

REPORT  
OF THE  
INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD

November 15, 1982

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

127 University Avenue  
Governor's Annex Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
Phone: (612) 296-3611

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State of Minnesota

## INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD

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November 15, 1982

To the Governor and the Legislature  
of the State of Minnesota

It is my pleasure to submit to you the seventh 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,

*Arthur Gahbow*  
Arthur Gahbow, Chairman

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
Sharon Day-Garcia, 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:

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

# INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD

POSITION RECONCILIATION		Requested
Authority:	Current	for 6/30/85
<u>Legislative Complement</u>		
General Fund	6.0	6.0
LAC Authorized		
Federal	1.0	-0-
TOTAL PERMANENT POSITIONS	7.0	6.0
Total Authorized Positions	7.0	6.0
Employees on 6/30/82	6.0	

## Position Summary

Current Positions 7.0

Organization Chart  
Current as of 7-1-82

INDIAN AFFAIRS INTERTRIBAL BOARD  
(13 Members)

Executive Director  
Current Positions 1.0

Bemidji Office

Current Positions 3.0

St. Paul Office

Current Positions 3.0

Red Lake Band  
of Chippewa  
Indians

MN Chippewa Tribe  
Bois Forte  
Fond du Lac  
Grand Portage  
Leech Lake  
Mille Lacs  
White Earth

MN Sioux Tribe  
Upper Sioux  
Lower Sioux  
Prairie Island  
Shakopee-  
Mdewankanton

Duluth Indian Community

Advisory Council  
on Urban  
Indian Concerns

Minneapolis Indian Community  
St. Paul Indian Community

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Indian Affairs Intertribal Board

Financial Report

1981 - 1982

RECEIPTS, TRANSFERS & EXPENDITURES

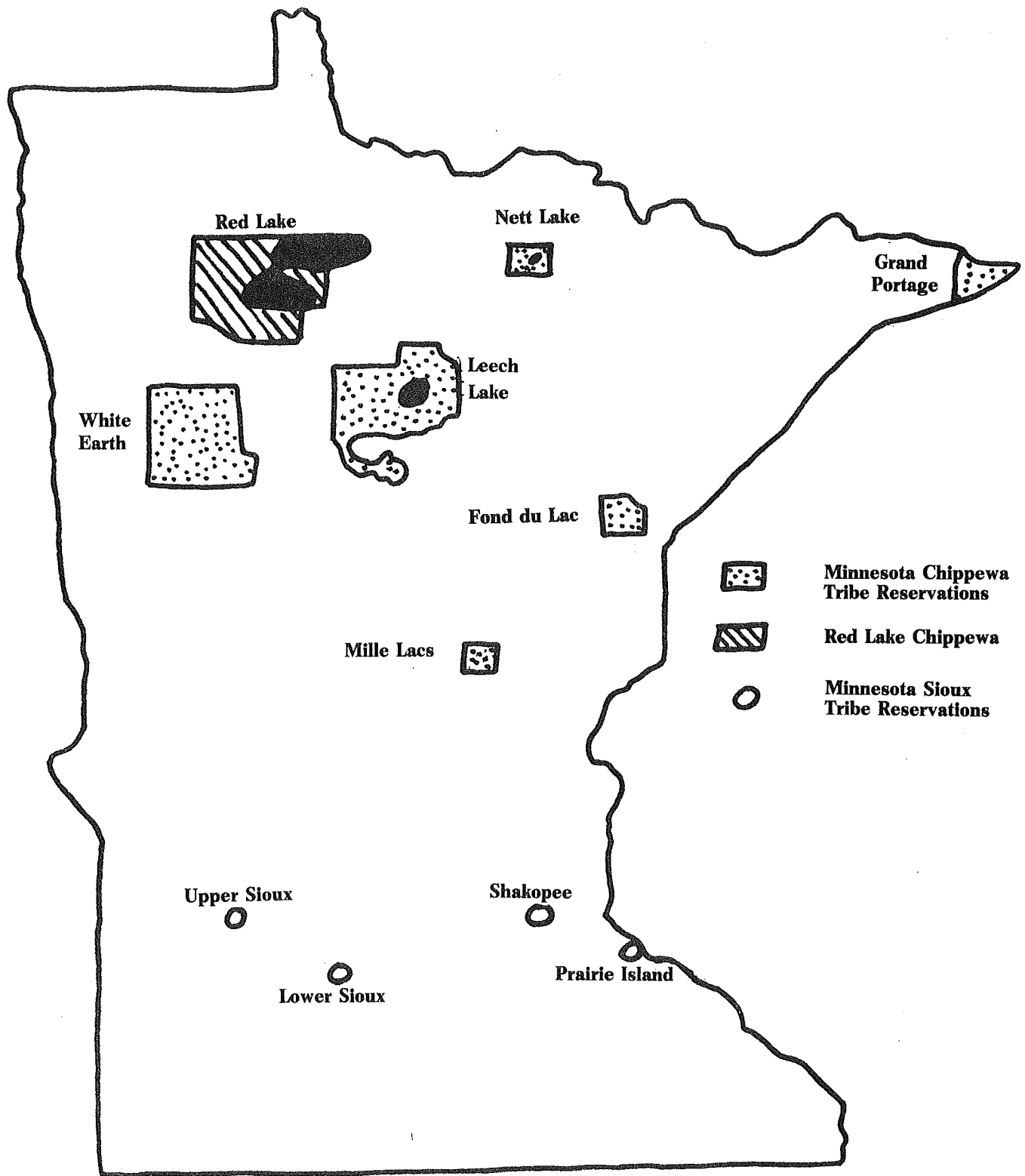
APPROPRIATION:

