

WISCONSIN

Bad River Reservation

Federal reservation

Chippewa

Ashland and Iron counties, Wisconsin

Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

P. O. Box 39

Odanah, WI 54861

(715) 682-4212

Total area (tribe, 1995)	60,985 acres*
Federal trust (BIA, 1993)	56,817.64 acres
Tribally owned	60,985 acres
Allotted (BIA, 1993)	33,105.87 acres
Tribal labor force	925
Unemployment rate	81%
Total reservation population	1,538
Tribal enrollment (tribe, 1995)	5,765

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Bad River Reservation in northwestern Wisconsin, the largest Chippewa reservation in the state, includes more than 17 miles of Lake Superior shoreline and 100 miles of rivers and streams. *The 123,887-acre reservation was established in 1854 by the Treaty of La Pointe with the U.S. Government. Tribal ownership has decreased since then to less than half that size. Lake Superior forms the northern boundary of the reservation; Bad River also owns 200 acres on Madeline Island in Lake Superior.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians is part of the vast Chippewa (Ojibwa) Nation which originally occupied the mid-north of the North American continent. The Chippewa have been living in the Bad River region for thousands of years. The federal government recognized the Chippewa's status in the area by establishing the reservation by treaty in 1854.

GOVERNMENT

The town of Odanah has long served as a focus for tribal activities and is the seat of tribal government. The tribe formed a constitution and bylaws under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act in 1936; it was approved by the secretary of the interior in 1936. The constitution and corporate charter were ratified in 1938. The tribal council has a chairperson, vice-chairperson, treasurer and three council members who are elected biannually. The government also established a tribal enterprise zone for environmentally acceptable economic development. Tribal revenues are primarily derived from gaming, a fish hatchery, and a wood products manufacturing enterprise.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Harvesting wild rice from the vast Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs has been a traditional economic mainstay of the tribe. Members are also dependent upon other natural resources for subsistence.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe has developed a land use policy for the conservation of natural resources in the context of development. The Bad River Free Enterprise Zone is an operation of the tribe; businesses are actively encouraged to explore the reservation's facilities and labor force. Future economic development plans may include an expansion of tourism, an expansion of the wood products enterprise, U.S. Forest Service business development, a convenience store, and a smoke shop.

FISHERIES

Since 1975, the tribal fish hatchery has restocked more than 21 million walleye into the Bad River system. The reservation is home to the offices of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission; income from the rental office space provided for 75 employees goes to the tribe.

FORESTRY

96,000 acres (77 percent of the reservation) are forested. In a relatively small-scale tribal operation, wood is harvested by the tribe and delivered to a local chipping mill.

GAMING

There are between 60 and 75 persons employed at the Bad River Casino. A motel is scheduled to open adjacent to the casino in the spring of 1996. The casino has a small restaurant and gift shop. The bingo hall is housed in a separate building; bingo sessions are held twice weekly. The casino is open seven days a week.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe employs approximately 170 people.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Recreational activities include boating and canoeing; viewing the waterfalls; hiking and camping, and enjoying water sports on freshwater Lake Superior. The Wild Rice Fest and Pow Wow is held in late August. The reservation's "Living Center" is a museum with educational arts and crafts activities. Restaurants serve ethnic food and there are gift and souvenir shops with Indian crafts. (See also Gaming above).

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 2 traverses the reservation east to west; there are approximately 100 miles of side roads. Several interstate and intrastate trucking firms and two major bus lines serve the area daily. Commercial air shipping is available at Ashland, located ten

miles west of the reservation, and air passenger service is available in Duluth, approximately 90 miles northeast of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Northern States Power Company supplies electricity, and wells and treatment facilities supply water. K-12 students attend public school in Ashland. A clinic on the reservation contracts with local health care providers to serve residents.

Forest County Potawatomi Reservation

Federal reservation
Wisconsin Potawatomi
Forest County, Wisconsin

Forest County Potawatomi
P.O. Box 346
Crandon, Wisconsin 54520
(715) 479-2903
Fax: 478-5280

Total area	11,692 acres
Total labor force	91
High school graduate or higher	44.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.5%
Unemployment rate	37.4%
Per capita income	\$2,994
Total reservation population	266
Tribal enrollment	783

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Potawatomi Reservation spans 11,692 acres in a checkboard pattern across central Nicolet National Forest in Forest County, Wisconsin. The reservation is located in northeastern Wisconsin near the Michigan border, due north of Oshkosh.

Potawatomi lands in Wisconsin were purchased through Acts of Congress on June 23, 1913 and June 30, 1913. Congressional intent was to purchase scattered acreage to allot to individual tribal members so as to disperse the tribe and encourage its rapid assimilation into the dominant culture. The 1934 Indian Reorganization Act brought the allotment process to a halt, however, and today most of the land is under tribal ownership.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Potawatomi are an Algonquian-speaking band with close ties to the Chippewa and Ottawa tribes, with whom they formed a stalwart confederacy. The name Potawatomi translates to "Keeper of the Fire," in reference to the tribe's role as caretaker of the confederacy's sacred fire. The 1833 Treaty of Chicago called for the Potawatomi to move west of the Mississippi River; the Forest County Band are descendants of those who refused to make the move, as well as a few who returned from exile in Kansas. The present-day reservation is composed of three nearby communities, the largest located at Stone Lake near Crandon (the tribal center).

Prior to the 20th century, the tribe relied largely on hunting and gathering, along with some small-scale subsistence farming. With the introduction of the lumber industry in the early 1900s, many tribal members sought seasonal employment in logging and related

pursuits. Though diminished considerably, the timber industry continues to provide some work for individual tribal members. Of far greater economic importance today, however, is the tourist industry. The tribe currently operates two casinos, a hotel, and other spin-off businesses which provide its major source of income and employment. Because of its remote location, the tribe has retained much of its traditional culture: many members continue to speak the native language, while religious traditions such as the Peyote Religion, the Medicine Drum, the Naming Feast, and various dances all remain alive and vital.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, and is governed by a General Council composed of all tribal members of voting age. The tribal government is administered by an Executive Council, composed of six elected members who serve staggered two-year terms. Elections are held annually. Officers include a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer.

ECONOMY

Agriculture and livestock

The tribe is presently seeking land parcels appropriate for the commercial raising of European red deer as a specialty meat product. Feasibility studies conducted by the tribe suggest that this venture will be prosperous.

FISHERIES

The tribe has recently undertaken discussions with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources concerning the feasibility of raising bait fish under a DNR contract. Additionally, recreational fishing is quite popular in the region.

FORESTRY

The tribe has long owned several pieces of logging and excavating equipment. They recently received several grants which allow Nicolet Technical College to conduct its timber harvesting classes on the reservation. These classes have provided a trained pool of individuals for cooperative logging operations. The operation currently employs nine people and shows great revenue-generating potential for both the tribe and the college.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates two casinos, located in Carter and in Milwaukee, which represent its primary source of income and employment. The casinos employ a total of 600 people, far more than the tribe's total labor force; hence many of the employees are non-Indians. In addition, the tribe recently opened a 60-room hotel and convention center adjacent to the Carter casino.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Between the casinos and other tribally owned businesses, along with administration and services, the tribal government serves as the primary employer for its members. Currently over 50 tribal members are employed through the tribal government.

SERVICES

The tribe and/or tribal members operate a number of retail/service businesses: the two casinos, the hotel/convention center, a smoke and tobacco shop, a convenience store, the logging cooperative, and a gas station.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 8 and State Highway 32 provide the most direct and efficient road access to the reservation communities. Commercial air and bus service is available in Rhinelander, about 25 miles west of

the reservation. Commercial rail service is available adjacent to the reservation, while UPS and Federal Express serve the immediate vicinity.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is furnished by the Wisconsin Public Service Company. New water and sewage systems are currently under construction; until then, these services continue to be provided by individual and community wells and septic tanks. A new tribal health care facility is also under construction; otherwise, the U.S. Public Health Service contracts with area doctors for tribal health care needs. The tribe maintains a community center in Crandon. Nicolet Technical College provides vocational training for both Indian and non-Indian residents of the area.

