

in which the Hudson dog track is located “has historically been Sioux (Dakota), aboriginal territory, for centuries.”³⁷ Both resolutions also were forwarded to Secretary Lujan.

While all three of these resolutions complained that DOI had not consulted with nearby tribes about the proposal, such assertions were premature because the St. Croix tribe had not yet applied to take the Hudson dog track land into trust. The St. Croix never did file such an application with the DOI; negotiations between the track owners and the tribe stalled, and they could not agree on final terms for the partnership.

5. The Hudson Dog Track Owners Form the Four Feathers Partnership with Three Wisconsin Indian Tribes in a Second Effort to Establish An Indian Casino at the Dog Track

Despite the failure of the potential St. Croix Chippewa partnership, Havenick and his partners took inspiration from the positive results of the December 3, 1992, referenda. Michael Brozek, a state lobbyist working for Havenick, hired John William (“Bill”) Cadotte to assist them in recruiting other Indian tribes to join in a partnership that would seek to establish a casino at the Hudson dog track. Cadotte – a member of the LCO tribe with an MBA from Stanford – had been working as a consultant to a number of Wisconsin Indian tribes. Cadotte naturally approached LCO first, and by March 1993 LCO had agreed to be Havenick’s first tribal partner. LCO was a particularly significant partner to gain because its Chairman, gaiashkibos, was at that time President of the National Congress of American Indians, a post that earned him national prominence.

³⁷Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community Business Council Resolution No. 10-28-92-001, Oct. 28, 1992, at 2.