Per Laws 1981, Chap. 356, Sec. 37	\$185,200.00
Transfers In - Salary Supplement	14,114.15
Less Appropriation Reduction January 1982, Per Laws 1981, Special Session 3, Chap. 2, Sec. 2, Subd. 1 (ff)	(13,000.00)
	<hr/>
Total - All Receipts	\$186,314.15

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries	\$142,116.90
Supplies and Expense	32,505.95
Board Members Expense	7,282.80
	<hr/>
Total All Expenditures	\$181,905.65

CANCELLATIONS	4,408.50
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THE 11 RESERVATIONS OF MINNESOTA



## INTRODUCTION

Minnesota is Indian country. The 1980 census put the Indian population of Minnesota at 34,831, a figure which was questioned by tribal leaders. Their estimates put the Indian population of the state at approximately 50,000.

Slightly more than half of the Indians in the state live on reservations. The vast majority of the balance reside in the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

There are 11 reservations in Minnesota, each with its own government.

In 1934, Congress passed the Wheeler-Howard Act or the Indian Reorganization Act. That law recognized the inherent right of Indian tribes to operate through governments they create themselves.

All the reservation governments in Minnesota are organized under Wheeler-Howard with the exception of the Red Lake Reservation, base of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians.

Red Lake officially became a reservation by the Treaty of January 14, 1889. In 1918, seven hereditary chiefs documented their authority and appointed a five-member tribal council. In 1958, Red Lake revised the constitution under which it presently exists. It is governed by a tribal council which includes a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, each elected to four-year terms. There are eight council members, elected from four districts on the reservation. Any enrolled Red Laker can vote either in person or by absentee ballot.

In addition to Red Lake, there are six other reservations in the northern part of the state. They are White Earth, Leech Lake, Mille Lacs, Bois Forte, Fond du Lac and Grand Portage. Together those six reservations

form a confederation known as the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Each of those reservations has a governing body, known as a Reservation Business Committee (RBC). Each RBC is composed of a chairman and secretary-treasurer elected reservation-wide to four year terms, and three district representatives. Again, enrollees vote on their home reservation or by absentee ballot if they live off the reservation.

