

# Aa-Ua-Gannig

(MENOMINEE TALKING)

## Special Bicentennial Editorial By Joan K. Harte\*

There exists in this country a vast array of activity to commemorate what they call its founding and independence two hundred years ago. However, this flurry of Bicentennial activity has failed to recognize the unique position of its first people, the American Indian. Throughout the history of the United States, the white man's treatment of the American Indian is seen as the tarnish on the golden eagle. We cannot celebrate the past, but we can celebrate our survival and future. We have suffered the assaults of an alien culture, various genocidal programs designed to assimilate us. We have survived as tribal people. Today we can say not simply we are American Indians but, I am a Menominee.

### \*Editor's Note:

Ms. Harte is a Menominee Indian and is a member of the steering committee of the Bicentennial Ethnic Racial Council. She was appointed in 1974 by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration set up by a Congressional Act.

### Menominees First Tribe to Receive P.L. 638 Funds

The Menominees will become the first tribe to receive a grant under the 1975 Indian Self-Determination Act, P.L. 93-638.

The Menominee Restoration Committee the tribe's interim governing body, received formal notification from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on June 16, 1976, according to Gary Brown, the tribes Health Administrator.

Brown said that it will take a while before the tribe will receive the total sum of \$1,000,000 because it will come in installments. He said the money will be placed in a special account which will draw interest and will give the tribe some additional working money.

Brown also said that, "This will be an historic first time that any tribe has planned, constructed, and will run a health facility, the usual procedure", he said, "Indian Health Services comes in and does the planning, the building and when it is complete, runs it and maintains ownership".

With formal ground breaking in August, Brown projects that the facility will be completed in December, 1977.

Brown further commented, "The Menominee Restoration Committee deserves much credit for aggressively pursuing funds as soon as they are made available to tribes and generally sticking with the project by supervising all of the fine details to see that the tribe gets what they pay for and, as a result are the first to receive funds under the new law".

### Tribal Judges Express Views

Three newly appointed Menominee judges take their places among Indian judges from across the country, in a training session conducted in Denver, Colorado, because Chief Justice Wilmer Peters, and Associate Judges Christine Webster and Sarah Skubitz unavoidably missed their first session\*, they listen attentively to the lecturer, anxious to catch up on anything they might have missed. Four training sessions later, the Menominee judges are no longer passive observers, but help stimulate the thinking of the rest of the assembled group with their probing questions, comments and observations.

The National American Indian Court Judges Association sponsoring these intensive learning sessions recruits Indian judges from reservation courts nationwide. They study everything from court procedures and trials by jury, to adoption, divorce and juvenile law.

\* Menominees were delayed in their efforts to assume reservation jurisdiction by the U.S. Attorney General's office until March 1, 1976. At that time, the judges chosen almost two months earlier were sworn in.

### Tribal Judges Continued

In addition, each Menominee judge must have a thorough understanding of the Code of Federal Regulations, which serves as the basis for legal decisions on the Menominee Reservation until a Menominee Constitution is approved, and new regulations adopted.

When asked what part of the training sessions was the most valuable to the judges, they responded by saying that all of it was so new, and so important, that it was impossible to say from what particular studies they derived the most benefit. "Without the experience, we would be lost" commented Wilmer Peters. "But equally as important as attending the sessions and the material we covered in class was the people we met."

Interestingly enough, the judges found that other Indian communities were experiencing the same kinds of problems as the Menominee Tribal Court. Talking over their shared problems made both sides feel better equipped and more comfortable about handling them back on their own reservation courts. Besides just talking over their problems, the judges also participated in mock trials, at different times playing the roles of judge, juror, witness of defendant. After each trial, the entire group reviewed what they learned and discussed any possible errors in judgement. As Sarah Skubitz says, "It's reassuring to know that any mistakes made in mock trials will be resolved before real people are involved in real courtroom situations."

