Society Update
FROM THE MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
WINTER 2002

Controversies and Cases: The Indigenous Peoples of Michigan

The following text was written by 2001 Coleman Intern Melissa Witcher to accompany a PowerPoint presentation. This article encompasses the second half of the presentation dealing with Native-American rights, the first portion discussed cases involving the rights of African Americans and was published in our previous newsletter. To view a copy of the PowerPoint presentation, please contact Angela Bergman at 517-346-6419 or abergman@micourthistory.org

There are 12 federally recognized Native-American tribes in Michigan: Bay Mills Indian Community; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; Hannahville Potawatomi Indian Community; Huron Potawatomi, Inc.; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Tribal; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians; Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians; and the Matchebenashshewish Band of Potawatomi.

The 2000 census calculates the American Indian population of Michigan to be 58,479, making it the state with the tenth largest population of Native Americans (http://factfinder.census.gov and The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs: Annual Report 1998). This number is believed to be an underestimation, with the population being cited by the governor and others at closer to 65,000. The numbers constitute less than one percent of the entire population in Michigan, but Native Americans are an ethnic minority that has had an enormous impact on social organization and legal interpretation. They are a people, however few or many, who have left an indelible mark on Michigan society and law.

19TH CENTURY TREATIES

During the 19th Century, seven treaties were signed that constituted the basis for the creation of the state of Michigan. In November of 1807, the Chippewa, Potawatomi, Ottawa, et al. Nation signed a treaty that ceded the Detroit area to the United States. In September of 1819, a treaty was signed by the Chippewa relinquishing mid-Michigan and nearly half of eastern northern Michigan. In 1821 the Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi signed a treaty relating to lower western Michigan. The Potawatomi signed a treaty in September of 1828 concerning the western most tip of lower Michigan. The Ottawa, Chippewa signed a treaty completing the formation of the lower peninsula. Two treaties signed in 1836 by the Menomini Nation and then the Ottawa, Chippewa, followed by the final treaty in 1842 with the Chippewa of the Miss. and Lake Superior finalized the state boundaries by adding the Upper Peninsula (The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs: 1998 Annual Report).

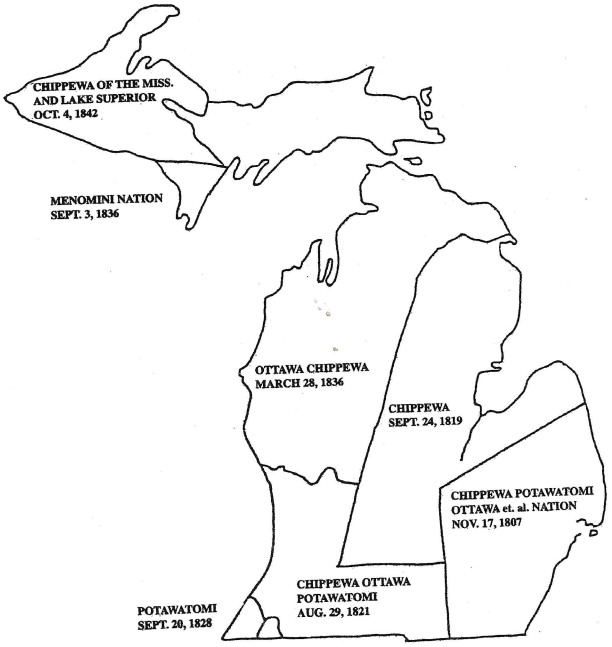
"Each of the Treaties had a specific purpose related to the cession of Indian-owned land, to the United States, for the purpose of establishing the state. In 1837, the sovereign state of Michigan became a reality as a direct result of the Treaties" (Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs 1998). Signed nearly 200 years ago, these treaties were not only the foundation for the creation of the state, but they continue to be a strong factor in deciding issues such as tribal sovereignty, reparations, fishing rights, and gambling.

(Continued on page 2)

IN THIS ISSUE

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Treaties have also come to play an enormous role in the relations between Native Americans and state and federal governments. In *United States v Michigan, 1979*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a "treaty with Indians must be construed as the Indians would have understood it … (it) must be construed liberally in favor of Indians so that



Map as seen in Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs: 1998 Annual Report.

Indians are not wholly disadvantaged by the strength and resources of the United States" (471 F.Supp 192). In essence, when any legal case involving treaties and the rights of Native Americans is decided by a court, how Native Americans intended the treaty is a factor, but never the sole determinant.

State and federal legal proceedings of the last part of the 20th century have greatly affected not only Native Americans but all citizens of the state of Michigan. There has been great anger and tension, especially concerning fishing rights, between non-tribal citizens and Native Americans. Understanding what rights are in place and their legal foundation can foster greater acceptance and peace between all races.

Tribal Sovereignty

All interactions between Native-American tribes and the United States government are based on the concept of tribal sovereignty. The Legislative Research Division defined tribal sovereignty as "the inherent right of the tribe to govern itself." It further explained that:

> *This right is predicated on the fact that prior to European colonization, tribes conducted their own affairs and needed no outside source to legitimate their powers or actions. Once the Europeans arrived in North America, they claimed dominion over the lands they found, thus violating the sovereignty of the tribes already living there. As a consequence, Native Americans in Michigan retain a host of special rights, including gaming, hunting and fishing, and higher education tuition waivers.*

With the foundation of tribal sovereignty, a firmly entrenched legal reality upheld repeatedly by the U.S. Supreme Court, Native Americans have the grounds to address a wide variety of other issues.

Fishing and Hunting Rights

One of the greatest struggles between Native Americans and the Michigan government comes from the controversy over fishing rights. This issue is of special importance in Michigan because of the profitability of the industry to the state. There has long been friction between the state and Native-American fishers who have resisted attempts to be regulated. The following cases indicate "the severity of the clash between private rights and the state's power to reasonably regulate the exercise of such rights for the public good and the environment" (26 WnL 796).

One of the first cases involving fishing and hunting rights was *People v Chosa* in 1930. Northern Michigan waters were, and are, a renowned tourist location for fishing and white citizens were concerned by the presence and actions of Native Americans. James L. Chosa and Basil Attikons, both Chippewa, were convicted of violating state fish and game laws on Keweenaw Bay on Lake Superior. Based on the treaties of 1836, 1842, and 1855 the defendants argued that Chippewas retained the right to fish and hunt off-reservation. Their claim was that only the President of the United States could limit Indian hunting and fishing rights. The Michigan Supreme Court ruled that although treaties established the rights of the Indians to hunt and fish on reservation land, they were subject to the game laws of the state and that game regulation was an exercise of the sovereignty of the state, not the President. (Michigan Indian Rights Controversy and 252 Mich 160). The decision utilized a very rigid interpretation of the treaties and minimized the validity of treaties for Native Americans. The state and sport fisherman were relieved to know that Michigan had dominion over the actions of Native Americans in the Great Lakes.

