

MENOMINEE NEWS

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GENERAL COUNCIL REQUESTS DELAY IN TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION

In a General Council meeting held on March 13, 1957, the Menominee Tribe unanimously voted to ask the Wisconsin delegation in Congress to seek amendments to Public Law No. 399 to delay the final date of termination of Federal supervision until December 31, 1960 and to authorize a delay until December 31, 1959, in which to submit to the Secretary of the Interior the final tribal plan for self-government. Under the present law the Tribe must submit its plan by the end of 1957 and withdrawal of Federal supervision will occur on December 31, 1958.

Attending the meeting were Commissioner of Indian Affairs Glenn L. Emmons, eight of his top aides, and about 150 enrolled members of the Tribe. Wilmer Peters was presiding officer. It was pointed out that there would be no possibility of completing the plan in the remaining months of 1957. Mr. James Frechette, Chairman of the Advisory Council and other Tribal spokesmen for the Tribe stated that some of the studies have only recently been completed and others are still in progress. Sufficient time had not elapsed to permit giving the information to the Tribal members and they had not had ample opportunity to evaluate the various problems and alternatives. Determination of the assessed valuation of the Tribal and individual property of the reservation has not been completed by the State Department of Taxation, and this information was asserted to be essential in any planning the Tribe would do. It was also indicated that changes in the State Constitution might be necessary to protect the reservation's future and such amendments would require action by two sessions of the State legislature and approval by the voters of the State at a general election.

The text of the resolution is given elsewhere in this issue of the News. It was stated that Congressman Melvin Laird has already introduced a bill to accomplish the wishes of the Tribe and hearings will be held in the near future. Representing the Tribe at these hearings will be James G. Frechette, Al Frechette and Hilary Waukau, who were chosen by the General Council to go to Washington, D. C.

The Tribe also adopted a resolution requesting the Government to cause to be made at Federal expense a land survey of all lands claimed by individuals on the reservation. This project, generally called the "cadastral survey", estimated to cost \$25,000, was originally requested by Resolution No. 202, adopted by the Advisory Council on November 1, 1956, quoted in full in the Menominee News issue of November 20, 1956. It was indicated this survey is essential to identify and define the land holdings now held by individuals and to give descriptions for use in case the final Tribal plans provide that deed, long-term leases, or other forms of title are to be conveyed to the claimants.

Commissioner Emmons agreed with the Council in its contention the land survey was necessary eventually and that cost of the undertaking was properly the responsibility of the Federal Government. He pointed out, however, that such a survey was only one step in the Termination process and that certain decisions had to be made by the Tribe before anything definite could be done toward giving title of any kind to persons. The Tribe would have to decide in advance the kind of title which would be granted, the cost to be assessed against the individual, etc. The Commissioner stated if no rights were to be given the individual and the present indefinite system of occupancy and use continued after Termination there would be no great need for the survey. He agreed to give favorable consideration to the proposal, however.

The Government was also asked to make a mineral survey on the reservation to ascertain whether any important mineral resources were present. Commissioner Emmons indicated such a survey might cost from \$150,000 and up and it was doubtful if the U. S. Geological Survey could undertake the work for several years. It was

his opinion that the mineral survey could not be approved at this time. The Tribe finally voted to defer the mineral survey until such time as the Government guaranteed to reimburse the Tribe for the costs involved.

The question regarding the proposal to construct and operate a prefabrication house plant at Keshena was stricken from the agenda of the meeting. It was explained by Mr. Gordon Dickie that the proposal had been discussed by the Forestry and Mills Committee and the Commissioner's staff the previous evening and a mutual understanding reached. It was indicated that the delay in approving the proposal was due to a legal question as to whether the Mills could establish this project under the provisions of existing law (the 1908 Act). Mr. Dickie stated the Commissioner had agreed to pursue the matter further to see if the legal obstacles could not be removed.

