

Tribal observer

THE SAGINAW CHIPPEWA INDIAN TRIBE



REPORT CARD ON NATIVE AMERICAN EDUCATION IN THE MT. PLEASANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by Superintendent Robert Janson

One of the highlights of the school year occurred on May 28 when five Native American students were honored at the annual Title IV-A Grad Night held at the Embers Restaurant. The guest of honors included Kevin Chamberlain, Candy Chippewa, Lynette Franco, Shellie Jeffrey, and Becky Rood as well as family members, tribal officers, school officials, and Title IV-A staff. I believe strongly that the diploma earned by each of these students will open the door to a range of future opportunities. More importantly, it is my hope that our graduating seniors will serve as effective role models for younger Native American students in the years ahead.

Late spring was a busy time of the year for a number of other reasons, as well. In early April, a representative from the Michigan Indian Employment Office visited Mt. Pleasant High School and selected 16 Native American students for summer employment. Five of our students Kevin Chamberlain, Candy Chippewa, Lynette Franco, Carrie Franco, and John Trepanier attended Foreign Language Day on April 11 at Central Michigan University. Later in the month, Henry George Jr., Beth Merrill, Sam Steele,

and Mary Rood participated in "Gentle Friday" activities on the CMU Campus.

In early May, three of our high school students attended the Native American Resources Conference at Michigan State University. Participating students included John Trepanier, Raymond Fisher, and Jennifer Shanks. Such campus visits are beneficial. I feel, because it may help trigger an interest in pursuing a college degree for some of our students.

Grades appear to be up for a majority of our students and over-all attendance has improved. Five of our students earned a 3.00 grade point average or higher on fifth marking period grades: Fred Cantu(3.666), Candy Chippewa(3.600), Noel Peters(3.400), Shellie Jeffrey (3.283), and Kevin Chamberlain(3.166). Seven other students compiled at least a "C" average. You may be interested in visiting the "re-modeled" Title IV-A office at Mt. Pleasant High School. The appearance of the room has been greatly improved by the addition of 27 student drawings dealing with various aspects of Indian history.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to wish each of you a safe and enjoyable summer season. I am confident that the progress we have made in educating our Native American students in the Mt. Pleasant Public School District will continue in September.



The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe

7070 EAST BROADWAY

MT. PLEASANT, MICHIGAN 48858

(517) 772-5700

PRESIDENT SIGNS SAGINAW CHIPPEWA INDIAN TRIBE OF MICHIGAN DISTRIBUTION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS ACT

A PRESS RELEASE

BY: Arnold J. Sowmick, Sr.
Tribal Chairman

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

On June 30, 1986 President Ronald W. Reagan signed the "Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan Distribution of Judgment Funds Act". With his signature, an historical precedent setting piece of legislation which specifically provides for the creation of a perpetual investment fund for the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, by utilizing the remaining money's awarded to the Tribe in four separate judgments pursuant to the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946, 25 USCA Sections 70-70 v. But more generally, we think that this Act is of great interest in Indian Country because it sets a historical precedent in allowing the tribe to preserve its resources by investing judgment funds, instead of distributing the money on a per capita basis.

Indian Claims Commission

One of the long standing and continuing controversies between the United States and Indian Nations is the numerous treaty violations by the Federal Government of those treaties entered into between the National government and various Indian Tribes.

Between 1778, with the Treaty with the Delawares and March 3, 1871 when all such treaty making ended, the United States entered into over 400 treaties with Indian Nations. Unfortunately many of the provisions of the 400 treaties were not lived up to and in many cases these treaties were violated outright by the Federal government.

Prior to 1946, all Indian claims for violations of treaties or other claims against the United States could only be litigated after Congress passed special legislation authorizing such suits. This process was a cumbersome mechanism and did not help alleviate the problem of resolving Indian Claims against the United States.