In 1971, the ruling in *People v Jondreau* overturned the ruling given in *People v Chosa*. William Jondreau had been convicted for illegally catching four trout from the same Bay that Chosa and Attikons had fished. The Court held "that the state's fish and game regulations could not be applied to the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians protected by the treaties of 1836 and 1855 whether on or off the reservation because these treaty rights took precedent over state

laws by the virtue of the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution." Significantly, treaties were interpreted by the Court to take into consideration what Native Americans had intended or desired at the time of signing, rather than by the strict wording of the document. (MIRC and 364 Mich 539). Two questions remained: did treaty rights apply to off-reservation sites and when treaties did not specifically mention fishing rights did Native Americans still retain them? This controversy demanded further legal action for resolution.

The 1970s

The early 70s would intensify the controversy when the Department of Natural Resources banned gill nets, the most common method of fishing for Native Americans, in an attempt to conserve the commercial game fishing industry. Albert LeBlanc was arrested for using a gill net and fishing without a commercial license and found guilty in a local district court; the court of appeals reversed the decision. The case ultimately went to the Michigan Supreme Court, which upheld the reversal. There were several questions raised by this case: 1) the license requirement, 2) regulation of treaty rights, and 3) state prohibition of gill nets. It was found that the license requirement did violate treaty rights but the ramifications and scope of state regulation were not addressed (MIRC and 399 Mich 31).

The legal battle culminated in *United States v State of Michigan*. Judge Noel Fox of the Federal court ruled in a fashion that was considered stunning. *Michigan Out-of-Doors* summarized the case by stating, "Litigation leading to the landmark decision dates to 1973 when the federal government filed suit on behalf of the Chippewas against Michigan, alleging that the state was interfering with the Indians' right to fish under 19th century treaties by arresting them for violating state fishing regulations" (July 1979 p32). The decision expanded the provisions set forth in *People v LeBlanc*. Where the Michigan Supreme Court had been wary to tread in 1976, Judge Noel Fox boldly forged ahead in "what has been called the most far-reaching Indian rights decision" (MIRC/8). Fox concurred with Native Americans, ruling that they had never given up their fishing rights through treaties and that their rights took precedence over the state's right to regulate fishing. This decision did little to rectify the tensions and suspicions between Native Americans and sports fisherman. It was a complicated case that involved great legal maneuvering, but ultimately the United States Supreme Court refused the case and the decision stood.

Gill Nets

Gill nets have been used in the Great Lakes since before Western settlement. Discussions of Native-American fishing rights inevitably lead to the topic of gill nets. They are undoubtedly the traditional tool of Native Americans, but commercial and sports fisherman, along with the DNR, see the tool as having many adverse affects on the environment and fish populations. The main argument against the use of gill nets is that they are non-selective and are believed to lead to depletion of certain fish species.

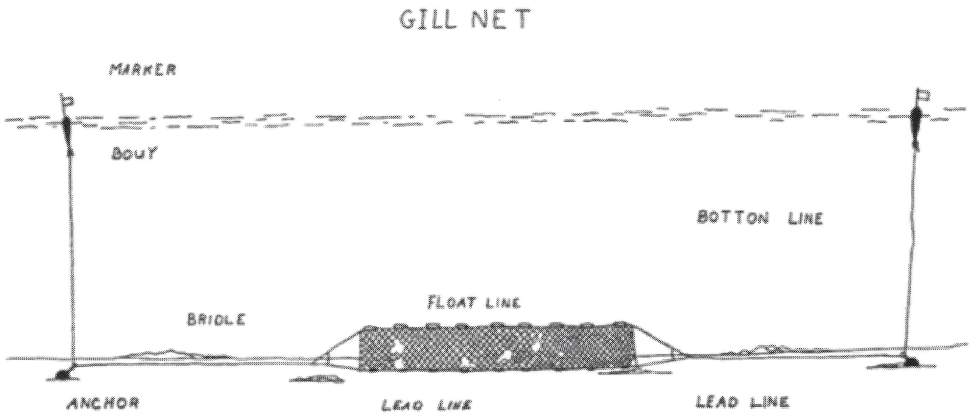


Photo courtesy of the Library of Michigan, Vertical File; Indian: Fishing and Hunting Rights

Consent Agreement

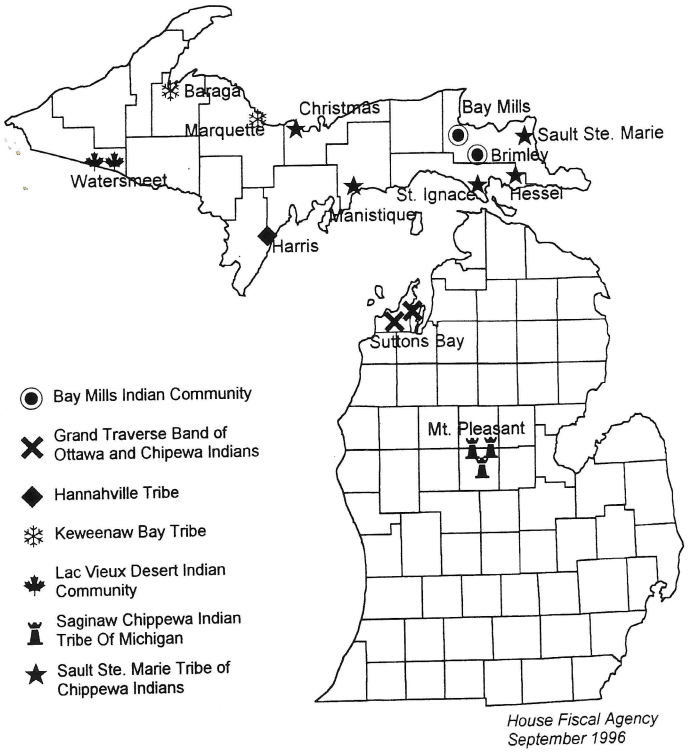
The Consent Agreement of 1985 afforded the most hope for future relations between Native Americans and sports fisherman. "The agreement sought to achieve the following aims: accommodation of Indian rights, protection of the fishery, and cessation of Indian-white hostilities" (MIRC/11). To date, the Agreement has been mostly successful and was renewed in 2000, demonstrating that tribes and the State seem to have reached a tentative peace.

