agencies.
- \* Arrange and facilitate Intertribal Board meetings and Urban Indian Advisory Council meetings.
- \* Participate in the Governor's intership program in which metropolitan area college students receive a work experience dealing with critical Indian issues at a state level.
- \* Maintain "Job Opportunities" files which list openings in public and private sectors.
- \* Assist state agencies in the allocation and disbursement of monies for energy related needs (i.e. weatherization, emergency fuel assistance, etc.)
- \* Facilitate the development of community meetings and/or workshops to provide information or to get input in employment, housing and other issues at the request of the Board or the Urban Advisory Council.
- \* Distribution of notices of vacancies on state boards and councils to appropriate tribal officials and offices and Indian organizations to permit Indian applicants to be considered under the "open appointments" policy.

In addition, funds provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

permitted the hiring of additional staff whose task it is to help reservations develop and implement HUD's Community Development Block Grant Program. We expect the new activity to result in the diversion to Minnesota of additional federal money which in the past went to projects in other states.

The agency has developed in recent years an ability to respond quickly to "breaking" developments affecting Minnesota Indian people. For instance, we had staff members on the scene at the Prairie Island Reservation to provide assistance to Indian residents affected by the accident at the nuclear generating plant. We also have had input into plans for improving the notification system for Prairie Island Indians in the event of another incident. We also provided emergency technical assistance and counseling in the aftermath of the unpleasantness of May 19 on the Red Lake Reservation.

The staff also is studying the report on the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, P.L. 95-341, in view of several references to alleged problems in Minnesota. The law establishes as official policy of the United States, the protection and preservation of American Indians' inherent right to freedom of beliefs, expression and exercise of traditional religions.

We also have been involved in extensive meetings with representatives of the U.S. Census Bureau on the 1980 census in order to get an accurate count of the state's Indian population. We expect that our input will result in a realistic count of how many Indians live in Minnesota. The 1970 census was notorious for its dramatic under-count of Indians, and the impact of that flaw was felt on Indian operations in the state for the entire decade.

INDIAN POPULATION OF MINNESOTA

1970 U.S. Census	- - - - -	23,128
1972 Estimate by Minnesota Indian Affairs Commission	- - - - -	35,000
1978 Estimate by MIAIB	- - - - -	44,568
1979 Estimate by MIAIB	- - - - -	45,277

Note: The substantial increase between the 1972 estimate by the old Indian Affairs Commission and the 1978 estimate by the Indian Affairs Inter-tribal Board can be attributed to a more sophisticated and reliable estimating technique.

## AN OVERVIEW OF 1979

In 1979, the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board increased its demonstration of concern for Indian people living in the urban areas of the state. The renewed attention to the Board's urban constituents was a natural progression of the role of the agency since its reorganization by the 1976 Legislature.

Enhanced experience of veteran staffers plus the appointment of new employees with impressive credentials in the area of urban affairs resulted in the renewed emphasis. In addition, members of the Board who are tribal Chairmen have made it clear that their concern extends to all their members no matter where they live. Our two at-large members who are elected by Minnesota Indian residents who are enrolled in tribes with reservation bases outside the state (and who for the most part live in urban areas) have insisted that urban Indians be brought into the mainstream of the agency's workings.

### URBAN INDIAN AFFAIRS

An example of the agency's amplified urban commitment was demonstrated by the "new look" of the Board's five-member Urban Indian Advisory Council. The five-member Council, created by the Legislature in 1976 to advise the Board on the unique problems and concerns of Indians who live in Minnesota's major metropolitan areas, has developed into a cohesive and vital resource for the urban Indian community through regularly scheduled monthly meetings. The intent of these meetings is to involve the urban constituency to the greatest extent possible. Three priorities which surfaced in 1979 are housing, employment, and the Indian Child Welfare Act.

The first issue, specifically urban housing, is of critical importance at this time. Public meetings were held in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth to obtain community input on the MHFA's emergency rules which affect the urban Indian housing programs, and to find out what types of community needs exist and what programs are desired. The UIAC reviewed and summarized this input, and will present the information to MHFA for incorporation before adoption of final housing rules. A total of \$1.5 million was appropriated for urban housing by the 1979 Legislature and about \$500,000 remains unallocated from the 1978 legislative appropriation, making determination of housing programs a crucial issue.

For the second priority --employment -- an Indian Women's Employment Workshop will be held in the near future. A number of planning meetings have already been held with the assistance of Mary Natani of the Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. Again, the emphasis is on involvement of Indian women in the planning process.