The idea of addressing Indian claims coincided with the pressure for termination and in 1946 Congress passed the "Indian Claims Commission Act". Whatever the underlying purpose of the Claims Commission might have been, the main theme of the Act was to allow tribes to prosecute specified claims that arose before the passage of the Act. All claims were to be filed by August 13, 1951. Initially, the Commission was to complete its work within five years, but in fact the Commission's life was continually extended until Congress finally dissolved the Commission in September of 1978 and transferred all pending cases to the United States Court of Claims.

Saginaw Chippewa Claims

The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan is a Federally recognized Indian Tribe. The Tribe reorganized from the Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River Bands of Chippewa in 1937 under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Between 1795 and 1864, the Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River Bands of Chippewa entered into at least fourteen Treaties with the United States. Many of these Treaties were not implemented properly, thus the Tribe had many long standing

grievances with the United States, when the Claims Commission Act was enacted in 1946.

Beginning in the late 1940's under Chiefs, James Strong, Sr. and Willis Jackson, Sr., the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan brought a number of suits against the United States before the Indian Claims Commission. Four of the Tribal suits resulted in judgments in behalf of the Tribe. Three of the judgments were adjudicated before the Indian Claims Commission and one was rendered by the United States Court of Claims.

Each judgment, as awarded, has become known by its designated docket number, those judgments awarded to the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, were Dockets 57, 59, 13E and 13F. Between August 1, 1973 and January 19, 1979 the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan were awarded \$12,419,361.01 under the four Judgments designated as Dockets 57, 59, 13E and 13F.

In January of 1983, the funds awarded under Docket 57 were distributed on a per capita basis. When Docket 57 was awarded for lands ceded under the Treaty of 1819, the total award to the Tribe was \$8,117,608.00, at the time of final distribution the total value of the Judgment was \$16,786,642.09. This Docket was paid as follows:

1. \$13,168,617.12 was paid in per capita payments of \$4,060 to 3,243 descendants who were not members of the Tribe. According to Bureau of Indian Affairs records, of the 3,243 individuals who shared in this Docket's distribution, only 800 to 900 could meet the required qualification of being at least one quarter degree blood quantum, which is a constitutional requirement for Tribal membership.
2. \$2,894,420 was paid in per capita shares of \$3,248.50 to 891 enrolled Tribal members of the Tribe. The membership base had an effective date of November 12, 1977.

3. The remaining 20% or \$723,604.99 was reserved by law from each Tribal member's share for Tribal program purposes. According to a March 1986, Bureau of Indian Affairs Report, this portion now contains \$898,816.55 with interest added.

At this time there remains three undistributed dockets which are the main subjects of the bill signed into Law by President Reagan on June 30, 1986.

These Dockets are:

1. Docket 59, awarded by the Indian Claims Commission on June 22, 1978. The award being compensation for 3,298,637 acres of land ceded under the Treaty of November 17, 1807. On September 15, 1978 Congress appropriated \$3,479,308 for this award. According to the March, Bureau of Indian Affairs Report, there is \$7,417,790.00 in this Docket including interest.
2. Docket 13E, was awarded by the Indian Claims Commission on August 17, 1978, for 517,916.40 acres of land ceded under the Treaty of July 4, 1805. On January 19, 1979, Congress appropriated \$563,624.21 which, as of March totals \$1,138,894.19 with interest.
3. On January 19, 1979, the United States Court of Claims in Docket 13F awarded the Tribe \$258,820.80. This award represented compensation for 228,184 acres of land ceded under the Treaty of September 29, 1817. Congress appropriated the funds for this Docket on March 2, 1979. According to the March, Bureau of Indian Affairs Report, there is \$521,412.13 in this Docket with interest.