Christine Webster specializes in juvenile cases, and explained how Menominee young people are treated for breaking the law. "Depending on the severity of the offense, and if it's their first time, we bring them in with their parents for a private conference and then place them in the custody of their family. If that approach doesn't work, then we go into the courtroom and what transpires there goes on their record. For a third offense, the case is referred to social services and if they too fail, we send the individual to a detention home. But first we have to all try to do whatever we can before sending the young person away."

The other two judges also face difficult court decisions affecting tribal members. Although Sarah deals almost exclusively with traffic offenses, and Wilmer handles all remaining offenses, the judges frequently work together and consult each other (even though only one can actually sit in judgement at a trial). Sarah explained how it works. "If one of us identifies an error during a proceeding we retire to our offices, draw the other's attention to it, and advise what we think should be done. It's a large responsibility sitting in judgement and imposing a sentence on a fellow Menominee, so that it's good to know we have experience, advice and support of the other two judges to draw on when we need it."

The Code of Federal Regulations, combined with the Wisconsin Statutes on Traffic Offenses are fairly rigid about the high fines and jail sentences that courts must hand down to traffic offenders. It's not an easy question of conscience for the judges, and especially Sarah to resolve. High fines can bring needs suffering to an individual and their families. Instead, I feel that it is our responsibility to rehabilitate rather than simply punish. So, as an alternative to high fines or jail, I will sometimes impose a sentence of attending driving training classes, a session in group dynamics or alcohol counseling. I believe that such a choice is my prerogative, and in the best interest of the individual, even if it does mean not going directly by the books."

In addition to the actual case loads, the judges spoke at length about becoming tribal judges and their hopes for future of the Menominee court.

Chief Justice Wilmer Peters, after serving with Menominee law enforcement for over 10 years, was a natural choice for his office. "I've been in law most of my life" he said, "and I want to get our community back to the peaceful, respectful state that I remember."

"Our people should remember that we're operating our own courts now, and Menominees are no longer subject to an outsider's court or judges decision. Our laws are for our own people to abide by, and especially after we write our own tribal code, I think we'll see a big change in people's behavior."

Christine Webster has the awesome responsibility of handling juvenile cases, but after raising 12 children, and still finding time to receive a B.A. and Master's degree in Psychology and study linguistics, she is well prepared for her job. "The most difficult time I have is teaching our young people respect, and the value of the home. They have such poor role model models, and the peer pressure here is very, very strong. I try to explain that if you really understand the concept of peer pressure, then there's less of a chance you'll be led blindly into it."

But the young people aren't the only ones that need explaining to, according to Christine. "In parent children conferences I stress how important it is for parents to build a good relationship with their children, provide a good home environment, and devise things for kids to do when they're not in school."

When asked what motivated her to become a judge, Christine replied, "I really want to build a better self concept in each young Menominee. A strong self image comes first, before any kind of training. And school is the best place for improving that

Tribal Judges Continued

image. Thats why after each private conference with first offenders, I make it a court order that they attend school daily. But in the summer, with so idle time, we need more activities for our kids. If it were up to me, I'd put juvenile offenders on a work program to clean up the reservaton, and instill some pride in our land and our homes."

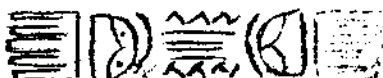
When asked her opinion of the court system, Sarah Skubitz answered "tremendous" She continued, "being a judge is challenging; its a whole new field of work and I'm glad to be a part of it".

"We operate differently than the old tribal court, because of more training sessions, better insights and added personnel. We're just as effective as other state courts, and the whole thrust of our training is towards eventually assuming total jurisdiction, over both civil and felony crimes. Also, being raised here myself, and speaking Menominee means when I converse with people, our language brings us closer together; we have more in common."

