

MENOMINEE - NEWS

Volume 4

September-October 1957

Issues 9 & 10

NOTICE OF GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

In accordance with action taken by the Menominee Advisory Council, a General Council of the Menominee Tribe has been called for Saturday, October 26, 1957, at 10:00 A.M., at St. Anthony's Hall in Neopit, Wisconsin.

The approved order of business is as follows:

1. Report on Termination progress.
2. Approval and selection of a 3-member Coordinating-Negotiating Committee.
3. Report and status of present legislation.

Should a quorum of 75 Tribal members fail to appear, the meeting will convene as the Menominee Advisory Council to act upon the above-listed agenda.

Bus transportation will be provided. A free lunch will be served at noon.

This is a very important meeting and every tribal member is urged to attend.

Melvin L. Robertson
Superintendent

STATEMENT FROM THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

In setting up the General Council for October 26, 1957, the Advisory Council stressed the importance of our Tribal members taking part in this particular Council. It was pointed out at the Council meeting that certain unjust and uncalled for criticism was directed at the Tribe by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Committee of the Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives that complete lack of interest was manifested by the Tribe in its failure to produce a quorum at our General Councils, particularly the General Council that was called to approve the Tribal budgets. It was mentioned that it was possible to declare the Menominee Indian General Council in default and turn its responsibilities over to the Advisory Council.

We pointed out to the Indian Bureau and the Committee that the lack of a quorum was nothing new to the Menominee situation; that from time to time there were particular reasons why a quorum was not present. It is our honest opinion

that the Tribe is of sufficient interest of its present day problems that they will guarantee us a quorum to handle our important business in the future. It was pointed out at the Advisory Council meeting that we should do everything possible to encourage a good turn out at this Council.

It is our hope that we will be able to present to this Council a condensed report of the studies and planning that have been made to date. These studies are not complete by any means but daily inquiries by members of the Tribe as to what we are doing on termination has prompted us to make this condensed report at this time. We do not blame the Menominee people for getting restless because of lack of definite information on what we can do for the people under the mandates of P. L. 399.

In a recent meeting held at Madison, Wisconsin with members of the Study Committee, the Legislative Council, University of Wisconsin Advisory Group, our Tribal Attorney, Mr. Wilkinson, and a committee of the Advisory Council, the purpose of negotiating a contract with the University for further study and research necessary in our planning stages of this work was discussed.

We all realize that since March of 1957, when the Menominee people elected a delegation to go to Washington, D. C. for the purpose of getting legislation to extend the termination dates slowed down the work considerably because we were dependent on favorable action by Congress. We received very favorable action in the House of Representatives but were not so successful in the Senate. The Senate tacked on certain amendments to the bill which we felt were not desirable. These amendments will be explained to you at the General Council.

The important thing to remember is that the time is drawing close to the end and that it now becomes necessary for us to select from our membership people who will take on a full time job of coordinating and negotiating the studies and planning that have been developed to date and carry on further work necessary to complete plans which can be presented to the Menominee people. This is a full time job; we expect that whoever we select will work full time and bring to completion the report necessary to satisfy the Menominee people and the Secretary of Interior as well.

* * * * *

WHAT ARE YOUR ANSWERS?

1. Do you study all the information made available to you in connection with termination of Federal supervision over the Menominee Reservation so that you can intelligently make your own decision as to what you would like to see accomplished by the Tribe after the Termination date?
2. Do you read the Menominee News in full and study its contents to the point where you understand the topics being discussed?
3. Do you attend the Information classes sponsored by the Adult Education classes so that you will have a better understanding of the governmental and financial problems which will face the Tribe after Termination?
4. Do you attend general council meetings and take part in the decisions made there?
5. Do you personally feel that you have no right to complain about decisions made in the general council if you do not attend and vote on the various matters presented?

We hope you can answer all of these questions with a "yes".

ADULT EDUCATIONAL DISCUSSION MEETINGS AGAIN RESUMED

The Adult Discussion meetings are again under way for this year following the summer vacation. During the month of September, the organization and functions of County Government were discussed. A thorough discussion was held on the possible County plans that could be adopted for the Reservation area after termination. The costs of being a separate county were compared with the costs of the Reservation being attached to an adjoining county. The advantages and disadvantages of each of the plans were also discussed.