Gambling

Another issue of particular concern in the state of Michigan is the question of gaming rights. In the past five years, casinos have become a commonplace sight in the state, but many residents vaguely remember the conflict and difficulty that preceded their existence. Establishing casinos on reservations within Michigan was a complicated process that involved not only the U.S. Supreme Court but also a 1988 act of Congress known as the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). The nuances of the compact between the states and tribes were just recently questioned

with the establishment of the three private casinos in Detroit. Whether you gamble or not, there is little doubt that this issue affects everyone in Michigan.

The dilemma began with an innocent enough game, Bingo. The state of Michigan decided to take certain tribes to court for failure to obtain a license for high stakes Bingo. Once again, the foundation of the suit was to explore what rights the state had to regulate tribal activities. The gambling issue was based less on specific treaties, as in the fishing suit, and more on the intrinsic concept of tribal sovereignty. While Michigan attempted to resolve the issue, the same question was being asked on a national level. It would be the federal government that would assist each state in answering the question of the extent of tribal sovereignty in two ways: first with the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *California v Cabazon Band of Mission Indians* and second with the Congressional Act that resulted in IGRA.



This map shows the location and number of casinos run by Michigan tribes currently operating in the state of Michigan. (A History of Indian Gaming in Michigan: Prepared by Jerry Griffin.)

The *Cabazon* decision allowed for Native Americans to participate in gambling without interference from the state as long as the activity was allowed by the state. In Michigan, Bingo was legal and therefore Native Americans were allowed to conduct high stake games. IGRA classifies gambling in three categories. Class III prohibits casino gambling unless it is legal in the state and the tribe enters into a compact with the state (Gaming & Casino Oversight 1). IGRA forced the state of Michigan, which allowed gambling, to enter into good faith negotiations with tribes. The combination of Cabazon and IGRA on the national level made it possible for tribe-sponsored gambling in Michigan.

Negotiations

In the state of Michigan, compact negations began in 1989 and took almost four years to resolve due to a disagreement in the use and legality of slot machines. Governor Blanchard, followed by Governor Engler, refused to "allow electronic games of chance in the compacts. Both Administrations believed that these games did not meet the test of being authorized by State law" (Griffin 2). It would be a case that did not involve Native Americans that would effectively allow for games of chance to be included in negotiations. *Primages v Liquor Control Commission* confirmed that electronic games of chance were legal in the state of Michigan. That *Primages* decision gave compact negations the resolution needed to conclude amicably on August 30, 1993. Though IGRA forbade states to impose taxes beyond the deferment of regulation, the tribes agreed to pay state and local government eight percent of the "net win, the amount wagered minus the payout to the players" (Gaming & Casino Oversight 2). Native Americans negotiated casinos with slot machines and conceded to share the profits as long as they had the exclusive right to operate slot machines.

Detroit Casinos

Detroit casinos further added to the complex nature of state and tribal interaction. The governor refused to permit off-site casinos for tribes so a vote, for the fourth time, went before the city of Detroit to allow private casinos. The proposal was passed and three licenses were issued for casinos in the city. With three private casinos now allowed to operate, all with games of chance, the question arose as to whether tribes still had to pay the eight percent of net win to the state. *Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians v Engler* in 1998 stated that "Michigan Indian tribes still hold the exclusive right to operate electronic games of chance in Michigan despite enactment of the Michigan Gaming Control and Revenue Act authorizing and the granting of up to three licenses for casino gambling in Detroit" (146 F.3d 367). For the time being, there seems to

be another lull in the struggle between tribes and the State.

Conclusion

Issues such as tribal sovereignty, fishing rights, and gambling extend beyond the realm of Native American concerns. There are many others affected by the issues discussed in this presentation. The decisions of the Michigan Supreme Court, as well as the U.S. Supreme Court, have ramifications far beyond the tribal community. There can be little doubt that understanding the basis for the status quo can help enlighten all members of our society and might aid in greater peace between Native Americans and non-Indian people. The Michigan Supreme Court has and continues to play a vital role in the lives of each and every citizen in Michigan, and Native American rights are just another lens through which to view the magnitude of that role.

Bibliography

Cases

1. Treaties; Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs:1998 Annual Report
2. *People v Chosa*; 252 Mich 154, 1930
3. *People v Jondreau*; 384 Mich 539, 1971
4. *United States v State of Michigan*; 471 F.Supp 192, 1979
5. *People v LeBlanc*; 399 Mich 31, 1976
6. *California v Cabazon Band of Mission Indians. Primages v Liquor Control Commission*
8. Sault Ste Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians v Engler; 146 F.3d 367, 1998

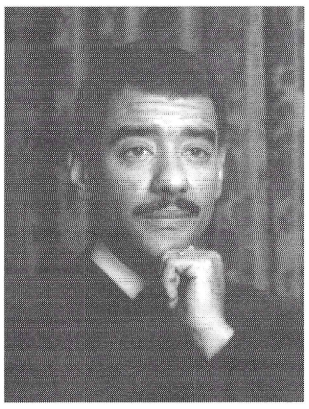
Works Consulted/Cited

1. Native American Rights/Legislative Research Division (Mdoc KFM4705.N38 2001 c.2)
2. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs: 1998 Annual Report (Mdoc KFM 4705.6.E3 A8z 1998 c.2)
3. A History of Indian Gaming in Michigan: Prepared by Jerry Griffin (Mdoc KFM 4705.6.L67 M53 1996 .3)
4. Michigan Indian Fishing Rights Controversy vol.19 no.3 (Mdoc KFM 4705.6.H85 C66 1999 c.3)
5. *Michigan Bar Journal* May 1989, vol. 68 no.5 (Indian Gaming and Economic Development on the Reservation)
6. 2000 Census Information for Michigan www.census.gov
7. 26 WnL 796
8. *Michigan Out of Doors*, July 1979 "Fisherman Look to Congress After Indian Rights Ruling"
9. The Gillnet and State Policy: Fishing Controversy Backgrounder #2 Library of Michigan Vertical File

Portrait Fund Established for Justice Conrad L. Mallet

The Michigan Supreme Court Historical Society is pleased to announce that fundraising efforts have commenced for the official Court portrait of Justice Conrad L. Mallett, Jr.