Ho-Chunk Reservation (formerly Winnebago)

Federal reservation
 Ho-Chunk-Gra (Winnebago)
 Dane, Sauk, Monroe, La Crosse, Wood, Clark, Shawano, Columbia, Juneau, Vernon, Jackson, Eau Claire, Marathon counties, Wisconsin;
 Houston County, Minnesota

Ho-Chunk Nation
 56 North First St.
 Black River Falls, WI 54615
 (715) 284-7443
 Fax: 284-1712

Total area	8,333.37 acres
Federal trust	4,507.378 acres
Tribally owned	4,507.378 acres
Allotted	3,826 acres
Total labor force	1,820
High school graduate or higher	69.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	approx. 20.0%
Unemployment	29.6%
Per capita income	4,376
Total reservation population	526
Tribal enrollment	4,950

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Ho-Chunk Reservation includes some 4,507 non-contiguous, tribal trust acres spread across fourteen counties in central and southern Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota. Complementing these trust lands are 10,449 acres currently listed as fee land and 3,826 acres of individual allotments. Reservation lands are located in fourteen counties: Dane, Sauk, Monroe, La Crosse, Wood, Clark, Shawano, Columbia, Juneau, Vernon, Jackson, Eau Claire, Marathon counties, Wisconsin; and Houston County, Minnesota. Tribal headquarters are located in Black River Falls, WI. Approximately 48 percent of tribal members live in eight Wisconsin communities lying near or on reservation land; these communities are Indian Mission in Black River Falls, Jackson County; Sand Pillow in Black River Falls, Jackson County; Indian Heights in Wisconsin Dells, Columbia County; Winnebago Heights in Lake Delton, Sauk County; Chakh-Hah-Chee in Keosau, Wood County; Blue Wing Village in Tomah, Monroe County; and Potch Chee Nunk Community in Wittenberg, Shawano County. The other 52 percent reside at large

throughout Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota. Major Wisconsin cities near Ho-Chunk Reservation lands include Milwaukee, Madison, and Eau Claire. Major Minnesota cities near Ho-Chunk land include Minneapolis/St. Paul.

The Ho-Chunk Nation, known previously as the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe, adopted a tribal constitution on March 19, 1963. The tribe thereupon, the tribe received federal recognition and trust status for a portion of tribally owned lands.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Ho-Chunk-Gra — referred to as “Winnebago” by early Euro-American settlers the upper Midwest — are a Siouan-speaking people who lived in the Green Bay area of present-day Wisconsin. Their ancestors seem to have left other Sioux and migrated to that area from the Mississippi Valley around A.D. 1000. Because of less favorable climactic conditions after A.D. 1200, the Ho-Chunk-Gra gave up horticultural practices developed in the Mississippi Valley during the Hopewell prehistoric era for a subsistence pattern based on hunting, fishing, and the harvesting of wild rice.

The tribe first encountered French fur traders during the 1600s. However, major conflict with Euro-Americans did not occur until the late 18th century, when settlers poured into the Ohio River Valley, ignoring Indian rights and demanding U.S. military protection. During the early 19th century, the Ho-Chunk-Gra allied with the Shawnee chief Tecumseh against further incursion into the Indian lands in the Northwest Territory. United bands of Ojibwa, Ho-Chunk-Gra, Shawnee, and Potawatami were defeated by U.S. forces under the command of William Henry Harrison. In the years following the War of 1812, deprived of British allies, the Ho-Chunk-Gra were cajoled into signing a series of treaties which ceded most of their land to the United States. Beginning in 1828, the Ho-Chunk were relocated numerous times to reservations in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and finally Nebraska. What tribal land remained in Wisconsin was allotted after 1881 and quickly passed into non-Indian hands. During this period, many tribal members returned to Wisconsin and refused to move again. The Ho-Chunk-Gra gradually repurchased some of their own traditional land in Wisconsin, and on March 19, 1963 received federal recognition as the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe.

The Ho-Chunk-Gra have continued to rebuild their tribal, cultural, and land base during the intervening years. On November 1, 1994, the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe officially became the Ho-Chunk Nation after adopting a new tribal constitution. The tribe has utilized revenues earned from gaming—initiated in 1992—to purchase some 2,000 acres of new land, as well as to invest in other tribal enterprises and internal improvements. Cultural preservation programs include teaching the Ho-Chunk-Gra language to tribal youth and the purchase of ceremonial sites currently located on private land.

GOVERNMENT

On November 1, 1994 the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe officially became the Ho-Chunk Nation after adopting a new tribal constitution in a September referendum. A new government composed of four branches- General Council, Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary, replaced the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) model. Under the Executive Branch are a number of departments, including: tribal Administration, Personnel, the Treasury, Housing, Business, Labor, Education, Gaming, Health, Social Services, and Natural Resources.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Ho-Chunk Nation harvested 500 acres of corn and hay during 1994, and purchased two biso the herd within five years.

CONSTRUCTION

The Ho-Chunk Nation established a construction company in December of 1994 to commence construction of tribal homes in 1995. The company will become certified as an SBA (8-A) organization and will actively pursue contracts and subcontracts through the state office of the SBA in Milwaukee, WI. Tribal members receive construction training through the tribe's Tribal Employment Rights Organization (TERO) program.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Tribal Construction Company will commence construction of 30 tribal homes in the spring of 1995. This project will employ 20 persons. Other construction projects may include building child care facilities in Nekoosa, Black River Falls, and Wisconsin Dells-Lake Denton.

FORESTRY

The tribe has 10,449.06 acres which include several species found in the upper Midwest including evergreen pines, oak, maple, poplar, and hickory. The Ho-Chunk Nation does not presently harvest any timber.

GAMING

The Ho-Chunk Nation operates three casino/bingo halls which all represent the major source of revenue for the tribe. The Majestic Pines Casino & Bingo Hall, located in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, opened for Class II and III gaming in 1992. The 12,000-square-foot facility will be expanded to 50,000 square feet in 1996 and is to include an adjoining hotel and restaurant. It employs 187 persons. Ho-Chunk Casino & Bingo, located in Sauk County between Wisconsin Dells and Baraboo, Wisconsin, opened for Class II and III gaming in October of 1993. The 104,000-square-foot facility includes a restaurant, snack bar, and gift shop and employs 963 persons. The 45,000-square-foot Rainbow Casino and Bingo opened for Class II and III gaming in November of 1993. It contains a restaurant, bar, gift shop and smoke shop. Big-name country musicians perform at Rainbow during the warmer months. Rainbow employs 541 persons.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe employs 1,691 persons in the three casinos. Numerous persons work full-time and part-time in positions within the tribal government's various departments.

SERVICES

The Ho-Chunk Nation owns 22 enterprises including casinos, bingo halls, gift shops, convenience stores, restaurants, smoke shops, a lodge, a farm, and a textile printing shop. The Ho-Chunk Nation is the 71st largest employer in Wisconsin, employing more than 2,300 people in 120 communities within 28 Wisconsin counties.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The three casinos and bingo halls draw the greatest number of visitors to the Ho-Chunk Reservation. Majestic Pines Casino will have an adjoining hotel by 1996. The Black River State Forest, a scenic recreation area, lies approximately 32 miles east of this facility.

The Ho-Chunk Nation celebrates two pow wows annually at the Mitchell Red Cloud Jr. Memorial Park on Memorial Day weekend

and Labor Day weekend. The park is located in Black River Falls. The tribe purchased over 600 acres of farm land in Muscodia, WI which included 50 Indian Effigy Mounds. The tribe plans to restore the mounds and use the land as a cultural center for tribal youth and elders. The tribe will also construct a museum to house tribal artifacts and perpetuate an appreciation of Ho-Chunk tribal history.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe operates four shuttle buses which service the casino operations in and around the Wisconsin-Dells-Lake Denton-Baraboo area.

INFRASTRUCTURE

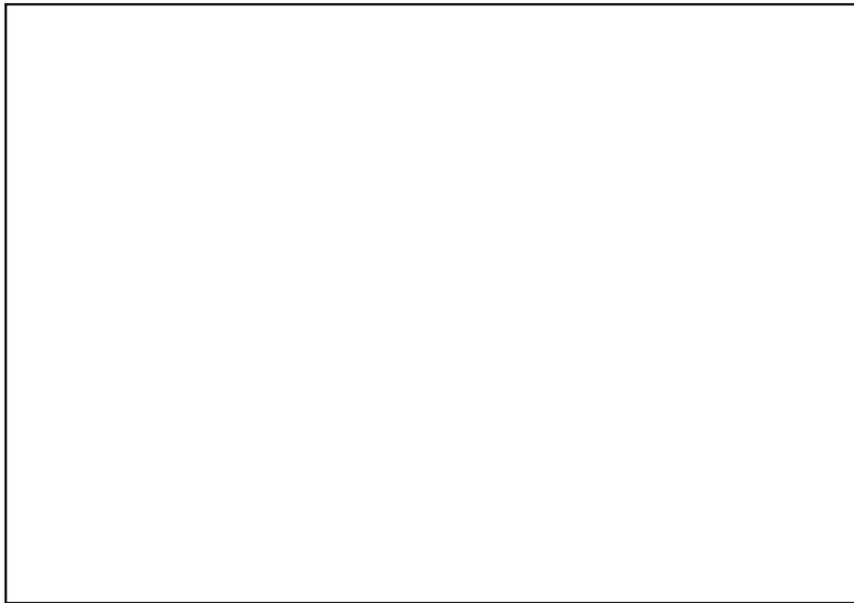
U.S. Interstate 90/94 cuts east-west through Ho-Chunk territory from Chicago, IL to Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN. U.S. Highway 12 parallels I-90/94 from east to west. State Highways 51 and 54 bisect tribal territory from north to south. Private and commercial air service are available at Dane County Regional Airport in Madison, WI (48 miles south of the Ho-Chunk Casino), and the La Crosse County Municipal Airport in La Crosse, WI (52 miles south of Black River Falls). Greyhound buses serve all towns in which Ho-Chunk-Gra communities are located. Major freight carriers, including UPS and Federal Express, serve the tribe's communities. Amtrak and Burlington Northern provide passenger and freight railway service respectively to the Ho-Chunk Reservation area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Ho-Chunk Nation provides community center facilities in the following communities: Potch Chee Nunk, Indian Mission, Blue Wing Village, Chahk-Hah-Chee, Indian Heights, and Winnebago Heights. Individual tribal members pay for electricity through their respective electrical co-ops or providers within the various communities. The Ho-Chunk Nation communities are not hooked up to gas pipelines. Tribal members living outside of the communities receive natural gas service from municipal or other gas companies. Ho-Chunk tribal members choose their own long-distance telephone service providers. The various tribal communities have different sewer and water systems. Black River Falls Village maintains three community wells; all homes are currently on individual septic systems. The Ho-Chunk Nation will commence construction of a community sewer in 1995. Ho-Chunk Village maintains one community well, and all homes have septic tanks. Winnebago Heights Village maintains one community well, and all homes have septic tanks. Indian Heights Village operates one community well, and all homes have individual septic systems. Chahk-Hah-Chee Village operates three community wells. All homes have individual septic systems. The Rainbow Casino is connected to the City of Nekoosa sewer system.