The third priority is to encourage urban input into planning for the implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act. Because final rules are now available, a workshop is planned to provide information to the community on this crucial subject.

A new priority raised at the August Council meeting has to do with the energy needs of urban Indians. Hopefully, last winter's experience with its resulting number



of utility shut-offs, will not be repeated. Long range legislative possibilities will be studied.

### INDIAN BURIALS AND M.S. 307.08

In our 1978 Annual Report, we recommended a revision of M.S. 307.08 to provide adequate preservation for Indian burial sites discovered on public or private lands. We stated that there is little protection for the preservation of burial grounds under current law. A bill to improve conditions currently is in the Legislature. In recent months we have discussed the possibility of amending the bill as it now exists to provide a parcel of state land for reburial of Indian remains which may be unearthed and cannot be returned to their original location for some extraordinarily compelling reason. "I don't think that current Indian cemeteries should become dumping grounds for displaced bones," said Donald G. Gurnoe, Jr., Executive Director.

The staff works closely with the State Archaeologist in protecting the sanctity of Indian remains accidentally unearthed. An example of this activity occurred in early November when a landowner north of Duluth turned up the beaded remains of an Indian person who had lived approximately 200 years ago. The discovery came while the landowner was digging in his own yard. Fortunately, he exhibited great sensitivity and called the St. Louis County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's investigator demonstrated similar concern and our office and the state Archaeologist were notified within hours of the discovery. Fortunately there was no desecration. The remains were returned to officials of the Fond Du Lac Reservation, who had determined that they were those of one of the band's ancestors, and they were reinterred with Indian ceremony not long after they were first discovered. This was a happy alternative to past problems which resulted in Indian skeletons winding up in totally inappropriate places. Ironically, the incident coincided with the planned public auction of Indian skulls in London, an event which did not occur thanks to a demonstration of outrage on both sides of the Atlantic.

### INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS

State law recognizes that Indian arts and crafts need to be protected from imitation and counterfeiting, but recently the question has arisen about how effective the law is in halting abuse of Indian craftsmanship and the economic damage inflicted by phony beadwork, leather goods, jewelry, and other items.

M.S. 325.41 requires that goods produced in imitation of genuine Indian made wares must be branded "Not Indian Made" and that brand must be clearly visible to the purchasing public. Despite the law, there has been a proliferation of counterfeit Indian goods in Minnesota in recent years, and this agency has been frequently alerted to the problem by its constituents who have complained about economic injury they have suffered.

It is interesting that the law on Indian-made goods is in the same section in which

prison-made goods are required to be clearly marked, branded or labeled as such.

It appears, however, that the difference in treatment of the two types of products -- prison-made and imitation Indian-made goods -- occurs in the penalties required by law. The penalty for violation of the prison-made goods law is a misdemeanor. On the other hand, there appears to be no criminal penalty for failure to mark imitation Indian-made wares as "Not Indian-Made." The recourse is a civil action. The individual cost of bringing a civil action and the general reluctance of Indian people to get involved in such a proceeding, we believe, strips the law of its effectiveness. The staff is discussing the possibility of seeking a change in the statute's penalty provision to include a criminal penalty for violation.

#### RESERVATION WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Minnesota Department of Economic Security has delegated to the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board the responsibility to coordinate and monitor weatherization programs for eligible low-income members of Minnesota's Indian reservations.

The Reservation Community Action Agencies develop plans for the delivery of the programs and upon approval of their budgets and plans by the Office of Economic Opportunity, funds are transferred to the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board for redistribution to the reservations.

Department of Energy 1979 allocations for Indian reservations totaled \$172,518 and the State provided \$17,620.

For DOE 1980 weatherization programs, the Department of Economic Security is requesting \$180,479 for Indian reservations.

Until population figures are revised by the 1980 census, the allocation of funds to reservations is based on reservation resident population figures supplied by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1977.