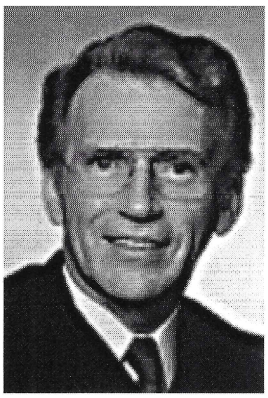
Justice Mallett, who received his B.A. from UCLA in 1975 and his M.P.A. and J.D. from the University of Southern California in 1979, served on the Court from 1990 until 1999 as its 97th Justice. He was the first African-American to serve as Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court.



Donations of any amount are entirely tax-deductible and can be made to the Society by sending a check or money order to the Justice Conrad L. Mallett, Jr. Portrait Fund, Michigan Supreme Court Historical Society, 306 Townsend Street, Lansing, MI 48933.

Other Portrait Funds

A portrait fund has also been established for Justice James H. Brickley. Justice Brickley, who retired from the Court in 1999 and passed away in 2001, served the Court as its 92nd Justice and as Chief Justice from 1995 to 1996. He completed both his Bachelor's and his law degree at the University of Detroit, continuing on to earn a Master's Degree in Law from New York University.



Donations are tax-deductible and can be made by sending a check or money order to the Justice James H. Brickley Portrait Fund.

Donations to either fund can also be made over the phone using a credit card. To complete the transaction by phone, please call 517-346-6419.
We look forward to the completion and dedication of these two important portraits in the upcoming year.

President's Message: Tragedies and Triumphs

The past year has been filled with both heartbreak and pride, with tragedy and triumph. On the national level, the events of September 11 left all of us reeling. The double-edged sword of humanity is our constant desire to out-do ourselves, and just when we think that we've seen the worst human nature has to offer someone comes along to prove us wrong. As proven time and again throughout history, even the most horrible events give rise to some level of good. Everyday citizens stepped up to become heroes. A renewed sense of patriotism swept the nation. A willingness to give, seldom seen at such levels, helped to ensure the financial survival of the survivors.

On a more local level, 2001 brought the loss of cherished friends and outstanding jurists. Chief Justice James H. Brickley, who served on the Court from 1983 until 1999, passed away in September. Chief Justice Mary S. Coleman, who served on the Court from 1973 until 1982 passed away on November 27. The Society lost a boardmember in the person of Thomas A. McNish, who passed away on December 16. The Court lost an additional supporter in December in the person of Professor Joseph Grano, husband of Chief Justice Maura D. Corrigan. Their voices and their presence will be missed.

In the midst of all that has happened, the Society has had a strong and productive year. In April, former Chief Justice Thomas E. Brennan delivered a speech recounting both the history of the chief justiceship and his own experiences as chief justice of the Court to a crowd of over 120 Annual Luncheon attendees. On October 9, with the help of former Justice and Detroit Mayor Dennis W. Archer, the Court honored Detroit's 300th birthday. In November, the Society continued its tradition of dedicating portraits of retired justices to the Court with a ceremony dedicating the portrait of Justice Patricia J. Boyle.

In 2001, the Society received its first-ever grant for its Education Project and welcomed 54 new members. We continued to oversee the transfer of our existing oral histories onto CD-rom and will soon see them available to everyone on the World Wide Web. The Coleman intern completed several small research projects and created a PowerPoint presentation and accompanying speech on the Michigan Supreme Court's role in the civil rights struggle. We published and distributed the 1999 Coleman intern's research in the form of a booklet entitled "A Brief History of the Michigan Supreme Court." 2001 brought with it the completion of the posthumous portraits of Justices Reid and Sharpe, which complete the Court's collection of portraits of 20th Century jurists.

While there has been much to mourn this year, there has also been much to celebrate. I thank each and every one of our members for your ongoing support of the Society's various projects and for your recognition of the importance of our work.

- Wallace D. Riley, President

Have you paid your 2002 Dues?

For your convenience, the Society accepts Visa, MasterCard, and American Express. Please call (517) 346-6419 to make your payment by phone, or complete and mail or fax the following information to: Michigan Supreme Court Historical Society, 306 Townsend Street, Lansing, MI 48933, Fax (517) 372-2716.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Phone _____

* Individual Membership: $100
* Corporate/Law Firm Membership: $1000

Total Payment $_____

[] Check enclosed [] Credit Card (Circle one)

Visa MasterCard American Express

Name on Card _____

Acct. No. _____

Exp. Date _____

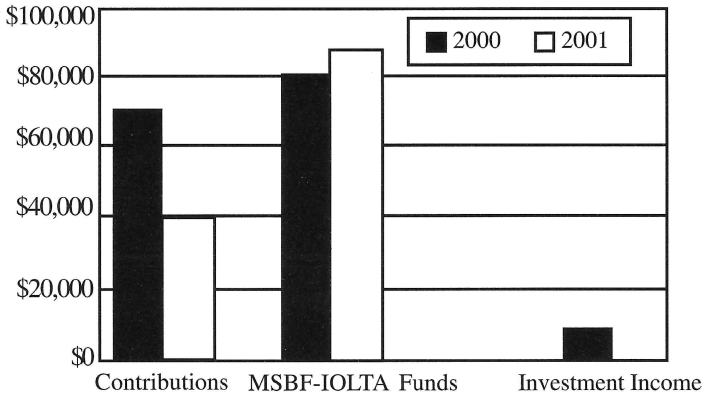
Signature _____

Michigan Supreme Court Historical Society, Inc.
Statements of Activities - Cash Basis
Years Ended December 31, 2001 and 2000

