

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD

November 15, 1981

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

N360 Griggs-Midway Building
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St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
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Pursuant to Mn Stat 3.9 22, sd 9

Annual report recd 12/9/81



State of Minnesota

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To the Governor and the Legislature
of the State of Minnesota

It is with great pleasure that I submit to you the sixth 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.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arthur Gahbow".

Arthur Gahbow
Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD	1
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS	2
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART	3
FINANCIAL REPORT	4
MAP	5
INTRODUCTION	6
THE YEAR IN REVIEW	9
AT-LARGE ELECTION	11
LEGISLATION	13
URBAN ADVISORY COUNCIL	15
THE PRIOR LAKE BURNING ISSUE	17
A SEARCH FOR PRIVATE FUNDING	20
INDIAN BURIAL LAW	21
HUD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	25
1981 MEETINGS	28
HONOR ROLL	29

MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD

VOTING MEMBERS

OFFICERS

Arthur Gahbow, Mille Lacs Reservation	Chairman
Darrell Wadena, White Earth Reservation	Vice-Chairman
Norman Crooks, Shakopee-Mdewakanton	Secretary
Allene E. Burnette, Brooklyn Park, At-Large	Treasurer

REPRESENTATIVES

Hartley White, Leech Lake Reservation
Roger Jourdain, Red Lake Reservation
Gary Donald, Bois Forte (Nett Lake) Reservation
William Houle, Fond Du Lac Reservation
James Hendrickson, Grand Portage Reservation
Albert White, Prairie Island Reservation
Ann Larsen, Lower Sioux Reservation
Lillian Smith, Upper Sioux Reservation
Roderick High Elk, White Earth, At-Large

URBAN INDIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL

Donna Folstad, Minneapolis	Chairwoman
Sharon Romano, Minneapolis	Vice-Chairwoman
Elsie Fairbanks, St. Paul	Secretary
Rose Marie Morriveau, St. Paul	
Michael Himango, Duluth	

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD

State Senator Florian Chmielewski, Sturgeon Lake

State Senator Dave Rued, Aitkin

State Representative Paul A. Ogren, Aitkin

State Representative LeRoy Stumpf, Plummer

State Representative John Drew, St. Paul

Governor Albert H. Quie
Designee: O.J. Doyle

Lieutenant Governor Louis Wangberg
Designee: O.J. Doyle

Commissioner Joseph N. Alexander, Department of Natural Resources
Designee: Ron Libertus

Commissioner John Feda, Department of Education
Designee: Dr. Mildred "Mike" Mueller

Commissioner Kent E. Eklund, Department of Energy, Planning & Development
Designee: Charlotte White Rice

Commissioner Marilyn E. McClure, Department of Human Rights
Designee: Edward Lohnes

Commissioner Patrick J. McGauley, Iron Range Resources & Rehabilitation
Designee: Mike Gentile