#### SUMMER RECREATION PROGRAM

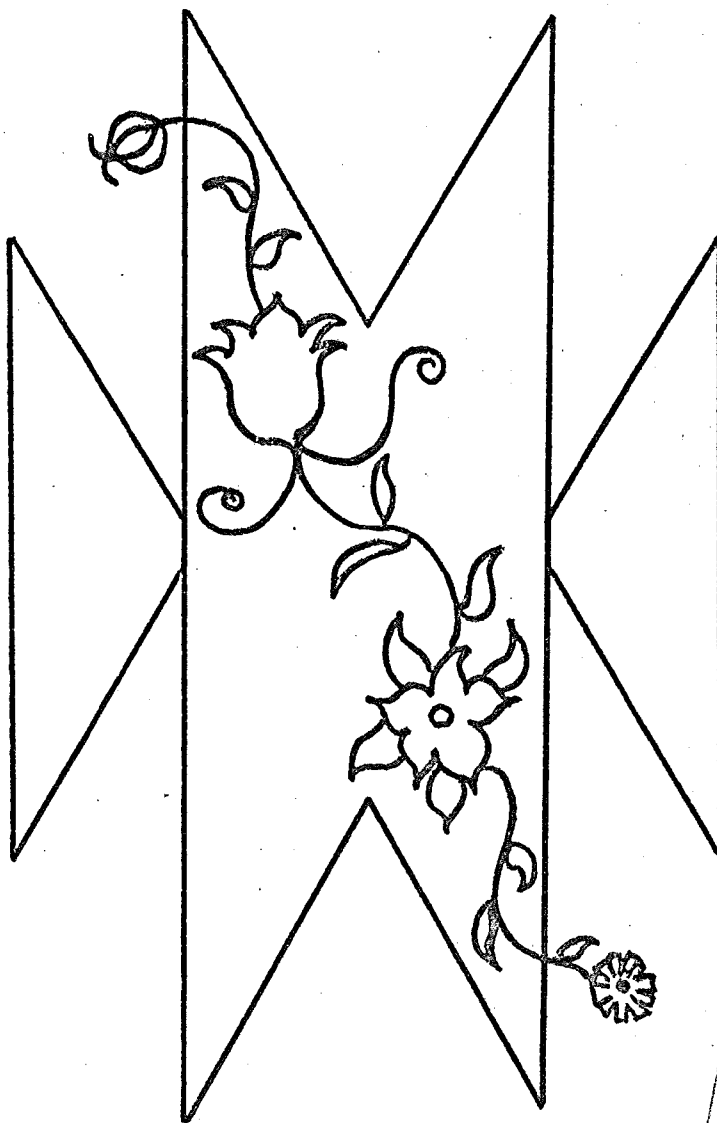
Based on the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, \$12,000 became available for the Minnesota Chippewa and Sioux Reservations to provide Youth Recreation programs during the summer of 1979. The final rules and regulations for this program were published in the Federal Register in May, 1979.

Although notification of the availability of funds by the Office of Economic Security was delayed, the efforts of Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board Field Representatives in contacting each of the reservations was an important factor in implementing the Youth Recreation project. Assisted by this liaison activity and a simplified application procedure worked out by James Rybak of the

OEO office, the reservations were able to write the proposals, implement the recreation plan and complete their respective programs in a very short time.

Three of the Minnesota Sioux Communities and six of the Minnesota Chippewas requested involvement in this project which focused on the needs of low income youths aged 8 to 13. The components of each reservation's programs varied widely but generally included some kind of recreational opportunities such as organized sports and games, arts and crafts, information and cultural field trips and special events.

Efforts will be made by the MIAIB staff to assure continued and increased allocation for this purpose, an early spring date for submission of applications for 1980, as well as an earlier target date for implementing the programs.



MINNESOTA INDIAN CDBG -  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has contracted with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Board to provide Technical Assistance in the development of Indian Community Development Block Grant Applications. The Technical Assistance program will serve the eleven reservations in Minnesota, focusing on those communities whose CDBG Technical information needs and lack of skills are greatest.

The Technical Assistance will be provided through workshops, information dissemination, on-site visits, provision of consultants, HUD resource personnel, liaison activity and monitoring the development of applications.

The Technical Assistance program is the first HUD attempt for provision of specialized assistance to Minnesota Indian reservations in the CDBG area. It is the product of the concern of many individuals seeking more and better services from HUD. Prior to 1978, there was little concentrated time directed to developing HUD programs on reservations. During that year certain individuals began documenting the needs of the tribes and the proportion of actual time spent by HUD program officials in providing Technical Assistance. As a result three Technical Assistance contracts were given with one each to Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The MIAIB has recently hired Emily IronCloud-Koenen in the Technical Assistance specialist capacity. Ms. Koenen is a member of the Oglala Sioux Reservation at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. Prior to coming to MIAIB, Ms. Koenen was employed at the Administration for Native Americans in Washington D.C. as a Research Analyst in the Research, Demonstration and Evaluation Division. The half-time secretary is Michele Hunter, Winnebago, a student at St. Catherine's College in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The overall purpose of the program will be to provide planners, community people and other local resource persons the information and application development skills necessary to write well-planned and documented pre-applications.