Considerable discussion was devoted to the possible effect of issuance of certificates of beneficial interest to all Tribal members whose names appear on the final roll. In an explanation of what was involved in a certificate of beneficial interest under Public Law 399, Tribal Attorney Glenn Wilkinson stated that each member of the Tribe has an undivided equal interest in the Tribal property, and these certificates were probably nothing more than a receipt showing that the individual had such an interest. It was pointed out that at the present time this vested interest could not be sold or otherwise disposed of and this would hold true always unless the Tribe consented to make it negotiable. Thus far, no one knows the value of these interests. It appeared to be the consensus that guardians for minors could not vote on Tribal matters on behalf of these minors, but that if the vested interest became negotiable the sale of a minor's share would have to be processed through his legal guardian.

A resolution, presented by Mr. Al Dodge to establish a four-man Menominee Termination Commission to obtain expressions of views and attitudes from the membership was tabled. The resolution provided that this termination commission would prepare and distribute a questionnaire dealing with questions of voluntary withdrawal, type of Government desired, etc.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL ON MARCH 13, 1957

"WHEREAS, the Menominee Termination Act, as amended, provides that the Menominee Tribe shall, no later than December 31, 1957, formulate and submit to the Secretary of the Interior a plan for future control of tribal property and service functions now conducted by or under the supervision of the United States; and

"WHEREAS, the Act also provides that all federal supervision shall end not later than December 31, 1958; and

"WHEREAS, the Menominee Tribe and individuals and organizations assisting it, including the Menominee Indian Study Committee and the faculty committee of the University of Wisconsin, have tried diligently to meet the deadlines imposed by the Act; and

"WHEREAS, the Menominee Tribe is informed by the Menominee Indian Study Committee that it is not prepared to submit a legislative program to the Wisconsin Legislature now in session; and

"WHEREAS, it is believed that specific proposals must be considered by the Wisconsin Legislature, and such proposals may not be considered before the legislative sessions convening in 1959;

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the Menominee General Council, meeting at Neopit, Wisconsin, this 13th day of March, 1957, petitions its representatives in Congress to seek amendments to the termination act to delay the date for submission of a plan for future control of tribal property to December 31, 1959, and the date for final termination to December 31, 1960; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior are requested, on the basis of information available to them, to support the extensions of time requested for submitting the plan and terminating federal supervision; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a tribal delegation shall today be elected by vote of the Menominee General Council to proceed to Washington at such time as shall be determined by the delegation, and that such delegation is empowered to support the amendments set forth herein, and such other amendments as may be approved by the General Council, the Advisory Council, or the delegates themselves."

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

More and more people are becoming interested in the future of the Reservation after termination as scheduled for 1958. To provide information to the Menominees, a Bureau of Information has been organized whose purpose it will be to provide this information as presented by the Menominee Indian Study Committee which has been set up by the Legislative Council of the State of Wisconsin Legislature.

The Bureau has its office in the Tribal Office building. Mr. Monroe Weso has been chosen to make contacts with all the residents of the Reservation to publicize the meetings and to encourage the attendance of all Menominees at the various meetings which will be held on the Reservation

Regularly scheduled meetings are at present being held on the Reservation. These meetings are held every week at designated places. The schedule of meetings are as follows:

Keshena Tribal Office building every Monday night at 7:00 P.M. and every Tuesday afternoon at 3:15 P.M.

South Branch Community Hall every Tuesday night at 7:30 P.M.

Neopit Public School every Wednesday night at 7:00 P.M. and every Thursday afternoon at 3:30 P.M.

Zoar Community Hall every Thursday night at 7:30 P.M.

A school bus has been made available to the Bureau and this bus will be used to hold meetings throughout the Reservation. A further announcement will be made regarding its schedule.

A temporary schedule of materials for discussion is as follows:

Week of April 22 through 26 - Forest Crop Law and alternative plans regarding the Menominee Forests.

Week of April 29 through May 6 - Taxation - Assessment of Property and Budgets.

Week of May 6 through 10 - Taxation - Levying and Collection of Property taxes.