Tribal Rationale for Seeking Legislation

After the distribution of Docket 57 funds on a per capita basis in 1983, three things became evident:

1. The current regulations and procedures of the Bureau of Indian Affairs inhibited the Tribe's ability to utilize their 20% share of Docket 57, pursuant to a plan developed in April of 1983.
2. Further distribution of the Tribe's remaining dockets on a per capita basis would have a drastic effect on the Tribe's future because it would result in the dissipation of the Tribe's remaining resources.
3. At that time, the Bureau of Indian Affairs historically still favored distribution of Dockets on a per capita basis to members and descendants.

The Tribal view of how the Bureau of Indian Affairs would approach distribution of the remaining dockets, was reinforced when on October 3, 1983, the Bureau of Indian Affairs recommended that Dockets 59, 13E and 13F be distributed using the Docket 57 distribution system. The Tribe objected to this plan on several grounds which were:

1. First and foremost, there was absolutely no consultation with the Tribe in the development of the use and distribution plan recommended on October 3, 1983. Basically it was a take or leave it proposition without even considering the Tribe's status as a sovereign Indian Nation.
2. By the time that the recommendations were handed down, the Tribe was fully aware that over 2,300 of the recipients of per capita shares under Docket 57 did not qualify as Indians under the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe's definition, which required that an individual be at least one quarter blood.
3. That the Bureau of Indian Affairs failed to take into account the fact that distribution of the remaining assets of the Tribe would simply induce a greater reliance on Federal government programs, at a time when

there was a continual decrease of such funding, which would eventually lead to reduction in services to Tribal members.

4. The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan is the sucessor in interest to the Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River Bands, and the Tribe is the designated beneficiary under the Indian Claims Commission and U.S. Court of Claims awards.
5. The Bureau of Indian Affairs recommendation failed to take into account the vital needs of the Tribe and per capita policies did not promote economic growth and development of the Tribe.
6. The recommendation was contrary to the President's American Indian Policy Statement of January 24, 1983 which provides that:

Tribal governments, like state and local governments, are more aware of the needs and desires of their citizens than is the federal government and should, therefore, have the primary responsibility for meeting these needs.

By maintaining judgment funds as a capital pool for individual tribes to invest enhanced this stated Administration objective of tribal self-determination and, moreover, would reflect the basic intent of Congress as found in 25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.

Therefore in 1984, the tribe opted to pursue special legislation to protect the remaining undistributed Dockets 59, 13E and 13F and the 20% portion of Docket 57. This special legislation restricts participation to Tribal members and provides that 100% of Dockets 59, 13E and 13F be preserved in a perpetual investment fund.

On February 28, 1986 in a letter to Congressman Morris K. Udall, Chairman of the House Committee and Interior and Insular Affairs; Assistant Secretary of

Interior for Indian Affairs, Ross O. Swimmer reversed the Bureau of Indian Affairs previous opposition to Tribal legislation. Mr. Swimmer's support centered around two key issues, which were:

1. That general policy favored encouraging tribes to retain as much of the funds from the judgments as possible for "Tribal purposes".
2. That the tribe had developed comprehensive plans to program the judgment funds for the ongoing membership of members.

The "Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan
Distribution of Judgment Funds Act"

The three remaining Dockets 59, 13E and 13F and the 20% Tribal portion of Docket 57 were the subject of Senate Bill 1106, sponsored by Senators Don Reigle and Carl Levin. On the House of Representatives side the Tribal legislation was set out in H.R. 2983. The House of Representatives Bill was sponsored by Congressman William Schuette, with a number of Co-sponsors, including:

1. Congressman John Conyers, Jr.;
2. Congressman Carl O. Pursell;
3. Congressman Howard Wolpe;
4. Congressman Mark O. Siljander;
5. Congressman Guy Vander Jagt;
6. Congressman Robert W. Davis;
7. Congressman David E. Bonior;
8. Congressman George W. Crockett;
9. Congressman Sander Levin;
10. Congressman William S. Broomfield; and
11. With confirmation of support from the remaining members of the Michigan delegation with the exception of Congressman Traxler.