The judges needed little time to reflect on the remaining judicial problems. They agreed that the Tribe still lacks adequate jail and holding facilities, and the judges themselves need a larger building with individual offices. "Every time Christine has a private conference with a juvenile, or any of us needs to talk to a person alone, the other two judges have to leave their desks and the office," Wilmer said, "It really isn't very convenient and keeps us from getting any continual work done."

But there were hopes expressed as well. Since the training sessions are aimed at tribal judges and courts assuming complete jurisdiction over the people residing on their reservations, Menominee judges felt that they would soon be prepared to handle cases involving all individuals within Reservation boundaries, and not ust Menominees. "It undermines the sovereignty of our Tribe, and other tribes with similar restrictions, to only be responsible for lesser crimes involving Menominees" Sarah said. "If it meand that laws need to be changed on a national level, than thats what I want to see happen."

In addition, each judge looks forward to obtaining more knowledge nd expeirence in their respective feilds, including the possibility of joining the local bar association to become more familiar with non-Indian courts, judges and lwyers. But what leaves the most striking impression with a visitor in talking with the new judges is their pride in being Menominee judges, and applying traditional as well as contemporary Menominee decisions on a court of law.



COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

High School Graduates Honored

A total of 32 Menominee high school graduates were honored at a banquet on June 23 at the Woodland Restaurant in Gresham. All thgse honored were given a certificate of recognition and a small graduation gift. Over 150 persons were present.

Constitution & Bylaws Hotline

The Menominee Restoration Committee has installed a Constitution and Bylaws Hotline for Menominees to call for either information or give suggestions. The number to call is 799-3495 in Keshena. This new line is simply to close the communication gap. People may also use this line to arrange meetings in their homes. This Hotline will be staffed 8 hours per day, from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Menominees are encouraged to use this new service.

Menominee Men Complete Jail Management Trainig

Two Menominee men, Carl "Chummy" Maskewit and Wilbur "Greg" Wilber have recently completed a course of training in Jail Management.

Training took place at the Federal Correctional Institution in Oxford, Wisconsin. The two men are presently emploed by the Menominee Tribe as a result of the re-instatement of Tribal-Federal jurisdiction on March 1.

Menominee Restoration Committee Radio Program

The Menominee Restoration Committee has been broadcasting weekly over WTCH Radio in Shawano since April 28. This program begins at 4:05 p.m. every Wednesday and is aimed at sparking greater interest and awareness toward the constitution and giving informational insight and Tribal news and events. Menominees are also encouraged to comment on the program and generally help bring the issues before the people.

Train for Health Career Now!

Our new clinic will once again enable us to care for our own people. Jobs will be created and the field is wide open. Professional personel needed include medical technicians, medical secretaries, file clerks, x-ray and laboratory technicians, registered nurses, and eventually our own physician and dentist. Recently I have visited some college campuses, finding out which college has the most effective program. The two most impressive I found were Lakeland College at Sheboygan, Wis. and Rochester Community College, Rochester, Minn. (affiliated with several hospitals including Mayo Clinic). These two colleges are the only ones that have openings this fall, 76-77. Included in their cirriculum are special learning programs and tutoring. They encourage and place priorities on Native American

Train for Health Careers Now

enrollment. Training in this enterprising field should begin now so that when the center is completed our people will have had ample time to prepare. Construction of the Center will begin in August, completion is expected by December 1977. Anyone interested contact the Menominee Tribal Education Office, P.O. Box 416, Keshena, Wis. 54135 or call (715) 799-3341 Extension 29.

MUMPS VACCINE

The Menominee County Public Health Nursing Service announces that "MUMPS VACCINE" is now available for children ages 1 thru 6 years.

Vaccine to prevent Measles, Rubella, Polio, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus are also available. For more information please call the County Nurses Office. Phone No. is 799-3311 Ext. 58.

News Release  
July 2, 1976

Farmers Home Administration programs for Menominee County will be administered by the office at Antigo effective July 1, 1976. The programs were formerly handled by the Shawano Office of FmHA.

