

Indigenous Nations of Wisconsin

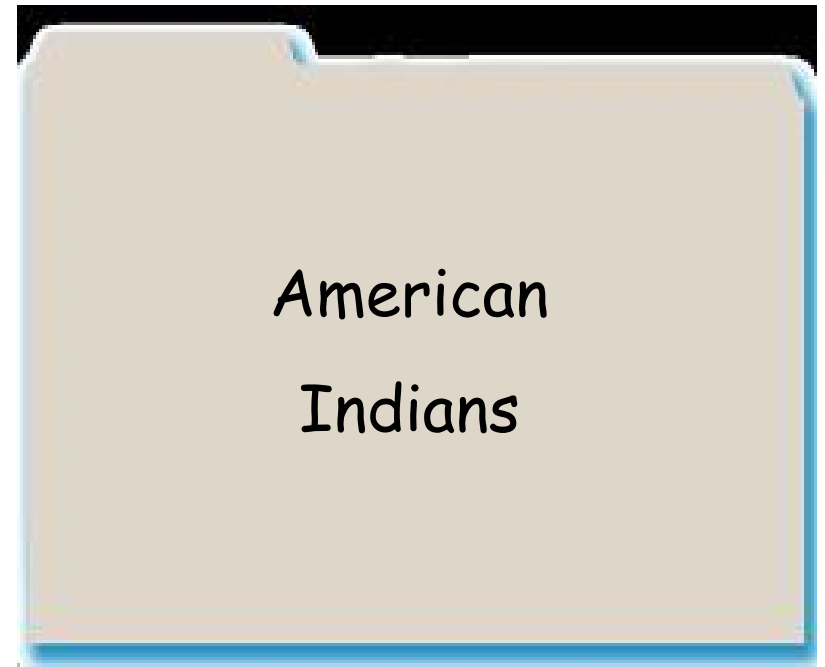
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*Adrienne L. Thunder, M.S., Division
Manager, Ho-Chunk Nation Language
Division*



Taking Inventory

- Consider what you have learned about Native people?
- What is in your “mental file folder” ?
- How did it get there?
- How is it labeled?



Knowledge About Natives

What We Know

List what you know about, what you have heard about, and what you have experienced about Native Americans.

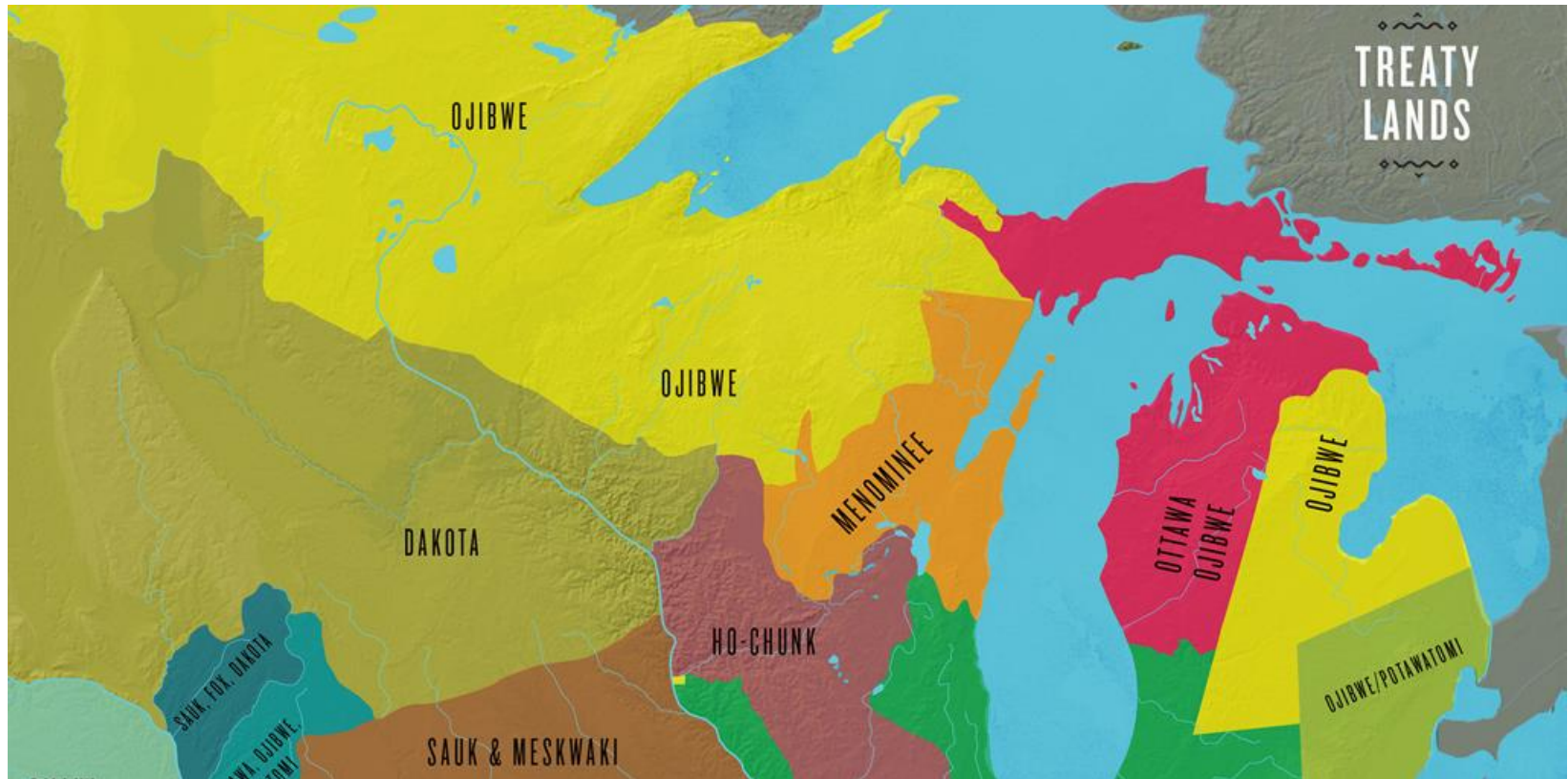
(Include everything -- the positive, negative and neutral)