Week of May 13 through 17 - The Future Governmental Organization of the Reservation.

Week of May 20 through 24 - County Government as it would pertain to the Reservation.

Robert D. Decker, Instructor
Menominee Indian Adult
Educational Program
Bureau of Information

STUDY COMMITTEE MEETS WITH THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

On March 12, 1957, the Menominee Indian Study Committee met at Neopit in an informal session with Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glen L. Emmons, and his staff to discuss progress being made toward termination of Federal supervision over the Menominee Indian Reservation under provisions of Public Law 399. Also in attendance were members of the University Study Group, officials of the local and Minneapolis offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, County and State Officials, members of the Menominee Advisory Council, Tribal Attorneys, and others.

In the absence of the chairman and the vice-chairman, James G. Frechette, Secretary of the Menominee Indian Study Committee, presided at the meeting. Mr. Frechette read a letter from the Governor, Vernon W. Thomson, explaining that he could not attend this meeting because of official appointments, as well as letters from Earl Sachse, Legislative Council, and Senator Hugh M. Jones, expressing their regrets that they could not be present at this meeting.

The meeting started with a Dance of Welcome by the Menominee Indian Dancers from Zoar, after which Reverend Father Floribert led the meeting in prayer. The chairman then introduced the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glenn L. Emmons.

Commissioner Emmons expressed his delight at being able to attend this open meeting on the Reservation, especially in view of the fact that interested people from the Menominee Indian Study Committee, the State Departments and the University were present. He further stated that this was the first time so many Bureau of Indian Affairs "high brass" had attended a special meeting with a Tribal group and he hoped that the information the visitors gathered would be of much value to them.

The chairman then introduced Charles W. Loomer, requesting a report from him on the progress made in his studies. Professor Loomer reviewed the many problems in land use and tenure that exist on the Reservation. He asked, "What kind of rights do you want to give--title in fee simple, long-range lease or what?" He explained that these questions first must be answered by the Tribe in order to permit further progress and research. He explained the preliminary work that had been done by Superintendent Robertson, but stated that very scant records are kept of the landholding situation on the Reservation. He specifically pointed out the need for a cadastral survey.

The chairman then called on Burton Fisher. Professor Fisher said he was glad to see the people from the Bureau and the Tribe meeting jointly in this session. Research people, being "in the middle," so to speak, hoped to see the outstanding problems between the two groups discussed and resolved. He briefly covered the studies that had been done by the University and ended up by stating much of the future of this work is dependent upon decisions to be made as soon as possible by the Tribe, with the help of the "first round" of state department and University studies. Future research possibilities were too numerous for each to be pursued in detail; those studies to be done next would have to be chosen after basic decisions by the Tribe or the State within their areas of decision. Actions of Congress on the Klamath legislation and on proposals to extend termination dates, might also affect Menominee possibilities. Even with extension of termination dates, time would still be limited; he urged the Tribe to assume responsibility for early decisions.

Professor Fisher then introduced James R. Donoghue. Professor Donoghue said that up to this point he was not sure what additional governmental studies would be made or might be useful because of the uncertainty as to what the State and Tribe might decide. Whatever the decisions, a great variety of factors must certainly be taken into consideration.

Professor Fisher then called on Ray A. Brown, of the Law School. Professor Brown explained that he was the consultant to the University group on certain legal questions, and he was not taking responsibility for any particular study. He asked this question: "What is going to happen when the Reservation is turned over to the Tribe and they are without time to develop the legal facts?" He went on to explain some of the problems that exist in the legal field, as related to taxation, government, and the sudden withdrawal of federal supervision over the Tribe. Speaking as an individual, he further stated that one thing he hoped the Commissioner's Office will be sure to do is see that the Menominee people (as a group) are not

destroyed in the termination process because there is a danger of it. It is going to take time; much has to be yet worked out which, in his opinion, must be done. There is a danger of the Tribe being dispersed over the State and individual families becoming dependent on public charity.