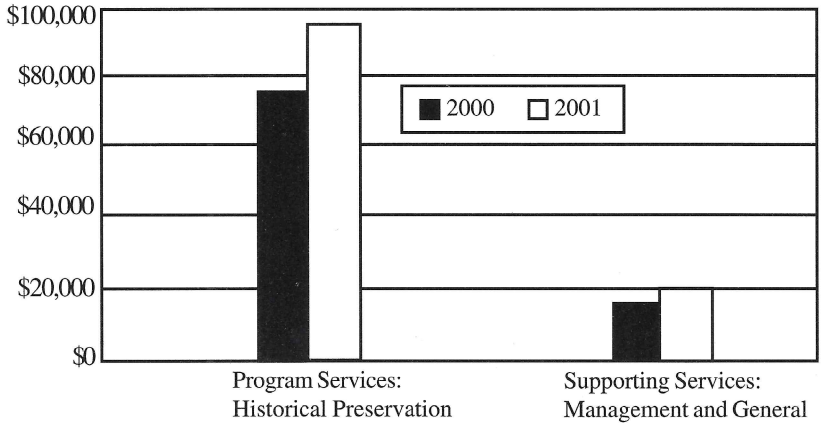
	2001	2000
Public Support and Revenues:		
Contributions/Dues	$39,911*	$70,755*
MSBF-IOLTA Funds	$84,104	$80,193
Investment Income	$10,385	$ 5,486
Total Public Support and Revenue	**$134,400**	**$156,434**
Expenses:		
Program Services: Historical Preservation	$94,940	$75,119
Supporting Services: Management and General	$20,806	$15,160
Total Expenses	**$115,746**	**$90,279**
Unrealized Gains on Investments	$(24,994)	$10,774
Change in Net Assets	$ (6,340)	$76,929
Net Assets:		
Beginning of Year	$371,481	$294,552
End of Year	**$365,141**	**$371,481**

* A significant amount of dues dollars for 2001 were pre-paid in December 2000.

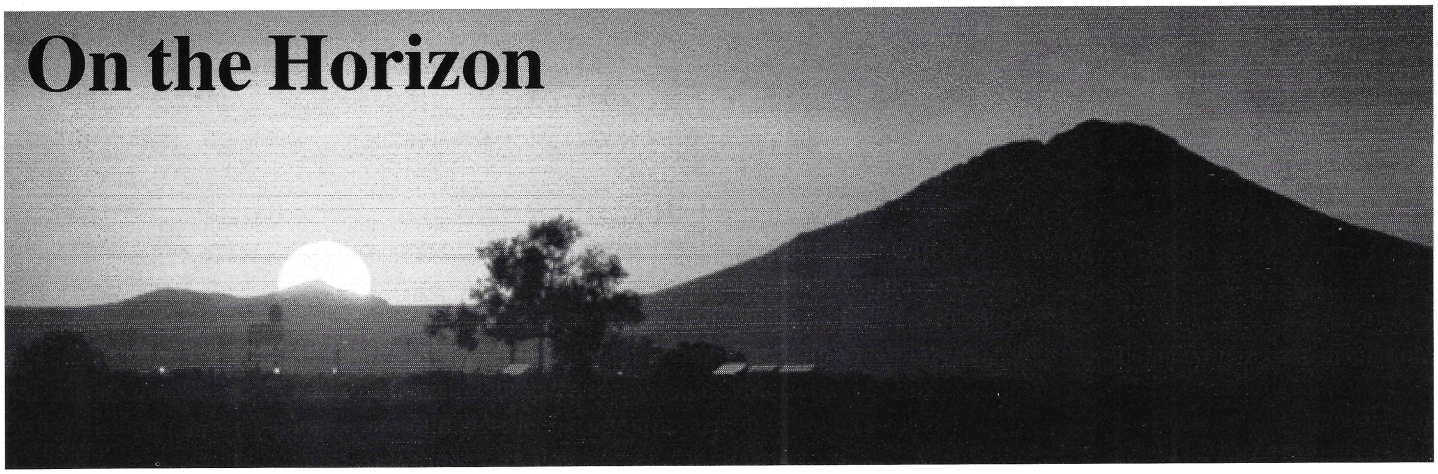
Public Support and Revenue



Expenses



On the Horizon



The year ahead will be filled with many exciting events and opportunities. The Society will continue to concentrate on "getting our name out there" and on making the information we collect and distribute accessible to more and more Michiganders. We will begin the year with a concentration on making more information easily accessible on the World Wide Web and by working to update and upgrade our website.

Here are just some of the exciting programs you can look for in the upcoming year:

Publications

The *Society Update* will continue to be produced quarterly. Past issues of the *Update* are available on our website and contain vignettes and stories for use by anyone interested in the history of the Court.

All of the information contained in our "Michigan Supreme Court Historical Reference Guide" is also available on the website. We hope to soon add a printable copy of the "Brief History of the Michigan Supreme Court," a collection of speeches and vignettes given by Society members over the years, and all of the research and information available in our lesson plans.

Website

The Society's website, *www.micourthistory.org*, is online and is already an excellent source of information for the public. In 2002, we plan to complete a general redesign and update of the site, making it easier to search, easier to explore, and easier to use.

Part of our task in updating the site will include adding more information such as legal vignettes and recent historical events, as well as making the links more effective.

Please take a look at the site and let me hear your comments and suggestions. Any feedback on the usefulness and content of the site is welcome.

Portrait Collection

The Society is currently working with former Chief Justice Mallett to begin the process of commissioning his portrait. (Tax-deductible contributions are being accepted for the project.) We anticipate having the portrait completed by the fall of this year.

The Society is continuing to pursue the commission of a portrait for Chief Justice James H. Brickley, and we continue to look forward to its completion and dedication.

Membership Luncheon

This year's annual Membership Luncheon will again be held at the Detroit Athletic Club and will take place on April 18th. All Society members and their guests are encouraged to attend this event to mingle with Michigan Supreme Court justices past and present and to interact with fellow members.

Coleman Internship

This year's Coleman Intern will be working directly with the Vincent Voice Library at Michigan State University. The assignment will be to index the existing oral histories so that both the audio and textual versions can be easily searched. In addition, this year's intern will be a key component in making sure that the oral histories are available to both libraries and the public by the end of the year.

Education Project

The lesson plan packets are assembled and ready for use. The early part of 2002 will be spent marketing the packets to teachers and obtaining feedback on their usefulness, content, and effectiveness. We plan to have all of the plans and supporting materials available on the website in the near future.

Oral Histories

The oral history project, which was started by Roger Lane in the 90s, has officially been revived and will be well underway by early 2002. An oral historian has been retained to begin interviewing retired justices and we anticipate having complete oral histories for Justices Levin and Boyle by the end of the year. These interviews will be transcribed and will be added to the collection at the Vincent Voice Library.

Hall of Justice

Last, but certainly not least, the dedication of the new Hall of Justice and the move into the new building will dominate the Society's calendar early this fall. The Society is actively involved in the planning of the dedication and will be involved in nearly all of the events surrounding the October dedication.