During the months of October and November, the following schedule of topics will be observed:

October 21-25 - Local Government as organized under Wisconsin Laws.

October 28-November 1 - Possible local Government plans and their costs.

November 4-8 - Review of general findings of the Government Study Committee.

November 18-22 - An explanation of Wisconsin's Forest Crop Law and how it would pertain to the Menominee Indian Forest.

These meetings are being held at the Tribal Office Building in Keshena every Monday night at 7:00 P.M., South Branch Hall every Tuesday night at 7:30 P.M., and at the Neopit Public School every Wednesday night at 7:00 P.M. The Adult Education people sincerely invite all Tribal members to attend the classes and take part in the discussions.

In addition to the public classes, the Adult Education Office has undertaken a supplementary means of getting information to the Tribal members by mailing out informational reports, which are being sent to every household on the reservation as well as to Tribal members residing off the reservation. The reports contain the information as found by various State and University Study groups. These groups have investigated many of the problems confronting the Tribe and the State that have resulted from the future termination of Federal supervision. Read these reports as the information is basic to any decisions that may be made by Tribal members regarding their future control.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION

Once a person owns property, land or buildings, he is subject to the payment of property taxes. The money coming into the treasury from the property tax is used by the community, school and county governments to pay for services that are provided to the citizen. Property taxes pay about 50% of the cost of the operation of the various levels of government.

A person who does not own property does not directly pay property taxes. This person usually rents from a person who owns the house and land. So, indirectly, the renter is paying taxes for the services offered in the community.

Because of the dependency of government on the property tax, the tax laws are rather detailed as to how the tax is levied and collected. The laws deal severely with those who do not pay their taxes.

Property taxation involves three processes. Each of these will be covered in three separate issues of the Menominee News.

1. Assessment of property.
2. Levying the property tax.
3. Collecting and distributing the tax money.

THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY

1. WHAT IS MEANT BY PROPERTY ASSESSMENT?

Assessment is the act of placing a value on property. This value is expressed in dollars. As an example, a home being assessed at \$2,000 and the land it

occupies being assessed at \$400 being a total value of \$2,400--the \$2,400 being the assessed value of the property.

2. WHO ASSESSES PROPERTY?

Property is assessed by a locally elected Assessor. This person is elected to his position by the voters of his community. There are no qualifications for this office, but the voter should select a person who has sound judgment and is fair in his dealings with his neighbors. The term of office for an Assessor is two years. Some towns in Wisconsin are allowed to appoint the Assessor by Civil Service examination.

3. WHAT PROPERTY IS ASSESSED?

General property is of two types:

- a. Real Property - this includes land, all buildings thereon, and any improvements to the buildings and land. the improvements would be sidewalks, shrubs, driveways, or improvements or additions on the home.
- b. Personal Property - this includes any goods or wares that could be sold for money. This would include merchants stock, timber and logs standing at a sawmill, machinery used in manufacture, and cattle and grain sold from a farm.

4. WHAT ARE THE CLASSES OF PROPERTY THAT ARE ASSESSED?

Class A - Residential - property used mainly for living.

Class B - Merchantile - property whose main use is for the sale of merchandise or a business service (stores, gasoline stations, etc.)

Class C - Manufacturing - property used for manufacturing.

Class D - Agricultural - all lands used for farming.

Class E - Swamp or marsh, cut-over, and waste - land not in present use because of soil condition.

Class F - Timber - land upon which there is a growth of trees and is used for the production of trees. Does not include pasture lands in scattered timber area.

5. WHAT PROPERTIES ARE NOT ASSESSED?

Properties which are owned by various levels of government and those owned by churches or charitable institutions are exempt from taxation. Personal property such as household furnishings, jewelry (up to \$750), farm animals under 4 months old, food supplies, and hay or grain raised for stock feed are exempt from taxation.

6. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE FACTORS THAT ARE CONSIDERED BY THE LOCAL ASSESSOR AS HE ASSESSES YOUR PROPERTY?