The tribally run Winnebago Health Care Center in Black River Falls has two physicians, three nurses, one dietitian, and six community health nurses. Hospitals are also located in Eau Claire, La Crosse, Madison, and Milwaukee. All tribal members and dependents are covered through a private insurance company and the Indian Health Service.

All Ho-Chunk students attend public or private schools in their respective communities. The tribe may develop a tribal educational institution as part of its 10-Year Strategic Plan.



Construction of Hotel Adjacent to Casino at Lac Courte Oreilles

government, ceding vast territories of land which became part of the U.S. and reserving for themselves certain easements that included the right to use the land and its resources. The Treaty of La Pointe in 1854 established specific territorial rights for the Lac Courte Oreilles people—three townships (108 square miles) in the Lac Courte Oreilles area as their reserve tract. The Ojibwa language is still spoken and a private institute is devoted to Ojibwa studies. In 1971 the tribe regained its rights to the dam on the Chippewa River and its hydroelectric power. The tribal organization supplies tribal members with a wide range of services such as schools and health care as well as employment opportunities.

GOVERNMENT

The Lac Courte Oreilles have a tribal council with a chairperson, vice-chairperson, two council members and a clerk, meeting monthly. The governing board empowers a community development corporation, which has board members representing the tribal council itself, tribal business, private business, lending

institutions and community elders.

Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Reservation

Federal reservation
Ojibwa
Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Tribe
Route 2, Box 2700
Hayward, WI 54843
(715) 634-8934

Total area	79,000 acres
Federal trust	13,190 acres
Tribally owned	3,945 acres
Total labor force	2,584
High school graduate or higher	74%
Total reservation population	4,037
Tribal enrollment	5,633

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Reservation is located in the north woods of Wisconsin, approximately 90 miles south of Duluth, Minnesota and 160 miles northeast of Minneapolis. The reservation lies 11 miles southeast of the resort village of Hayward. It is based on three treaties with the federal government (1837, 1842 and 1854). In the early 1990s the tribe purchased approximately 8,000 acres adjacent to the Chequamegon National Forest.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Ojibwa (Chippewa) Indians was initially known for nomadically occupying territory within a radius of about 100 miles of the present reservation. The tribe is part of the vast Ojibwa Nation which originally occupied the mid-north of the North American continent. The tribe centered around the several lakes from which the headwaters of the Chippewa River flow. In 1825 and 1842 many Ojibwa tribes, including the Lac Courte Oreilles, entered into sovereign treaties with the federal

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A 120-acre tribal farm serves the community. The tribe cultivates 36 acres of cranberries and belongs to the Ocean Spray Cranberry Producers Association.

CONSTRUCTION

A tribal construction company contracts work on the reservation and beyond; it built many of the HUD homes on the reservation, and in 1995 was building the new tribal hotel and convention center.

ECONOMY

The Lac Courte Oreilles exercise their treaty rights by practicing traditional subsistence through hunting, fishing and gathering the year round. The tribe is also very active in the mainstream economy. It owns a commercial center with a tribally owned grocery market and gas station/auto repair shop. The tribe also owns and operates a cranberry farm, a logging enterprise and a radio station. A community college trains residents in vocational skills. There is a casino and bingo hall, and a hotel and conference center was being planned in the mid-1990s. Through a hydro-electric contract, the tribe sells electricity to the North States Power, a private utility.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribal government has a planning department with two full time employees engaged in community development; in the mid-1990s the planning focus was on an industrial site. The tribe welcomes new industry and offers a workforce trained at the reservation's community college, which has a vocational program including carpentry, cement masonry and electrical work, with planned expansion into auto mechanics and plumbing. The tribe offers technical assistance to new businesses operated by tribal members.

FISHERIES

A small tribal fishery stocks lakes on and off the reservation.

FORESTRY

The tribe owns and operates a logging and sawmill operation.

GAMING

There is a casino and bingo hall on the reservation.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe is the third largest employer in Sawyer County, employing approximately 1,200 people. Tribal government occupations on the reservation include tribal school employment, resort employment, forestry department jobs, shopping center employment and casino/ bingo hall staff positions.

MINING

The tribe opposes mining and has passed a resolution banning it from the reservation.

SERVICES

The tribe's commercial center includes a food market, gas station, restaurant, Indian crafts store, video rental store and general merchandise store. The tribe owns and operate a 100,000 watt FM radio station which is a National Public Radio affiliate.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Reservation is nestled among hardwood and pine forests and fresh water lakes and streams. Most lakes are open to the public, with campgrounds available; permits are not required. Tourism centers on four annual pow wows: the Anashabe Way Pow Wow in June, the Honor the Earth Pow Wow in the third week of July, the Protect the Earth Festival on Labor Day Weekend, the Veteran's Pow Wow in November and the New Year's Eve Pow Wow, with a sobriety theme, on December 31. A bingo hall and Indian crafts store welcome tourists. The St. Francis Mission Church on the reservation features a museum. The village of Hayward, Wisconsin, eleven miles distant, is a noted resort.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe owns five school buses, three vans serving the community college, and a shuttle serving the casino.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 63 traverses the reservation in a north-south direction, as does State Highway 527. UPS and Federal Express serve the reservation. A municipal airport and bus service are available in Hayward, 11 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe operates a full K-12 school system with day care and Head Start programs plus a special program for those who have had difficulty in secondary schools elsewhere. It also operates a tribal two-year community college. The reservation includes a community center, a baseball field, a tribal library, a youth center, a senior center, a fire hall and pow wow grounds. A health, dental and optometry center serves the reservation and other Sawyer County tribal residents. Electricity is provided by North State Power and Jump River Electric.

Lac Du Flambeau Reservation

Federal reservation	
Chippewa	
Iron, Vilas, and Oneida counties, Wisconsin	
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	
P.O. Box 67	
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538	
(715) 588-3303	
Fax: 588-7930	
Total area	44,919 acres
Tribally owned	30,542 acres
Allotted	14,377 acres
Total labor force	512
High school graduate or higher	59.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.6%
Unemployment rate	24.2%
Per capita income	\$4152
Total reservation population	2,408
Tribal enrollment	2,706

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation spans approximately 44,919 acres in the northern Wisconsin lake country, about 30 miles southeast of Ironwood. The region is dotted with national forests and 158 lakes. The reservation is part of the Lakeland area tourist region and abuts Chequamegon National Forest and Northern Highlands State Forest.



Tribal Electronics Firm



View of Lac du Flambeau from the New Hotel and Casino

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation, along with three other Anishinabe reservations, was established by the Treaty of September 30, 1854. The reservation initially covered 85,000 acres, but through allotments and subsequent alienation, tribally owned or affiliated acreage has diminished to about half that amount.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Chippewa Indians, or Anishinabe, are one of the most numerous cultural and linguistic groups native to the North American continent. There are six Anishinabe reservations in northern Wisconsin, which together constitute a portion of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians. Other Lake Superior Chippewa reside in Michigan, Minnesota, and Canada. In 1645, the region now called Lac du Flambeau was taken over by the Chippewa, ending the Sioux Indians' long-standing control over the region. Lac du Flambeau ("Lake of the Torches") has remained a permanent Chippewa settlement since 1745, when Chief Sharpened Stone led his band of Chippewa to the lake; there the fish were so plentiful that the tribe found great success in night-fishing by torch light.