In the southern part of the state, there are four Sioux reservations: Shakopee-Mdewakanton, Prairie Island, Lower Sioux and Upper Sioux. Each is governed by an elected tribal council. Three of the four Sioux reservations have joined into the Minnesota Sioux Tribe, Inc. (MST), an outgrowth of their original confederation: the Minnesota Sioux Intertribal Council. MST is governed by chairmen and council members from Shakopee Mdewakanton, Prairie Island and Upper Sioux, and provides a number of services to member reservations.

In recent years, the reservation governments have become more and more involved in the concerns of their constituents who live in urban areas. The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe has established an office in Minneapolis, and Red Lake and the Sioux reservation governments regularly hold sessions to hear from their urban enrollees. The St. Paul Office of the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board has developed into a valuable conduit between the tribal governments and their constituents who live in the metropolitan areas and Duluth.

## HISTORY OF THE BOARD

The 1963 Legislature made Minnesota the first state in the nation to have a state government agency established to deal exclusively with Indian affairs. The current Indian Affairs Intertribal Board has evolved over the past 19 years and provides a national precedent for providing tribal input into state government.

In its original form, M.S. 3.922, the law creating the old Indian Affairs Commission, provided that it be composed of two senators, appointed by the Committee on Committees; two house members, appointed by the speaker; and three Indian people -- all appointed by the Governor -- one to represent the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, another the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (the confederation of the White Earth, Leech Lake, Mille Lacs, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage and Bois Forte Reservations), and the third to represent the four Sioux Reservations.

In 1965, the Indian Affairs law was amended to transfer the power to appoint the Indian members from the Governor to the tribal councils of the three tribal entities. Membership was expanded when the amendment provided that the Governor name three at-large members.

Two years later, the law was changed again and the Governor lost his power to appoint members. The change increased 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 the 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

Since 1982 was the second year of the biennium, major legislation requiring funding was discouraged. In fact, the thrust of legislative efforts was cutbacks and trimming of the budget. Our agency suffered a 12 percent reduction which totally eliminated the money which was allocated for the Indian Burial Law, M.S. 307.08 enacted by the 1980 Legislature.

The agency worked with the Housing Finance Agency for the retention of the Indian Housing Specialist and with the Departments of Welfare, Economic Security and Human Rights for a new approach to help with the delivery of services to the Indian community. These efforts will be highlighted later in the report.

The Director of the Agency and the Board Officers remained the same. They are: Roger Head, Executive Director; Arthur Gahbow of Mille Lacs, Chairman; Darrell Wadena of White Earth, Vice-Chairman; Norman Crooks of Shakopee-Mdewakanton Sioux, Secretary; and Allene Burnette, an At-Large Member from Brooklyn Park, Treasurer.

The Urban Advisory Council had one membership change during the year. Rose-Marie Morriveau from St. Paul was replaced by Sharon Day-Garcia. The other members are Donna Folstad, Minneapolis, Chairperson; Sharon Romano, Minneapolis, Vice-Chairperson; Elsie Fairbanks, St. Paul, Secretary; and Mike Himango, Duluth.

Our staff assignments during the year varied from assisting with archaeological digs in eight locations in the State to work with the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and the addressing of 14 major groups and organizations in the state.

A major effort was attempted to make the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board a highly visible organization able to assist tribes and Indian organizations in their programs and any problems they encounter in dealing with the state bureaucracy.

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

## INDIANS AND THE COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

In October 1981, the Department of Economic Security formed a task force to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on plans for the use and distribution of federal Community Services Block Grant funds. Membership on the task force was by invitation.

In addition to members with a connection to the community action agency network, there were also representatives from the Governor's Office, the two houses of the Minnesota Legislature, the League of Minnesota Cities, the Association of Minnesota Counties, the Minnesota Migrant Council and the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board.

Presentations by Department of Economic Security staff on the relevant state and federal legislation laid the groundwork for discussions.

Recommendations of the task force were presented to the Commissioner of Economic Security on December 15, 1981. Many of the task force recommendations are incorporated in the commissioners plan or were amendments to the Minnesota Community Action Act.