The local assessor is to assess property at its "marketable value". This is the price that the property would be sold for on open market. The assessor can assess the property at a lower percentage provided he assesses all other property at this same percentage. In assessing the land, the assessor considers such things as: width and depth of the lot, the soil, location on the block, access to highways and streets, distances from schools and churches, water and sewage access, and any improvements to the land. In assessing homes, the assessor considers: dimensions, stories, foundation, trim, roof type and material, basement, flooring, plumbing, heating, lighting, neighborhood, and any additions to the home.

7. WHAT IS "ASSESSED VALUATION"?

This is the value placed on the property by the local assessor. The assessed valuation is used by towns, villages, and cities in figuring the amount of taxes a property owner has to pay.

8. WHAT IS "EQUALIZED VALUATION"?

This is the value placed on property within the tax district by the State Department of Taxation. This value represents a more true picture of the actual value of all the property in the area. Some communities are assessed at a lower percentage than other communities within the district. To make property taxes more fair to all communities, the state equalizes the value so all communities will pay their just share of the property tax. School districts, counties and the state base their share of the property tax on the equalized valuation.

9. WHAT IS THE ASSESSMENT ROLL?

The assessment roll is a bound book in which the assessor records the values of real and personal property. The assessment roll is open for public inspection in June. At this time, the property owner may find his assessment and may look at anyone else's assessment for comparison. One should pay particular attention to the assessments on property that would compare with his property. It is by this means that a property owner can judge whether his property had been assessed fairly.

10. HOW CAN A PROPERTY OWNER PROTEST HIS ASSESSMENT IF HE FEELS HE WAS UNFAIRLY ASSESSED?

If, after looking at the assessment roll in June and making comparisons with other property, the property owner feels he was unfairly assessed, he may appeal for a hearing. By law, any protest to assessment must be made in writing; if it is not in writing, the protest may be ignored.

11. WHAT IS THE BOARD OF REVIEW AND HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

The Board of Review is made up of the several officers of the Town Board or of people selected by local ordinance. The Clerk and the Assessor also sit on the board but do not have the right to vote on any decisions. The Board of Review meets on the 2nd Monday in July. At this time, written protests are filed with the Board. When all protests are filed, the Board will set a time for a hearing. At this time, the property owner must appear before the Board to give evidence, under oath, as to why he thinks his assessment is unfair. From the evidence before it, the Board shall determine whether the Assessor's valuation is correct. If too high or too low, it shall raise or lower the same accordingly.

It is also the business of the Board to carefully review all valuations made by the Assessor. If the Board feels the Assessor's figures are too high or too low, the Board, on its own initiative, may adjust the assessment accordingly. It can do this only after a hearing and after written notice to the property owners concerned. If the taxpayer is dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of Review, he may petition the Circuit Court for an early hearing.

REMEMBER

1. Always review your assessment.
2. Compare your assessment with others of like property.
3. All protests to Board of Review must be first submitted to the Board in writing.
4. Board of Review meets on the 2nd Monday in July to set a time for hearing protests.

12. WHAT IS A RE-ASSESSMENT?

When an application for a re-assessment is filed with the Department of Taxation, signed by the owners of at least 5% of the assessed value of the district, the Commissioner of Taxation shall hold a hearing to determine what the facts are. If he should decide that the assessments are unequal and discriminatory, he may order a re-assessment of a part or of all taxable property in the district.

13. DOES THE ASSESSOR DETERMINE WHAT TAXES WE ARE TO PAY?

No. His job is to place a value on the property and not to determine the tax. His valuation is used to figure the tax after each level of government completes its budget. Each citizen must pay his share of the cost of the governmental services he receives. The amount of taxes he pays is based on the value of his property.

By Robert Decker, Instructor
Menominee Adult Education Program

RESOLUTION PASSED

The Menominee News has been requested by the Advisory Council to publish the following:

"The following Resolution was adopted unanimously by the Advisory Council at its meeting of September 26, 1957.

RESOLUTION F-38 (1957)

WHEREAS, one Constance Deer, a resident of Keshena, Wisconsin, has for some time given wide distribution to letters authored by her;

WHEREAS, said letters have contained unjust criticism and untruthful allegations respecting Menominee Tribal members;

WHEREAS, said Constance Deer is a non-Indian, a former employee of the Indian Service who was recommended for discharge from said service before her position as Nurse in our Hospital was abolished, and has proved a generally disrupting influence on the Menominee Reservation,

BE IT RESOLVED this 26th day of September, 1957, in special meeting of the Menominee Indian Advisory Council, held at Keshena, Wisconsin, that officials of the Federal and State Governments, and others receiving her letters, be advised that Constance Deer is not a member of the Menominee Tribe; that she has no authority to speak for the Tribe; that she represents extreme views not shared by any sizable segment of the Tribe, and that her accusations and charges should be accorded only such weight as would seem justified by her record and status.