County Supervisor Nick Salm announced today that office hours for Menominee County will be held in the Juvenile Office at the Courthouse in Keshena from 1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month starting July 13, 1976

The Antigo Office presently serves Langlade, Florence, Forest and Menominee Counties covering a total of 2720 square miles and about 500 borrowers.

Farmers Home Administration makes loans to rural families, businesses and Communities to supplement loans made by local lenders. All applicants must be unable to obtain needed credit thru other sources before being eligible for loans. They must also have dependable income to repay the loan and have a good credit rating.

Tribe gets \$6 million Grant

Menominee Tribal Enterprises (MTE), the business arm of the Menominee Tribe, has been awarded a \$6 million grant by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce for renovation of the tribal sawmill in Neopit.

The monies are made available from a fund used to meet special economic needs and to prevent severe unemployment.

Menominees qualified for the funds when the insurance companies covering the mill served notice last November, 1975 that the mill's dilapidated condition was too great a risk to insure.

Since 50 percent of the Tribe's local jobs are directly related to the sawmill, Menominees applied for the funds in order to renovate the mill and prevent its closing.

A brief history of the mill provides an insight into why its operations are so

important to the Menominee Tribe, officials said, "Ninety-two percent of the Menominee Reservation is forested, making timber the Tribe's most valuable resource. The U.S. Government promised in its 1854 treaty with the Tribe to build a sawmill on the Reservation. This did not occur until 1908. In 1927, the mill burned down and was rebuilt. The structure has not been repaired since then," they indicated. As the Tribe became adept at a forest-based industry, Menominees were able to use the profits from the sawmill to pay for much of the necessary community services. However, largely as a result of this demonstrated self sufficiency, Menominees faced termination legislation in 1954 and ensuing county status by 1961.

Termination meant that the profits from the sawmill had to be used to meet the county tax burden, a figure that reached 93 percent of the total county taxes in 1962. This tax burden prevented any monies from being used for replacement or improvement of the original 1927 equipment and machinery.

The \$6 million will be used to replace or repair most of the antiquated equipment in order to bring it up to existing safety standards and prevent the frequent shut-downs of the mill because of continually malfunctioning machinery. Monies will also be used for fire protection, power supply, new boilers, mobile equipment and personnel training.

Renovation will begin shortly and is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1977

Constitution Commentary

By Al Fowler

Nearly 6 months have passed since every Menominee received their copy of the proposed Constitution & Bylaws.

Community interest has not peaked- reaction has been barely louder than a whisper. How is the Tribe supposed to react to such non-involvement? Do we assume Menominees are generally satisfied with the Constitution or that no one cares? If Apathy or a passive attitude is the real answer, then our Tribe is in trouble.

Why? Because this Constitution should be tailored to fit the needs and wishes of the Tribe. And who is to know what those needs and wishes are of the Tribe doesn't make them known?!

Those who are negatively opposed can be defeating themselves in two ways. First, if this document is approved by the Tribe, it will be done without their input and complaints after that will be of no significance.

Secondly, if this document is not approved by the Tribe including themselves, the Menominee Restoration Committee will remain in existence as an interim governing body and the tribe will suffer because no one will have authority to exercise the sovereign powers of the Tribe, enforce the Tribe's treaties or make the needed tribal laws for the good and protection of everyone's individual rights. This would be the worst tragedy of all.

Presently, this constitution which we have before us is designed to meet all of the basic requirements which are essential for a working government and sovereign nation. In other words, it will work. But, first we should take

the time to make certain this document satisfies most everyone. The basic law of our land will remain as permanent as we can make it, if a majority agrees with that law, the Menominee Constitution.

If you call yourself a Menominee, then by-pass the rhetoric and politics. Focus your attention on the Constitution and do something that will benefit yourself and your children. The Menominee Tribe includes those who came before us as well as those who will come after. If we all work together, then a few chronic complainers will not hold the Tribe stagnant with our hands tied.