Mr. Frechette, speaking to the Commissioner and his staff, referred to the large amount of research work that had taken place in the past 2 years. He said: "We have reached a point now where we ask, 'Where do we go from here?'" He showed the Commissioner and his group the large file of information and research reports that had been presented by the various study groups, pointing out that it was now necessary for the Tribe to decide what they want to do. "But before we can intelligently act on this question, it is now necessary to get the information to the people, that has been gathered, as fast as possible." He then called on Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction Victor Kimball, Chairman of the Information and Education Committee, established by the Menominee Indian Study Committee to work with the Tribe and the citizens of the State.

Mr. Kimball spoke at length. First, he touched on the value of education among Indian people. Being a member of the Department of Public Instruction in the State of Wisconsin for many years, Mr. Kimball felt he was in good position to explain to the Commissioner and his staff the need for better education among the Indian people in Wisconsin. He also spoke on the problems and accomplishments of the Adult Education Program on the Reservation and its past and future roles in information and education on termination matters. He expressed his fears of the fast-approaching termination date and the dangers that would result should the Tribe suddenly find themselves on the doorstep of termination inadequately prepared.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:30 P.M., and the chairman introduced to the group the many friends who were present at the meeting. The chairman then called on Tax Commissioner Harry Harder to give a report on the survey of valuation that is now taking place on the Reservation, under his supervision.

Mr. Harder explained that the timber cruise in the forest was now near completion and that in the very near future a team would start work in the villages of Neopit and Keshena and evaluate all real property and assets of the Tribe. He explained valuation findings made to-date. He specifically pointed out that in the 1954 hearings before the Committees of Congress, he had indicated that it would require at least 2 legislative sessions in order to acquaint the Wisconsin Legislature of the problems necessary to be solved by them and for necessary legislation to be passed. It was possible that certain amendments to existing laws would be necessary before the Reservation can become a part of the "normal" State structure; certain amendments might be necessary in the tax field. He stated at that time he felt termination should be some time after 1958. He now feels that termination legislation must be extended, because the Wisconsin Legislature is in no position to act because sufficient information will not be available for it during the present 1957 session. Mr. Harder closed by stating he wanted to emphasize that as far as the State of Wisconsin is concerned, "we are going to have to have more time to solve the problems here."

The chairman then called on Deputy Director George Keith, of the Department of Public Welfare. Mr. Keith made a brief statement that the program of public welfare is **not the answer to the problems of the Menominees**; public welfare is for the purpose of helping all people within the State of Wisconsin who are in need because of their particular handicap. He pointed out the fact that he did not know of any time the Federal Government had given direct help to the Menominees for welfare. As far as he knows, the Menominees have always been self-sufficient and have used Tribal funds in taking care of welfare and relief problems on the Reservation. He stated that the problems on the Reservation receive the same treatment being accorded any other citizen group of the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. John Bowers, of the Attorney General's Office, was then called on. Mr. Bowers briefly explained the experience the Attorney General had in helping establish the present law and order program on the Reservation. He further stated that great progress had been made because the Menominees were able to tackle a situation that was mandatory and through the good work of the Menominee Advisory Council, Law and Order Committee and the cooperation of county and state, a very good law and order program has been developed.

The chairman then called on Mr. Oscar Sorensen, Chairman of the Oconto County Board's Indian Affairs Committee. Mr. Sorensen said he did not have a report to make at this time.

Mr. Frechette then explained to the Commissioner and his staff that he was sorry the full Menominee Indian Study Committee and all of the research teams could not be present. He pointed out that further reports would have been valuable had all been represented.

Mr. Frechette, addressing the Commissioner, stated he would now present a report of the progress made by the Tribe in the past 2 years. A 9-page report was read, and Mr. Frechette concluded by stating that "the big problem that we now face is to present, to the Tribe, all information that has been gathered to this time." He pointed out that a Bureau of Information had been established on the Reservation and was headed up by Mr. Robert Decker of the Adult Education Program and assisted by Mr. Monroe Weso, the choice of the Menominee Advisory Council. He concluded his remarks by pointing out to the Commissioner that he agreed with the statements made by several of the members of the Menominee Indian Study Committee and the University group, that more time was necessary to carry out the mandates of Public Law 399.