One of those amendments ensures that Indian Reservation governments are eligible for grants for community action programs.

Tribal Governments have the option of applying for funding directly from the federal government or through the state. None of the 11 Minnesota Tribal Governments elected to be funded directly from the federal government in FY 82. FY 82 funds set aside at the federal level for Indian Reservations in Minnesota were distributed based on poverty population. In FY 83, Minnesota is making grants to Indian Tribal Governments which do not elect to receive CSBG funds directly from the federal government. The grants will support services and activities



consistent with the goals and objectives of the Community Services Block Grant Act.

Under an agreement with the Office of Economic Opportunity of the Department of Economic Security, our agency received funds to employ an Economic Opportunity Specialist. She came on board in mid-September and is responsible for training and technical assistance for Indian community action agencies. Her duties include helping the agencies develop grant proposals and keeping reservation staffs current on state and federal OEO rules and regulations and other developments.

In November, our office joined with the state OEO in hosting workshops in Cass Lake and on the Shakopee-Mdewakanton Reservation in Prior Lake. The workshops attracted community action and tribal council personnel from reservations throughout the state.

## INDIAN MENTAL HEALTH

MIAIB staff served on an intergovernmental task force in the Department of Public Welfare which drew up recommendations for legislation for handling of federal block grants in the area of mental health. One of the recommendations provided for the set aside of five percent of the funds to be used by Indian tribal organizations for mental health. The recommendation became law as part of Chapter 607 of 1982 Laws of Minnesota.

The Indian set aside totals slightly more than \$42,000 for FY 82. A like amount is anticipated for FY 83.

The MIAIB agreed with the Department of Public Welfare to act as representative of tribal governments in the matter of the allocation of the Indian set aside, and DPW will release funds to programs based on the recommendations of the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board.

Earlier this year, the Mental Illness Division in DPW in cooperation with our agency established the Indian Mental Health Advisory Committee. That committee is recognized as an official subcommittee of the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board and it is composed of mental health workers from each of the reservations and from the Indian communities in the metropolitan areas.

The function of that advisory committee is to assess the delivery of mental health programs to the Indian communities and to develop programs to increase and enhance mental health services. This committee will design and distribute Requests for Proposals (RFP's) to all Reservation Business Committees and tribal councils and non-profit urban Indian organizations. The committee will review all proposals submitted and

will make recommendations to the Board. The Board will advance specific project funding recommendations to DPW and DPW is responsible for final funding decisions and release of funds through a final contract.

Proposals are being accepted until December 1, and final funding decisions are expected in January.

## INDIAN HOUSING PROGRAMS

The Indian Affairs Intertribal Board works closely with the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency and reservation housing authorities in the area of Indian housing. The Minnesota Legislature in 1976 pioneered the effort to provide housing programs for the state's Indian residents. The revolving fund nature of the Indian housing accounts has been praised as a most responsible use of tax money because the original money keeps coming back and is available for additional housing loans.

Through this year, the Legislature has appropriated \$19.4 million of which \$16.4 million are for tribal housing programs and \$3 million for urban housing programs. Allocation of funds is made to tribal and urban entities based on populations.

Tribal programs are administered by tribal organizations. Loans provide interest rates of three to five percent for 30 year mortgages for low and moderate income American Indian families living on or off the reservations. Home improvement loans with terms of up to 15 years also are provided. Administering agencies of the tribal programs are:

- 1) The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Housing Corporation which has provided 392 loans.
- 2) The Red Lake Housing Finance Corporation which has provided 128 loans
- 3) Minnesota Dakota Indian Housing Authority which has provided 41 loans.

The \$3 million urban housing appropriation is allocated on a population basis to the state's major urban areas: Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Twin Cities suburbs.

These appropriations are required by law to be leveraged with other public and private monies, and to provide innovative affordable housing opportunities to urban Indian families. The leveraging aspect of the law has caused some difficulties in program development for the urban areas. However, it appears that by January 1, 1983, all urban programs will be operational.