Knowledge About Natives

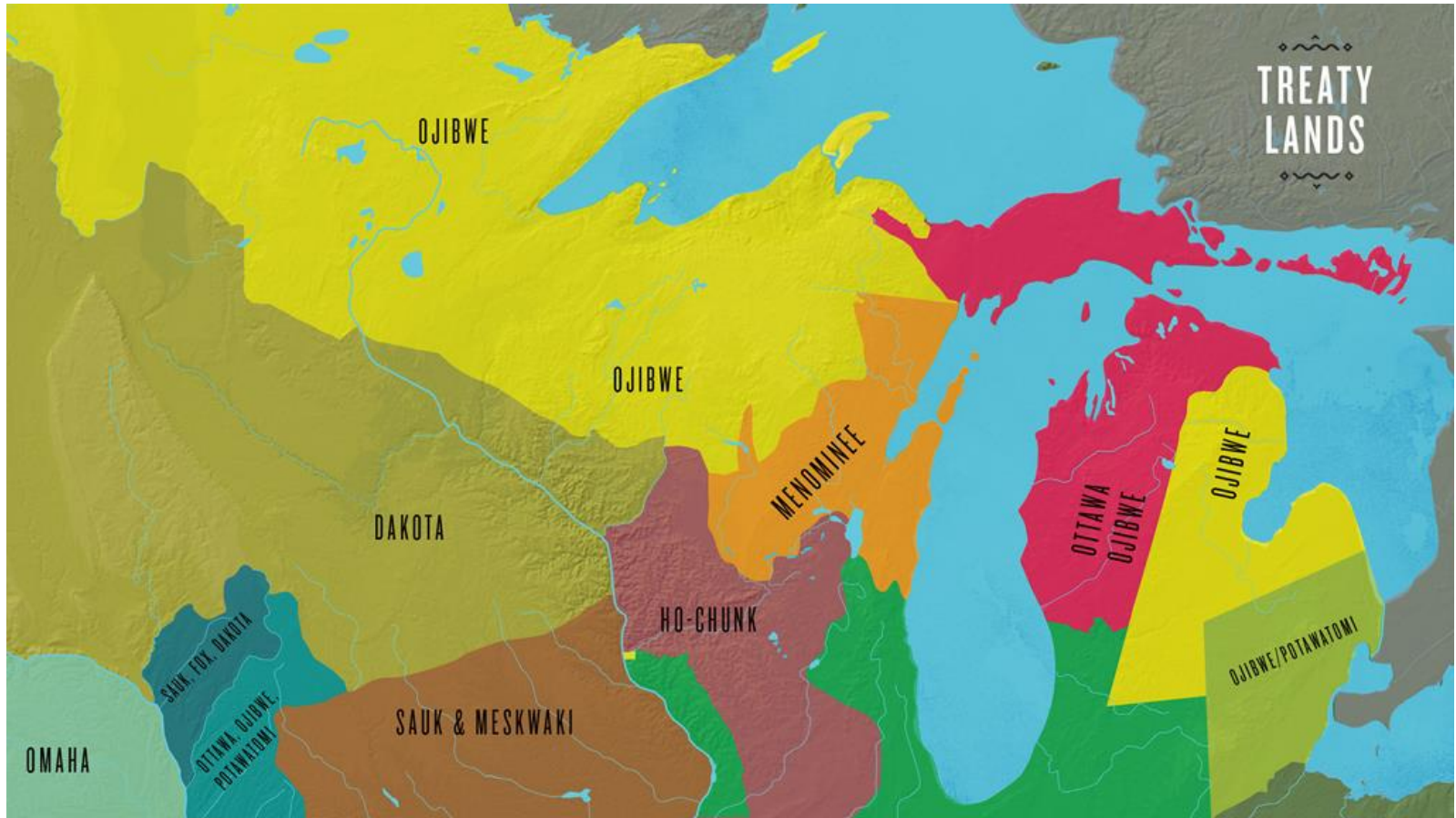
What We Know	How We Know
	<p>What were the sources of this information?</p> <p>(Identify each source as specifically as you can -- e.g. instead of "books," please specify titles.)</p>





Reorienting Our
View of WI:
Indigenous Lands

Treaty Lands



Tribal Governments

TRIBAL NATIONS OF WISCONSIN



BAD RIVER BAND OF
LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA



BROTHERTOWN
NATION



FOREST COUNTY
POTAWATOMI



HO-CHUNK
NATION



LAC COURTE OREILLES
BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CHIPPEWA



LAC DU FLAMBEAU
BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CHIPPEWA



MENOMINEE INDIAN
TRIBE OF WISCONSIN



ONEIDA
NATION



RED CLIFF BAND OF
LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA



SOKAOGON CHIPPEWA
COMMUNITY



ST. CROIX CHIPPEWA
INDIANS OF WISCONSIN



STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE
COMMUNITY BAND OF
MOHICAN INDIANS

- Tribal governments are inherently sovereign
- European nations and the United States have recognized sovereignty through treaty-making
- Federal recognition means a government-to-government relationship with the US federal government
- Tribal nations retain many powers of self-determination

Contemporary Tribal Lands

Ho-Chunk Nation

- Trust and Fee Lands

Forest Co. Potawatomi

Menominee Nation

Six Ojibwe Reservations

- Bad River
- Lac Courte Oreilles
- Lac du Flambeau
- Red Cliff
- St. Croix
- Sokaogon (Mole Lake)

Oneida Nation

Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohicans



UW-Green Bay Land Acknowledgment



We at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay acknowledge the First Nations people who are the original inhabitants of the region. The Ho-Chunk Nation and the Menominee Nation are the original First People of Wisconsin and both Nations have ancient historical and spiritual connections to the land that our institution now resides upon.

Today, Wisconsin is home to 12 First Nations communities including the Oneida Nation of Wisconsin, Forest County Potawatomi, Ojibwe Nation communities, Stockbridge-Munsee Band of the Mohicans, and the Brothertown Indian Nation.

We acknowledge the First Nations People of Wisconsin.

UW-Madison Land Acknowledgement



The University of Wisconsin–Madison occupies ancestral Ho-Chunk land, a place their nation has called Teejop (day-JOPE) since time immemorial.

In an 1832 treaty, the Ho-Chunk were forced to cede this territory.

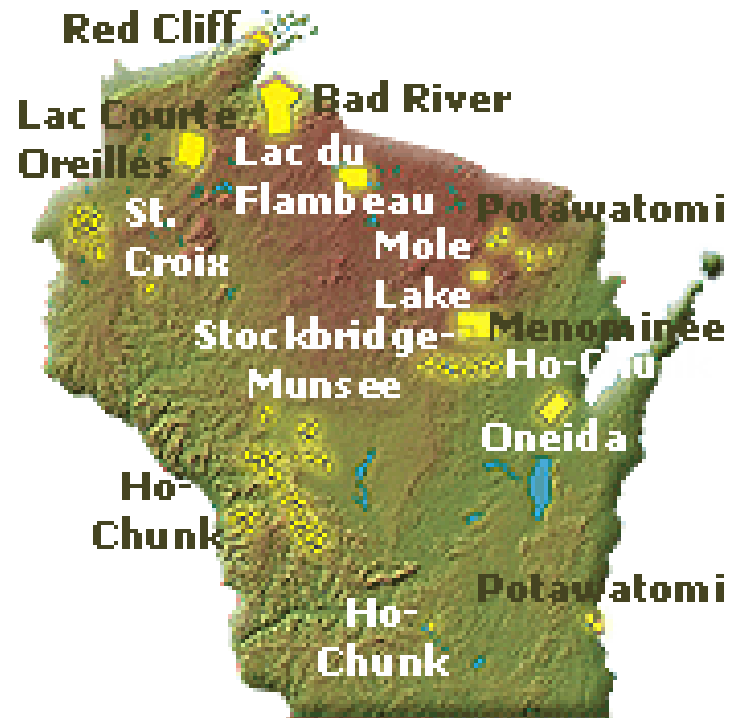
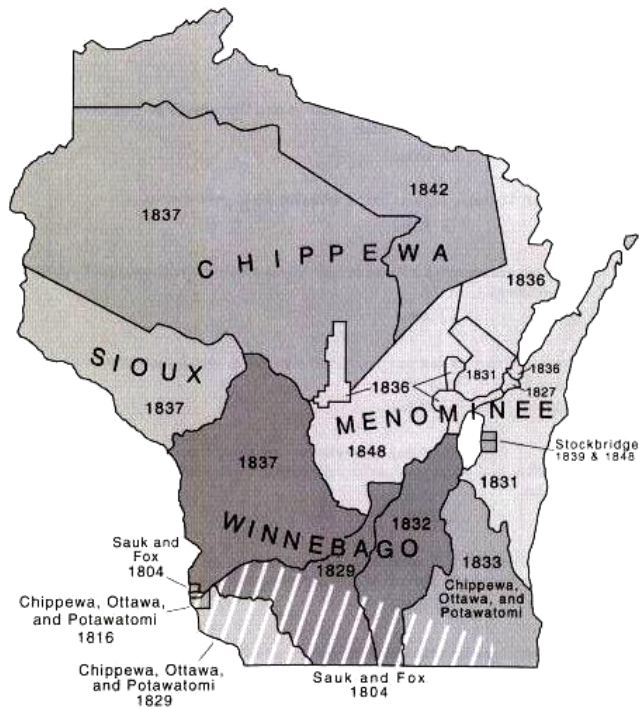
Decades of ethnic cleansing followed when both the federal and state government repeatedly, but unsuccessfully, sought to forcibly remove the Ho-Chunk from Wisconsin.