On Tuesday, June 10, 1986, the Senate version of the bill, with a number of House Amendments, passed the House of Representatives, and on Monday June 16, 1986 the Senate passed the bill without further Amendments. Thereafter, on June 30, 1986 President Reagan signed the bill into Law.

The basic provisions of the Act are as follows:

SHORT TITLE: DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. (a) This Act may be cited as the "Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan Distribution of Judgment Funds Act".

(b) For purposes of this Act -

- (1) The term "tribe" means the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- (2) The term "Tribal Council" means the Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Council.
- (3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

ABROGATION OF PRIOR PLAN

SECTION 2. Notwithstanding Public Law 93-134 (25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.) or any plan prepared or regulation promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to such law -

- (1) the funds appropriated in satisfaction of judgments awarded the tribe in dockets numbered 59 and 13E of the Indian Claims Commission and
- (2) the balance of any undistributed funds appropriated in satisfaction of the judgments awarded the tribe in docket numbered 57 of the Indian Claims Commission and docket numbered 13F of the United States Claims Court, and any interest or investment income accrued on the amount of such funds on or before the date of any transfer made pursuant to section 5 or 8 (less any attorneys' fees and court costs), shall be distributed and used in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

INVESTMENT FUND

SECTION 3. (a) (1) The tribe, through the Tribal Council, shall establish a trust fund for the benefit of the tribe which shall be known as the "Investment Fund". The principal of the Investment Fund shall consist of -

- (A) the funds transferred by the Secretary to the Tribal Council pursuant to section 5(a),
 - (B) the amounts required to be included in principal under subsection (c) or section 8(c),
 - (C) such portion of the funds paid to the Tribal Council under section 8(a) as the Tribal Council may elect to add to the principal, and
 - (D) such other amounts of the income of the Investment Fund which the Tribal Council may elect to retain and add to the principal.
- (2) The Tribal Council shall be the trustee of the Investment Fund and shall administer the Investment Fund in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

- (b)(1) The principal of the Investment Fund shall be used exclusively for investments or expenditures which the Tribal Council determines -
- (A) are reasonably related to -
 - (i) economic development beneficial to the tribe, (or)
 - (ii) the development of tribal resources, or
 - (B) are otherwise financially beneficial to the tribe.
- (2) Under no circumstances shall any part of the principal of the Investment Fund be distributed in the form of per capita payments to the members of the tribe or used or expended for purposes other than investment or economic development projects and programs.
- (3) None of the income of the Investment Fund may be distributed or expended before the date that is 18 months after the date on which the amendments to the constitution of the tribe referred to in section 4(a) are adopted and ratified by the qualified voting members of the tribe (within the meaning of such constitution).
- (c) At least 10 percent of the income earned on the Investment Fund during each of the first ten fiscal years of the Investment Fund beginning after such Investment Fund is established shall be retained in the Investment Fund and become part of the principal of the Investment Fund.
- (d)(1) The Investment Fund shall be maintained as a separate book account.
- (2) The books and records of the Investment Fund shall be audited at least once during each fiscal year of the Investment Fund (or before the end of the 3-month period beginning on the last day of such fiscal year) by an independent certified public accounting firm which shall prepare a report on the results of such audit. Such report shall be treated as a public document of the tribe and a copy of the report shall be available for inspection by an enrolled member of the tribe.
- (e)(1) From the funds described in section 2 and transferred to the Tribal Council pursuant to section 5(a), the sum of \$1,000,000 shall be set aside within 90 days of receipt of such funds by the Tribal Council for the express purposes of establishing a separate Elderly Assistance Investment Fund.
- (2) Income generated by the Elderly Assistance Investment Fund shall be distributed on a per capita basis to each enrolled Tribal member who is 50 years of age or older on the date that is 18 months after the date on which the amendments to the constitution of the tribe referred to in section 4(a) are adopted and ratified by the qualified voting members of the tribe.
 - (3) Tribal members entitled to participate in the distribution of such income shall submit verifiable documentation as to their age to the Tribal Council no later than the date that is 3 months after the date

established pursuant to paragraph (2) of this sub-section. The Tribal Council shall prepare and certify a list of all Tribal members entitled to participate in the distribution of income from the Elderly Assistance Investment Fund within 30 days following the above date.

