

Wisconsin Tribal Communities: A Walk Through History to Present Day Government-to-Government Relations

Danielle Yancey, Tribal Affairs Consultant
Kelly Jackson, WisDOT Statewide Tribal Liaison
Crystal Chapman-Chevalier, Vice-Chairwoman, Menominee Tribal Legislature
& Community Development Director

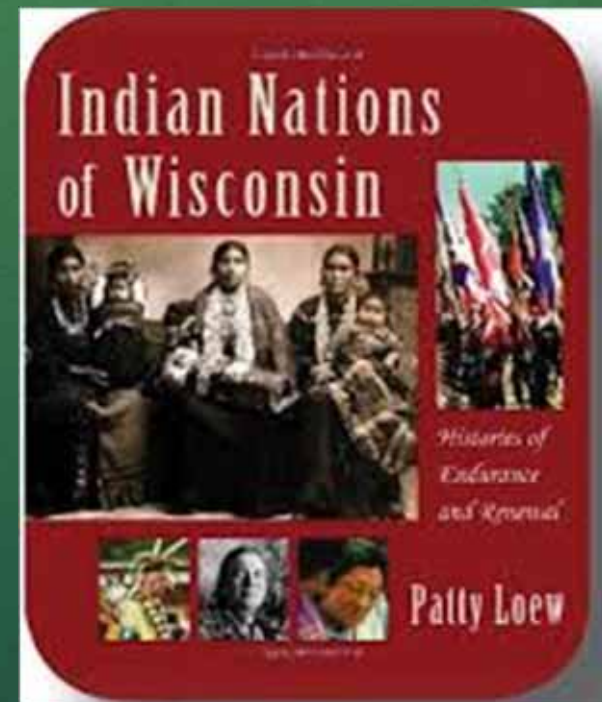
Overview

- Brief historical overview and introduction to Wisconsin's Tribal communities
- State and Tribal perspectives
- Q&A

Wisconsin ACT31

WisconsinAct31.org
in PK-16 Education

Wisconsin Education Act 31 refers to the statutory requirement to teach history, culture, and tribal sovereignty of the twelve American Indian nations and tribes in the state.



Placed Base Learning

- Essential Understandings
 - Nations
 - Tribal Sovereignty
 - People
 - History
 - Culture

Indigenous People

- Original inhabitants of North America, presence time immemorial
- Estimates vary from 5 to 30 million
- Over 800 Tribal Nations
- Each Nation is Distinct and Different with their own language, culture, traditions, laws and systems of governance
- Inherent sovereignty

Why History is Important

- Tribes' present day status is the result of 500+ years of history
- “Indian Problem” and Colonization
 - Battles over land
 - Assimilation

Battle over Tribal Lands

- European Discovery Era
 - Doctrine of Discovery - Spanish international law used to give exclusive rights of lands
- Removal Era
 - Forced removal
 - Trail of Tears (“death marches”)
- Treaty-making Era
 - Nearly 400 treaties signed and broken

Allotment & Assimilation

1887-1928

- 1887 General Allotment Act (Dawes Act)
 - Broke up commonly held lands
 - Non-Indians can now purchase lands
 - People had to prove blood quantum to receive allotment
 - Surplus lands sold to Whites



Interactive Map

Cessation of Tribal Lands

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZZCvUroBpaE>

Assimilation

1887-1928

- Boarding School era
 - Carlisle Boarding School – Pennsylvania
 - Henry Pratt – “Kill the Indian, Save the Man”
 - Indian Civilization Act Fund, a collaboration with churches



Boarding School Era

- Children were taken as young as 4 years old
- Given Christian names, hair cut, given European style clothing
- 500 boarding schools in 18 states – Wisconsin Boarding Schools: Keshena (Menominee), Oneida, Lac du Flambeau, and Tomah
- 100,000 children taken from 1879 and the 1960's

Boarding School Era

- Children were punished and beaten for speaking their language and cultural practices and traditions
- Used for labor, molested and raped
- Many children died – loneliness, sickness, suicide
- 1879-1918 at Carlisle
 - 293 deaths reported; 1135 were sent home because they were sick, like to die at home or on their way

Reorganization 1924-1945

- 1924 Indian Citizenship Act - Congress conferred citizen status
- 1935 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA)
 - Protected Tribes' remaining land base – ended allotment
 - Self-governance
 - Adopt constitutions
 - Tribal government structures – Chairman, President, Governor, Chief



Termination & Relocation 1945-1961

- Termination
 - Ended federal recognition of Tribes
 - Menominee terminated in 1953
- Relocation
 - Designed to relocate to urban areas through work relocation programs and housing



COME TO DENVER
THE CHANCE OF YOUR LIFETIME!