This history of colonization informs our shared future of collaboration and innovation.

Today, UW–Madison respects the inherent sovereignty of the Ho-Chunk Nation, along with the eleven other First Nations of Wisconsin.

A BRIEF History . . .

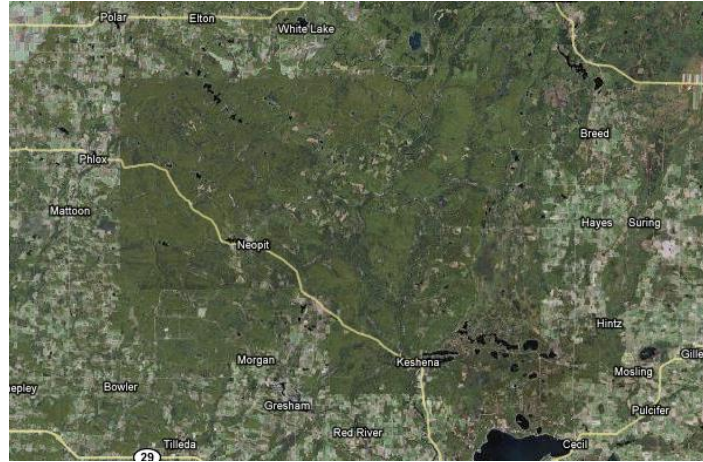
Wisconsin Indian Land Cessions, 1804-1848*





Lurie (1969) referred to Wisconsin as “A Natural Laboratory for North American Indian Studies” because of the cultural diversity among the tribes and because nearly every experiment in federal Indian policy, from removal to termination to restoration, was tried here.

Menominee Nation



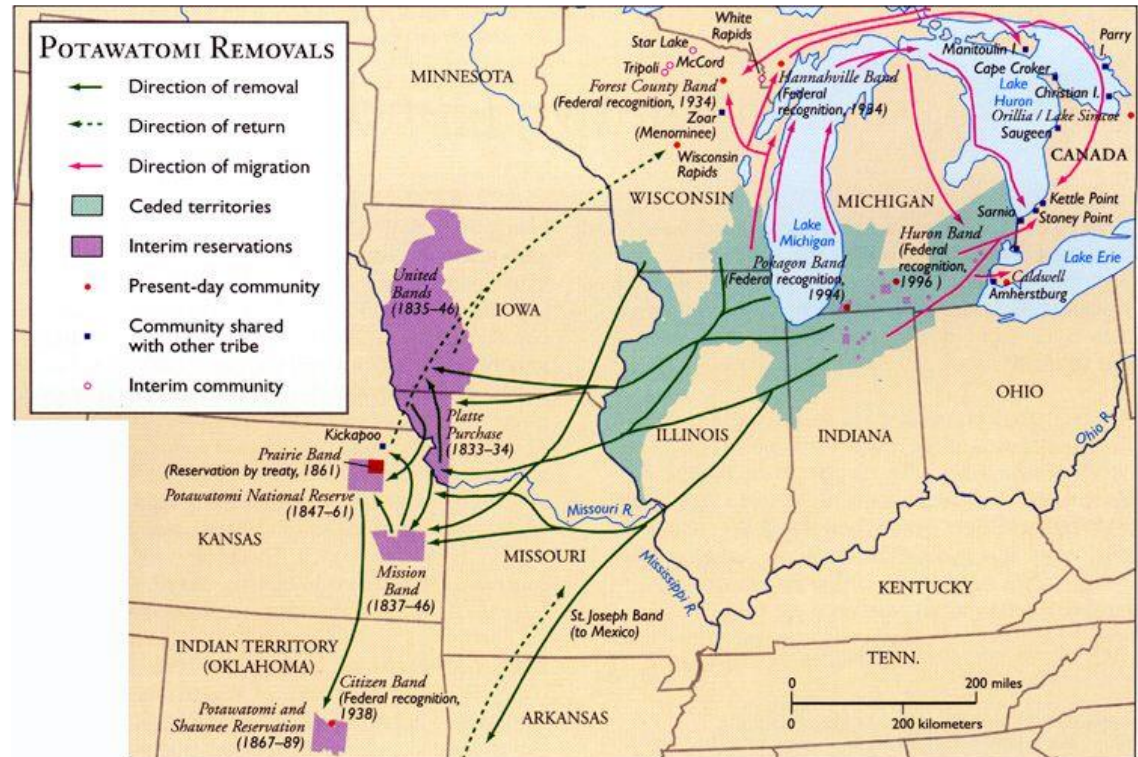
- Oral tradition tells of their creation near present-day Menominee/Marinette.
- Secured their reservation in 1854
- Experienced termination (1954) and restoration (1973)
- World-renowned for sustainable forestry practices