Over the years, many of the Wisconsin Chippewa have drifted away from their reservations to seek employment, education, and other opportunities in Wisconsin cities such as Ashland, Bayfield, and Milwaukee. Despite attrition, the tribe has realized some significant advances in recent decades. During the 1980s and 1990s, a series of federal court rulings reaffirmed Chippewa treaty rights concerning hunting, fishing, and gathering on treaty-ceded territories. The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission proved instrumental in coordinating this fight. Traditionally high unemployment rates amongst the Chippewa have been greatly reduced by the advent of bingo and other gaming operations during the past decade. Other sources of tribal income include commercial fishing, forestry, production and sales of arts and crafts, and the region's tourist and service economy. The Lac du Flambeau Reservation has been particularly successful in diversifying its economy by moving into the manufacturing arena with its Simpson Electric Company and LDF Industries. Additionally the tribe has developed a downtown commercial center.

Interest in traditional culture has seen a resurgence in recent years with renewed participation in the "Big Drum Society," along with pow wows and other ceremonies. Area schools, such as Northland College and Lac Courte Oreilles Community College, provide coursework in native cultures, arts, and languages. Finally, the Lac du Flambeau Reservation maintains a noted tribal museum.

GOVERNMENT

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation is governed by a 12-member elected Tribal Council. Council members include a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer; members serve for two-year terms. The tribe is organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act; it established a constitution and bylaws in 1936. Elections are held annually on the first Tuesday of October.

ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION

Recent expansions of the tribally owned Simpson Electric Company and LDF Industries Pallet Mill have provided considerable construction contracts, some of which have resulted in employment of tribal members.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Both the Lac du Flambeau Community Development Corporation and Lac du Flambeau Industries, Inc. coordinate economic development projects on the reservation. Tourism represents one of the tribe's primary economic expansion strategies. The tribe's

participation in the National Trust for Historic Preservation has spurred development in this direction. Furthermore, the tribe applied for and was granted the designation of a State of Wisconsin Development Zone. This status has provided employment subsidies and job opportunities for employees of the tribal pallet mill, six employees of the school bus service, and new employees of Simpson Electric Company. In addition to employment incentives, Development Zone status also provides financial and technical incentives, such as tax credits, for commercial development.

FISHERIES

The Lac du Flambeau Fisheries Program annually stocks reservation and boundary lakes with muskellunge and walleye fry and fingerlings. The program consists of two divisions, Fish Culture and Fish Management/Research. The Fish Culture Division supports fish stocking and rearing programs on the reservation. The Management/Research Division estimates total fish harvest, determines stocking rates and success, etc. The program built its first hatchery in 1936, which today has evolved into more than a dozen culture ponds, numerous hatching banks, and other sophisticated components. Finally, the reservation and surrounding area support superb sport fishing, particularly for muskellunge, bass, and walleye.

FORESTRY

The reservation occupies land surrounded by national forests. The LDF Sawmill and Pallet Mill rely on and thus indirectly participate in the region's timber industry as part of their continued enterprise and success.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates the Lake of the Torches Casino, which features blackjack, video slot machines, video poker, and other games. Lac du Flambeau Bingo features regular and high-stakes V.I.P. bingo. Together these gaming ventures serve as the tribe's largest employer (an the estimated 215 employees between facilities) and source of tribal revenues. To keep up with the growing demand, the tribe is currently developing a new casino facility which will include a hotel.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Directly (through administration and services) and indirectly (through tribally owned businesses), the tribal government represents far and away the largest source of tribal and area employment. Tribally owned businesses alone employ over 750 persons.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe maintains a 40-acre industrial park which it developed in the early 1980s.

MANUFACTURING

The LDF Pallet Mill recently finalized purchase of a sawmill; this is in response to contracts with the Miller Brewing Company for shipping pallets. The company continues to produce the "specialty pallet," its mainstay for the past several years. The Simpson Electric Company has been owned and operated by the tribe since 1985 and manufactures a number of electrical products like panel meters, industrial test equipment, specialty scopes, and the like. Simpson currently employs over 150 people and represents the largest employer in the Lakeland area.

SERVICES

Aside from its manufacturing and gaming businesses, the tribe (or individual members) operates a number of small retail and service businesses. These include a grocery store, restaurants, a gas station,

an arts and crafts shop, and a barber shop, among others. In addition, the Wa-Swa-Gon Arts and Crafts store offers beadwork, birch bark items, moccasins, fingerweaving, and traditional and ceremonial outfits and carvings. A number of these retail facilities are located at the tribe's downtown commercial center which was completed in 1991.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The reservation and surrounding areas abound with tourist and recreational attractions and facilities. The chain of 10 lakes around the reservation offer superb sport fishing and water sports of all sorts. The shores are sprinkled with cabins, motels, campgrounds, and RV parks, including the Lac du Flambeau Campground and Marina. The tribe operates the Lac du Flambeau Museum and hosts an annual 4th of July Bear River Pow Wow and parade. Hundreds of dancers participate in this pow wow; food and crafts are sold during the event. During the winter, skiing and snowmobiling are extremely popular.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Near the Michigan border in north-central Wisconsin, Lac du Flambeau is crossed by Highways 70 and 47, accessed from U.S. 2, U.S. 8, and U.S. 51. Charter air service is available in Woodruff (13 miles away), while commercial air service is available in nearby Rhinelander. Bus service is also available in Woodruff, while commercial trucklines serve the area from Rhinelander. Train service is available on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Wisconsin Public Service Company provides electricity to the reservation and surrounding area. Gas is provided by LDF Tribal Gas; the LDF Water and Sewage Program serves the reservation. Tribal health care is furnished through the Chippewa Health Clinic, with further hospital services available in Woodruff. The tribe maintains the William Wildcat Community Center. La Courte Oreilles Community College provides educational and vocational training for Wisconsin Indians. The college is also the home of WOJB, a public radio station catering to the interests of Indians through out the state.

Menominee Reservation

Federal reservation
Menominee
Menominee County, Wisconsin

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 910
Keshena, WI 54135-0910
(715) 799-5100
Fax: 799-4525

Total area	235,000 acres
High school graduate or higher	59.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.8%
Per capita income	\$4,738
Total labor force	1,009
Unemployment rate	21.9%
Total reservation population	3,411
Tribal enrollment	7,202

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Menominee Reservation is located in northeastern Wisconsin, about 45 miles northwest of Green Bay. It spans approximately

235,000 acres, of which 223,500 acres are heavily forested representing the largest single tract of virgin timberland in Wisconsin. Aside from forests, the reservation features abundant lakes, rivers, and streams, including the Wolf River, which is designated as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system. There are four communities on the reservation: the two main villages of Neopit and Keshena, a smaller village called Zoar, and the more scattered community of South Branch.

The present reservation was established in through the Treaty of 1854, the last of a series of treaties which had winnowed the tribe's ancestral territory from approximately 9.5 million acres down to 234,000 acres. In 1954, Congress passed the Termination Act which resulted in the actual abolition of the reservation on April 30, 1961. On December 22, 1973, Congress reversed itself, passing the Menominee Restoration Act, which the tribe implemented on February 9, 1979 in forming a Tribal Legislature.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

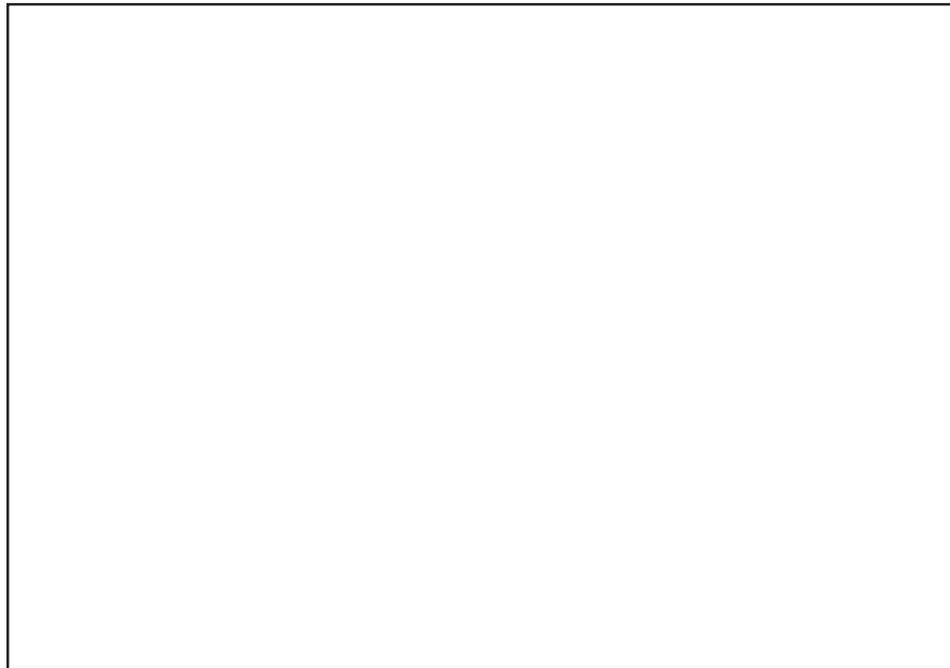
The Menominee are part of the Algonquian linguistic family and are Wisconsin's oldest continuous residents, having lived on this land for at least 4000 years. Tribal land once stretched from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River. Their name means "wild rice people," and indeed wild rice was long the tribe's staple food, augmented by the corn, squash, and beans which they grew in small gardens. Aside from these gathering and farming activities, the tribe subsisted through hunting and fishing. After the U.S. Government placed the Menominee on their reservation in 1854, it attempted to convert the tribe to full-fledged agrarians. The Menominee, however, were more interested in using logging as the basis for their economy. They began their own commercial logging operation in 1871 and by 1890 had made such a success of it that they were able to establish a hospital, trade school, police and judicial system, and profit sharing from their lumbering profits. By the turn of the century, the tribe was widely recognized as one of the most prosperous and progressive in the country.