The Society office will be relocated to the new building sometime in October, and I am looking forward to being in closer proximity to the members of the Court staff that I work with on a regular basis.

I thank all of you, once again, for your continued membership in and support of the Historical Society. The Society's continued improvement and our ability to offer new programs and information hinges on your belief in what we are doing. As with most nonprofit organizations, we are only as strong as our members, and that makes the Historical Society very strong indeed.

Angela Bergman serves as the Executive Director of the Society.

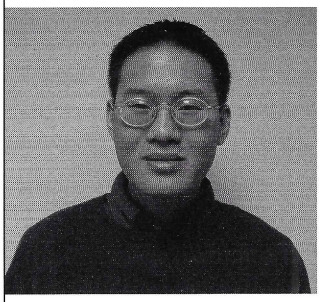
In Recent News.....

Society Hires 2002 Coleman Intern

The Historical Society is proud to welcome Henry Lau as its 2002 Coleman Intern.

Henry, a junior at Michigan State University, is a native Michigander – born in Pontiac and raised in Sterling Heights. Through James Madison College at MSU, Henry is pursuing a B.A. in International Relations and is enrolled in area studies in the Asian Studies Program, focusing particularly on East Asia. Henry's plans after graduation are not concrete. "My hopes after graduation are to either enter a private sector business involved in Asia or to move on to an M.A. at UC-Berkeley," Henry explains.

Henry was chosen for this position in cooperation with Michigan State's Vincent Voice Library.



Through the facilities at the Library, he will be working on indexing the Society's existing oral histories and placing both the textual and audio versions of the histories on-line for any and all to enjoy. His interest in historical studies, as well as his expertise working with transcription and the unique programs utilized by the Library made him an excellent fit to this project.

Justices Neil E. Reid and Edward M. Sharpe Honored by the Historical Society

Former Michigan Supreme Court Justices Neil E. Reid and Edward M. Sharpe were honored during a special session of the Michigan Supreme Court on January 23, 2002. The portraits of the Justices, both of whom served on the Court in the mid-1900s, were dedicated to the Court in a brief ceremony.

Speaking on behalf of the Society, Society vice-president Frederick G. Beusser, III offered brief remarks presenting the portrait of Justice Reid to the Court. Justice Reid, who served from 1944 through 1956, was the 67th Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court and served as Chief Justice of the Court in 1951.

Thomas Mayer, a former law clerk of Justice Sharpe, presented Justice Sharpe's portrait to the Court on behalf of the Society. Justice Sharpe served the Court from 1934 through 1957 and served three separate terms as Chief Justice of the Court.

To view the portraits or to read the text of the presentations, please go to the Michigan Supreme Court Historical Society website at *www.micourthistory.org* and click on the Recent News button.

Membership Roster

The Society groups its members into three categories: Life Members, which includes the categories of Benefactor, Major Sponsor, and Sponsor; Annual Members, containing the categories of Contributing, Sustaining, Patron, and Student; and Corporate/ Law Firm Members. The year listed after each member's name indicates the year he/she joined the Michigan Supreme Court Historical Society.

Life Members

Benefactor, Over $5,000

Alan T. Ackerman, 1988
Dorothy Comstock Riley, 1988
Avern L. Cohn, 1989
John W. Fitzgerald, 1992
Gordon I. Ginsberg (Sigmund and Sophie Rohlik Foundation), 1997
Wallace D. Riley, 1988
Randall Taylor, 2000
Emmet E. Tracy, 1989

Major Sponsor, $2500 - $4900

Thomas E. Brennan, 1988
Mary S. Coleman, 1990
George A. Googasian, 1989
Charles R. Rutherford, 1990

Sponsor, $1000 - $2499

Dennis W. Archer, 1988
George J. Bedrosian, 1994
William D. Booth, 1990
Glen V. Borre, 1989
James H. Brickley, 1988
Prentiss M. Brown, Jr., 1993
Anthony C. Buesser, 1989
Frederick G. Buesser, III, 1990
George E. Bushnell, Jr., 1990
Alfred M. Butzbaugh, 1989
Michael F. Cavanagh, 1988
David W. Christensen, 1995
Clark Hill PLC, 1988
John S. Clark, 1988
John L. Collins, 1989
Richard P. Condit, 1994
James Corden, 1989
Thomas W. Cranmer, 1994
Julia D. Darlow, 1989
Julius Denenberg, 1989
David L. Denn, 1989
Eric E. Doster, 1998
Eugene Driker, 1989
Albert J. Engel, 1989
John Feikens, 1989
Lynn A. Feldhouse, 1995
Edward P. Frohlich, 1989
Thomas A. Gottschalk, 1995
Nancy Williams Gram, 1990
Robert P. Griffin, 1988
Bruce M. Groom, 1989
William P. Hampton, 1994
Boyd A. Henderson, 1988
R. Stuart Hoffius, 1989
Joseph N. Impastato, 1993
Frank J. Kelley, 1993
Cornelia G. Kennedy, 1990
Thomas G. Kienbaum, 1997
John A. Krsul, Jr., 1989
Terri Land, 1996
Roger F. Lane, 1991
Patrick J. Ledwidge, 1990
Charles L. Levin, 1988
Dean S. Lewis, 1989
Lawrence B. Lindemer, 1990
Benjamin H. Logan, II, 1989
John H. Logie, 1989
Barbara B. MacKenzie, 1989
Joseph Maniscalco, 1995
Samuel E. McCargo, 1989
Michigan Lawyers Auxiliary, 2001
James E. Mies, 1989
Miller Cohen PLC, 1990
Eugene D. Mossner, 1990
Robert Nitschke, 2000
Lawrence P. Nolan, 1989
John Corbett O'Meara, 1989
Kenneth E. Prather, 1990
John W. Reed, 1988
Richard D. Reed, 1989
John E. Riecker, 1989
James K. Robinson, 1989
James L. Ryan, 1993
Theodore Sachs, 1989
Louis A. Smith, 1993
George E. Snyder, 1989
Theodore Souris, 1988
N. Otto Stockmeyer, Jr., 1989
Clifford W. Taylor, 1989
Thomas M. Cooley Law School, 1989
Amanda Van Dussen, 1991
David C. Vokes, 1989
Eugene G. Wanger, 1995
Richard D. Weber, 1989
Robert B. Webster, 1993
Helene N. White, 1997
Bryan J. Williams, 1989
John M. Wright, 1988