A MOTION

JENNIE WESO: I move for the adoption of the resolution.

ERNIE B. GOODWILL: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN: All those in favor of the motion raise your right hand; contrary; the motion is carried unanimously.

"The purpose of the Resolution was to counteract certain letters that were written by an individual residing on the Reservation who did not seem to understand that the disciplinary action necessary originally came at the request of the Advisory Council and not from any particular individual. These letters became very damaging to the morale and friendly relationship that had existed with important people we dealt with, not only in Federal Government but State Government as well. We also noted that this individual was not content with attacking the Chairman of the Advisory Council and Council members, but went so far as to try to tear down our Tribal Government and religion as well. The Advisory Council has never condoned this kind of vicious attack in the history of its existence. Because these letters were spread in such a wide territory, the Advisory Council saw fit to adopt this Resolution."

A MESSAGE FROM FATHER GEORGE

I wish to thank all of you who have helped me so kindly during the past months and to whom I am sincerely indebted for a most fruitful and pleasant summer of Anthropological research. I am only sorry that I was not able to meet every family.

You will all be remembered in the Holy Sacrifice of Our Lord, and be sure that you will be most welcome in Chicago if you ever call on me at: De Sales House, Home of the Calvert Club, 5735 University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois. (Telephone number: BU 8-2311)

God bless you all during these very decisive days.

George C. Savard, S.J.

Peter Askinette - Menominee
by
James G. Frechette

Since our last publication, old Peter Askinette died on August 28, 1957 and with him died an intangible part of the Menominees' colorful but fading past. He passed away at St. Joseph's Hospital, Keshena, Wisconsin at 6:40 A.M.

The records show that old Pete was 86 years old, but to most of us, he was older than that. In our thoughts, we held him as old as the Tribe itself because he was one of the few remaining members known as the "older element" which represents the true American aboriginal. I remember when I first broke in Tribal affairs I would sit with amazement at the wisdom and knowledge of this older person who, though not a member of the Advisory Council, was always there on hand as an advisor. Much of the history and culture of the Menominee people would be lost if it had not been for the memory of this old gent. Peter Askinette was always active in Tribal affairs, but our present day civilization, fast moving and complex, seemed to have passed him by in late years, leaving him a lonely figure and a small voice in the halls of our Councils, hopelessly pleading for a return of the past. Many times he took verbal pokes at the present generation with words something like this: "You young people nowadays are educated but you are educated in the wrong way"; or "You young people should listen to us older people whose experience by living is more valuable". And many times he placed his distrust in lawyers. He once stated in a General Council that lawyers were like fish - the harder you squeeze them, the quicker they get away, but underneath, old Peter realized he belonged to a different era. In most of his public utterances there seemed to be a profound respect and confidence in the younger generation to protect the things that his generation had built up.

Yes, Pete Askinette, Tribal leader; self-appointed protector of our Tribal rolls; active participator in all our Tribal councils; a real Menominee, is gone, and when he died, the Menominee people lost one of the few remaining strings they had with a group from which they received their heritage. The Menominee Tribe will go on, but without old Pete their language will be a little closer to extinction. He loved to be heard in Councils, speaking our language so we see that without him the Tribe will be a little less original American. Probably the need for an interpreter has now passed along with other original customs of the Menominee people.

Whatever the result, we now bow our heads in silent prayer for the repose of his soul. May the good Lord bless and take good care of him in the Hereafter - this is our Menominee prayer.

FOR SALE

One electric light plant. See Johnson Awonohopay, Zoar Settlement.