(4) Distribution of the income from the Elderly Assistance Investment Fund shall be made pursuant to the following terms and conditions:

(A) No Tribal member certified to participate shall receive more than the aggregate sum of \$3,000 from the income generated by the Elderly Assistance Investment Fund.

(B) Payments shall be made to each Tribal member certified to participate on an equal pro-rata basis from the available income generated by the Elderly Assistance Investment Fund.

(C) The initial per capita distribution shall be made no sooner than the date that is 30 days after the date that the Tribal Council certifies the list of eligible Tribal members pursuant to paragraph (3) nor no later than 120 days following such date.

(E) If succeeding per capita distributions are necessary to bring the aggregate payment to each Tribal member certified to participate to the sum of \$3,000, such distribution shall be made on or before the anniversary date of the initial per capita distribution.

(F) If any Tribal member certified to participate should die before receiving the initial or any succeeding per capita distribution, the payment which would have been paid to that individual shall be returned to the Elderly Assistance Investment Fund for distribution in accordance with this subsection.

(5) When all Tribal members certified to participate in the per capita distribution have been paid the aggregate sum of \$3,000, the principal sum of \$1,000,000 together with any remaining interest of the Elderly Assistance Investment Fund shall revert back and become part of the Investment Fund established pursuant to subsection (a)(1): Provided, That, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent the Tribal Council from establishing an Elderly Assistance Fund or Program providing for per capita distributions or other programs for elderly Tribal members from the income of the Investment Fund and subject to such terms, conditions and eligibility criteria as the Tribal Council may provide.

(6)(A) The Elderly Assistance Investment Fund shall be governed and subject to the same conditions as provided for in subsections (b) and (d) but not the provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

(B) Any Elderly Assistance Investment Fund or Program which may be subsequently established by the Tribal Council shall be subject to the terms of this Act except that subsection (e) of this section shall not be applicable to such Fund or Program.

TRIBAL CONSTITUTION

SECTION 4. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Tribal Council may call a tribal election and, pursuant to such election, the tribe may adopt (without the approval of the Secretary) any amendments to the constitution of the tribe which were approved by the Tribal Council on April 15, 1985, in resolution L and O-03-85.

- (b) Any amendments to the constitution of the tribe other than the amendments referred to in subsection (a) may only be adopted in accordance with the provisions of such constitution and applicable Federal law and may not be adopted before the date that is 18 months after the date on which the amendments referred to in subsection (a) are adopted and ratified by the qualified voting members of the tribe.
- (c) The adoption of any amendment referred to in subsection (a) to the constitution of the tribe shall take effect when such amendment is ratified by the qualified voting members of the tribe (within the meaning of such constitution).
- (d) The tribe shall submit to the Secretary a copy of any amendment to the constitution of the tribe referred to in subsection (a) within 10 days after the date on which such amendment is ratified by the qualified voting members of the tribe (within the meaning of such constitution).

TRANSFER OF FUNDS BY THE SECRETARY

SECTION 5. (a) The Secretary shall transfer the funds described in section 2 (which have not previously been transferred to the Tribal Council under section 8(a) to the Tribal Council by no later than the date that is 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives written notice of the adoption by the Tribal Council (in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the tribe) of a resolution requesting the Secretary to make the transfer under this subsection if the amendments to the constitution of the tribe referred to in section 4(a) are adopted and ratified by the qualified voting members of the tribe (within the meaning of such constitution).