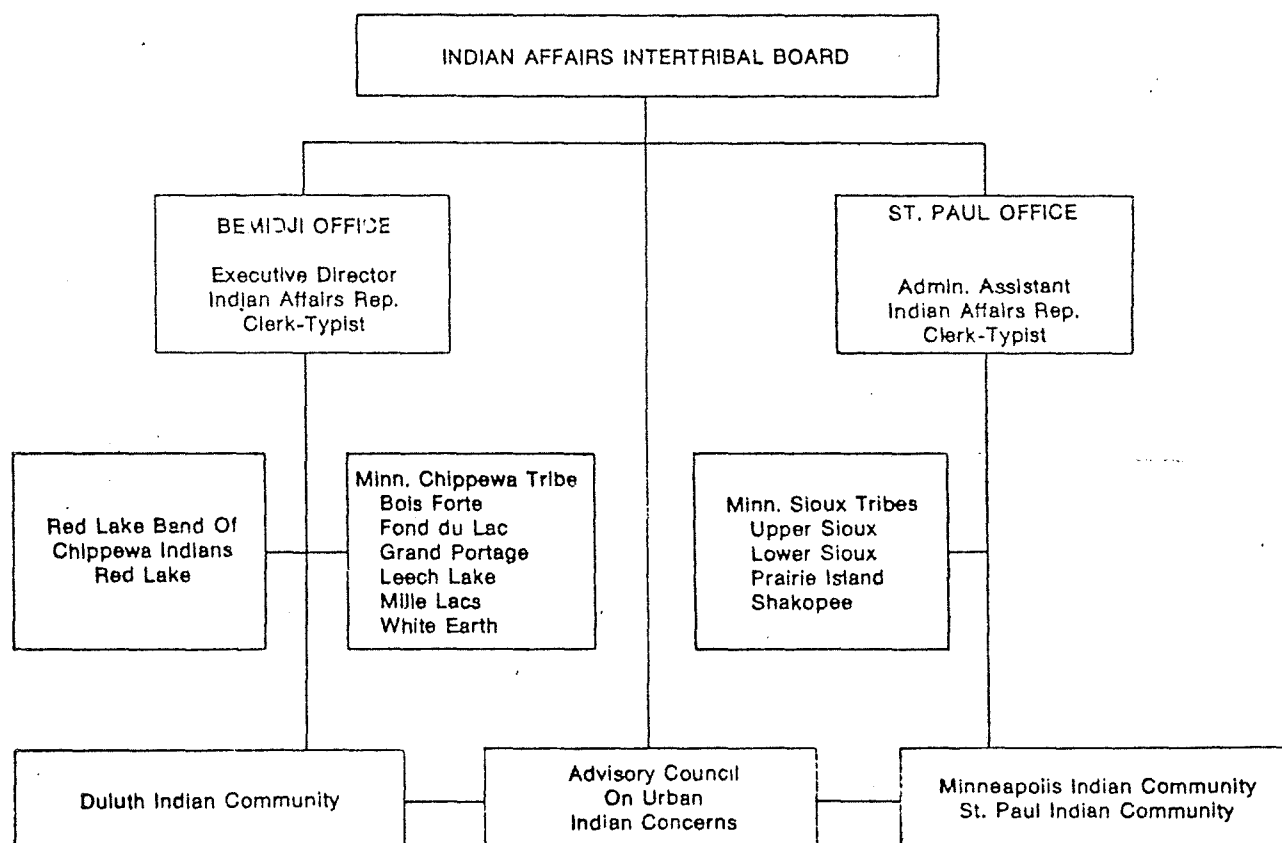
Commissioner Arthur E. Noot, Department of Public Welfare
Designee: Francis Moriarty

Commissioner George R. Petterson, M.D., Department of Health
Designee: Wayne R. Carlson

Executive Director James J. Solem, Minnesota Housing Finance Agency
Designee: Ramona Jones