Ironically, it was this very image of the Menominee as "advanced" and "prosperous" that marked them to be one of the first tribes to face the federal government's termination experiment during the 1950's. By the late 1960's, tribal leaders, in desperation, made the decision to begin developing and selling waterfront lots on the county's lakes and rivers to non-Indians. Tribal reaction to this scheme spurred the establishment of a new tribal organization in 1970 called Determination of Rights and Unity for Menominee Shareholders (DRUMS). Through public demonstrations, favorable media coverage, and court actions, the organization was able to delay the development and sale of tribal lands. These events did not go unnoticed in Washington and in 1973 Richard Nixon signed the Menominee Restoration Act into law, reestablishing nearly all the former reservation.

Today the tribe is actively building a new economic and political foundation. While the reservation's lush forests still play a central role in the tribe's economic and cultural life, new enterprises such as the tribal gaming complex have helped diversify their commercial base and have provided much-needed revenue and employment. Aspects of traditional culture remain vital on the reservation, the tribe having preserved and restored the Menominee clan structure, the tribal creation story, and the use and teaching of the Menominee language. There are four tribal schools on the reservation, as well as the College of the Menominee Nation in nearby Keshena.

GOVERNMENT

In 1977 the tribe adopted a new constitution and bylaws. The



Begun in 1871—Menominee Commercial Logging Enterprise

bylaws call for an elected nine-member Tribal Legislature, a tribal chairperson elected by the Legislature, a tribal judiciary, and a general council. The Legislature oversees approximately 40 social service and administrative programs.

ECONOMY
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture represents only a minor part of the tribal economy, with about 176 acres of grain currently farmed. Approximately 10 tribal members are employed in this capacity.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe lists 15 separate Indian subcontracting businesses among its membership, ranging from carpentry and building construction, to sewer-and-water systems, to tile flooring installation. Business is both seasonal and sporadic.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Private Sector Initiative (PSI) is a local Menominee business planning and development service designed to complement and fill the gaps in the existing private, university, state and federal business development service delivery system.

FISHERIES

The reservation is full of lakes, rivers, and streams which provide excellent recreational fishing opportunities; fishing is open to the general public only at Legend Lake.

FORESTRY

Given that the reservation is mostly forested, it is unsurprising that timbering has long been a major tribal industry. Today timbering continues to employ about 180 tribal members, exclusive of milling operations. Throughout the late 1980s, the annual timber harvest remained quite stable at somewhere around 22 million board-feet of saw timber. Additionally, millions of additional board feet are cut annually for use and sale as firewood.

GAMING

The tribe has recently completed a major expansion of its Class III gaming facility. Nearly 300 tribal members are employed in the casino, as well as, nearly 200 additional non-tribal members. The complex includes an adjoining hotel, restaurant, gift shop, and ATM machines. Moreover, proceeds from the gaming operation provide major funding for an array of health and social services, community investment, and other economic development projects.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government is a major employer, providing jobs to 115 tribal members in its administration department, 69 in the tribal schools, 58 in the tribal police force, 47 in the day care and Head Start programs, and 8 in the tribal courts.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe is presently developing an industrial park site which it hopes to have under operation and occupancy by late 1995 or early 1996. It will entail 30 acres, full utility services, and convenient access to State Highway 47.

SERVICES

The reservation hosts numerous businesses, both small and large. These include Menominee Tribal Enterprises Sawmill, an operation which employs 170 persons; the Menominee Tribal Supermarket, employing 10; four convenience stores; a gas station; a tavern; a beauty salon; an auto salvage operation; a catering business; and a solid waste removal business, among others.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The casino aside, outdoor activities constitute the bulk of the reservation's tourist and recreation attractions. The tribe runs two river-rafting operations on the Wolf River. Fishing is popular at Legend Lake. There are two annual pow wows, a traditional one on



Neighborhood at Menominee

Memorial Day and a competitive one during the first weekend in August. The tribe also maintains the Menominee Logging Museum.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe runs both an on-reservation shuttle service and a casino shuttle to off-reservation hotels.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highways 47 and 55 pass directly through the reservation, providing access from Green Bay and points beyond. Commercial air service is available at the Shawano Municipal Airport, 15 miles from the reservation, as well as in Green Bay, 45 miles away. Regular commercial and charter bus lines serve the reservation, as do major commercial truck lines. As for rail service, the Soo Line provides a spur for the tribal sawmill in Neopit.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center with a variety of facilities. Electricity is provided by the regional electric utility on a house by house basis. Bottled gas is the largest source of home heating on the reservation, followed by wood, fuel oil, and kerosene. All are available through local distributors. Most of the homes on the reservation rely on wells for water, while a large minority have access to public or private companies for their water supply. Individual septic tanks and a public sewer system provide sewer services. The tribe operates a health clinic with two full time doctors, two dentists, two ambulances, and a number of nurses and pharmacists. The reservation maintains four schools serving all ages of students. The reservation is served by the Menominee Indian School District (which provides employment for nearly 12 percent of the tribal work force) and the BIA.

Mole Lake Reservation

Federal reservation
Chippewa (Ojibwe) Tribe
Forest County, Wisconsin

Sokaogon Chippewa Community
Mole Lake Band
Rt. 1, Box 625
Crandon, WI 54520-9635
(715) 478-2604
Fax: 478-5275

Total area	1,750 acres
Federal trust	1,750 acres
Total labor force	198
High school graduate or higher	56.3%
Unemployment rate	45.2%
Per capita income	\$3,465
Total reservation population	616
Tribal enrollment	1,600

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Mole Lake Reservation is located in the lake country of northeastern Wisconsin along State Highway 55, eight miles south of the town of Crandon, WI. Other towns near the reservation include Antigo (30 miles southwest), Pickerel (12 miles south) and Lily (17 miles south). Major Wisconsin cities near the reservation include Rhinelander (36 miles northwest) and Wausau (approximately 60 miles southwest). Tribal headquarters are located

at the town of Mole Lake, within the reservation. The reservation lies entirely within Forest County, WI.

The Mole Lake Reservation was established in 1938 under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Currently, the reservation encompasses 1,750 acres of federal trust land. There are five acres of non-Indian-owned land within the reservation boundary. The tribe has recently purchased additional lands which are not yet in trust.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Mole Lake Band of Sokaogon Chippewa is descended from the Ojibwe people who hunted, fished and gathered wild rice in present-day northern Wisconsin. The name "Chippewa" is a European corruption of "Ojibwe." The Mole Lake Band is one of the two "Lost Tribes" of Chippewa whose status within the Chippewa Tribe was never officially determined prior to 1938. According to legend, representatives of the Mole Lake Band were present at the 1854 treaty council on Madeline Island, at which the United States promised the Chippewa cash, equipment, and their traditional lands. However, the following year the Indian commissioner denied having met with the Mole Lake Band. Due to a series of subsequent mishaps, the tribe lost all claim to traditional lands. Many tribal members remained in the Mole Lake region, but languished due to the lack of a land base and government services. Finally in 1938 the Mole Lake Band of Sokaogon Chippewa incorporated under the Indian Reorganization Act. The federal government purchased 1,745 acres for the tribe which today comprise the Mole Lake Reservation.

Since incorporation, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community has sought to make up for time lost as a "Lost Tribe." In 1976 the tribe opened the Mole Lake Bingo Hall, then in 1991 opened the Grand Royale Casino and Regency Resort Casino. The tribe has funneled revenues earned from these gaming enterprises into numerous social service programs aimed at improving the well-being of tribal members. The Sokaogon Chippewa nourish their traditional culture and values while simultaneously pursuing economic development. Tribal members still speak the Ojibwe language, and continue to harvest wild rice and spear fish on Wolf Lake. The tribe also plans to use gaming revenues to expand various cultural restoration projects, one of which is opposing a mining operation which threatens ancestral burial grounds on the reservation's border.

GOVERNMENT

A Tribal Council serves as the principal governing body for the Sokaogon Chippewa Community. Tribal government also functions through several departments including the General Fund, Education, Health, Social Services, Public Works, Judicial, and Enterprises.

The Sokaogon Chippewa Community approved a constitution and bylaws on October 8, 1938 in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act.

ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe has a construction and maintenance crew, and owns a front end loader and backhoe. The construction and maintenance crew employs 10 tribal members, and took part in the construction of tribal gaming facilities. The crew is responsible for maintenance of these facilities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe's three gaming venues represent the primary economic development ventures. The tribe also plans to construct more on-reservation housing, and to expand the existing childcare center.