Annual Members

Patron, $500-$999

Glenn S. Allen, Jr. , 1989
Lanie Anderson, 1995
Janet Callahan Barnes, 1994
Charles F. Behler, 1997
Robert A. Benson, 1997
Bryan M. Black, 1989
Geraldine Bledsoe Ford, 2001
Patricia J. Boyle, 1993
John S. Brennan, 1993
Thomas E. Brennan, Jr., 1990
William R. Buesser, 1989
ElaineCharney, 1995
Karen Anne Chopra, 1998
Maura D. Corrigan, 1993
John L. Cote', 1989
Thomas W. Cranmer, 1994
John W. Cummiskey, 1993
Robert J. Danhof, 1989
Martin M. Doctoroff, 1994
Patricia Drury, 1995
Patrick J. Duggan, 1993
Jan K. G. Dunn, 1993
Elaine Fieldman, 1997
Gerald A. Fisher, 1994
Gerald R. Ford, 1994
Paul V. Gadola, 1993
John W. Gelder, 1994
Michael C. Gergely, 1994
Leonard D. Givens, 1994
Ronna Stevens Gold, 1993
Deborah L. Gordon, 1996
Joseph D. Grano, 1993
Roman S. Gribbs, 1996
Patrick E. Hackett, 1994
Marilyn K. Hall, 1990
Frederick L. Harris, 1993
Daniel J. Henry, Jr., 1996
James M. Hicks, Jr., 1996
Mark R. High, 1995
Douglas W. Hillman, 1989
Robert L. Hooker, 1994
Carl F. Ingraham, 1994
John P. Jacobs, 1994
Charles W. Joiner, 1995
Patrick J. Keating, 1990
Mary C. Kedzior, 2000
Stephen M. Kelley, 1993
Marilyn J. Kelly, 1997
Kienbaum Opperwall Hardy & Pelton, 1994
Joseph Kimble, 1996
John N. Kirkendall, 1989
D. Michael Kratchman, 1994
Helen M. Kuhnmuench, 1993
Daniel J. LaCombe, 2001
Denise Langford Morris, 1995
Norman J. LeVasseur, 1994
Norman Lippitt, 1995
Conrad L. Mallett, Jr., 1992
Robert Maniscalco, 1996
Walter Martin, 1995
Thomas C. Mayer, 1993
Richard D. McLellan, 1995
Thomas A. McNish, 1998
Wendell A. Miles, 1989
Bruce A. Miller, 1994
James A. Mitchell, 1993
Emmit D. Moore, 1990
Christopher D. Morris, 1995

Special Thanks to Our Corporate/Law Firm Members

Barris, Sott, Denn & Driker PLLC
Butzel Long PC
Clark Hill PC
Cox Hodgman & Giarmarco
The Googasian Firm
Honigman Miller Schwartz & Cohn
Miller Canfield
Riley Roumell & Connolly

John F. Noonan, 1994
Walter H. North, 1997
Patrick J. O'Brien, 1993
Rolland R. O'Hare, 1994
Jerome F. O'Rourke, 1995
Roland L. Olzark, 1991
Alice McCann Osburn, 1994
William D. Parsley, 1997
William Patterson, 1989
Dennis J. Pheney, 1994
David L. Porteous, 1992
Wendy L. Potts, 1994
Wayne F. Pratt, 1993
Clayton E. Preisel, 1989
Richard E. Rassel, 1994
Maureen Pulte Reilly, 1993
John T. Rogers, 1994
Mary Massaron Ross, 1997
Thomas Roumell, 1994
Charles Rutherford, Jr., 1997
John F. Schaefer, 1996
Thomas R. Schultz, 1996
Alan E. Schwartz, 1996
John E. Scott, 1995
Erwin S. Simon, 1990
Myzell Sowell, 1995
David J. Sparrow, 1994
Harry S. Stark, 1994
Jo Ann C. Stevenson, 1993
Nathaniel W. Stroup, 1993
Richard F. Suhrheinrich, 1994
Brian Sullivan, 1989
Vesta Svenson, 1989
Arthur J. Tarnow, 1994
Maurice B. Townsend, Jr., 1994
Gerald Tuchow, 1990
Twenty-Two Investment Co., 2000
Robert G. Waddell, 1994
Elizabeth A. Weaver, 1989
William C. Whitbeck, 1997
White Schneider Baird Young & Chiodini, 1995
Richard E. Whitmer, 1994
Robert C. Williams, 1990
Fred L. Woodworth, 1995
Gilbert L. Ziegler, 1994

Sustaining, $250-$499

Elizabeth A. Baergen, 2001
Frederick M. Baker, Jr., 1998
Louis D. Beer, 1991
Fred L. Borchard, 1995
Patrick J. Brennan, 1993
Lawrence S. Charfoos, 2001
William D. Cohan, 1993
Martin L. Critchell, 1998
Gregory J. DeMars, 1989
Herbert D. Doan, 1994
Douglas J. Donaldson, 1995
William J. Giovan, 1994
R. James Harvey, 1996
Jeffrey G. Heuer, 2001
Stuart D. Hubbell, 1995
David A. King, 1997
Dennis C. Kolenda, 1997
Thomas L. Ludington, 1995
Gerald Marcinkoski, 1996
Stephen J. Markman, 1999
Marcia M. McBrien, 1993
Victor M. Norris, 2001
Christine D. Oldani, 1998

Memorial Donations:

Hon. Dorothy Comstock Riley
in honor of
Hon. James H. Brickley
Robert S. McKenzie
and
Hon. Joseph B. Sullivan

Edward H. Pappas, 1994
Judith M. Pickering, 2001
Pollard & Albertson, 2001
Douglas D. Roche, 1994
Michael D. Schwartz, 1989
Peter F. Secchia, 1994
Betty Semrau, 1995
Theresa M. Serra, 2001
H. David Soet, 1995
Richard F. Vander Veen III, 1993
Robert P. Young, 1999