The Minneapolis housing program is administered by the Minneapolis Community Development Agency and has been used in conjunction with HUD programs, specifically, CDBGs and FHA Section 235 ownership loans. It also has been used in conjunction with the Minneapolis/St. Paul Family Housing Fund which provides below market rate home mortgage loans. The program is a revolving loan fund that provides below market rate financing for 30 year mortgages and rehabilitation loans. The program has focused on rehabilitation of substandard properties and construction of new infill housing in a neighborhood which currently has a concentration of Indian families. The program enables participants to rent the homes for up to three years while they build equity and good credit histories before obtaining the mortgage loan. Sixteen families have received loans.

The St. Paul Housing Program will be administered by the St. Paul Intertribal Housing Corporation. This program utilizes the Minneapolis/St. Paul Family Housing Fund as a leveraging mechanism. State funds are used to reduce the monthly payment on Minneapolis/St. Paul Family Housing Fund loans by providing a second lien for up to 50 percent of the total financing necessary for a specific transaction. This revolving loan fund will provide 30 year mortgages.

The Minnesota Dakota Indian Housing Authority will be administering a 30-year below-market rate mortgage loan program for the Twin Cities suburban areas. This program will be utilizing MHFA single family mortgage loan program funds as a leveraging mechanism.

The Duluth Indian Housing Program will be administered by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Housing Corporation. This housing program is a revolving loan fund that will provide below market rate financing for 30-year mortgages. This program also will be utilizing the MHFA single family mortgage loan program for leveraging.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

The experience of the Department of Human Rights over the years indicates that Indians are reluctant to file complaints of discrimination with the Department. At the same time, the St. Paul and Bemidji offices of our agency regularly are contacted by Indian people who believe they are victims of discrimination. We refer those people to the Human Rights Department and appropriate federal agencies, but more often than not the matters are not pursued by the complaintants.

In view of that situation and funding cuts imposed by the 1982 budget problems, the Commissioner of Human Rights appeared at a meeting of the Board to discuss the problem. The Commissioner suggested that more Indian people could perhaps be served if our agency took over the human rights information and education functions -- but not enforcement -- as they relate to Minnesota Indian residents. The Board agreed that our agency should attempt to provide such a service.

We currently are negotiating a contract with the Department of Human Rights to provide human rights information and education services to American Indians. We hope to begin the effort by January.

## HUD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Technical Assistance Program was initiated in early April 1982 for its second-year of operation. The Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board had negotiated with the recently-established Region V HUD Office of Indian Programs for a \$44,000 one-year contract. The program has been administered by one full-time Technical Assistance Coordinator and part-time Secretary.

Work activities have attempted to increase the number of CDBG applications from Minnesota reservation communities and to focus on the successful development, operation, and management of Indian CDBG programs. In the first and second quarters of the program, activities were geared toward providing direct individualized assistance in upgrading administrative management and technical capabilities. The result was more effective communication between the HUD Office of Indian Programs and tribal programs, more participation in TA sponsored activities, and eight out of eleven reservations submitting pre-applications in the 1982 funding cycle.

In reviewing the record of the past year, the Technical Assistance Coordinator feels the program has fared well. It has been an extremely busy year in working with the tribes and OIP staff. A good level of communication was shared which made work easier.

We believe our greatest accomplishment was our concerted efforts to provide tribes assistance and information to facilitate better planning and implementation of HUD projects. A result appears to be more and better than ever communications between HUD and the tribes, improving on management and performance capacity, and finally, a good faith effort by both to work together.



## INDIAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS

The Indian Affairs Intertribal Board this year joined with the Urban Concerns Workshop in sponsoring day-long seminars aimed at increasing Indian participation in the political process. Early in the year, seminars were held in Eveleth, Cass Lake and Minneapolis. Participants learned about the system right from the "grass roots" and were instructed in the art of resolution writing and how to become delegates. They were taken through a mock precinct caucus and provided a background to return to their communities and teach others about the process.