Forest County Potawatomi

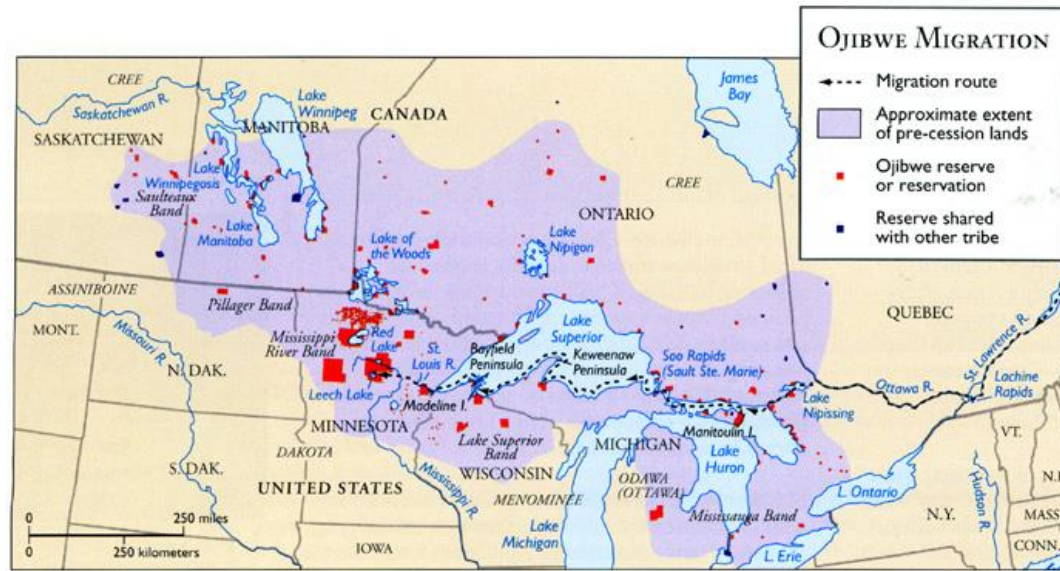
Historic homeland in SW Michigan, NW Indiana, NE Illinois and SE Wisconsin.

Potawatomis signed more treaties (42) with the United States than any other tribal nation.

Forest County Potawatomi moved north to avoid removal in the early 1800s and purchased their reservation in 1913.



Ojibwe Bands



- Ojibwe oral histories tell of a migration to where the food grows on top of the water” hundreds of years ago
- Four reservations secured by treaty in 1854, two by legislation in the 1930s
- Retained rights to hunt, fish, and gather in ceded territory

“New York Indians”



- The Oneida Nation, and Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohicans, and the Brothertown, came to Wisconsin in the 1820s as the result of removal from New York.
- The Oneida and Stockbridge-Munsee peoples secured reservations in the 1830s.
- Brothertown accepted allotment and citizenship in 1839.

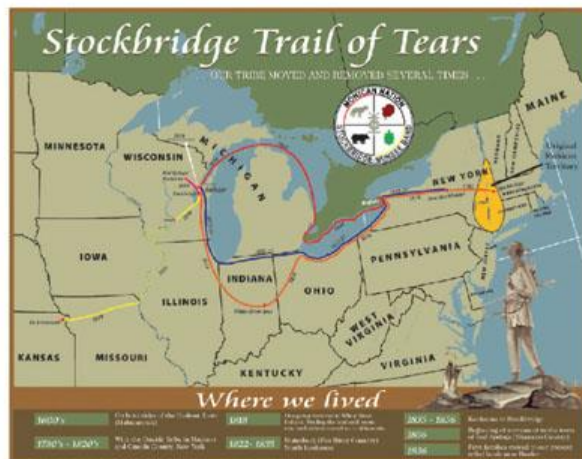
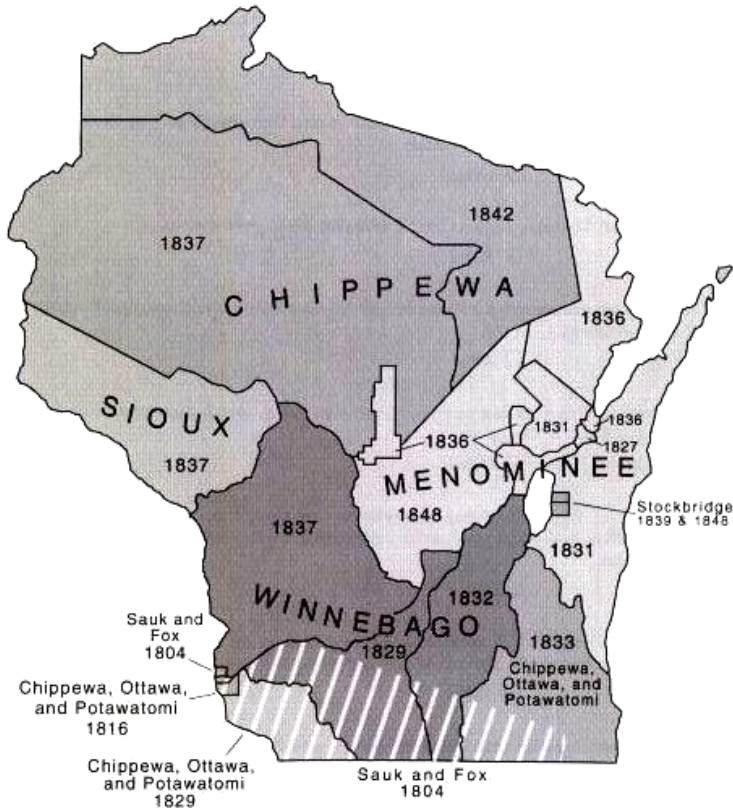


FIGURE 1. A historical poster produced by the Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican Nation to depict the tribe's numerous removals between their ancestral homelands and current reservation in central Wisconsin. Poster courtesy of the Arvid E. Miller Library-Museum.

Other Nations

*Wisconsin Indian Land Cessions, 1804-1848**



- The Sac and Fox ceded their Wisconsin lands through treaties in the early 19th century.
- The Dakota ceded their Wisconsin lands by treaty in 1837.



Contemporary Wisconsin Indians

National Population Data

- There are 574 federally recognized tribes
- There are over 60 state-recognized tribes
- American Indians represent 1.7% of the population nationwide

Sources: 2010 United States Census; *Federal Register*, Friday, February 1, 2019; National Conference of State Legislatures (<http://www.ncsl.org/programs/statetribe/tribes.htm>)

