## Boarding School ERA

# "Kill the Indian, Save the Man" - Richard Pratt

Indian Schools were designed to destroy American Indian cultures, languages, and spirituality. Students had to accept white culture, the English language, and Christianity. The first, and most well-known of these schools, was the Carlisle Indian Industrial Boarding School. The school was established in 1879 by an Army officer named Richard Pratt, and was located in an abandoned Army post in Pennsylvania.

Pratt conducted a social experiment with Apache prisoners of war. The captives were shackled and sent by train to a camp in Florida thousands of miles from their home. He cut the men's long hair, put them in uniforms, forced them to learn English, and subjected them to strict military protocols. During the course of this experiment, some of the men were severely traumatized by the experience and committed suicide. Most of the prisoners survived and learned the English customs and language. Using this social experiment as a model, Pratt went to Congress and requested funding for the similar education of all American Indians.

## The Pratt/Carlisle Model Sweeps Across North America

By 1900, most American Indian children were taken from their families. They were transported by train and later by bus to American Indian Boarding Schools where they would be put into uniforms, have their hair cut, and be forced to act and speak like white people. Many spent their entire childhood in the American Indian Boarding School system, without seeing their parents and families for many years.

Upon graduating, these young American Indians still retained certain aspects of their traditional culture yet acted, spoke, and thought like English-speaking, white Americans. They would often return to their families and communities feeling like outcasts and in most instances, their families and communities treated them as such. No matter how much time, money, and effort was made to assimilate American Indians, white society still did not readily accept them. No longer finding an identity in either the white or tribal society, thousands of American Indian adolescents were thrust into an abyss of lost identity.







## Creation of MIIBS Committee

On April 24, 2011, via a land conveyance from the State of Michigan, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan acquired the former Mt. Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School including the Mission Creek Cemetery. The MIIBS Advisory Group's findings revealed a majority of Tribal and community members agreed that the land and property should be restored. Tribal Council approved a motion to commence with Phase II of the feasibility study. This phase will encompass the gathering of Tribal and community membership viewpoints on how to best use or develop the property to reflect the historic significance. Methods used will be to host community forums, survey Tribal Membership with detailed options, and summarize the findings for presentation to Tribal Council for consideration, resolution, and potential action.

### Commitment/Mission Statement

We are committed to sustaining the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan and our partners' efforts to transform, preserve, and finance the development of the Mt. Pleasant Indian Industrial Boarding School to become a place for healing, education, wellness, and empowerment at a local, national, and global level.

#### Our Sub-Committees

Building Community Support Through Education
Developing Funding Plan
Researching and Recording the Process
Creating & Implementing Land Use Plan
Documenting the Boarding School Experience
Protecting & Maintaining Tribal Heritage Sites
Evaluating Financial Benefits and Risks
Building Partnerships
Assessing Property Conditions
Addressing Environmental Responsibilities
Establishing Tribal Representation in the City of Mt.
Pleasant

The Committee was sanction by Tribal Council in the Fall of 2011. Our meetings are held once a week at Ziibiwing Center. For more information contact: Ziibiwing Research Center at (989) 775-4248 or email us at MIIBS@Sagchip.org

www.sagchip.org