- (b)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the approval of the Secretary for any payment or distribution from the principal or income of the Investment Fund, after the transfer of funds pursuant to subsection (a), shall not be required and the Secretary shall have no trust responsibility for the investment, supervision, administration, or expenditure of the principal or income of the Investment Fund.
- (2) The Secretary may take such action as the Secretary may determine to be necessary and appropriate to enforce the requirements of this Act. After notice and hearing, the Secretary may determine to be necessary and appropriate to assume administration of the Investment Fund if it is determined that the Tribal Council has materially failed to administer the Investment Fund in accordance with the requirements of this Act. The Secretary shall provide whatever assistance may be necessary to the Tribal Council to correct any such deficiencies prior to any proposed

Secretarial assumption of the administration of the Investment Fund shall not exceed a period of 6 months.

TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID OR DISTRIBUTED FROM THE INVESTMENT FUND

SECTION 6. (a) No amount of any payment or distribution-

- (1) from the principal or income of the Investment Fund, or
 - (2) of any funds transferred to the Tribal Council under section 8 (a) to any payee or distributee who is an enrolled member of the tribal shall be included in the gross income of the payee or distributee for purposes of any Federal, State, or local income tax.
- (b) Any payments or distributions described in subsection (a), and the availability of any amount for such payments or distributions, shall not be considered as income or resources or otherwise used as the basis for denying or reducing-
- (1) any financial assistance or other benefit under the Social Security Act-
 - (a) to which any enrolled member of the tribe, or the household of any such member, is otherwise entitled, or
 - (b) for which such member or household is otherwise eligible, or
 - (2) any other-
 - (A) Federal financial assistance,
 - (B) Federal benefit, or
 - (C) benefit under any program funded in whole or in part by the Federal Government, to which such member of household is otherwise entitled or for which such member or household is otherwise eligible.

WAIVERS OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

SECTION 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the tribe may execute limited waivers of the sovereign immunity of the tribe and consent to the civil jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Michigan with regard to the use as security for indebtedness of-

- (1) any amount of income of the Investment Fund which is not retained and added to the principal of the Investment Fund pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(D) or (c) of section 3.
- (2) a portion of the principal of the Investment Fund equal to the total amount, if any, of the funds transferred to the Tribal Council under section 8(a) that are not added to the principal of the Investment Fund and any interest or investment income accrued on such funds, or

- (4) any asset acquired by use of the income described in paragraph (1), or of the funds described in paragraph (3), which is not held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the tribe, if such waivers of sovereign immunity do not exceed individually or collectively the total amount or value of such security and such waivers specifically identify and limit the parties who have been granted the authority to bring an action against the tribe pursuant to such waiver.

OPTIONAL USE OF DOCKET 57 FUNDS

SECTION 8. (a) The Secretary shall transfer to the Tribal Council all or any portion of the undistributed funds appropriated in satisfaction of the judgment awarded the tribe in docket 57 of the Indian Claims Commission (including all interest and investment income accrued on such funds) which the tribe requests the Secretary to transfer under this subsection. Such transfer shall be made by no later than the date that is 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives written notice of the adoption of a resolution by the Tribal Council (in accordance with the Constitution and bylaws of the tribe) requesting a transfer of funds under this subsection.

- (b) Any funds transferred to the Tribal Council under subsection (a) shall be subject to the same accounting and auditing requirements applicable to the Investment Fund under section 3 (d).
- (c) At least 10 percent of the interest or investment income, if any, that accrues during each year of the 10-year period beginning on the date any transfer is made under subsection (a) on any funds held by, or on behalf of, the tribe which were transferred to the Tribal Council under subsection (a) shall be transferred to the Investment Fund and become part of the principal of the Investment Fund.