A positive result of the training was indicated in the record number of Indian people who were delegates to the legislative district, city, county, congressional district and state conventions of the major parties.

In addition, we helped sponsor forums for candidates to be heard by Indian voters, and participated in other efforts designed to increase Indian turnouts at the polls. Returns from precincts with significant Indian populations this year indicated record participation by Indian voters in 1982.

Currently, we are planning increased efforts to inform Indian people on the legislative process and several workshops on the subject are anticipated. The law creating the agency specifically gives the agency the duty of keeping Indian people informed on legislative happenings and requires us, in turn, to bring Indian concerns before the Legislature.

## INDIAN BURIAL LAW

Minnesota Statute 307.08 gives the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board a responsibility in the protection of Indian burials. Activities related to the law resulted again in a good working relationship between the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board and various Archaeologists and the Minnesota Historical Society.

Fund cutbacks, however, had an impact on productivity and effectiveness. This was unfortunate because of gains during the first year of the amended law's existence and the fact that the progressive legislation for protecting unmarked burials and the good working relationship it helped develop between Indians and archaeologists is beginning to serve as a model for other states.

The national meeting of the Society for American Archaeology was held in Minneapolis on April 14-17, and the problem of American Indian burial destruction and the reburial of disturbed human skeletal material was an important issue.

A meeting between archaeologists from the U.S. Forest Service stationed throughout the country and individuals representing various American Indian groups was arranged by the State Archaeologist to discuss related problems and provide information regarding procedures in Minnesota. The Assistant State Archaeologist also met with Archaeologists from South Dakota who were interested in using the Minnesota Statute and procedures as a model for a bill being formulated in that state for the protection of unmarked burials in South Dakota.

Despite the fund shortage, burial crises situations were effectively handled by a number of institutions who contributed time, personnel and

and equipment. They included the Minnesota Historical Society, Hamline University, University of Minnesota, Moorhead State University and the Science Museum of Minnesota. All activities were coordinated through the State Archaeologist's Office and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Inter-tribal Board.

During the past year, 13 cases of either accidentally disturbed, unmarked American Indian burials or potential disturbance of American Indian burial sites were investigated. These included cases in Douglas, Hennepin, Dakota, Ramsey, Hubbard, Norman and Crow Wing counties. Problems still are pending in Ottertail, Isanti, Aitkin, Ramsey and Nicollet counties. This represents a 50-fold increase over the previous year.

It is expected that the number of cases is likely to rise with each subsequent year as the legislation and procedures regarding unmarked burials become more widely known.

There is a need for a more concerted effort in dissemination of information regarding the legislation. This should at least include informing county law enforcement agencies and county historical societies. But eventually if funds can be made available, municipal planning offices should be covered to facilitate construction planning.

In one case in Dakota county, major construction was cooperatively halted at the last minute and expensive, slow grading procedures were initiated to look for potential burials. None was found and the corporation which is building on the site agreed to establish an escrow fund to provide for any reburials which may be discovered in future expansion on the site. Such cooperation, however, cannot always be expected,

especially if attempts to advise developers about potential problems early in the planning stages are not initiated.

Similar problems were faced in a number of cases by private land owners.

Finally, there is the problem of long term disposition of accidentally disturbed remains. Presently, such material is in temporary storage after being carefully studied by Osteologists according to an agreement between the State Archaeologist and our agency.

However, it is the desire of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Intertribal Board that such material be reburied. Presently the lack of funds has hampered reburial. In this respect the lack of funds seriously compromises the process of carrying out the general intent of the law; that is, the assurance of equitable and dignified treatment for burials of all peoples of the state.

## INDIAN BUSINESS -- BINGO!!

It was a calm Indian summer day in October when the Chairman of the Shakopee-Mdewakanton Reservation looked out his office window at the mammoth new building which had risen on his land. Watching people unloading trucks and fixing traffic routes, he leaned back and said: "We have totally eliminated the unemployment problem on this reservation. Everyone here who needed a job has one. We have no unemployment anymore and that makes everything worthwhile."