Commissioner Jack G. Young, Department of Corrections
Designee: Orville Pung

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



STATE OF MINNESOTA

Indian Affairs Intertribal Board

Financial Report

1980 - 1981

RECEIPTS, TRANSFERS & EXPENDITURES

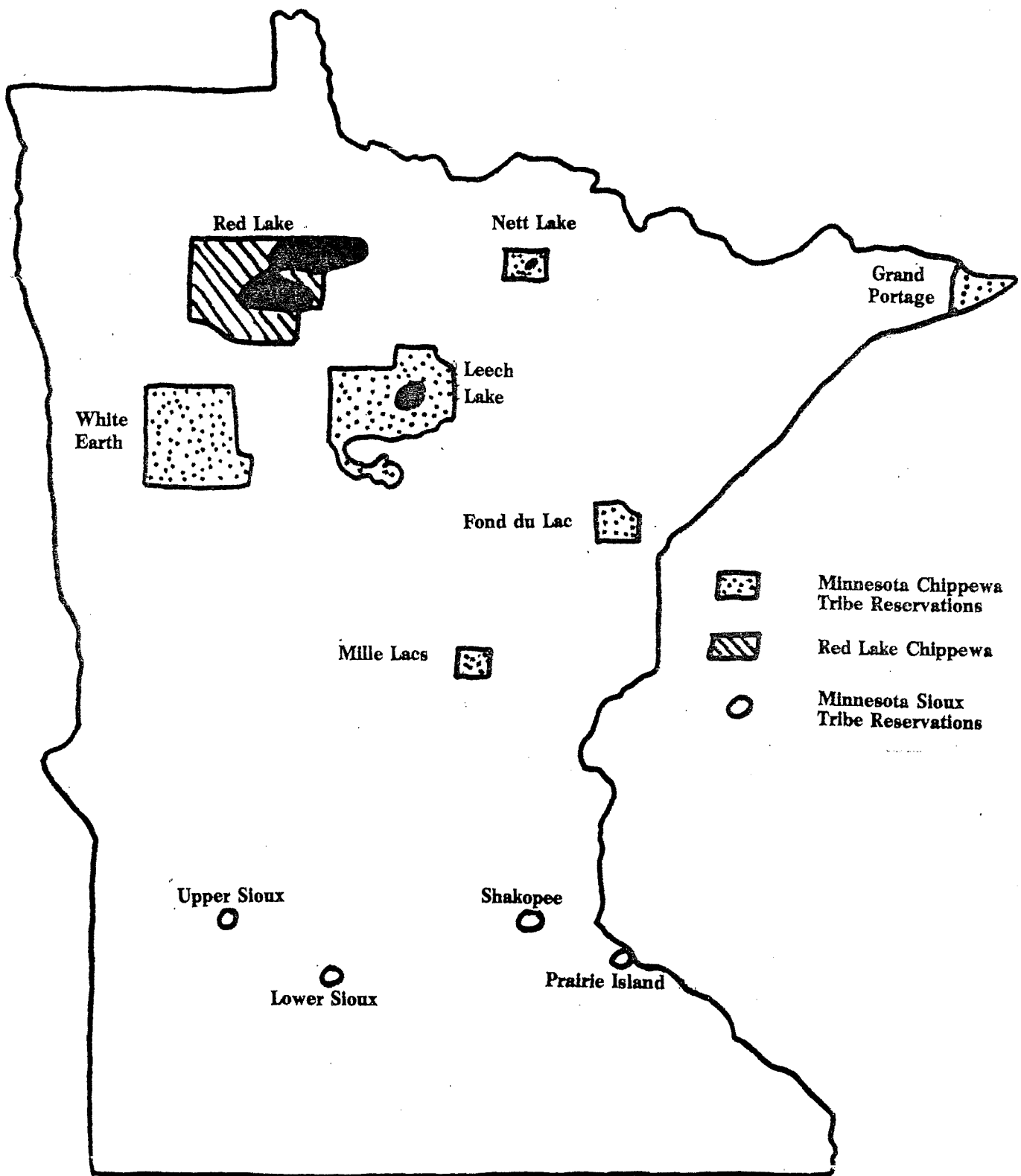
APPROPRIATION:

Laws of 1979, Chap. 333, Sec. 43	\$171,500.00
Transfers In - Salary Supplement	24,799.44
	<hr/>
Total - All Receipts	\$196,299.44

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries	\$152,525.12
Supplies and Expense	28,897.16
Board Members Expense	7,484.84
	<hr/>
Total All Expenditures	\$188,907.12

CANCELLED - LAPSE APPROPRIATION	\$ 7,392.32
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THE 11 RESERVATIONS OF MINNESOTA

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Affairs Board of 1981 is a result of an 18-year growth and development which has provided a precedent for permitting tribal government input in state government.

In 1963, Minnesota became the first state in the union to have a state governmental agency to deal with Indian affairs. This was accomplished by the Legislature through Minnesota Statute 3.922, the law creating the original Indian Affairs Commission. This body was composed of two Senators, appointed by the Committee on Committees, two house members appointed by the Speaker of the House and three Indian people, one to represent the Red Lake Band of Chippewa, one to represent the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (the confederation of the White Earth, Leech Lake, Mille Lacs, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage and Bois Forte reservations), and one to represent the four Sioux reservations. The three Indians were appointed by the Governor.

In 1965, the law was amended to transfer the power to appoint the Indian members from the Governor to the tribal councils of the three tribal entities. The law also provided that the Governor name three at-large members.

Two years later, the law was changed again -- this time to eliminate the power of the Governor to appoint members and to increase the Indian membership. This was accomplished by providing two additional seats for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and by acknowledging urban Indians through creation of seats for Indians living in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

For the next nine years the law remained unchanged except for an amendment which designated the agency as a "Board" instead of a "Commission".