Good Jobs
Retail Trade
Manufacturing
Government-Federal, State, Local
Wholesale Trade
Construction of Buildings, Etc.



Happy Homes
Beautiful Homes
Many Churches
Exciting Community Life
Over Half of Homes Owned by Residents
Convenient Stores—Shopping Centers



Training
Vocational Training
Bookwork, Bakery Shop Drafting,
Typing, Office Work, Mathematics
Adult Education
Evening High School, Arts and Crafts
Job Placement, Apprenticeship



Self-Determination 1968-1988

- Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975
- Ended termination policy
- Enter into contracts and deliver grants directly to Tribal governments

Legislation that Supports Self-Determination

- Restoration Act
- Buy Indian Act
- Native American Graves and Repatriation Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- American Indian Religious Freedoms Act
- Indian Child Welfare Act
- Indian Gaming Regulatory Act
- Federal and State Executive Orders

Gaming Era

- Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988
- Compact agreements
- Economic development to provide services to Tribal members
- Largest employers in counties
- Myth Buster – not all Tribal members receive casino payouts

Impacts

- Total U.S. land mass is 2.3 billion acres
- By 1934 Tribes held only 50 million acres, barely 2 percent of their original territory
- Over two centuries Native population dropped by 95 percent

Tribes Today

- Over 560 federally recognized Tribes throughout the United States today
- Each has their own distinct history, culture, tradition, and government structure
- 4.9 million American Indians/Alaskan Natives in the United States (2008); 1.6 percent of population
- 22 percent live on reservations or trust lands
- 60 percent live in metropolitan areas

Wisconsin Tribes



Brothertown Indian Nation (non-federally recognized Tribe)

Population in WI

- Over 69,000 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 (9,116).
- Green Bay ranks 5th nationwide in % of AI/AN population among cities of 100,000+

Tribal Enrollment

Nation	Enrollment
Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	6,945
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	7,275
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	3,415
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	5,312
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	1,377
St. Croix Chippewa Community	1,054
Forest County Potawatomi Community	1,400
Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians	1,565
Oneida Nation of Wisconsin	16,567
Ho-Chunk Nation	6,563
Menominee Nation	8,720

Tribal Governments

- Self-governance:
 - Tribal council or legislature
 - Laws/ordinances; jurisdiction over Tribal lands and members
 - Tribal police and courts systems
 - Economic development (gaming and tourism)
 - Education

State-Tribal Relations

State Government Perspective

Kelly Jackson
Statewide Tribal Liaison
Wisconsin Department of Transportation
Tribal Affairs Program

Tribal Leadership

Tribal Leadership Perspectives

Crystal Chapman-Chevalier
Vice-Chairwoman, Menominee Tribal Legislature
and Community Development Director

Resources

- Individual Tribal Websites
- Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council
<http://www.glitc.org>
- Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Commission
<http://www.glifwc.org>
- National Congress of American Indians
<http://www.ncai.org>

Resources

- UW-Madison School of Education – Act 31
<http://wisconsinact31.org>
- The Ways
<http://theways.org>
- State of Wisconsin Department of Administration
<http://witribes.wi.gov>
- Local and National Tribal publications and newspapers

Resources

- State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation
<http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/civil-rights/tribalaffairs>
- WisDOT Inter-Tribal Task Force
<http://wisdottribaltaskforce.org>
- WisDOT Tribal Historic Preservation Project
<http://wisdotpreservation.org>
- WisDOT Tribal Labor Advisory Committee
<http://wisdotlac.org>

Wrap-Up

- Each Tribe is distinct and unique with their own language, culture, history and current government structure and priorities
- Early and meaningful consultation is essential
- 3 R's – Respect, Relationship, and Reciprocity
- Pursue your knowledge and understanding of Wisconsin Tribes
- Prepare and do your homework when engaging with Tribal communities

Future Trainings & Opportunities

- Annual State of the Tribes Address (early 2017)
- WisDOT Tribal Historic Preservation Project Listening Session – January 31-February 2, 2017
Stevens Point, WI
- WisDOT Cultural Sensitivity Training

Questions

Thank you!

Waewaenen!

Miigwitch!