He was presiding over final details leading to the opening of what may become the biggest money maker on any Indian reservation in the northern part of the United States -- The Little Six Bingo Palace, a tribally-owned enterprise built without one cent of government funds.

When the operation opened in October, more than 1,400 people jammed the brand new, bright, ultra-modern facility. Reservation residents were ticket sellers, callers, concession operators and security officers.

There was no unemployment.

Our staff provided substantial assistance in the Shakopee-Mdewakanton effort to establish the Little Six Palace. We were with the Chairman during his preliminary discussions on legal matters with the BIA and Interior Department lawyers; through his negotiations with private funding sources; and we fulfilled our statutory obligation when we dealt with city and Metropolitan Council officials when potential roadblocks threatened the opening.

## LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

### Indian Indigent Account 245.76

Amend Minnesota Statutes 245.76 so that the six Minnesota Chippewa Tribes and the four Sioux Reservations along with Indian organizations in urban areas can qualify for the \$1.2 million Indigent Indian Account in the Department of Public Welfare. (The law already provides for an account for Red Lake residents).

### Indian Burial Law M.S. 307.08

Amend Minnesota Statutes to provide for the protection and preservation of Indian Burial sites on both public and private land. We are unable to protect burials on private land because we must approve requests of owners to remove burials on their land. We need the authority to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out provisions of M.S. 307.08.

### Indian Business Development Fund M.S. 342.40

M.S. 342.40 should be amended so that Indian tribes and bands can more easily utilize the approximately \$400,000 which has accrued in the Indian Business Development Fund. To date, only two reservations have approved plans to facilitate the Law that was passed during the 1981 Legislature.

### Human Rights

The Legislature should consider the permanent establishment of an Indian Human Rights Information and Education function in our agency. The current Human Rights Statute specifically mentions that the agency must provide services to American Indians. Perhaps, that function should be transferred to M.S. 3.922, the Indian Affairs Intertribal Board Act.

### Housing

This agency along with the Red Lake Housing Finance Corporation, the Minnesota Dakota Indian Housing Authority, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and the St. Paul Intertribal Housing Corporation favor the appropriation of additional money for revolving fund, low interest Indian Housing Programs.

### Local Units of Government

This agency favors legislation which would designate Tribal Councils and Reservation Business Committees as local units of government to qualify for state and federal grants.

### Sunset Provision

When 3.922 was amended to provide the new structure and duties for the Board in 1976, the law carried an expiration date of June 30, 1983. We believe that sunset provision should be removed.

Additional and specific proposals for legislation may be approved by the Board for submission to the Legislature during the 1983 session.

1982 MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
JUNE 2	STATE CAPITOL
AUGUST 26	MILLE LACS RESERVATION



## HONOR ROLL

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

### CHAIRMEN

Reverend Gradus Aalberts	1963-1964
Roger A. Jourdain	1964-1967
George F. Humphrey	1967-1969
Roger A. Jourdain	1969-1971
George R. Conzemius	1971-1973
Vernell C. Wabasha (Acting Chairwoman)	1973-1974
Edward Benton Banai	1974-1975
Roger A. Jourdain	1975-1981
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-

### MEMBERS

Reverend Gradus Aalberts, Minneapolis	1963-1966
State Senator Raymond J. Bares, Sauk Rapids	1963-1964
Dean Blue, Granite Falls	1963-1969
State Senator Gordon H. Butler, Duluth	1963-1964
State Representative Frank DeGroat, Lake Park	1963-1973
State Representative Alvin Johnson, Ada	1963-1964
Roger A. Jourdain, Red Lake	1963-
Judge David Leslie, Minneapolis	1963-1964
Marion Watson, West St. Paul	1963-1965
Allen Wilson, Ball Club	1963-1965
Audrey Parish, Golden Valley	1964-1966
State Representative Leonard Dickinson, Bemidji	1965-1966
Peter Dufault, Cloquet	1965-1969
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 Representative Curtis Warnke, Wood Lake	1965-1966
State Senator Norbert Arnold, Pengilly	1967-1973
State Senator M.W. Bursch, Alexandria	1967-1971
State Senator George R. Conzemius, Cannon Falls	1967-1973