At the present time the Technical Assistance program is administered under a \$40,000 contract. This amount will cover the Technical Assistance Specialist and secretary salaries, general office expenses, T.A.S. travel and lodging, workshop materials, consultants, and indirect costs.

The program is housed at the MIAIB State Offices at 1821 University Avenue in St. Paul. The number is 297-2683.

## WELFARE LEGISLATION

Under the sponsorship of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board, the Minnesota Legislature amended two state statutes regarding Indian land claims payments and Indian education monies.

The first bill was passed on May 19th and signed into law by the Governor on May 29th. This amended Section 1 of Minnesota Statute 1978, Section 256D.08, Subdivision 1, to state that:

1. Indian claims payments are excluded from consideration as income under the General Assistance program.

Indian claims payments are federal monies distributed to American Indian people to satisfy judgments made against the Federal Government for the taking of this land. In 1967 Federal legislation was developed to exempt Indian claims payments from Federal and State income tax and public assistance programs. The law was passed in the 93rd Congress on October 19, 1973 and became the Claims Distribution Act, Public Law 93-134. Section seven of this law states that these funds... "shall (not) be subject to Federal or State income taxes, and... shall not be considered as income or resources when determining the extent of eligibility for assistance under the Social Security Act".

However, this money was not disregarded as income by the General Assistance program since General Assistance and Minnesota Supplemental Aid are not under the Social Security Act, but are State and county programs. Although the Minnesota Department of Public Welfare had issued a policy bulletin on August 30, 1978 to this effect, subsequent applications for assistance have been denied on the basis of this money. This amendment clarifies the policy in the state statute and has alleviated many conflicts at the county program level.

The second bill amending Section 1 of Minnesota Statute 1978, Section 256.74, Subdivision 1 states:

2. All educational grants and loans awarded pursuant to a federal law when (a) Public assistance is considered in making the award, (b) The award was made on the basis of financial need, are excluded from consideration as income under the AFDC program.

In the past, in determining AFDC grants, educational monies from the Office of Education have always been totally disregarded, but any educational monies from the Bureau of Indian Affairs were scrutinized as a source of possible income. Discrepancies then resulted between funding for the Indian and non-Indian student. The special scrutiny of BIA grants and loans as compared to the "no questions asked" exemptions for OE funds often resulted in the Indian student obtaining fewer benefits than an identically situated non-Indian student.

Now, Indian education monies through the Bureau of Indian Affairs should also be included in this category. They should be totally disregarded from consideration as income under the AFDC program, just as other educational monies are now. They should no longer be scrutinized to determine that portion which may not be an educational expense by the county standard.

## INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT

On November 8th, 1978, Public Law 95-608, the Indian Child Welfare Act, was passed. This major piece of legislation promotes the reassertion of tribal jurisdiction over child welfare matters. It has tremendous potential for the development of social service programs based on the concept of Indian Self-determination.

Since the Act was passed, Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board staff members have been involved in numerous meetings at the community, state and national levels to attempt to understand and interpret the technical language of this law, to assist with Indian communities planning efforts, to make sure that information reaches the reservation and urban Indians through contact with members of the U.S. Congress and other concerned people in Washington, D.C.

One of the first meetings attended was in January of this year with Patty Marks, of the United States Indian Affairs Committee to set up initial contacts for receiving information as it becomes available and to begin to raise questions about the implementation of the law. Many informal meetings were held in the urban community to continue this activity. Some of the questions raised throughout this period included concern for what activities the Act covered, the jurisdictional questions for states in which Public Law 280 applies, the process of petitioning for reassumption of tribal jurisdiction, and questions about where the burden of notification of tribes and parents or custodians would lie.

The proposed regulations to implement the provisions of the Act were published in the Federal Register on April 23, 1979. Two days of public hearings to get community input about the regulations were held on March 5th and 6th at William Mitchell College of Law. MIAIB staff attended both days and submitted seven pages of testimony expressing concerns about the proposed regulations. Information from the hearings and copies of the testimony were made available to both members of the urban Indian community and tribal chairmen of all eleven Indian reservations in Minnesota. This office also provided assistance to the Minnesota Sioux Tribe Social Service Representative in planning for the four communities in terms of the Act and in activities which provide information to members of the four communities. We were also in continuous contact with the Minnesota Chippewa Tribes Social Service Staff at Cass Lake. We provided copies of the law, the proposed regulations and the final regulations to many agencies, attorneys, and other interested people.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs published the revised final rules on July 31, 1979 which establish the procedures for implementing the Act. Urban and reservation groups are gearing up to submit proposals as soon as funds will be available.