Mr. Frechette then addressed the Commissioner and his staff, on the need for a cadastral survey. This survey was necessary because other problems to be solved depended upon the information that would be gathered by this survey. He further stated that it was absolutely necessary to satisfy the individual Tribal members of their potential status before termination. He felt that if the people could be satisfied as to what would become of them personally, then it would be a simple matter to get them to intelligently decide on the major problems.

The Commissioner and his staff pointed out that they felt the survey was necessary but that it might be premature. Assistant Commissioner Utz explained that he felt that the Tribe should do much preliminary planning and could do much of the work necessary to pave the way to a cadastral survey in the future.

Mr. Frechette said that if this was to be done according to the recommendations of the Indian Bureau, it would mean that the survey might be done twice. He pointed out that time was essential at this stage, that the Tribe was mindful of the great amount of work still to be done in the short amount of time--time would not allow 2 surveys. He felt that enough information is at hand to permit a cadastral survey and therefore this work should be commenced as soon as possible. The chairman closed by stating that he wanted the record to show that the Tribe had done everything possible to convince the Indian Bureau of the need for a cadastral survey.

The meeting was opened for questions from the audience. Various problems were raised by individual members of the Tribe and discussed by the Commissioner and his staff--questions relating to inheritance, guardianship, welfare, and the need for further legislation. The Tribal attorneys, state and county officials participated in discussing questions. At the conclusion of these questions and answers, the chairman stated that some of these problems would be taken up at the General Council meeting the following day. The meeting was then adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

FOR SALE

The Florence Shegonee home in Neopit is for sale. Anyone interested should contact Mrs. Ernie Goodwill or Superintendent Melvin L. Robertson.

Violin and case, bow and tuner in good condition for sale. Paid \$75.00 for it and will sell it for \$35.00. If interested see Mitchell Dick, Sr. at the Keshena Hospital.

LOST AND FOUND

A ladies wrist watch was found at the Neopit Mills Store on opening day. If you have lost a watch see Tony Frechette at the Store.

TAKE STEPS NOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF
AND YOUR FAMILY AGAINST PARALYTIC POLIO
POLIO VACCINE IS SAFE AND EFFECTIVE

Polio can be practically eliminated in Wisconsin if everyone takes advantage of the protection given by polio vaccine.

While one injection of vaccine gives some protection, it takes more for your body to develop good immunity. It is best to have both first and second injections at least one month before the polio season begins. In Wisconsin nearly all cases occur between June and October.

Two injections of polio vaccine will give about 85 per cent protection against paralytic polio. Infants can be immunized against polio at the same time that other immunizations are given. In some cases, the family physician may recommend a different time interval between injections.

The third injection of vaccine will help you retain the immunity built up by the first two. If you or your children received vaccine last year, get the "booster" injection now. This is best given 7 to 12 months after the first two. But it is worth getting the booster in June, if the other two were completed as late as December or January.

About one-fourth of all polio cases occur in people 20 to 50 years old, most of them in the 20's and 30's. Most of these cases are in the more severe form of the disease. Bad as polio is at any age, its impact medically, socially, and economically is worse when it strikes the breadwinner or the homemaker of the family.

Everyone under 40 should receive vaccine NOW!

Public Health Nursing Service

SPRING SEWING

With Spring at our door and children still in school, it is a good time to get some sewing done for your family. For best results make a plan and get your work organized before you actually start sewing.

The sewing machine needs to be in good working order and adjusted for the best sewing results. Then put your machine in a place so you will have good light for working.