Contributing, $100-$249

Nina Dodge Abrams, 2001
Ruben Acosta, 2001
Gerard J. Andree, 2001
Edward Avadenka, 2001
Henry Baskin, 2001
John T. Berry, 2001
Jack H. Bindes, 2001
Paul D. Borman, 2001
John F. Brady, 2001
Megan Maher Brennan, 2001
James A. Brescoll, 2001
John F. Burns, 2001
William L. Cahalan, 2001
Lawrence G. Campbell, 2000
Carole L. Chiamp, 2001
Gilbert C. Cox, Jr., 2000
Sam Cucinella, 2001
Robert J. Dickman, 2001
Nancy J. Diehl, 2001
Mae E. Doss, 2001
Michael Ellis, 2000
James P. Feeney, 2001
Jon Feikens, 2001
Cheryl A. Fletcher, 2001
Judith A. Fullerton, 2001
Patricia Rossi Galvin, 2001
Miles C. Gergerding, 2001
Charles F. Glass, 2001
Fred Gordon, 2001
Sheldon W. Gordon, 2001
Grahaven Estates Development Company, 2001
Richard Allen Griffin, 2001
Gross, Nemeth & Silverman, 2001
Joseph L. Hardig, Jr., 2001
Thomas G. Hardy, 2001
Susan L. Haroutunian, 2001
Pamela R. Harwood, 2001
Michael M. Hathaway, 2001
Carl W. Herstein, 2000
Patrick R. Joslyn, 2001
Marjorie Baird Keils, 2001
Sharon M. Kelly, 2001
Adrienne S. King, 2001
Robert S. Krause, 2001
Patrick Kruse, 2001
Richard D. Kuhn, 2001
David M. Lawson, 2001
Don LeDuc, 2000
Frederica K. Lombard, 2001
Linda S. McAlpine, 2001
Jennifer Mead, 1999
Donna T. Morris, 2001
Melinda Morris, 2001
Michael Murray, 2001
Mark W. Peters, 2001
Wendy M. Readous, 2001
Rosalind Rochkind, 2001
Coleen V. Ronayne, 2001
Harriet B. Rotter, 2001
Thomas Ryan, 2001
William A. Sankbeil, 2001
Bonnie Sawusch, 2001
James L. Shonkwiler, 2001
Louis E.Simhauser, 2000
Theodore J. St. Antoine, 2001
Michael L. Stacey, 2001
Nancy M. Sugimoto, 2001
Michael J. Talbot, 2001
Charles J. Taunt, 2001
Stephen Tupper, 1999
Marke E. Werder, 2001
Jaquelyn M. Wilson, 2001
Robert C. Wilson, 2001
I.W. Winsten, 2001
Roger L. Wolcott, 2001
Tamara S. York, 2001
Elizabeth A. Zatina, 2001
Theodore P. Zegouras, 2001

Student

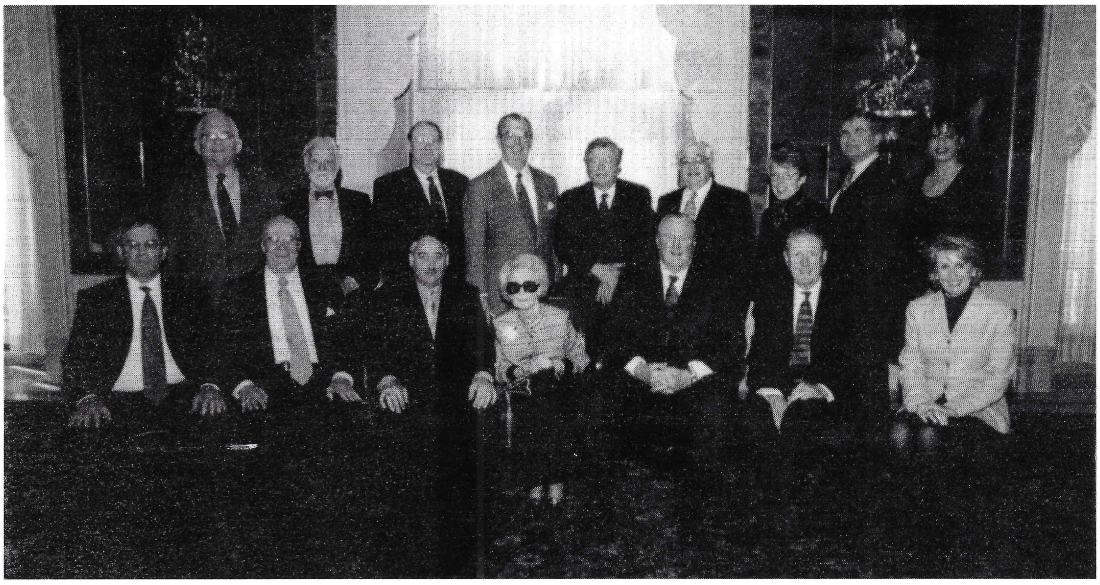
Charles Luftig, 2001
Cami M. Pendell-Leavitt, 2001
Staci Stoddard, 2001

Save the Date! Annual Membership Luncheon

Thursday, April 18, 2002 – Noon
at
The Detroit Athletic Club
Detroit, Michigan

Hosted by the
Michigan Supreme Court
Historical Society

2001 Board of Directors



Left to Right (Back Row) Hon. Charles L. Levin, Roger F. Lane, Bruce M. Groom, Hon. James L. Ryan, Richard D. Reed, Eugene D. Mossner, Christine D. Oldani, David L. Porteous, and Hon. Denise Langford Morris (Front Row) Frederick G. Beusser, III, Charles R. Rutherford, Lawrence P. Nolan, Hon. Dorothy Comstock Riley, Wallace D. Riley, Hon. Thomas E. Brennan, and Hon. Wendy L. Potts (Directors not pictured) John T. Berry, Prentiss M. Brown, Jr., Lawrence G. Campbell, Hon. John W. Fitzgerald, Hon. R. Stuart Hoffius, Hon. Frank J. Kelley, Hon. Conrad L. Mallett, Jr., and John W. Reed

Mission Statement

The Michigan Supreme Court Historical Society is a nonprofit, 501(c)(3) corporation dedicated to preserving documents, records and memorabilia relating to the Michigan Supreme Court. The Society produces publications, special events and other projects to achieve its goals in education and restoration. Current officers and directors are:

Society Update is published quarterly by the Michigan Supreme Court Historical Society. Writing submissions, article ideas, news and announcements are encouraged. Contact the Society at: 306 Townsend Street, Lansing, MI 48933; Ph. (517) 346-6419; Fax (517) 372-2716; E-mail MSCHS@MICOURTHISTORY.ORG; Web site: WWW.MICOURTHISTORY.ORG

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MICHAEL FRANCK BUILDING
306 TOWNSEND STREET
LANSING, MI 48933