One Model "A" Sedan car, \$75.00. See Bill Waupochick, Keshena, Wisconsin

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE IN THE RELIEF LAW

Announcement has recently been made that the State Legislature in the recent session established new eligibility requirements for issuing of general relief. The law now provides that a dependent person in order to be eligible for general relief must have "continuously resided for one whole year in this State immediately prior to" filing of the application. As an example, this means that if a person has been living in Chicago or elsewhere outside the State of Wisconsin, even if for only a short time, and returns to the State of Wisconsin he cannot receive general relief here until he has lived in the State continuously for one whole year. The only exception to the above rule is that the State can give temporary assistance including medical care for not more than 20 days pending negotiations for return of the applicant and family to the former place of residence outside the State. Payment for more than 20 days cannot be made unless the relief case record contains information substantiating the fact that a medical emergency required an extension of temporary assistance beyond 20 days.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE IN ACTION

Have you visited your Extension Office lately? Your Agricultural Agent, William O. Bennett and Home Agent, Edith Engel are anxious to serve you whenever possible.

Maybe you want to know what kind of fertilizer to use on your lawn. Mr. Bennett will be glad to give you recommendations suited to your soil and the condition of your lawn, or maybe you have always had trouble putting a zipper in the dresses you make. You can call on your Home Agent next time you meet a sewing problem.

Extension agents work with local people toward development of skills and activities which lead toward better homes and family living. What might some of these areas be? Home grounds improvements, gardening, marketing, land use, and farm buildings are a few of the areas the Agricultural Agent works with. At the same time the Home Agent is concerned with foods, clothing and home management.

Both the Home and the Agricultural Agent spend considerable time with 4-H members, leaders, and clubs on the Reservation. 4-H members have an opportunity to participate in a social, recreational, and educational organization in their spare time. Through crafts, sewing, cooking, and home grounds improvement projects, boys and girls make useful items while preparing themselves for later life. Duties carried out as officers of their club and members of committees give girls and boys experiences similar to those they will encounter as adults and leaders of the future. Local 4-H leaders are needed to expand this program.

If any individual or group of women would like to meet with the Home Agent for sewing, cooking, or other homemaker projects, she would appreciate hearing from them. The service is available free for the asking.

In any case you have questions concerning Agriculture or Homemaking, call or stop in at the Tribal Office in Keshena and ask for these folks. The telephone number is 4201.

FUEL OIL DELIVERY

Wally Peters' service station now has facilities for fuel oil delivery. Call Keshena 4461 for delivery of your fuel oil.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING OF OCTOBER 15, 1957

A General Council was called for October 26, 1957, to consider appointment of a three-man committee to coordinate the planning work, to negotiate with persons who might be interested in making investments on the reservation and to prepare the plan for consideration by the Tribe as required by the law. Also placed on the agenda for the council meeting is a report on Termination progress to date and a report on the status of legislation.

Other actions include: Execution of a contract with the Legislative Council was authorized to provide additional and concentrated assistance by the University of Wisconsin and the State toward Termination and the transfer of \$10,000 to the State was approved to pay the costs (it being understood that this expenditure is reimbursable to the Tribe under the provisions of Public Law 399); the Bureau of Indian Affairs was asked to make available a statement of income and expenditures by class for the past ten-year period to provide financial information as a basis for further Termination planning; the probationary appointment of Bernard J. Warrington and Peter W. Beauprey was changed to a permanent status as of October 12, 1957, and their pay was adjusted to \$60 per week; an assistant game warden position was set up on a 40-hour-per-week basis at a salary of \$55.00 per week and he is to work under direction of Conservation Warden Wilmer Peters; the Forestry and Mills Committee was increased by one member and Wayne Martin was appointed to serve; the Hospital and Welfare Committee was instructed to investigate the overcrowded conditions at the Keshena Hospital and to find some solution if possible to provide care for persons who are not in need of hospitalization; an appropriation of \$150 was made to pay the balance due on the newly purchased school bus; in response to the request contained in a petition bearing 131 names, it was recommended that the Mills give favorable consideration to permitting use of the "Moccasin" building in Neopit for youth recreation purposes; installation of an "electric eye" in Keshena was authorized to regulate street lighting; and negotiation was authorized to establish sale values of equipment in the Keshena Garment Factory for possible future sale.

Chairman Frechette gave the Council a report relating to making of per capita payments to the 19 new members of the Tribe. The \$1500 payment has already been made by the Mills to each new member. However, on advice of the Tribal Attorneys, the payment of \$390.98 to each new member (representing payments accumulated since June 30, 1954) have been held up. It was pointed out that a legal question is involved in this payment and it is the opinion of the attorneys that the \$390.98 payment is not valid. The question has been referred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for further study.