NONDISCRIMINATION

SECTION 9. (a) Any distribution or expenditure or the income of the Investment Fund, and any program or activity funded, in whole or in part, by the principal or income of the Investment Fund, shall not discriminate against-

- (1) individuals who become members of the tribe after the date on which the amendments to the constitution of the tribe referred to in section 4(a) are adopted and ratified by the qualified voting members of the tribe (within the meaning of such constitution), or
- (2) members of the tribe who do not reside on the reservation of the tribe.
- (b) any-
- (1) expenditure for any improvement on the reservation of the tribe that can be enjoyed by all members of the tribe, or
- (2) program or activity conducted only on the reservation of the tribe in which any member of the tribe can participate, shall not be construed to

be discriminatory for purposes of subsection (a) merely because the benefits of such improvement, program, or activity are more readily available to members of the tribe who reside on the reservation of the tribe. Signed into law June 30, 1986.

Conclusion

On June 16, 1986 Senator Donald Riegle rose to voice his support for our legislation in the United States Senate and in his closing he quoted my good friend the late Ben Quigno. I cannot think of a more fitting closing in our long struggle, because Ben was always such an integral part of the production of this legislation, than to say what he once said; that is:

In remembrance of our ancestors, who guided their lives by the finest of all principles, the cultural values of caring, sharing, and always the concern for their children.

Their counsel would be...do your best for your children, and your children's children for that is the way we lived, and it was a good way.

I am truly convinced that this legislation is in keeping with the past tribal values and is a foundation for our children and our children's children.



2nd Annual LITTLE ELK'S RETREAT

"Honoring Maggie Jackson"

AUG. 2 & 3, 1986

Saginaw Chippewa Campgrounds; 7525 E. Tomah Rd. Mt. Pleasant, Mi.

Public Invited

PRIZE MONEY \$3,250.00!

Host Drum
Star Singers

Lead Singer
John Bush

Head Dancers
Phil Memberto
Virginia Pigeon

Veteran Dancer
Frank Bush

first 3 extra drums
to register will
receive \$100.00 and
a blanket dance.

Dancers Must
Register by 2 p.m.
Saturday.

Master of Ceremonies — John Bailey

GRAND ENTRIES

2 p.m. & 7 p.m. Saturday and 2 p.m. Sunday.

Admission Buttons

Sr. Citizens — \$1.00

Youths — \$1.00

Adults — \$2.00

(children 11 and under Free)

**No Drugs or
Alcohol Allowed**

Traders Fee

\$25.00 weekend

\$15.00 per day

For Further Information Contact;

Larry Sprague (517) 773-6032

Ken Sprague 772-3860

Mrs. Sowmick 772-4817

Fawn (517) 496-2018



ALCOHOL
it's not part of the circle

OJIBWE Substance Abuse Program

SAGINAW CHIPPEWA INDIAN HEALTH DEPT.
SAGINAW CHIPPEWA INDIAN TRIBE

7070 East Broadway Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858 (517) 773-9123



The Saginaw Chippewa Tribe Is Pleased To Announce:

THE FOURTH ANNUAL OJIBWE OPEN HOUSE

WHERE: The Chippewa Indian United Methodist Church
ADDRESS: 7529 East Tomah Road - Mt. Pleasant, MI. 48858
WHEN: Friday, August 1, 1986



The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
7070 E. Broadway
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858



TRIBAL MEMBERS

Dear Members:

We are in the process of computerizing the Tribal rolls in effort to eventually bring the Tribe's membership up-to-date. In doing this I have determined that there have been a number of address and name changes since the roll was certified in December of 1982.

If you are a Tribal member and you have changed your name and/or address or if you know of a Tribal member that has done such, please fill out the following form and drop it off or send it to me:

Lujean Pelcher
Technical Assistant
Saginaw Chippewa Tribe
7070 E. Broadway
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858

NAME: _____

FORMER NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

FORMER ADDRESS: _____

TRIBAL OBSERVER STAFF

Editor: Mark Dougher
Secretaries: Lujean Pelcher
Rose Wassegijig
Graphics: Norman Neyome

This Newsletter is made possible by
SAGINAW CHIPPEWA TRIBAL BINGO