But in 1976, the statute was again amended creating significant changes in the structure of the Board and spelling out and amplifying the duties of the agency. Since that date the agency has been operating under its new structure.

Currently, the voting Board consists of one duly elected Chairman from each of the 11 reservation governments in the state, in addition to two at-large members elected from their own ranks by Minnesota Indians enrolled in federally-recognized tribes outside the borders of the state. There also is included in the Board composition five non-voting Urban Advisory Council members appointed by the Board. Additional non-voting members are the Ex-officio members which include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Commissioners of various departments which administer Indian programs and three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives.

The agency employs the staff that accomplishes the liaison responsibilities between the Board and the Legislature and various federal, state and private agencies. The Board has offices in Bemidji and St. Paul. The staff consists of an Executive Director, an Administrative Assistant, two Indian Affairs Representatives and two Clerk-Typists. The staff also uses a student internship program from time to time which has proved mutually useful.

Creation of this agency was a forward looking effort to introduce the Indian voice into state government. It recognized the unique

status of American Indians not as a racial group but rather as a political entity which has functioning governments traceable to tribal councils which governed before Minnesota existed.

It is this relationship between Indian people (through their tribal governments) and the state government which is the key to the existence of a State Indian Affairs Office. While this agency undoubtedly benefits Minnesota's Indian people, it also helps improve the understanding of Indians by their non-Indian neighbors, and is devoted to the development of good will and equality between the two groups.

Other state governments with significant Indian populations have marveled at the ease with which Minnesota state officials are able to sit down and meet with tribal officials on topics involving mutual concerns. This is not the case all over Indian country, and as a result, the Minnesota Model in Indian Affairs today has been studied by other state governments.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

As with other governmental units, 1981 represented a year of change for the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board. Demands on our staff services increased substantially while we suffered a reduction in staff. Nevertheless, we have managed to discharge our statutory obligations of resolving disputes between tribal governments and other agencies. In addition, we have provided assistance to Indian organizations in efforts to deal with private organizations in an effort to replace lost government funding. (In fact, that effort provided a highlight of the year which will be discussed in greater detail later in this report.)

We also underwent a change in staff administration, Board officers and Board membership.

First, Roger Head became Executive Director early in the year, replacing Donald G. Gurnoe, Jr. Head, an enrolled member of the Red Lake Band, worked as a Staff Assistant in the Governor's Office and as a Liaison Officer for the Department of Natural Resources.

The Chairmanship of the Board changed hands when Roger A. Jourdain of Red Lake, Chairman since the reorganization of 1976, declined to seek a new term and called for "younger blood" to head the group. Arthur Gahbow, Chairman of the Mille Lacs Reservation Business Committee and former President of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, was elected Chairman at a meeting in April. Other new officers elected at that time were Darrell Wadena of White Earth, Vice Chairman; Norman Crooks of the Shakopee-Mdewakanton Sioux Reservation, Secretary, and Allene Burnette, an at-large member from Brooklyn Park, Treasurer.

Mrs. Burnette was one of two at-large members seated after they won election to four year terms in polling which took place April 9. Roderick High Elk, White Earth, was the other winner.

The Urban Advisory Council retained its membership during the year, and continued to aid the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency in urban Indian housing programs, as well as providing a forum for concerns of urban Indians through public hearings and community meetings.

Our staff was involved in an elaborate study of relations between the communities and Police Departments of Minneapolis and St. Paul through a staff member's continuing appointment to the State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The same staffer was named to a State Department of Human Rights Task Force which is pursuing the study in a effort to secure implementation of some recommendation of the report which sprung from the two-year look at the situation.

We are working with DNR on a flood plain issue involving Indian families on the Upper Sioux Reservation near Granite Falls, and helped mediate a problem which developed between the City of Prior Lake and the Shakopee-Mdewakanton Reservation regarding a burning site on the Indian land.

The following sections describe in more detail the functioning of the agency during the last year.