The best procedure to avoid timely delays and get our tribe moving forward is to 1)read your material; 2)think, review and discuss; 3)ignore information from unreliable sources; 4)call 799-3495 for information; 5)attend meetings and make your suggestions known; and finally, 6)encourage All your Menominee friends to do the same!

We are waiting to hear from you, before it is too late. Al Fowler

#### The Indian Reorganization Act

Many people have asked questions pertaining to the Indian Reorganization Act. In an attempt to answer your questions, we will print this explanation with the I.R.A.'s affect on us, its advantages and its disadvantages.

#### Its affect on the Menominee-

The Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was passed by Congress in 1934, to limit the power and authority which the Secretary of the Interior and B.I.A. had over Indian tribes, and to encourage tribal self-government. History shows that prior to the passage of the IRA, the Secretary of the Interior and the B.I.A. had and exercised sweeping unrestricted control over the actions of Indian tribes and their governments. Indian tribes, however, had no control over the powers of the Secretary and the B.I.A.

The IRA limits the power of the Secretary and the BIA over Indian tribes in several ways. (1)Section 1 forbids further allotment of Indian reservations. (2)Section 2 extended indefinitely the trust status of Indian lands; previously the Secretary could either extend or revoke such trust status at will. (3) Section 4 forbids the sale or other transfer of Indian lands. (4) Section 5 required the secretary to take lands acquired for Indian tribes under the IRA in trust so that the lands are exempt from state and federal taxes. (5) Section 6 requires the Secretary to operate Indian forests on the principle of sustained yield management. (6)Section 7 authorized the Secretary to proclaim lands acquired by Indian tribes to be a part of their reservation. (7) Section 16 authorized tribes, at their option, to adopt a constitution and bylaws which would grant them certain powers and rights to limit the discretionary powers

of the Secretary of the Interior and the B.I.A. In addition to these limitations, the IRA made certain funds available to tribes to purchase lands and to engage in economic development.

#### History of the IRA and the Menominees-

The benefits were only available to those tribes who by majority vote of tribal voters voted to accept the provisions of the IRA. Between 1934 and 1936, 181 tribes voted to accept the provisions of the IRA. On October 27, 1934, the Menominee Indian Tribe became one of the 181 tribes who voted to accept the IRA. Out of a voting population of 1,020; 596 Menominee voters voted to accept the IRA and 15 voted to reject it. The Menominee Restoration Act reaffirmed that the IRA is applicable to the Tribe. Thus the Menominee Indian Tribe is entitled to all the benefits of the IRA.

Apparently because the Menominee Indian Tribe already had a Constitution, adopted in 1928, the Tribe never took advantage of Section 16 of the IRA which permits tribes to adopt a constitution and bylaws under the IRA.

#### Advantage of an IRA Constitution-

There are at least six advantages which the Menominee Indian Tribe would gain by adopting a constitution and by-laws under Section 16 of the IRA.

(1) The Tribe would not be subject to the power of the Secretary of the Interior to revoke unilaterally federal recognition of Interior to obtain the consent of the Tribe before revoking federal recognition of a tribal constitution and bylaws adopted under Section 16.

(2) The Tribe would not be subject to the broad power of the Secretary of the Interior to dictate all terms of contracts entered into by the Tribe with tribal attorneys. Section 16 limits the Secretary's powers to a review only of the choice of attorneys and the fixing of fees.

(3) The Tribe would be granted the power to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from selling, disposing of, leasing, or encumbering tribal lands, interests in lands or other tribal assets without first obtaining consent of the Tribe.

(4) The Secretary would be charged with the duty of advising the Tribe of all appropriation estimates of federal projects for the benefit of the Tribe before such estimates or projects are submitted to the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress. Thus, the tribe could have an input into federal plans which will affect it.

(5) Members of the Tribe would be automatically eligible to receive Indian preference in BIA employment, while members of tribes not under Section 16 must meet the definition of the federal government as to who is an "Indian" entitled to BIA employment preference.