A card table makes a nice work table for your small equipment. For convenient working, you may like the "U" shape arrangement. For a right handed person, the work table is on the left. The sewing machine in front and the iron and small board to the right. Pressing seams before sewing over them makes sewing easier and helps to obtain a nice finished look.

With your equipment in good order, you are ready to make a shopping list for the things you plan to sew. First you will want to list the garments to be made. Then think of the fabrics, patterns, thread, buttons, zippers, and other materials that are needed to make the garments.

Edith Engel
Home Agent

The Police Department will be losing Henry (Mado) Rabideaux who is resigning effective April 13, 1957. He has been a good fellow and a good officer. Best wishes and God speed on your new job.

FORESTRY CROP LAW

(Editor's Note: The following discussion of the Forestry Crop Law was prepared by Mr. L. P. Voight, Director of the State of Wisconsin Conservation Department. It was presented to us by Mr. Robert D. Decker of the Bureau of Information - Menominee Indian Adult Educational Program for publication in the Menominee News. Since this is of importance in future Tribal planning and will be the topic of discussions in Mr. Decker's classes, as mentioned elsewhere in this issue, it is suggested that the topic be given careful study.)

PRESENT STATUS OF THE FORESTS The Menominee Indian Forest is at present owned by the Menominee Indian Tribe. The forest serves as the basic economy of the Tribe, giving employment to a majority of the adult Menominees, and also provides an income which is used to help finance Tribal expenditures and pay annual stumpage payments to the enrolled members of the Tribe.

The annual cut at the present time is 22 million board feet. An increase in the annual amount cut was granted by Congress in 1956, the old cut being 20 million board feet. This increase has been accomplished without danger to the selective logging system as practiced at present. In fact, there is a greater volume of timber on the reservation than there was in 1914. (1914 - 849 million board feet as compared with 1952 - 1,224 million board feet.)

The Wisconsin Department of Taxation has cruised the timbered areas and has placed a value on the timber, which is in the neighborhood of \$25-27 million.

THE QUESTIONS REGARDING THE FOREST AREA. Two questions confront the Tribe in their decisions about the future of the Menominee Indian Forest.

First, how can the forest be best managed so the economy of the Tribe is not injured by the rapid depletion of the forest?

Secondly, how can the forest be protected from an excessive tax burden which would require increased cutting in order to meet the property tax on the forest alone?

With these two questions in mind, let us look at the various alternative plans as suggested in a report made by the Wisconsin Conservation Department pertaining to the Menominee Indian Forest.

WISCONSIN FOREST CROP LAW Because of the interest and desire of the Menominees to set up some device to protect their forests, the Conservation Department has suggested several plans which should be considered by the Tribal members. The first of the plans which will provide these safeguards is to place the forest area under the Wisconsin Forest Crop Law.

The following is a brief discussion of the purpose and operation of the Forest Crop Law as it would pertain to private forest lands.

The Wisconsin Forest Crop Law is designed to promote the management of forest land for sustained timber production. This is accomplished through a system of taxation which provides for the taxation of timber at the time of harvest, in combination with a low rate land tax payable annually. The forest landowner pays an annual land tax to the town of 10¢ per acre. This tax is known as the "acreage share". The acreage share is matched by a state payment of 10¢ per acre per year also to the town. This payment is known as the "state contribution". At the time of harvest, the forest landowner pays a tax on the cut products amounting to 10% of the stumpage value of such products. This tax is paid to the state and is known as the "severance tax".

The state retains from the severance tax an amount equal to the state contributions on the lands cut, plus interest at 5% per annum and pays the balance to the town in which the timber was cut.

The town treasurer pays to the county 20% of all forest crop receipts; he retains 40% for the town and prorates the remaining 40% to the school districts of the town on the basis of forest crop acreage.

Entry of forest land under the Forest Crop Law constitutes a contract between the landowner and the state running for 50 years. The amount of timber that may be cut may be restricted by the Conservation Commission in order that adequate growing stock may be left for continuous production. The property must be open to the public for purposes of hunting and fishing under such regulations as the Conservation Commission may prescribe. The land may not be used for any purpose other than forestry; its use for pasture is not permitted.