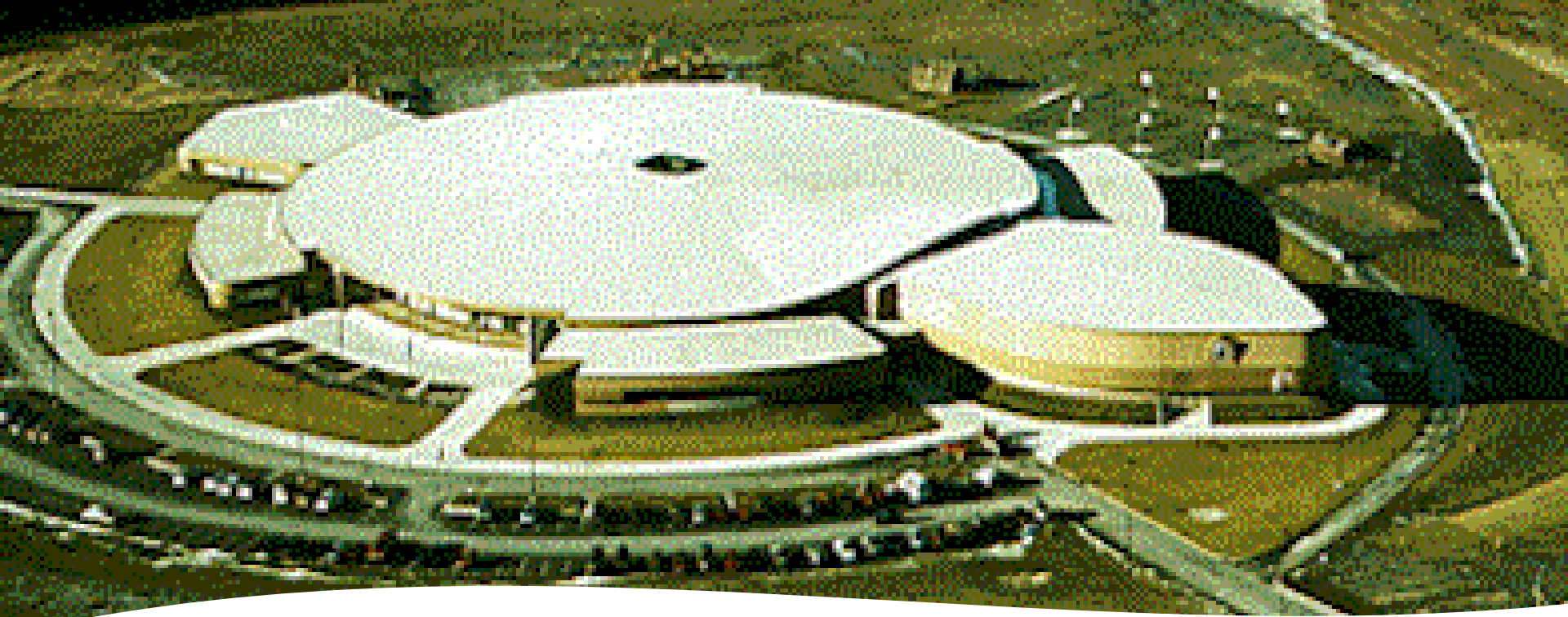
American Indians in Wisconsin

Over 92,000 people identify as AI/AN (alone or in combination).

Not all are members of Wisconsin tribes or bands.

~1/3 of the AI/AN population is on-reservation, ~1/3 in nearby towns, and ~1/3 in urban areas.

Milwaukee is the largest Native community in the state



American Indian Education in Wisconsin

- Approximately 11,000 American Indian students attend public, private, or tribally-controlled schools in Wisconsin.
- Three public school districts have an American Indian majority: Menominee Indian, Bayfield and Lac du Flambeau Elementary.
- There are BIA contract schools operated by the Menominee, Oneida, and Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe.

Employment Data

Bad River Ojibwe: Largest employer in Ashland County

Forest Co. Potawatomi: Largest employer in Forest Co;
among the largest in Milwaukee

Ho-Chunk Nation: Largest employer in Sauk and
Jackson Counties

Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe: Largest employer in
Sawyer County

Lac du Flambeau Ojibwe: Largest employer in Vilas
County

Menominee Nation: Largest employer in Menominee
County

Mohican Nation: Largest employer in Shawano
County

Oneida Nation: 5th largest employer in Brown Co.,
14th largest in Outagamie Co.

Red Cliff Ojibwe: Largest employer in Bayfield Co.

St. Croix Chippewa: Largest employer in Burnett Co.
and **2nd** largest in Barron Co.

Sokaogon Chippewa: 12th largest employer in Forest
County

Tribal Governments and Enterprises as Employers (DWD, 2010)

Oneida Nation's Economic Impact

**LIKE A STONE INTO WATER,
OUR IMPACT RIPPLES OUTWARD.**
IT IS A HERITAGE, A LEGACY, AN IDENTITY.



Oneida Economic Impact Study.

The pursuit of Oneida's Seven Generation Vision not only impacts the Nation, it positively affects the growth of our surrounding counties. To showcase the reach of our good work, we have partnered with St. Norbert College to develop an Economic Impact Study.

WHAT IS AN ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY?

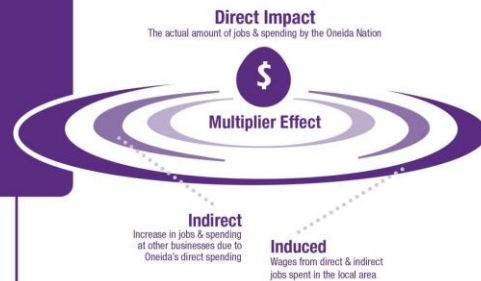
It is a study that details the positive impacts of jobs and spending that one entity has on an entire region.

WHY ARE WE DOING IT?

The purpose is to show the extent of Oneida's impact in Brown and Outagamie Counties. It is a comprehensive look at the impact of the Oneida Nation from revenue generators to all governmental programs and services.

ARE WE SHARING THE ACTUAL BUDGET OF THE NATION?

No. The financials disclosed are not what the Nation spends or has in its bank account. We will be focused on findings like how far the Nation's payroll reaches, how many jobs are created outside of the Nation because of our spending, what areas provide the most impact in our region, and so on.



THINK OF IT THIS WAY:

Every dollar created, earned and spent by the hands of the Oneida Nation pays the salaries of thousands of people. Consider what happens when you buy groceries – you help pay the salary of the store personnel, the producer, the seller, the packager, the transportation company, etc. Now consider the impact when thousands of people do the same. We are sustaining a significant portion of our local and communal economies while creating jobs.

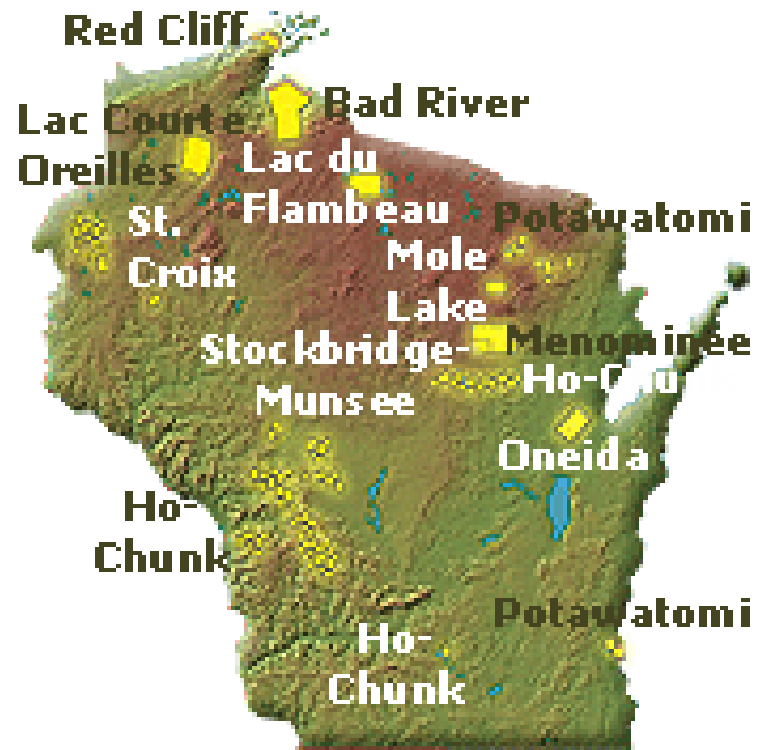
WHAT HAPPENS NEXT? 5.12.18

The Oneida Business Committee will introduce the study at the May 12th GTC meeting. Details will be shared prior to the meeting via slides shown on the large projector screens.