FISHERIES

The tribe employs two persons to stock on-reservation lakes and streams with fish.

FORESTRY

The reservation includes some 1,000 forested acres. Three tribal members operate logging businesses, each of which employs three to five persons.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates three gaming facilities which together employ 253 persons, two-thirds of whom are not tribal members. Mole Lake Bingo Hall, established in 1976, is a Class II gaming facility located in Crandon, WI. Grand Royale Casino, established in 1991, is a Class III gaming facility which features black jack, video games and slot machines; it is located along State Highway 55 in Crandon. Across Highway 55 from the Grand Royale is the Regency Resort Casino. Also established in 1991, this Class III gaming facility features black jack, video gaming and slots.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal government employs approximately 100 persons.

SERVICES

The Mole Lake Smoke Shop, owned by a tribal member, sells discount tobacco and cigarettes and employs three persons. A tribal member also owns and operates an espresso bar which employs two persons. Twenty-five tribal members are self-employed harvesters and vendors of wild rice.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe holds two annual pow wows. An RV park and related services are available during pow wow. Outdoor opportunities abound in the reservation area. Several ski areas are located within 25 miles of the reservation, as are numerous lakes and the Nicolet National Forest.

TRANSPORTATION

A limousine service, owned and operated by a tribal member, provides transportation to the tribal gaming facilities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Wisconsin Highway 55 runs through the reservation. Private air facilities are located five miles north of the reservation in Crandon, WI; commercial air service is available in Wausau, WI (approximately 50 miles southwest). Greyhound bus service is available in Antigo, WI, which lies approximately 30 miles south of the reservation. The reservation is served by trucking companies, as well as UPS and Federal Express package carriers.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A community center is located on the reservation, as are parks and other recreational facilities. The 110 homes on the reservation receive individual electrical service from regional providers. These homes utilize septic tanks, and receive water from either individual wells or two public wells. Health care is provided by both the tribe and the Indian Health Service. Tribal youth attend public schools eight miles north of the reservation in Crandon, WI.

Oneida Reservation

Federal reservation
Oneida
Outagamie and Brown counties, Wisconsin

Oneida Nation of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 365
Norbert Hill Center, 3000 Seminary Rd.
Oneida, WI 54155
(414) 869-2214
Fax: 869-1610

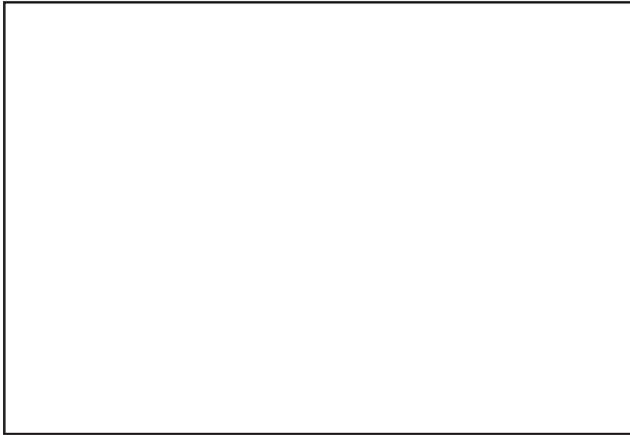
Total area	7,658.10 acres
Federal trust	4,473.02 acres
Tribally owned	7,658.10 acres
High school graduate or higher	67.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.2%
Unemployment	12.0%
Per capita income	\$20,600
Population	2,450
Tribal enrollment (Oneida Tribe)	approx. 12,000

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

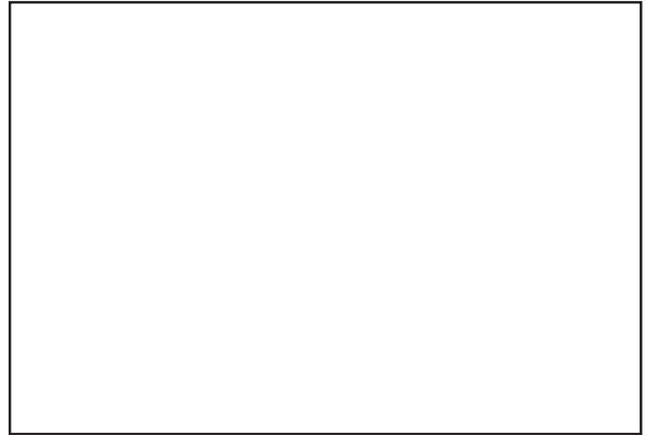
The Oneida Reservation is located in eastern Wisconsin along Duck Creek, west of the Great Fox River. The port city of Green Bay, Wisconsin lies five miles west of the reservation. State Highway 54 bisects the reservation from east to west, passing through the town of Oneida, which serves as the tribal headquarters. State Highway 29 borders the reservation's northern boundary; U.S. 41 parallels the reservation's eastern boundary. The Oneida Reservation includes approximately 65,000 acres within Brown and Outagamie counties, Wisconsin, with a population on or near tribal lands totaling approximately 4,900 members. However, the tribe now owns less than 10,000 acres of the original 65,000. The townships of Oneida and Hobart lie within the reservation's boundaries. Major Wisconsin cities near the reservation include Green Bay (5 miles east), Appleton (30 miles southwest), Oshkosh (45 miles southwest), Sheboygan (54 miles southeast) and Milwaukee (113 miles southeast). The Oneida Reservation's present boundaries were established by treaty in 1838.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Oneida Tribe is a member of the Iroquois Confederacy, formed in the 1500s, made up of the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga and Seneca Tribes. Prior to the 19th century, Oneida homeland lay in the area of present-day upstate New York. This region was gradually colonized by Europeans from the mid-1600s on, and the Oneidas traded goods and made formal treaties with the colonists. When the Revolutionary War broke out, some member tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy were drawn into the conflict, including the Oneida and the Mohawk. The Oneida allied with the colonists while the Mohawks supported the British. Following the war, the fledgling United States rewarded the Oneida by expropriating their fertile homeland, which was sought by white farmers. During the 1820s, the Oneida voluntarily removed to Wisconsin, settling along Duck Creek near the present-day city of Green Bay. The original 5,000,000 acres purchased by the Oneida from the Menominee Tribe were reduced to 65,000 acres by the U.S. Government during the 1820s. In 1838, the U.S. Government formally signed a treaty recognizing the present boundaries of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin. The Oneidas' initial form of government deteriorated after the move to Wisconsin, and the tribe languished until the mid-20th century. In 1934, the Oneidas incorporated under the



Culture Reflected in Architecture, Oneida Built School



Oneida Day Care Center

Indian Reorganization Act. During the 1960s, after the passage of the Indian Self Determination Act, the Oneida Tribe set out to achieve greater economic self-sufficiency and improve the well-being of tribal members. Since then, the tribe has approached this goal through ambitious economic development and initiating comprehensive social programs for tribal members. The tribe realizes substantial revenues from an Indian gaming enterprise. The largest commercial venture is the first-class Radisson Hotel located near Green Bay's Austin Straubel Airport. Much of the revenue raised from tribal enterprise is reinvested in a host of social programs including Head Start, child care, career training, housing, public transit, and a tribal museum.

GOVERNMENT

A Business Committee, composed of a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, treasurer and five council members, serves as the elected governing body for enrolled tribal members. All enrolled tribal members make up the General Tribal Council. The Business Committee meets weekly, and the General Tribal Council meets semiannually. The Oneida government has five operational divisions: Development, Compliance, Enterprise, Gaming, and Governmental; within each are a variety of boards and commissions.

The original constitution and bylaws of the Wisconsin Oneida Tribe were ratified in 1934 in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Oneida Community Integrated Food System utilizes approximately 384 acres for growing soy beans, produce, and winter wheat, as well as for grazing cattle.

CONSTRUCTION

The newly formed Oneida Construction Corporation will develop, manage and construct business projects for the Oneida Tribe in the future.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Business Committee oversees all tribal enterprise and reinvests ten percent of all revenues in economic development. The tribe plans to purchase the Oneida Inn, formerly a Howard Johnson's hotel. Oneida Nation Electronics is also in the development stage. The tribe recently purchased 35 commercial properties. Bay Bank, one-third owned by the tribe, recently opened. Other tribal enterprises initiated in recent years include the Oneida Cannery,

Oneida Healthworks, the Oneida Research and Technology Center, and Oneida Printing.

FORESTRY

The tribe does not harvest timber commercially, but actively works to conserve forest and wetlands within the reservation's boundaries.

GAMING

Oneida Bingo & Casino, located in Green Bay, offers 2,800 slot and video machines, 80 blackjack tables and an 800-seat bingo hall. The tribe also operates Big Green Lotto, with lottery drawings every Wednesday night. The tribe realized a \$75 million profit from gaming in 1994.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Oneida Tribe is Brown County's largest employer with more than 3,000 employees, 45percent of them tribal members.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe is currently opening a 46-acre light business park, as well as a 173-acre High Technology Business Park, part of a federal duty-free international trade zone located on reservation land.