AT-LARGE ELECTION

The Indian Affairs law states that every four years there must be an election for the two at-large seats on the Indian Affairs Board. The law provides that the election should be held in a manner prescribed by the Secretary of State and that the agency must help the Secretary's election office in administering the election. The first such election was held in April of 1977. The terms of the first two at-large members, Vernell Wabasha, a Yankton Sioux who lives on the Lower Sioux Reservation at Morton, and Professor Elgie Raymond, a Rosebud Sioux residing in Minneapolis, expired this year, and the election for those terms was held April 9 at polling places in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Pipestone. Winners of that election were Allene Burnette, Brooklyn Park, and Roderick B. High Elk, White Earth. Mrs. Burnette, a Kiowa, and High Elk, a Cheyenne River Sioux, outpolled the other two candidates, Robert Gillespie, Bemidji, and Patrick Parkhurst, Minneapolis.

They were seated at a meeting of the Board on April 17 at the State Capitol. Before they took the at-large seats, the Board paid tribute to outgoing members Mrs. Wabasha and Professor Raymond. They did not seek new terms. For Mrs. Wabasha, it culminated 10 years of service on the agency's governing body. She was the Sioux representative from 1971 until the 1976 reorganization, and served as a liaison with the Urban Advisory Council (she lived in St. Louis Park at that time) from 1976 until her election to an at-large post in 1977.

At-large members represent Minnesota Indian citizens who are enrolled in tribes with reservation bases outside the state borders. Such persons are the only ones eligible to vote in the at-large election, and candidates must come from the same category.

LEGISLATION

The Board endorsed three proposals for consideration by the 1981 session of the Legislature, and all three of those bills were enacted and signed into law. They are:

- 1) Chapter 267 -- Imitation Indian-made goods. This law makes it a misdemeanor to sell counterfeit beadwork on other Indian craft goods unless they are clearly marked as "Non-Indian Made". The bill increased the penalty for willful violation of a law which already was on the books. In the past, it was a civil matter, but the Board pointed out that the people who were most unlikely to bring a civil suit over phony Indian merchandise were tourists (the most likely purchasers) and the Indian craftsmen victimized by such sales.
- 2) Chapter 308 -- Indian business loans. This law changes an existing statute to transfer the authority to accept or reject Indian business loan applications to tribal councils and reservation business committees. Funds for the loans come from tax revenue generated from the so-called severed mineral rights act. The law sets aside 20 per cent of that revenue for Indian business loans. The 1981 law gives the tribes the power to say "yes" or "no" to loan requests from their members, and the new Department of Development, Energy and Planning must conform to the will of the tribal councils in distributing funds. Under law, eligibility is restricted to members of Minnesota based tribes.
- 3) Chapter 249 -- Wild Rice labeling. Under this new law, effective January 1, 1982, all wild rice sold in Minnesota which has been planted or cultivated must be conspicuously labeled as "Paddy Grown". The Board endorsed the measure on grounds that consumers should be able to clearly see

whether the rice they buy has been commercially planted, cultivated and harvested from a paddy or whether it is the traditionally harvested lake grown wild rice. (Wild rice harvesting provides a significant source of income to Minnesota Indian people.)

URBAN INDIAN AFFAIRS COUNCIL

The Urban Advisory Council was created by the Legislature as part of the 1976 reorganization. Its function is to advise the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board on the unique problems and concerns confronting Indians who live in our major metropolitan areas.

A couple years ago, this five-member council began to intensify its commitment to its urban Indian constitutions through holding regularly scheduled monthly meetings rotated between the communities in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. The budget crunch this year required curtailment of meetings, but members of the council and agency staff have maintained contact with the communities through participation and membership in other organizations concerned with urban affairs. Regular monthly meetings of the council resumed this fall with public hearings in all three major cities. The public hearing format is a continuation of a strategy developed in 1980 to increase personal input from urban Indian citizens. We continued use of a questionnaire designed to determine priorities of the people. Results of the surveys remained the same as they were in 1980: 1) housing; 2) education; 3) employment; 4) health; 5) legal services; 6) senior citizen services; 7) child abuse; 8) small business; 9) scholarships; and 10) abuse of alcohol and other drugs.