A 2018 St. Norbert College study found Oneida Nation's economic impact in Brown and Outagamie Counties across a three-year period was about \$744 million in output, \$214 million in compensation, and 5,465 jobs.

Tribal Governments



Ho-Chunk Nation

Hooçak Waazija Hacı

- No reservation in Wisconsin but trust lands and tribally owned parcels in 14 counties.
- Over 7,900 members.
- Constitutional government with 4 branches: Executive, Legislative, Judicial, General Council.
- Students attend Black River Falls, Tomah, Wisconsin Dells, Nekoosa, and other public schools.
- Major enterprises include Ho-Chunk Casino, movie theatre, Ni Si ni bottled water.
- Over 3,000 employees.



Menominee Nation

Omaeqnomenewak

- Reservation established by treaty in 1854
- Experienced termination (1954) and restoration (1973)
- Known world-wide for sustainable forestry practices
- Currently over 8,000 tribal members
- Constitutional government with nine-member legislature and tribal court system
- Menominee Indian School District and Menominee Tribal School
- College of Menominee Nation, founded 1993
- Major enterprises include Menominee Tribal Enterprises (forest products) and Menominee Casino, Bingo, and Hotel.
- Over 700 employees.



Ojibwe Bands *Anishinaabe*

- Six independent, self-governing bands in Wisconsin.
- Historically each was a major village site.
- Reserved rights to hunt, fish, and gather off-reservation in treaties signed in 1837 and 1842.
- Common culture and some minor dialectical variations in language.

Bad River

- Reservation secured through Treaty of 1854.
- Nearly 7,000 members.
- Constitutional government with 7-member council.
- Students attend Ashland schools.
- Major enterprises include Bad River Lodge and Casino.
- Nearly 500 employees.



Lac Courte Oreilles

- Village site occupied since late 1700s.
- Reservation secured in 1854.
- Over 6,000 members.
- Constitutional government with 7 members.
- Students attend LCO Schools (BIA), Hayward, Winter.
- Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College serves over 500 students.
- Major enterprises include LCO Casino, Lodge, and Convention Center, WOJB-FM radio.
- Over 900 employees.



Lac du Flambeau

- Village site occupied since 1745.
- Reservation secured by treaty in 1854.
- Over 3,000 members.
- Constitutional government with 12-member council.
- Students attend Lac du Flambeau Elementary and Lakeland Union High School.
- Major enterprises include Lake of the Torches Casino and Conference Center, Simpson Electric.
- Employs over 800 people.



Mole Lake Sokaogon Chippewa Community



- Village occupied since late 1700s.
- Reservation purchased in 1937.
- Successfully fought copper mine and purchased rights.
- Over 1,200 members.
- Constitutional government with 6-member council.
- Students attend Crandon, Wabeno, Laona schools.
- Major enterprises include Mole Lake Casino and Bingo, small business incubator.
- Over 200 employees.

Red Cliff

- Reservation secured through Treaty of 1854.
- Over 5,300 members.
- Constitutional government with 9-member council.
- Students attend Bayfield schools.
- Major enterprises include Isle Vista Casino and Red Cliff Marina.
- Employs over 300 people.





St. Croix

- Not a party to Treaty of 1854, no reservation until 1938 following federal recognition.
- Over 1,000 members.
- Constitutional government with 5 member council and court system.
- Siren, Webster, Cumberland, and Unity schools.
- Major enterprises include St. Croix Casino and Hotel, St. Croix Waters Fishery, Emerald Systems Software.
- Employs over 2,500 people.

Forest County Potawatomi *Neshnabek*

- Currently 1,250 members.
- Constitutional government with General Council, Executive Council, and court system.
- Students attend Crandon and Wabeno schools.
- Major enterprises include Potawatomi Bingo and Casino (Milwaukee), Northern Lights Casino (Carter), and a hotel and conference center.
- Over 2,700 employees.



Mohican Nation, Stockbridge Munsee Band

Muh-hecon-ne-ok

- Historic homeland in the Hudson River Valley.
- “Many Trails” symbol reflects history of removals.
- Current reservation is their third in Wisconsin., acquired from the Menominee Nation in 1856.
- Currently nearly 1,600 members.
- Constitutional government with a seven-member tribal council and court system.
- Students attend Bowler, Gresham, Shawano school districts.
- Major enterprises include Mohican North Star Bingo and Casino and Pine Hills Golf and Supper Club.
- Nearly 750 employees.



Oneida Nation of Wisconsin

Onyota'a:ká:

- Historic Homeland in western New York.
- Member of Haudenosaunee Confederacy.
- Current reservation purchased from Menominee and Ho-Chunk Nations, 1822.
- Over 15,000 members.
- Constitutional government with nine-member business committee.
- Seymour, Green Bay, West DePere, Freedom, and Pulaski schools.
- Major enterprises include Radisson Hotel, Oneida Bingo and Casino, Tsyunhehkwa.
- Over 3,000 employees.



Brothertown Indian Nation



- Currently **NOT** federally recognized.
- Historic homeland along east coast.
- Descended from Mohegans, Pequots, and other northeastern tribes whose “Praying Villages” were decimated by Revolutionary War.
- Migrated to Wisconsin via Brothertown, NY.
- Historically, closely associated with the Oneidas and Stockbridge-Munsees after Revolutionary War era.
- Accepted U.S. citizenship and allotment by treaty in 1839.
- Over 2,000 members.
- Self-governing tribe without relationship to state or federal governments.

Cultural Values



First Nations
Core Values
(Christensen,
2004, 2013,
2014)

Respect

Reciprocity

Relationship

Responsibility

First Nations
Core Values
(Christensen,
2004)

Respect

“to be considerate of each living thing, every day, using a process that life needs are met in an honorable way” (176)

First Nations
Core Values
(Christensen,
2004)

Reciprocity

“action one to another on the base of mutual respect and giving in return.” (176)

First Nations
Core Values
(Christensen,
2004)

Relationship

“...being connected one to another through unbroken eternal ties that commence from birth to death and that present constant obligations of responsibility and honor”(176)

Responsibility

- 4th R
- Process and content
- Increases as the learner progresses
- What you take on

Seven Sacred Laws

Interpreted and translated into English by Dave Courchene (Anishinabeg, Sagkeeng First Nation, Manitoba), Founder of Turtle Lodge.



The Seven Sacred Laws

The Seven Sacred Laws are important teachings in indigenous culture. These teachings honour spiritual law and bring us back to our connection to the land. The Seven Sacred Laws are represented by seven animals. Each animal offers a special gift and understanding of how we as people should live our lives on Mother Earth.

Seven Sacred Laws



Eagle ● LOVE

Always act in love. Love the Creator. Love the Earth. Love yourself, your family, and your fellow human beings.