SERVICES

The tribe owns and operates four Oneida One Stop convenience stores offering food, discount cigarettes and gas.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Oneida Nation Museum, located in Oneida, presents a comprehensive view of Iroquois history with an emphasis on the Oneida. The tribe holds the Oneida Annual Pow Wow every July 4th and the Oneida Championship Fall Pow Wow each October. Biking and hiking trails criss cross the forests and wetlands of the reservation. Lodging is available in the tribally owned and operated Radisson Inn near the Austin Straubel International Airport. This premium hotel features 202 rooms, restaurant and lounge, pool, sauna, exercise room, and conference facilities accommodating 650 people.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe operates an on-reservation transit system.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Oneida Reservation is accessible via State Roads 29 and 54, U.S. 43, and Interstate 43. Commercial passenger and air cargo services are available through Austin Straubel International Airport. The

tribe's Radisson Inn is conveniently located nearby. Greyhound bus service is available in Green Bay (5 miles west). Major truck shipping operators, including Schneider National, are available in Green Bay. Express postal service is also available in Green Bay. Intermodal rail lines connect the reservation area to regional and national railroads. State-of-the-art shipping and port facilities are available through the port of Green Bay.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Oneida Tribe offers a range of community services for enrolled members through several on-reservation facilities, including a senior citizen center and the Oneida Childcare Center. Electricity and natural gas service are provided by the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation. The on-reservation Sewer and Water District provides water and sewer service to homes and businesses located on the reservation. The reservation is also tied to the Green Bay Municipal Sewer District.

The Oneida Tribe operates an on-reservation Comprehensive Health Center. Hospital service is also available in Green Bay.

The tribe maintains an elementary school on the reservation, and recently opened a new high school. A tribal daycare center and Head Start program also serve enrolled members. The University of Wisconsin maintains a branch campus in Green Bay.

Red Cliff Reservation

Federal reservation
Chippewa/Ojibwe Indians
Bayfield County, Wisconsin

Red Cliff Tribal Council
P.O. Box 529
Bayfield, WI 54814
(715) 779-3700
Fax: 779-3704

Total area	14,541 acres
Tribally owned	6,404 acres
Allotted	1,917 acres
Total labor force	280
High school graduate or higher	57.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.4%
Unemployment rate	27.1%
Per capita income	\$4,716
Total reservation population	876
Tribal enrollment	2,830

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Red Cliff Reservation spans approximately 14,541 acres along the southern shore of Lake Superior, about 90 miles east of Superior, Wisconsin. Of this about 6,400 acres are tribally owned, with the remainder either allotted, owned by the government, or owned by non-Indians. The land is lush and hilly with cliffs overlooking the lake.

The ancestral lands of the Chippewa once extended along both shores of Lake Superior and west to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. In 1854, under Chief Buffalo, the Red Cliff Band of Chippewa signed the LaPointe Treaty which established its reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Chippewa Indians (the name given the Anishinabe Nation by white settlers) are one of the largest grouping of tribes in North America. Oral history recounts how they migrated along the St. Lawrence Seaway into the Great Lakes region. Their current tribal territories extend from the Rocky Mountains to east of the Great Lakes, on both sides of the U.S.-Canadian border. In Wisconsin there are six Anishinabe reservations located throughout the northern part of the state; these reservations form a portion of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians. Members of the Red Cliff Band are descendants of The Great Buffalo, one of the most famous of Anishinabe leaders and principal chief of the Lake Superior Chippewa. Chief Buffalo signed the LaPointe Treaty in 1854, which established the Wisconsin reservations, including Red Cliff.

Over the years, many of the Wisconsin Chippewa have moved away from their reservations to seek employment, education, and other opportunities in the region's urban areas. Even so, the tribe has made a number of advances in recent decades. Tribal councils established under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act facilitated widespread improvements in health, social services, and housing. Additionally, tribal courts expanded their jurisdictions to include child welfare, small claims, and development of air and water standards. The founding of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council linked the Chippewa to other Wisconsin tribes. During the 1980s and '90s, a series of federal court rulings reaffirmed Chippewa treaty rights concerning hunting, fishing, and gathering on treaty-ceded territories. The Great Lakes Indian Fishing and Wildlife Commission proved instrumental in coordinating this fight.

Traditionally high unemployment rates among the Chippewa have been greatly mitigated by the establishment of bingo and other gaming operations during the past decade. Other sources of tribal income include commercial fishing, forestry, production and sales of arts and crafts, and the region's tourist and service economy. Interest in traditional culture has seen a resurgence in recent years with renewed interest in the Big Drum Society, along with pow wows and other ceremonies. Area schools, particularly the Lac Courte Oreilles Community College, provide coursework in native cultures, arts, and languages. The Red Cliff Reservation itself maintains a respected tribal museum.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The reservation is governed by a nine-member elected Tribal Council. Officers include a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. Each council member serves a two-year term. The government oversees the business of 25 different departments ranging from education to social services to health care.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Tribal members practice self-sufficient farming on a small scale; their activities include livestock raising and gardening.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribally owned Red Cliff Construction Company employs five workers, with the expectation of employing up to 20 over the next two years. The company constructs residential and commercial log structures. Annual revenues currently exceed \$500,000. A number of other licensed contractors do business within the tribal community.

FISHERIES

The Buffalo Bay Fish Company established in 1986 employs four full time workers. The company provides income to tribal fishermen by purchasing daily catches, then filleting and shipping it to midwestern markets. The Red Cliff Tribal Hatchery raises brook

trout and walleye for release into Lake Superior and area streams. It releases several hundred thousand fish annually and also manages three one-acre, man-made ponds for raising walleyes.

FORESTRY

There are approximately 7,000 acres of commercial forest on the reservation (much of it maple) which is managed by the BIA. The tribe has been working with the U.S. Forest Service on an agreement to allow the harvest of forest products on a subsistence basis. In return, the tribe would provide labor for such activities as brushing and trail maintenance.

GAMING

The Isle Vista Casino and Entertainment Center offers Class III gaming activities. The center opened in 1982 with a bingo hall, a bar/restaurant, and bowling lanes. An expanded casino was added in 1992. Annual income from these operations total about \$3.6 million, with revenues used to support activities which benefit the tribe as a whole.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government is the largest single employer in Bayfield County. For instance, many tribal members are employed by the Indian Health Service and the Indian Housing Authority.

SERVICES

There are numerous small businesses on the reservation, including the Ojibway Trading Post, which sells local, handmade Indian arts and crafts; Peterson Fisheries, which offers locally caught lake trout and whitefish; the Red Cliff Construction Company; numerous commercial fishing businesses; and a number of convenience stores, gas stations, and grocery stores.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Aside from the casino complex, the tribe operates two campgrounds and a marina. The Buffalo Bay Marina and Campground has been operating since 1976 and employs five full-time seasonal employees. Buffalo Bay features electricity, potable water, and shower/laundry facilities. The Point Detour Campground is located on Wisconsin's northernmost point. One hundred campsites and 44 marina slips are located at the campgrounds. Having recently doubled its recreational facilities, the tribe is planning additional tourism development in the next five years (such as adding an RV park, walking/cross country trails, and winter sports). Currently, the tribe hosts Winterfest (featuring outdoor recreational activities like dog sledding), the Red Cliff Traditional Pow Wow (each 4th of July), and the Inland Sea Symposium (offering environmental and educational workshops on the Great Lakes).

Family recreation is available at the Isle Vista Entertainment Center, which offers 8 bowling lanes along with a full bar and grill, video games, and a large screen TV for sporting events.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highway 13 runs directly through the reservation and crosses U.S. Highway 20 miles to the south. The nearest commercial air service is available in Ashland, 21 miles away. The Bay Area Rural Transport offers local bus service. Both UPS and Federal Express serve the area. The tribe's marina and the Buffalo Bay Fishing Company provide commercial access to Lake Superior and beyond.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electric power is provided by Northern State Power and the Bayfield Electric Cooperative. Northern State Power also furnishes natural gas service to the reservation. The Red Cliff Water and Sewage System provides water and sewage services, and employs

three tribal members. The tribal/community center provides cultural and recreational activities, drug and alcohol prevention, and physical fitness facilities. The tribe plans to construct a new health clinic for its residents. The U.S. Public Health Service contracts with a hospital in nearby Ashland for the care of tribal members. Finally, the tribe maintains an Elders Center, providing meals and activities for tribal and area senior citizens.

St. Croix Chippewa Reservation

Federal reservation	
Chippewa	
Barron, Burnett, Douglas, and Polk counties, Wisconsin	
St. Croix Indians of Wisconsin	
Tri-County Ojibwa Center	
P.O. Box 287	
Hertel, WI 54845	
(715) 349-2195	
Fax: 349-5768	
Total area	3,145 acres
Tribally owned	2,544.50 acres
Federal trust	1,943.96 acres
Other	85.50 acres
Total labor force	67
Unemployment	53.0%
Reservation population	1,288
Tribal enrollment	approx. 2,000

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

A proclamation issued by the secretary of the interior established the St. Croix Chippewa Reservation on November 28, 1938. The reservation consists of a non-contiguous parcel of land and eleven communities throughout four counties in northwestern Wisconsin. Land held in trust for the tribe amounts to 2,544.50 acres. The original reservation, however, covered 3,145 acres. Some communities of St. Croix Chippewa are located in east central Minnesota in Pine County.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin were federally recognized in 1938. They have lived in what is present-day Wisconsin for centuries.