Announcement of the resignation of Dr. R. R. Rivard as Tribal physician was made. No successor has as yet been obtained.

CHANGES IN THE "TERMINATION" LAW STILL PENDING

The 85th Congress brought its first session to a close without final passage of any changes in Public Law 399, which is the so-called Termination Law. The House and the Senate each passed versions of amendments to give the Menominee Tribe additional time in which to prepare the plan for future control of the Tribal property and to extend the final date prescribed for removal of Federal supervision. The differences were referred to a conference committee of the Senate and House, but agreement was not reached at the close of the session. The conferees will attempt to iron out the differences as soon as Congress reconvenes.

The House version of the bill (HR 6322) proposed that the date for final submission of the plan be changed to December 31, 1958 (instead of December 31, 1957, as specified in the present law) and that the final date of removal of Federal supervision be extended from December 31, 1958 to June 30, 1961. The Senate bill (S. 2131) approved extension of the final date for submission of the plan until December 31, 1958, but proposed that the Termination date should be changed to December 31, 1960. The Senate bill also provided that the Tribe would have to pay half the costs of expenditures up to \$275,000 involved in carrying out the requirements of the law.

The Advisory Council is supporting enactment of the House version of the proposed changes.

BIRTHS FOR SEPTEMBER

Cheryl Lynn Corn	Born 9-2-57	To Donna & Norman Corn, Gillett, Wisconsin
Michael Albert Klitz	" 9-2-57	" Marlene & Harold Klitz, Neopit, Wis.
Marilyn Anne Klitz	" 9-2-57	" Marlene & Harold Klitz, Neopit, Wis.
James Conover Tebeau	" 9-3-57	" Irene & John Tebeau, Keshena, Wis.
David Leon Waupcknay	" 9-7-57	" Celia & Joseph Waupcknay, Neopit, Wis.
Janalee Carol Dodge	" 9-7-57	" Joan & Sidney Dodge, Waukesha, Wis.
John Joseph Lavanavaich	" 9-14-57	" Barbara & John Lavanavaich, Keshena, Wis
Margaret Ann Davis	" 9-19-57	" Catherine & Albert Davis, Keshena, Wis.
Evelyn Margaret Pecore	" 9-25-57	" Evelyn & Elmer Pecore, Suring, Wisconsin
Jwin Teal James	" 9-26-57	" Betty & Martin James, Shawano, Wisconsin

* * * * *

CHANGES MADE AT THE KESHENA HOSPITAL

Sisters Mary Regina and Mary Angela left the St. Joseph's Indian Hospital on September 28th. Sister Mary Regina, who has been the Sister Superior, went to the St. Anthony's Hospital in Rock Island, Illinois, and Sister Mary Angela transferred to the St. Francis Hospital, in Kewanee, Illinois.

Sister Mary Bonaventure and Sister Mary Lawrence left on October 12th. Sister Mary Bonaventure went to St. Mary's of the Angels Convent, in Rock Island, Illinois, and Sister Mary Lawrence went to the St. Francis Hospital, in Kewanee, Illinois.

The Sisters leave behind a host of friends and appreciative patients who extend the best of good wishes for the future.

Father Floribert announced that the new Sister Superior is Sister Mary Rose, who came from St. Francis Hospital, in Kewanee, Illinois. Sister Mary Boniface and Sister Mary Seraphia, who both came from the St. Anthony's Hospital in Rock Island, Illinois, have also entered on duty here.

* * * * *

LOCAL NEWS

Jack Grignon, son of Mr. & Mrs. "Chub" Grignon of Neopit recently spent his boot leave at home. Jack is now on his way to San Diego, California.

Gregory Wilber, son of Mrs. Margaret Wilber, has recently been discharged from the U. S. Army.

Wesley Boyd is spending a short leave from the Marines with relatives and friends in Keshena.

"Liz" Munson will take her State test this week in Milwaukee to become a licensed beauty operator.

Jean Frechette and Mary Grignon, who are going to school in Milwaukee, spent the weekend visiting with their parents and friends in the surrounding areas.