Buffalo ● RESPECT

Respect all life on Mother Earth, respect Elders and people of all races.



Bear ● COURAGE

Listen to your heart, it takes courage to do what is right.



Sabe (Bigfoot) ● HONESTY

Never lie or gossip. Be honest with yourself and others. Speak from your heart. Be true to your word.



Beaver ● WISDOM

Everyone has a special gift, show wisdom by using your gift.



Wolf ● HUMILITY

Think of others before yourself, humble yourself to the Great Spirit by being thankful.

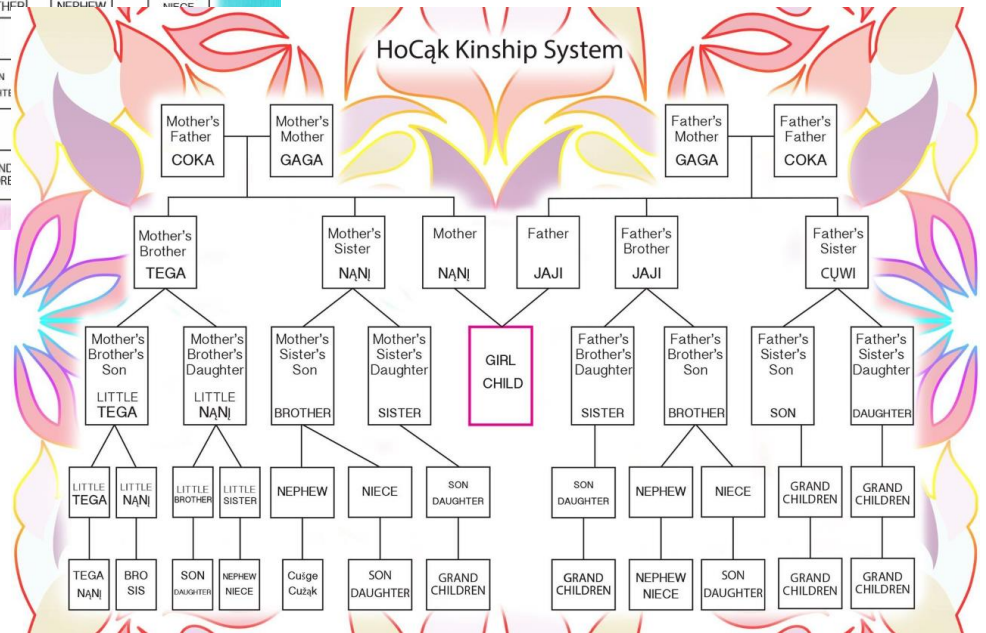
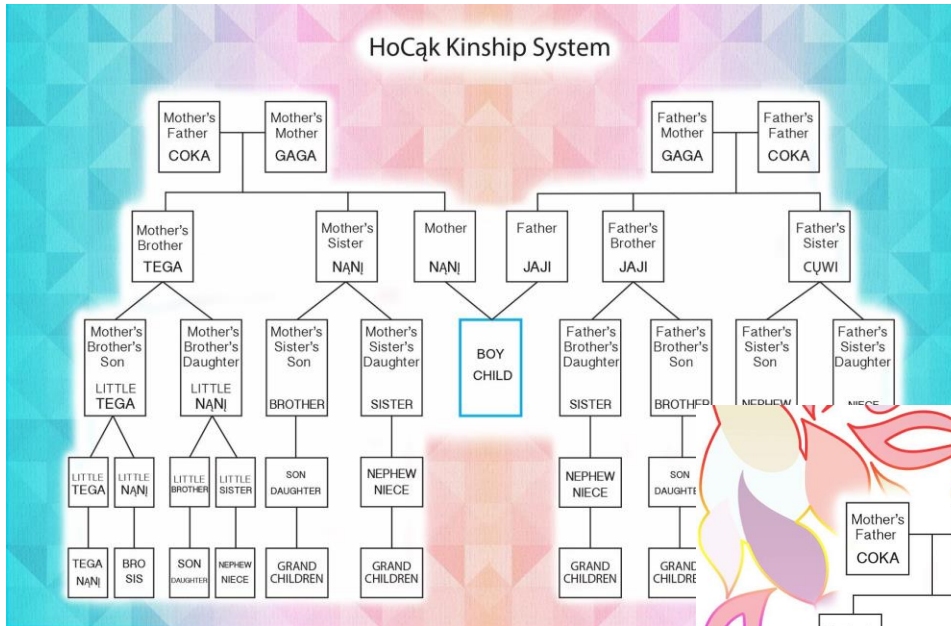


Turtle ● TRUTH

Always seek truth, living the truth is living the Seven Teachings.

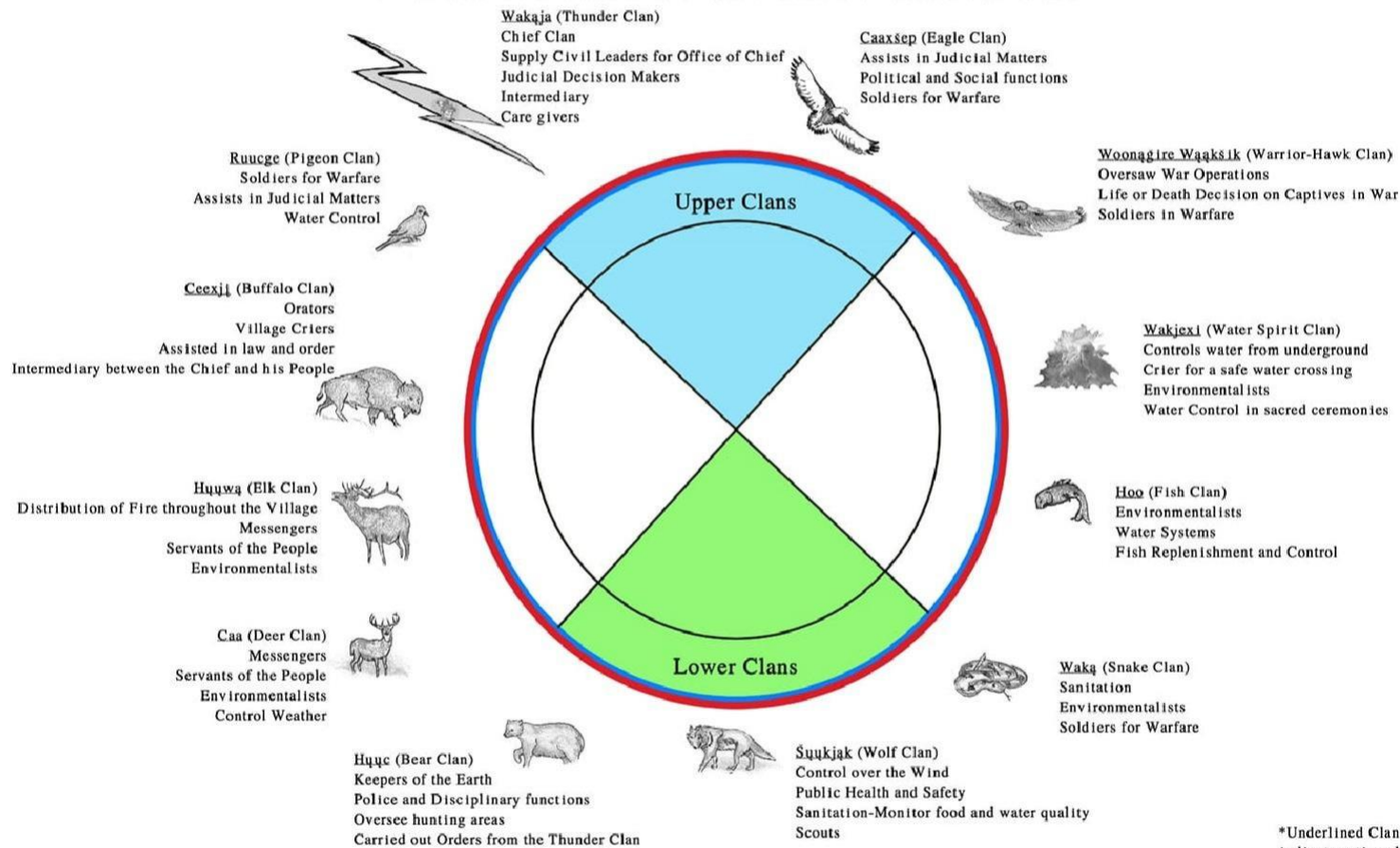
Teachings interpreted by Dave Courchene, Turtle Lodge
Original Art by Henry Guimond, Graphic Design by Andrea Gutsche
Turtle Lodge 2009 ● www.theturtlelodge.org