MENOMINEE FOREST UNDER THE FOREST CROP LAW The actual forest area of the reservation which could be entered under the provisions of the law amounts to 220,000 acres. If we consider a cutting cycle of 15 years and using the average market price, various charts can be drawn to show the income from the forest.

The following table shows the acreage share; that is, the amount the owner would pay to the local treasurer and the matching state contribution paid to the local treasurer. The acreage share will remain the same over the 15 year period. Because the acreage share is not paid until the year after the forests are placed under the law, the town will have no income from these sources during 1959 but the first income will be received in 1960. To assure an income in 1960, the forest will have to be entered prior to March 20, 1959.

Table 1 - ACREAGE SHARE AND STATE CONTRIBUTION

Year	Acreage share paid by owner	State Contribution
1959	None	None
1960-1974	\$22,200 per year	\$22,200 per year
Total for 16 years	\$333,000	\$333,000

(All tables will be on a 5 year basis to save space)

Table 2 summarizes the volume of timber cut annually and the total value of that timber based on the severance tax schedule of 1955-1956.

Table 2 - ESTIMATED ANNUAL CUT AND STUMPAGE VALUE

Year	Estimated annual cut	Total stumpage value
1959	20 million board feet	\$283,605.00
1960	"	283,605.00
1965	"	269,175.00
1970	"	319,192.50
1973	"	319,192.50
Total for 15 years		\$4,519,762.50

Table 3 shows the severance tax to be paid to the state by the owner, the cumulative state contribution on the lands cut, the accumulated interest on the state contribution, the total amount retained by the state to cover the state contribution plus interest, and the balance of the severance tax payable to the town annually.

Table 3 - SEVERANCE TAX

Year	Severance tax paid	Cumulative state contribution	Reimbursement due state	
			Accumulated Interest	Total amount withheld by state
1959	None	None	None	None
1960	\$28,360.50	None	None	None
1965	28,077.25	\$ 4,550.00	\$ 682.50	\$ 5,232.50
1970	31,919.25	9,100.00	2,502.50	11,602.50
1974	31,919.25	12,740.00	4,777.50	17,517.50
Total for 15 years	\$451,976.25	\$95,550.00	\$25,480.00	\$121,030.00
		Balance Payable to Town		
		\$ 28,360.50		
		22,845.25		
		20,316.75		
		14,401.75		
		\$330,946.25		

The income to the towns from the severance tax balance will tend to level off at the 1974 level and will remain at that level if the cutting remains constant.

Table 4 presents the total income which would be received by the towns within the reservation and its distribution to the county (20%), towns (40%), and school districts (40%).

Table 4 - ANNUAL FOREST CROP INCOME TO TOWNS FROM ALL SOURCES

Year	Acreage share paid by owner	State Contribution	Balance of severance tax to towns	Total to towns
1959	None	None	None	None
1960	\$22,200.00	\$22,200.00	\$ 28,360.50	\$72,760.50
1965	22,200.00	22,200.00	22,845.25	67,245.25
1970	22,200.00	22,200.00	20,316.75	64,716.75
1974	22,200.00	22,200.00	14,401.75	58,801.75
Total for 15 years	\$333,000.00	\$ 333,000.00	\$330,946.25	\$996,946.25

	Distribution of total town income		
	To County 20%	To Town 40%	To School District 40%
1959	None	None	None
1960	\$ 14,552.10	\$ 29,104.20	\$ 29,104.20
1965	13,449.05	26,898.10	26,898.10
1970	12,943.35	25,886.70	25,886.70
1974	11,760.35	23,520.70	23,520.70
Totals	\$199,389.25	\$398,778.50	\$398,778.50

All of the above tables have been figures on the old annual cut of 20 million board feet and any change in the annual cut will affect the severance tax to be paid by the owner and also the balance of the severance tax to be paid to the towns.