(6) Experience has shown that federal courts generally tend to be impressed with the fact that a tribal government is established by a constitution and

## Indian Reorganization Act Con't.

bylaws adopted under Section 16 of the IRA perhaps because federal courts are assured that the federal government recognizes and approves that Tribe's form of government.

With one exception discussed below, Section 16 of the IRA does not dictate what the provisions of a tribal constitution must be. The contents of the tribal constitution are left to the decision of the tribe. In the 1930's when most of the tribal constitutions under Section 16 were drafted and adopted, many tribes put into their tribal constitution provisions which granted the Secretary of Interior broad powers to review and to approve almost all important actions of the tribal government. Section 16 itself does not require that the Secretary be granted such powers.

The one requirement under Section 10 of the IRA is that a tribe must adopt into its constitution and bylaws the following amendment procedure: the vote of a majority of tribal voters voting is required to adopt any amendment, so long as at least 30% of those entitled to vote actually vote. Thus if the Menominee Indian Tribe adopts the enclosed MRA Constitution and bylaws under Section 16 of the IRA, the tribe would be subject to the above amendment procedure. However, that procedure is not unusual and many tribes have found that a great effort is required to get 30% of the tribal voters out to vote. Thus, such a procedure follows the principle that a constitution and bylaws should only be changed when an exceptionally large number of voters agree because the constitution and bylaws protects many important and basic rights of the tribal members.

The Secretary of the Interior has the right to approve an IRA Constitution and Bylaws and any amendment there to; however, any tribe, whether or not the tribe adopts a constitution under the IRA, must abide by such a requirement in order to secure federal recognition of the tribal government.

## Constitution Opinion Samples

I hope some of you have read my commentary, It is not intended to offend anyone, but rather to get people motivated.

This time, I want to put across to you what we have been hearing. All articles have not been discussed in detail. Usually people spoken with only discussed their main concerns. NO NAMES WILL BE MENTIONED in this continuing series.

Article I; Jurisdiction- Everyone spoken with agrees with this article. One comment received is that a detailed description of the reservation be included in this article as in the treaties.

Article II; Membership- Most everyone spoken with generally agrees on the 1/4 degree Menominee blood provision. To date, only one person expressed that, "Anyone who is already on the roll shouldn't be removed, that in time, the situation will correct itself." Many people have strongly urged "reenrollment" to correct it. Another person was concerned that, "If a person possesses more other Indian blood than Menominee. that person should not

be enrolled as a Menominee but as a member of the other tribe."

One small group meeting, It was expressed that the membership should be reduced to 1/8 degree of Menominee blood.

Article IV; The Tribal Legislature- Everyone spoken with to date feels that the terms are too long and have generally disregarded any and all arguments in favor of the 6 year term. People generally felt that 3 to 4 year terms are sufficient, A supporting statement is, "If a person is honest, with good ideas and is good enough, he shouldn't have to worry about getting re-elected." It was expressed at an urban meeting, that there shouldn't be any residency requirements, but felt that if any legislators miss 3 consecutive meetings, they should be expelled. Many feel that only those 1/4 degree of Menominee blood or more should qualify as legislators. Some people favor increasing the number of legislators to 12 as in the old Tribal Council. Some mentioned eligibility for felons to the legislature.

Article V; Tribal Judiciary- Some felt that the judges should be elected. Most of those spoken with have no comment at all. Some are generally satisfied with appointed judges.

Article VI; Elections- Everyone seems satisfied, some concerned about fair honest elections especially the first election. Provisions for the poles in the cities & districts.

Articles VIII and VII. Removal of Elected and Initiative and Referendum- Some say these are too complicated, nothing specific.

Article IX Rights of Members and non-Members Subject to Jurisdiction- Some concerns are: Why should non-members have any rights here? Some expressed that "If a person is jailed and later found not guilty, should be re-im-bursed for losses.