Current activities of this office include continued support of community planning activity, dissemination of information via phone, written requests and informational workshops planned in the near future as well as an ongoing responsibility for advocacy on behalf of the Indian community when conflicts arise in the social services. This advocacy includes facilitating communication between Indian clients and agencies and the county or state welfare system regarding child welfare matters. This new law generally places the burden of proof on the state that all remedial activity to prevent the breakup of an Indian family has taken place. Furthermore, under this law, the county welfare system and court must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that continued custody will cause serious danger to the child before action can be instituted to remove him from the family. The Minnesota Department of Public Welfare has issued an instructional Bulletin directing counties to fulfill the spirit of the law until jurisdiction has been formally transferred to the tribe "by seeking the recommendation of the tribes in order to best serve Indian children and their families."

## INDIAN WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT WORKSHOP

On May 14th, 1979, a meeting was coordinated by a number of metropolitan area Indian women with Mary White Eagle Natani of the Women's Bureau, Washington, D.C. to begin looking at employment issues and problems of this urban population. Out of this, a tentative commitment was made toward developing an Indian Women's Employment Workshop. Tentative goals of the workshop would be:

1. Inform Indian women of employment laws, rights and benefits.
2. Develop information about employment resources and services.
3. Develop greater input from women in decision making.
4. Long range development of support system for women in employment.

This concept was endorsed by the Urban Advisory Council and subsequently, by the full Intertribal Board. MIAIB staff was directed to assist in this process. Since then, planning meetings have been held throughout the summer and fall to continue this development. Part of this process has required coordination of many traditional state, county and city employment resources, as well as private firms who will make their information and services available at the workshop. The planning effort has been given assistance by both Mary Natani and Sandra Frank, the Regional Administrator of the Women's Bureau in Chicago.

At the last meeting a tentative date in early spring, 1980, was chosen to hold a one day workshop. The format will include an opening ceremony and a Keynote speaker who will emphasize the need for involvement of Indian women in the community, assuming power and developing their capabilities for participation in policy and decision making processes. There will be an audience participation activity which will heighten the awareness of their own personal experiences with employment discrimination and victimization due to race and sex. These will lead into the four seminars.

The employment issues chosen as themes for these seminars are as follows:

1. Career Development Planning  
including... a. Career Identification, i.e. skills, interests.
2. Job Seeking Skills
  - a. Resume Development and the Interview process  
(Documentation of strengths, volunteer experience - Board training.)
3. How to use existing supportive services
  - a. Health Care
  - b. Transportation
  - c. Housing
  - d. Child Care
4. Alternative Jobs/Starting your own business

Volunteers will coordinate each of these segments and recruit facilitators. The importance here is for small groups which provide an opportunity for interaction with speakers and other group participants. Hopefully, this contact will generate good feelings of hope and confidence for individual development of potential. Information regarding employment and training services will be available from both private and public agency representatives throughout the workshop in booths, tables, etc.

The closing activity will summarize the accomplishments and future directions for Indian women in the area of employment concerns. Hopefully, it will lead to the establishment of an ongoing support network for the development of additional support services, employment and training opportunities and perhaps additional workshops. It will be very important that Indian women participate in the planning process for this workshop so that it is successful.

## ENERGY CRISIS

In early summer 1979, the Executive Director of the MIAIB told Governor Al Quie about the energy concerns of Minnesota Indians for the coming winter.

On October 25, the Governor's office was officially notified that the state would receive \$5.6 million for energy crisis assistance through the Community Services Agency of Region V. Although the special Indian set-aside has not been established, the emergency crisis assistance plan for Minnesota's Indian reservation residents can be briefly described as follows:

There are 11 Indian Reservations in Minnesota. Seven of the reservations have current Community Services Agency grantee numbers and will receive allocations from the state based on resident populations.

The four Sioux Tribes with reservation bases in Minnesota will be served by the Community Action Agency responsible for the county in which each reservation is located.

The four CAAs will each receive a percentage of set-aside funds based on the resident populations of the Indian community they serve.

The seven directly funded reservations will follow the State Plan and will be monitored as outlined for CAAs. The four CAAs serving the Sioux communities must keep separate fiscal and programatic records of the Indian set-aside funds.