Hoocak Kinship Relationships



Hoocak Clan Relationships

The Clans of the Ho-Chunk Nation



*Underlined Clan Name indicate active clans.

Protocols for Building Successful Relationships



Cultural Protocols

- Recognize tribal core values: Respect, Reciprocity, Relationship, and Responsibility.
- Respect local knowledge, experience, and expertise.
- Learn appropriate greetings and thank you for the Nation(s) you will work with.
- Defer to Elders.
- Graciously receive any gifts you may be given.
- Allow for silences and pauses in discussion.
- Be careful with direct questions.
- Handshakes, eye contact.
- Talk less, listen more.

Political Protocols

- Tribal leaders are government officials from another nation and should be treated as such.
- Learn appropriate titles. 'Chief' is almost never appropriate.
- No one leader speaks for all the tribes.
- Top officials should meet with top officials, civil servants with civil servants.
- Know who your counterparts are.
- Talk less, listen more.

Communication Strategies

- Face to face meetings are best.
- Follow up mailings or emails with a personal phone call.
- Any letters send to tribal chairs or presidents should be cc'd to the appropriate staff.
- Work out these letters in advance where possible with your counterpart.
- Regular communication is key to successful working relationship.



Resources

Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council

- Consortium of federally recognized tribes in Wisconsin and Michigan.
- Board members are tribal chairs or presidents.
- Supports self-determination and self-governance through administrative support and technical assistance
- Advocates for the improvement and unity of tribal governments, communities, and individuals.
- Non-governmental entity.





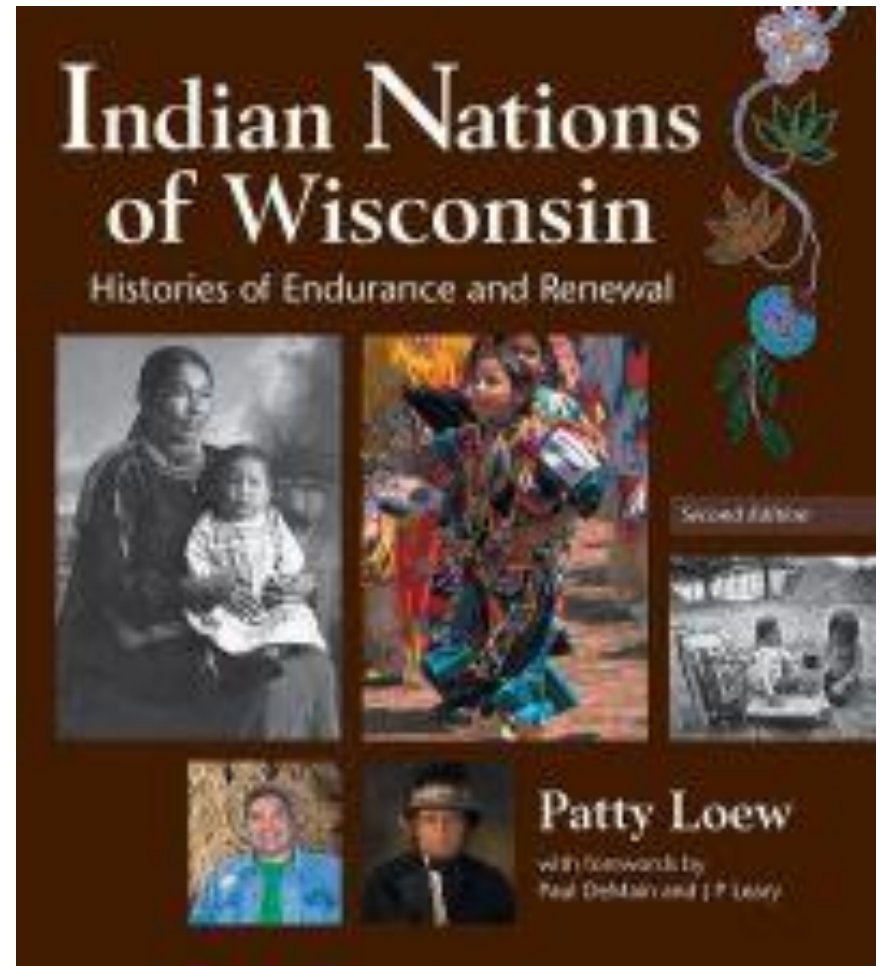
Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission

"GLIFWC provides natural resource management expertise, conservation enforcement, legal and policy analysis, and public information services in support of the exercise of treaty rights during well-regulated, off-reservation seasons throughout the treaty ceded territories."

The GLIFWC Public Information Office has free publications available at GLIFWC.org: education, maps, treaty rights, etc.

For more
information

Indian Nations of Wisconsin by
Patty Loew (Wisconsin Historical
Society Press, 2nd ed., 2013)



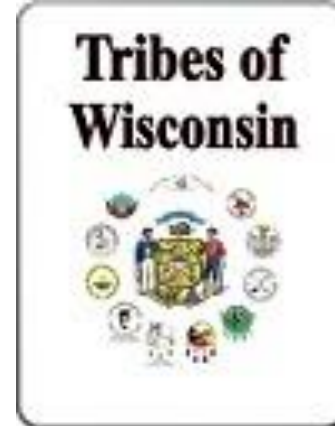
Additional Resources



- Multimedia resource
- www.wisconsinfirstnations.org

Wisconsin State-Tribal Relations Initiative

- Quarterly updates
- <http://witribes.wi.gov/>





Discussion / Questions

Wa'iniginapwi!
Wado!
Thank you!