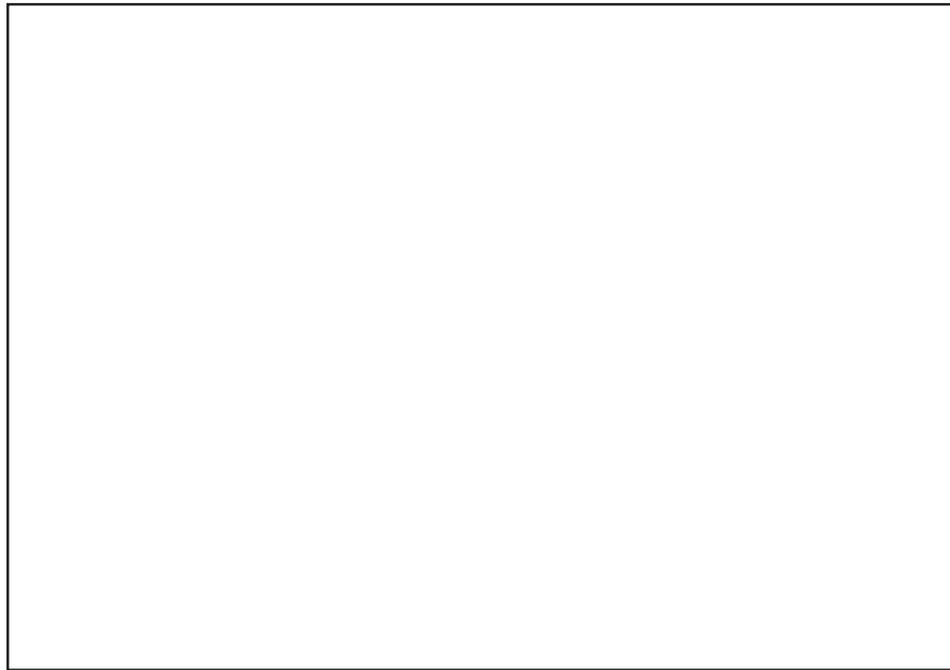
GOVERNMENT

The tribe's council consists of five members elected every two years in June. The St. Croix adopted a democratic form of government under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Their constitution was adopted on August 29, 1942 and approved by the secretary of the interior in November of that year. The government is responsible for social services and for fostering economic development throughout several counties. Revenue is generated primarily from the tribe's gaming operations.

ECONOMY

GAMING

The tribe owns several gaming operations, two of which are casinos. The St. Croix Casino is located in Turtle Lake; overnight accommodations are available at the tribally owned hotel one and a half blocks away. The Hole in the Wall Casino and Motel are located in Danbury.



One of Two Motels Built by the Tribe

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians is descended from a group of Mohicans (variously known as Mahikan, Housatonic and River Indians; the ancestral name Muh-he-con-ne-ok means “people of the waters that are never still”) and a band of Delaware Indians known as the Munsees. The Mohicans and the Delaware, closely related in customs and traditions, originally inhabited large portions of what is now the northeastern United States. In 1734 a small group of Mohicans established a village near Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where they began to assimilate, but were nonetheless driven out by Euro-Americans. In 1785 they founded “New Stockbridge” in upper New York State at the invitation of Oneida Indians. Their new home, however, was on timber land sought after by white settlers.

SERVICES

Both casinos house restaurants.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Two outdoor amphitheatres, a museum, reconstructed fur trading posts, and a restaurant are some of the attractions at the Forts Folle Avoine Historical Park, of which the tribe is a part-owner. (See Gaming above).

In 1818 the band settled briefly in White River, Indiana, only to be again relocated. In order to relocate both the Stockbridge-Munsee and Oneida Indians, government officials along with missionaries negotiated the acquisition of a large tract in what is now Wisconsin. In 1834 the Stockbridge Indians settled there; two years later they were joined by some Munsee families who were migrating west from Canada and who decided to remain with the Stockbridge families. They together then became known as the Stockbridge-Munsee Band. The tribe expanded its land base by obtaining 46,000 acres by treaty with their neighbors to the north, the Menominee Tribe. More pressure from the government resulted in more relocation, first in Kaukana, Wisconsin and later to a community on the shores of Lake Winnebago which the tribe named Stockbridge.

Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation

Federal reservation
Stockbridge-Munsee
Shawano County, Wisconsin

Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians
Route 1
Bowler, WI 54416
(715) 793-4111

Total area	46,000 acres
Federal trust	16,000 acres
Tribally owned	2,250 acres
Total labor force	396
Total reservation population	846
Tribal enrollment (tribe, 1995)	1595

By the terms of a new treaty with the federal government in 1856 the band moved to its present site in Shawano County. The General Allotment Act of 1887 resulted in the loss of a great deal of land by the Stockton-Munsees. In the Great Depression the tribe lost yet more land. However, in the early 1930s the Stockbridge-Munsee experienced a reawakening of their identity and began reorganizing; in 1932 they even took over the town council of Red Springs and under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 created an activist Business Committee and started to regain some of their land. The secretary of the interior affirmed the reservation in 1937. The native language has begun to undergo new study, and in 1975 the tribe opened the Stockbridge-Munsee Historical Museum and Library. In the 1990s the tribe was pursuing a land claim in New York State for some of the territory it occupied before being driven westward.

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation is located in east central Wisconsin, approximately sixty miles northwest of the city of Green Bay and approximately 60 miles west of the city of Wausau. The reservation encompasses the towns of Bartelme and Red Springs. The tribe has inhabited the reservation’s land since 1856; it was affirmed as a federal reservation in 1938.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe formed a constitution and bylaws under the Indian Reorganization Act in 1937; the constitution was ratified in 1938. The tribal council has a chairperson and treasurer who are elected biennially, and a vice-chairperson and four council members who are elected annually. A three-judge tribal court was established in 1995.

ECONOMY

Gaming and timber sales are the principal foundations of the tribal economy. The reservation is located in a rural part of Wisconsin. Some community members commute to nearby towns to work. Several federal projects have provided low-rent housing.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

An estimated 5 percent of reservation land is tillable crop land. 160 acres are leased. There was a dairy farm on the reservation; farm structures remain.

CONSTRUCTION

Skilled tribal construction workers perform reservation road and building construction projects.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A tribal development corporation actively engages in economic planning and offers assistance to entrepreneurs. Incentives are offered to businesses for locating within the reservation. The tribe owns and operates a smoke shop, and an industrial park is being planned. New roads have been constructed for the increase in tourist traffic brought about by gaming. Construction began in 1995 to double the size of the casino. There are plans to build a hotel and to expand the golf course from nine to 18 holes. Tribal members serve on the boards of local and regional business development organizations. The tribe is a member of the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, which is active in economic development statewide.

FISHERIES

A small tribal fishery stocks noncommercial trout streams.

FORESTRY

Approximately 14,000 acres of various commercial species of hardwoods are logged by tribal members and others. Sustained yield logging methods are used (no clear-cutting).

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates a casino and bingo operation on the

reservation. The casino was expanded during the summer and fall of 1995. In 1995 gaming employed 347 persons, 102 of whom were tribal members.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal government employs over 100 people in operations other than the casino and bingo hall.

SERVICES

A tribal smoke shop serves visitors, as do a restaurant and country store. The town of Shawano, approximately twelve miles from the reservation, has a variety of motels, restaurants and other accommodations.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe owns a nine-hole golf course and there are approximately 20 miles of trout streams. A tribal museum offers visitors numerous displays of artifacts and historical documents. The tribe also owns and operates a large park/campground. The heavily wooded grounds are traversed by a peaceful stream. Biking, fishing, and hiking are other activities allowed at the tribal park. An annual Mohican Pow Wow, open to visitors, is held in the second week in August also at the park.

TRANSPORTATION

Tribally owned vans and buses are used by the health, elderly and youth centers.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Wisconsin State Highways 29 and 51 traverse the reservation east-west and north-south respectively. The nearest airport is in Shawano, approximately 28 miles distant. Numerous motor freight carriers serve Shawano.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe built a large community center adjacent to its baseball field solely with its profits from gaming. The center is located within the largest neighborhood on the reservation. A medical facility on the reservation provides comprehensive health care, and a resident tribal human services facilitator helps reservation residents identify all social services available to them. There are centers for the elderly and for youth. Tribal children attend public school in Bowler and Gresham. Electric power is supplied by the Wisconsin Power and Light Company. A sewage lagoon serves approximately 64 residences. A tribal newspaper is published semimonthly.