The No. 1 priority, urban housing, remains a vital issue, and concern was enhanced this year because of the economic situation of the state. As with most other programs, demand increased while availability declined. The UAC has a role in urban Indian housing by

law which required the Council to review and make recommendations on funding of urban housing proposals which are funded by state money through the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. Currently, a Minneapolis program is functioning, and programs for St. Paul and Duluth are operational at the state level but await certain local government actions. A proposal for a suburban program is being analyzed by the UAC at this time and it is hoped it can begin early in 1982.

THE PRIOR LAKE BURNING ISSUE

The law requires that this agency get involved in disputes which arise between various units of government and Indian tribes, and we are constantly called on to perform that duty at many levels. A good example of this function arose this summer in the wake of the tornado which swept through the metropolitan area in June. The City of Minneapolis was confronted with an enormous number of downed trees and the problem of how to dispose of them. The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Reservation at Prior Lake has for a number of years operated a burning site on reservation property providing employment and revenue to reservation residents. It was inevitable that the City of Minneapolis and the Shakopee Reservation should find each other. The City entered an agreement with the tribal chairman to haul the tornado-downed trees out to the reservation where they would be burned. The agreement was beneficial to both parties. The City of Minneapolis was able to secure a significant savings by using the Prior Lake burning site instead of other disposal sources, and the reservation was able to put additional residents to work. Everything started smoothly.

But then, a non-Indian neighbor of the reservation complained that the smoke was causing him a problem. He called the City of Prior Lake and cited the city's Dutch Elm ordinance which prohibited the transportation of elm or oak trees within the city limits without a permit from the city forester. Enforce the ordinance, he demanded.

Our agency was notified that a problem was developing. We

believed that we could settle the problem by getting the reservation to operate the burning site only when winds were such that the neighbors would not be affected. Reservation officials quickly agreed, but that was not the end of the matter.

It seems that in 1972, the State Municipal Commission approved the consolidation into the City of Prior Lake all the Eagle Creek Township land surrounding the reservation. The City Council of Prior Lake recognizes the Reservation as a sovereign state and provides it no services, but it literally surrounds the reservation and controls all roads leading to the reservation.

Therefore, the City of Prior Lake was able to shut down the burning site by having its police stop the Minneapolis trucks heading for the Reservation as soon as they crossed into the City Limits of Prior Lake. They cited the Elm Tree transportation ordinance, and the operation ground to a halt.

Our agency operated quickly, talking to the three parties: the cities of Minneapolis and Prior Lake and the Reservation officials. Advised that the City of Prior Lake had itself used the burning site to dispose of storm-damaged trees a year earlier, we used that intelligence to initiate discussion toward a settlement. We secured the backing of the Minneapolis Mayor's office, and eventually attorneys for the cities worked out an agreement and the City of Minneapolis received the permit from the City of Prior Lake which permitted the Minneapolis trees to be burned on reservation site which cooperated by burning only when weather conditions made it suitable.

The unique status of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Reservation being surrounded by the City of Prior Lake has provided us several other concerns, and we continue to work on those.

A SEARCH FOR PRIVATE FUNDING

In March of 1978, construction began on the world's first Indian-owned, Indian-operated treatment center for American Indians. Called Mash Ka Wisen, which is Ojibway for "be strong and accept help", the Center is located near Sawyer on the Fond du Lac Reservation. The Center was built on land donated by the reservation around two structures which also were gifts of the tribe with \$530,000 appropriated by the Legislature. Elwin J. Benton, Administrator of the Center, said the use of donated land and existing structures permitted construction of a million dollar 28-bed facility for about half the price.

The Center was an immediate success, operating at near capacity since it opened in August of 1978. It was planned for an eventual expansion and it was hoped that funds for that expansion could be obtained through federal and state sources. But the economic realities of the situation made it clear that other sources of revenue would have to be secured.

So the staff is assisting Mr. Benton in an effort to obtain \$800,000 in foundation funds to build an addition onto Mash Ka Wisen for the specific purpose of providing treatment for Indian juveniles. The effort began in earnest only in September with visits to key foundations around the state. In hopes of securing one-fourth of the funding from the northern part of the state, and then getting the rest from metro area foundations, we have concentrated initial efforts on the northern area.