Article XIII Tribal Business- Some felt that the legislators should be able to remove the Board of Directors.

## Bylaws

Article I rules of Procedure and Committees of the Legislature- Some people feel that the chairperson shouldn't function as the ceremonial head of the Tribe, because they feel that "ceremonial" implies religious ceremonies, which they felt that the chairperson has no right.

Article II Powers and Duties of the Administrator- Some people who have made comments pertaining to this person having too much power don't seem to understand and have made generalized statements which do not specify their complaint.

All other articles not mentioned here in have not been commented upon exclusively. How one can construe this is unknown. People have mainly commented only on what concerns them and seem generally satisfied with the remainder. You are again encouraged to read your draft and comment on it. This is how the Constitution draft will be changed. The final outcome, we hope will be voted on and approved by you.



AQ-UA-CHAMINE

ANEQ NAP MENOMINEES? THIS IS OUR THIRD ISSUE THIS YEAR. WE ARE SORRY FOR THIS, BUT WE WERE SHORT OF FUNDS, WHICH MEANT SHORT OF STAFF.

WE WILL BE MORE EFFICIENT IN THE FUTURE. WE WILL CONTINUE TO BRING YOU INFORMATIVE, ACCURATE NEWS ON MENOMINEE AFFAIRS TO KEEP THINGS IN PROPER PERSPECTIVE.

IN THIS ISSUE, WE HAVE MUCH NEWS ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS WHICH WE HOPE WILL AID YOUR INSIGHT, BECAUSE OUR LIVELIHOOD AS A TRIBE IS HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON THIS DOCUMENT.

IF YOU HAVE MOVED, OR WILL CHANGE YOUR RESIDENCE IN THE FUTURE, PLEASE KEEP US INFORMED.

WE WANT TO TAKE THE TIME TO THANK KEVIN TUCKER AND PAULA MILLER, WHO ARE WORKING ON THIS ISSUE THROUGH THE JOHNSON-O'MALLEY SUMMER PROGRAM. ALSO THE VOLUNTEER WORK OF GENE JACOBS, WARREN KAKWITCH CLIFTON JACOBS AND EMERAL DICK, WHO HELPED PUT OUT OUR LAST ISSUE.

THIS NEWSLETTER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND IS FURNISHED TO ALL MENOMINEES AT NO CHARGE, HOWEVER, DONATIONS FROM NON-MENOMINEES ARE ACCEPTED. PLEASE CONTRIBUTE TO THIS NEWSLETTER BY SENDING ARTICLES, NEWS, NEWS CLIPPINGS OR POETRY AND SMALL ARTWORK.

(Menominees only) Tear off and mail to MRC; Box 397; Keshena, Wi. 54135 (Menominees Only)

MRC Wants Your Opinions

We have devised this short questionnaire for your use to make your feelings known about the gut issues in the constitution. If you agree or disagree, check the appropriate yes or no (box) on the right side of the questions. If you neither agree or disagree with the statement check the " other comment " box and comment at the bottom of the page or send a letter. This questionnaire is for Menominee use only! You don't have to make your name known.

1. Do you agree with 6 year terms for the legislators?
2. Do you agree with ¼ or more degree Menominee blood for membership?
3. Do you agree on having 12 legislators instead of 9?
4. Do you feel the tribe should be able to and reserve the right to expel members who do not qualify for membership?
5. Do you feel that legislators should be at least ¼ degree Menominee blood in order to qualify?
6. Do you feel residency requirements are necessary for legislators?
7. Do you agree that judges should be appointed?
8. Should legislators be automatically expelled for missing 3 consecutive meetings?

	yes	no	other comment
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Other Comments

Send to MRC c/o Al Fowler  
Box 397; Keshena, Wis. 54135

Aq-Ua-Chamine  
c/o Menominee Restoration  
Committee  
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