The staff represented the agency in the series of meetings dealing with implementation of the plan, and communicated the unique problems which could be expected in the delivery of services to reservations. We also took charge of disseminating the plan's details to the Sioux reservations, and made sure that the Minnesota Chippewa and Red Lake reservations were represented at the various planning sessions.



## HONOR ROLL

The Indian Affairs Intertribal Board is indebted to the contributions of the following people who have played a part in its development since its creation by the Legislature in 1963.

### CHAIRMEN

	Reverend Gradus Aalberts	1963-1964
*	Roger A. Jourdain	1964-1967, 1969-1971, 1975-
	George F. Humphrey	1967-1968
	George Conzemius	1971-1973
*	Vernell Wabasha (Acting Chairwoman)	1973-1974
	Edward Benton Banai	1974-1975

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

	Louis C. Dorweiler, Jr.	1963-1966
	John Buckanaga	1966-1967
	Thomas J. Scheid	1968-1969
	Artley M. Skenandore	1969-1973
	Elwin J. Benton	1973-1975
	Frederick D. McDougall	1975-1976
	Donald F. Bibeau	1976-1977
*	Donald G. Gurnoe, Jr.	1977-

### VOTING MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

	State Senator Gordon H. Butler, Duluth	1963-1964
	State Senator Raymond H. Bares, Sauk Rapids	1963-1964
	State Senator Harveydale Maruska, Angus	1965-1966
	State Senator Richard J. Parish, Golden Valley	1965-1966
	State Senator Raphael F. Salmore, Stillwater	1965-1966
	State Senator Norbert Arnold, Pengilly	1967-1973
	State Senator George R. Conzemius, Cannon Falls	1967-1973
	State Senator M. W. Bursch, Alexandria	1967-1971
	State Senator William W. McCutcheon, St. Paul	1971-1976
	State Senator Allan Spear, Minneapolis	1973-1976
	State Senator Wayne Olhoft, Herman	1974-1975
	State Senator Roger Hanson, Vergas	1975-1976
	State Representative Frank DeGroat, Lake Park	1963-1973
	State Representative Alvin Johnson, Ada	1963-1964
	State Representative Curtis Warnke, Wood Lake	1965-1966
	State Representative Leonard Dickinson, Bemidji	1965-1966
	State Representative George F. Humphrey, Minneapolis	1967-1972
	State Representative J. William Trygg, Ely	1967-1968
	State Representative Warren Chamberlain, Faribault	1969-1971
	State Representative Donald Samuelson, Brainerd	1971-1975
	State Representative Lynn Becklin, Cambridge	1973-1974
	State Representative James Casserly, Minneapolis	1973-1975
	State Representative Gary Laidig, Bayport	1975-1976
	State Representative Douglas St. Onge, Bemidji	1975-1976
	State Representative Ted Suss, Prior Lake	1975-1976

VOTING MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

Marion Watson, West St. Paul	1963-1965
Judge David Leslie, Minneapolis	1963-1964
Reverend Gradus Aalberts, Minneapolis	1963-1966
Audrey Parish, Golden Valley	1964-1966
Peter Dufault, Cloquet	1965-1969
Dean Blue, Granite Falls	1963-1969
Allen Wilson, Ball Club	1963-1965
Emily Peake, Minneapolis	1969-1972
William Craig, Minneapolis	1969-1970
Rose Barstow, St. Paul	1969-1972
Clara Skoglund, Duluth	1969-1971
Sherman Smith, Cloquet	1969-1972
Marvin Sargent, Naytahwaush	1970-1972
* Vernell Wabasha, St. Louis Park	1971-1976, 1977-
John Poupart, Minneapolis	1970-1972
Leslie G. Northrup, Duluth	1972-1976
Harry Boness Sr., Nett Lake	1972-1975
Wayne Cronin, Ball Club	1972-1975
Joseph Bedeau, Minneapolis	1972-1973
Harold R. White, Minneapolis	1972-1973
Edward Benton Banai, St. Paul	1972-1976
Kenneth Litzau, Minneapolis	1973-1976
Donald Cook, Minneapolis	1973-1975
Norby Blake, Minneapolis	1975-1976
Reverend Reuben Rock, Ponsford	1976
Norman Blue, Granite Falls	1976-1977
Glynn Crooks, Shakopee	1977
Norman Crooks, Shakopee	1976
Curtis Campbell, Welch	1976-1977
David Munnell, Cass Lake	1976
Iola Columbus, Morton	1976-1977
Dennis Blue, Morton	1977-1978
Michael Prescott, Redwood Falls	1978-1979
* Roger A. Jourdain, Red Lake	1963-

\* Currently serving