REPORT FROM THE MENOMINEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

With summer coming on and bikes starting to appear it becomes necessary to issue the following regulations for the control and safety of bikes and bicyclists. The regulations in brief are as follows: (1) Obey stop signs and traffic signals as if you were driving an automobile; (2) Ride as close to the curb as possible on the right hand side of the street; (3) Ride single file or never two abreast in narrow places; (4) Ride alone on your bikes; (5) Stop and look both ways when coming out of an alley or driveway; (6) Do not hitch onto automobiles; (7) Do not swerve in and out of traffic; (8) When riding bike at night you are required to have a light in front of the bike and a reflector on the rear of the bike. Police Officers are instructed to seize bikes for any illegal violations of rules until they can be assured by their parents that the children will obey the rules.

Disposal of garbage and trash in the village or along the highways has not been satisfactory. With summer coming on and the tourists coming through it does not add anything to the otherwise beautiful reservation. Arrests will be made for violations.

We plan on safety checks in the area in the very near future with the cooperation of the State Traffic Patrol. It means a check on the drivers license, car license, and mechanical devices of the car. We have the advantage of having the Drivers License Examiner here as well as the State Traffic Officers so take advantage of them.

Dogs will be disposed of by police officers at the owner's request. There will be no charge. However, it will be necessary for the owner to dispose of the carcass.

Pedestrians will be expected to use the sidewalks. Highways are for automobiles and in the event an accident occurs the pedestrian will be liable if walking on the traveled portion of the highway.

Raymond J. Wisniewski
Chief of Police

SANITATION

A water and sewerage program will be held in each of the following places on the dates specified:

South Branch	Community Hall	May 6, 1957	7:00 P.M.
Keshena	Community Building	May 7, 1957	7:00 P.M.
Neopit	Public School Auditorium	May 8, 1957	7:00 P.M.
Zoar	Zoar Chaple	May 9, 1957	7:00 P.M.

The program will cover construction and reconstruction of private water and sewerage systems. There will be movies, a short talk and a discussion on individual problems pertaining to water and sewerage. If you are planning any improvements along this line I sincerely hope you will attend the program in your area. I feel sure that you will find something in the program that will help you in making improvements on your present supply and disposal. A good supply and disposal often times means the difference between good health or sickness.

James F. Frechette, Jr.
Sanitarian
U. S. Public Health Service

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AGENCY NOTES

The unobligated balance of funds in the U. S. Treasury to the credit of the Tribe comprised \$2,399,896.87 as of February 15, 1957.

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Effective as of May 1, 1957, the Buildings and Utilities Program in Keshena will be transferred from the Agency to the Tribe. This transfer was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on March 7, 1957, in response to a Tribal request made by Resolution of August 16, 1956.

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Accompanying Commissioner Glenn Emmens on his two-day trip to the Reservation last month were W. Barton Greenwood, Deputy Commissioner, Thomas M. Reid, Assistant Commissioner (Tribal Programs and Relocation Services), Selene Gifford, Assistant Commissioner (Community Services), Ervin J. Utz, Assistant Commissioner (Resources), and Martin Mangan, Tribal Programs. Also present were Area Director Robert D. Holtz, and his two Assistant Directors, Thomas L. Carter and Russell M. Kelley. The Commissioner stated that this was the first time such a large group of top officials had at one time visited a Reservation, which indicates the importance attached to Menominee problems by the Washington Office.

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POLICE NEWS

With the blush of spring in the offing, we anticipate many children will be absent from school without cause. This will not be tolerated and the necessary arrests will be made.

We are anticipating a reading room for the young-fry at the Police Department. If any person has any comic books or any other material to make the small-fry happy please leave same at the Police Department. Checker boards and cards will be accepted.

Tags for all furs will be stamped by the Conservation Warden, Wilmer Peters, at the Police Department at Neopit, Friday afternoons only. So make it an appoint to make the necessary arrangements for Friday. Wilmer is equipped to give you instant service.

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