Those efforts bore results when the Blandin Foundation of Grand Rapids announced on Nov. 13 that it had approved a grant of \$150,000 to construct the new facility. We expect to continue the effort to get foundation funds for the construction during the coming year.

INDIAN BURIAL LAW - M.S. 307.08

Activities related to Minnesota Statute 307.08 resulted in a productive working relationship between the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board and various archaeological agencies and institutions in the state, including the State Archaeologist's Office (SAO) and the Minnesota Historical Society, during the past year. This is significant because it represents a fine example of the benefits gained by the cooperation of American Indians and archaeologists. It also demonstrated the significance and effectiveness of M.S. 307.08 in the protection of burial grounds and cemeteries of all peoples of the state and will undoubtedly serve as an example for other states.

During the past year, seven cases of accidentally disturbed unmarked American Indian burials were reported and investigated -- three in Ottertail County, and one each in Winona, Houston, Wilkin and Norman Counties. Various archaeological institutions and agencies throughout the state were involved in the investigation, recovery and protection of these burials, but all activities were coordinated through the State Archaeologist's Office and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board. The appointment of a staff member of the MIAIB to handle affairs having to do with the statute facilitated the coordination and communication between that agency and the SAO. Other archaeological institutions and agencies involved included the Minnesota Historical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office, Hamline University, Moorhead State University and the Science Museum of Minnesota. In some cases where disturbance was complete, archae-

ologists from these various institutions recovered the human remains, assessed the potential for further disturbance and reported the case then to the SAO and the MIAIB. In other cases, archaeologists and the MIAIB worked cooperatively in assessing the disturbance and removing the burial.

Particularly good examples of this cooperation and the effectiveness of M.S. 307.08 involved two of the cases in Ottertail County. The details of one of these cases will provide a good illustration. On October 10, 1980, Mr. A.C. Ness of Sharon, North Dakota, who had a summer cabin outside Pelican Rapids went to a small sand pit on the farm of Ray Ackerman to collect some dirt for potting plants. He saw a portion of a skeleton exposed in the side of a grassy knoll and contacted local authorities. Ottertail County Sheriff Glen Melby, Deputy County Coroner Subhi Sherifi and Carol Swenson of the Ottertail County Historical Society investigated the burial and being knowledgeable of M.S. 307.08, called the SAO, which in turn contacted the MIAIB. On October 16, representatives from the SAO, MIAIB and MHS met at the site and with the full cooperation and helpful labor of local authorities and the County Historical Society determined the burial was in danger of destruction from erosion and should be removed. A careful excavation of the burial ensued and the material was removed to the SAO at Hamline University.

A number of aspects of this example are important in evaluating the success and effectiveness of M.S. 307.08. First of all, the knowledge and cooperation of local authorities is important. This was exemplary in Ottertail County, but is probably not the general case.

Some efforts to inform county authorities of this statute would enhance its effectiveness. Secondly, while in this case it was the landowner who reported the case and in other cases landowners have been extremely helpful and understanding of construction delays and other problems, there still remains an insensitivity among some landowners. Therefore some efforts to inform also the general public of the statute and the necessity or duty to report such finds of unmarked burials is important. This should be in the context of giving equal treatment to and providing protection for burials of all people of the state. Too often the media interest is only in the sensational display of human skeletons being excavated.

Finally, the skeletal material from this site is in temporary storage at Hamline University according to an agreement between the SAO and the MIAIB. There is a problem regarding the final interment. The skeletal material from this site represents a prehistoric group with no relationship to existing tribes in the state. When there is no tie to an existing tribe to whom the skeletal material can be returned for reburial, some procedures and provision for reburial should be provided. The SAO and MIAIB are still considering alternatives for reburial in such cases which represent the majority of unmarked burials in the state.

The above problems, while needing attention, do not minimize the significance and effectiveness of M.S. 307.08 in providing equal treatment and dignity for burials of all peoples of the state. The activities of the past year further emphasize the benefits gained from the cooperation between the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board

and the State Archaeologist's Office in assuring such treatment is accorded all burials in the state.

HUD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The HUD Community Development Block Grant - Technical Assistance Program is currently in the second year of operation. In 1979, the Department of Housing and Urban Development contracted with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Board for a program designed to provide technical assistance to the eleven Chippewa and Sioux tribes in the state. The current TA program operates under a one year cooperative agreement and a budget of \$44,000.