HONOR ROLL (continued)

MEMBERS

State Representative J. William Trygg, Ely	1967-1968
Rose Barstow, St. Paul	1969-1972
State Representative Warren Chamberlain, Faribault	1969-1971
William Craig, Minneapolis	1969-1970
Emily Peake, Minneapolis	1969-1972
Clara Skoglund, Duluth	1969-1971
Sherman Smith, Cloquet	1969-1972
John Poupart, Minneapolis	1970-1972
Marvin Sargent, Naytahwaush	1970-1972
State Senator William W. McCutcheon, St. Paul	1971-1976
State Representative Donald Samuelson, Brainerd	1971-1975
Vernell C. Wabasha, St. Louis Park, Morton	1971-1976, 1977-1981
Edward Benton Banai, St. Paul	1972-1976
Joseph Bedeau, Minneapolis	1972-1973
Harry Boness Sr., Nett Lake	1972-1976
Wayne Cronin, Ball Club	1972-1975
Leslie G. Northrup, Duluth	1972-1976
Harold R. White, Sr., Minneapolis	1972-1973
State Representative Lynn Becklin, Cambridge	1973-1974
State Representative James Casserly, Minneapolis	1973-1975
Donald Cook, Minneapolis	1973-1975
Kenneth Litzau, Minneapolis	1973-1976
State Senator Allan Spear, Minneapolis	1973-1976
State Senator Wayne Olhott, Herman	1974-1975
Norby Blake, Minneapolis	1975-1976
State Senator Roger Hanson, Vergas	1975-1976
State Representative Gary Laidig, Bayport	1975-1976
State Representative Douglas St. Onge, Bemidji	1975-1976
State Representative Ted Suss, Prior Lake	1975-1976
Norman Blue, Granite Falls	1976-1977
Curtis Campbell, Welch	1976-1977
Iola Columbus, Morton	1976-1977
Norman Crooks, Prior Lake	1976, 1980-
Gary Donald, Nett Lake	1976-
Arthur Gahbow, Vineland	1976-
James Hendrickson, Grand Portage	1976-
William J. Houle, Cloquet	1976-
David Munnell, Cass Lake	1976
Reverend Reuben Rock, Ponsford	1976
Darrell "Chip" Wadena, Naytahwaush	1976-
Hartley White, Longville	1976-
Dennis Blue, Morton	1977-1978
Norman Campbell, Welch	1977-1981
Glynn Crooks, Prior Lake	1977
Walter LaBatte Jr., Granite Falls	1977-1981
Elgie Raymond, Minneapolis	1977-1981
Michael Prescott, Redwood Falls	1978-1979
Amy Stade, Prior Lake	1978-1980
Leon Columbus, Morton	1979-1981
Ann Larsen, Morton	1981-

HONOR ROLL (continued)

MEMBERS

Allene E. Burnette, Brooklyn Park	1981-
Roderick High Elk, White Earth	1981-
Lillian Smith, Granite Falls	1981-
Albert White, Red Wing	1981-

URBAN INDIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL

Raymond Earley, St. Paul	1976-1978
Randolph Lussier, St. Paul	1976-1980
Leslie G. Northrup, Duluth	1976-1980
Emily Peake, Minneapolis	1976-1980
Vernell Wabasha, St. Louis Park	1976-1977
Patrick Sayers, Minneapolis	1977-1978
Elsie E. Fairbanks, St. Paul	1978-
Donna Folstad, Minneapolis	1978-
Rose Marie Morriveau, St. Paul	1980-1982
Sharon Romano, Minneapolis	1980-
Sharon Day Garcia, St. Paul	1982-