The Technical Assistance Coordinator, Emily Iron Cloud-Koenen, has been with the program since its inception in 1979. The scope of TA services include the entire CDBG program from the planning and development through the award, implementation, administration and close-out phases. The majority of TA services to the tribes is accomplished through individualized on-site assistance, program monitoring, information dissemination through workshops and meetings. The goal of the TA program is to assist tribes in developing capacity to plan, administer, and manage CDBG projects to ultimately benefit and enhance tribal community development through economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities construction, and land acquisition.

In December 1980, the Chicago HUD Office of Indian Programs (OIP) became operational. Indian Housing and CDBG programs in Region V have been consolidated within the administration and management of this office. The OIP service area includes 55 tribes in Region V. Consequently, the competition for the approximately \$3.8 million in CDBG funds is necessarily restrictive and is based on past performance, ca-

capacity to administer, project viability, and cost efficiency. As a result, TA in over-all program planning and management has become a necessity. The TA Coordinator works in cooperation with the Division of Field Services to assess the progress of active projects, provides information on current HUD work priorities and goals, and receives tribal input and direction through the Advisory Committee which meets quarterly. Specific activities occurring within the first two quarters of this program year have involved pre-application assistance for the 1981 funding cycle, assisting tribes in determining community development needs in relationship to the CDBG program, assisting in the completion of overdue projects, and implementation of a workshop on 1982 pre-application requirements for tribal planners.

Current active projects include a Wild Rice Processing Plant at the Bois Forte Reservation, a Grocery Store-Restaurant-Service Station expansion project at Leech Lake, and a three-year Comprehensive Development Project at the Fond Du Lac Reservation. In the 1981 funding cycle, tribes receiving invitations to apply for full applications were Leech Lake and Upper Sioux for housing renovation, and Prairie Island and Shakopee Sioux in land acquisition for new HUD housing construction. These projects are scheduled for implementation in November 1981.

The success of the Technical Assistance Program and services to tribes was recently attested in the survey completed by tribal representatives at the Region V Annual Tribal Consultation held in Chicago on October 27-28, 1981. The rating concluded a majority opinion that TA services to the tribes were generally excellent and expressed a

desire to continue receiving assistance.

A proposal for 1982 funding has been submitted to continue services at a broader level. At this time the funding outlook is uncertain.

1981 MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
MARCH 4	STATE CAPITOL
APRIL 17	STATE CAPITOL
JUNE 12	LOWER SIOUX RESERVATION
AUGUST 7	GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION
NOVEMBER 6	BEMIDJI

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, 1975-1981
George F. Humphrey	1967-1968
George Conzemius	1971-1973
Vernell Wabasha (Acting Chairwoman)	1973-1974
Edward Benton Banai	1974-1975
* Arthur Gahbow	1981-

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.	1977-1981
* Roger Head	1981-

VOTING MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

(Now The Indian Affairs Intertribal Board)

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	1976-1972
State Representative J. William Trygg, Ely	1967-1968
State Representative Warren Chamberlain, Faribault	1969-1971

VOTING MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

(Now The Indian Affairs Intertribal Board)

State Representative Donald Samuelson, Brainerd	1971-1975
State Representative Lynn Becklin, Cambridge	1973-1974
State Representative James Casserly, Minneapolis	1973-2975
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

(Now The Indian Affairs Intertribal Board)

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, 1977-1981
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, 1980-
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-
Amy Stade, Shakopee	1978-1980
Norman Campbell, Welch	1977-1981
Vernell Wabasha, Morton	1977-1981
Elgie Raymond, Minneapolis	1977-1981
Leon Columbus, Morton	1979-1981
Walter LaBatte Jr., Granite Falls	1977-1981

* Currently serving

URBAN INDIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL

Raymond Earley, St. Paul	1976-1978
Randolph Lussier, St. Paul	1976-1980
Emily Peake, Minneapolis	1976-1980
Patrick Sayers, Minneapolis	1977-1978
Leslie G. Northrup, Duluth	1976-1980
Vernell Wabasha, St. Louis Park	1976-1977