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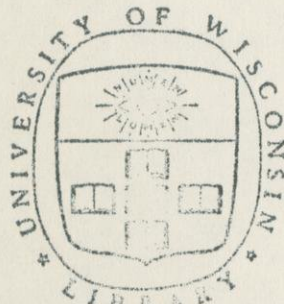
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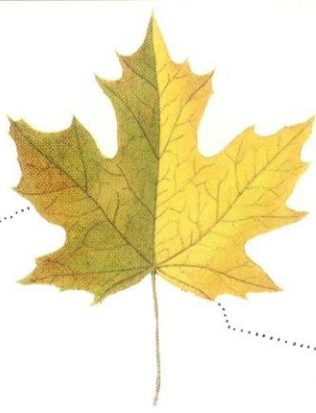
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State Bird — Robin

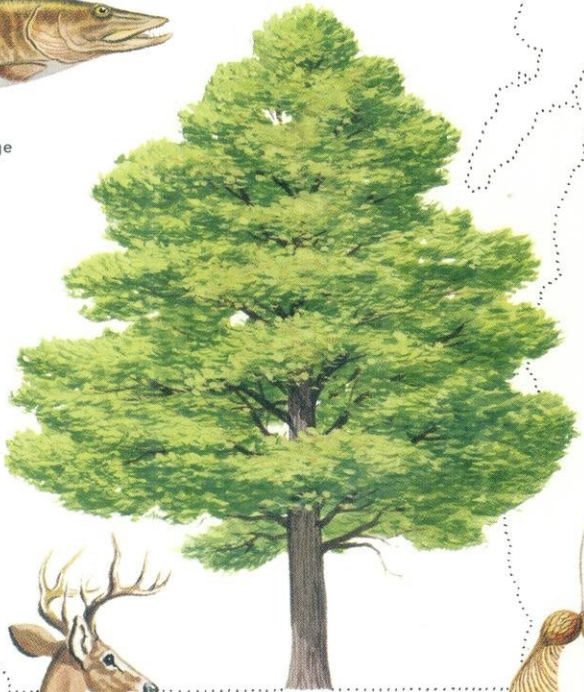
WISCONSIN



State Fish — Muskellunge

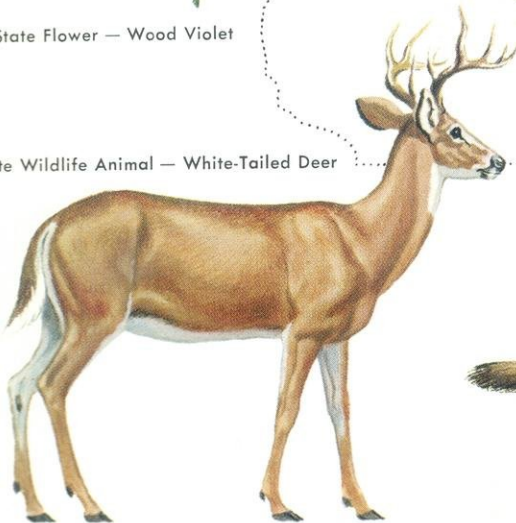


State Flower — Wood Violet



State Tree — Sugar Maple

State Wildlife Animal — White-Tailed Deer



State Animal — Badger



THE
WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

1958

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Foreword

ONE hundred and ten years have elapsed since Wisconsin became the thirtieth state in the Union. In those 11 decades our state has reached maturity and has gained an enviable reputation in this community of commonwealths. We have a sound economic structure, well-established social institutions and a forward-looking government which possesses a reputation for efficiency, effectiveness and honesty. In spite of the healthy individual differences regarding the solutions of many of our problems which make for progress, our citizens are united in their desire that Wisconsin keep and enhance its reputation.

In the 5 score and 10 years which have elapsed since Wisconsin was proclaimed a state the people have by diligent effort forged from the wilderness a place to live. No part of our economic progress was a gift to the people. It was attained through the exertions of the brain and brawn. Nor were the benefits of government granted without effort. Behind each major advancement in the services to the public there is a history of hard work on the part of a dedicated and often outnumbered group of pioneers. That which we have today is the result of the toughness of spirit, the tenacity of the body and the strength of the heart of those who have passed before us.

We in whom the destiny of our state is now entrusted have an obligation to those who brought our great state this far, and to those who will come after us, to leave the state not only in an equally enviable position, but in a better position for our having been here. We, the people, from the elector just turned 21 to the Governor, from the dairy farmer to the millworker, from the apartment house dweller to the backwoods hermit, from the citizen of means to the uninhibited traveler of the byways — all of us have an obligation created by the privilege of residing in

Wisconsin. That is to emulate the diligence of our forefathers in making Wisconsin an ever better place in which to live by expanding its already sound economy, strengthening its institutions and participating intelligently in its public affairs. Only by dedicating ourselves to such a firm resolve can we hope to keep Wisconsin great.

VERNON W. THOMSON,
Governor

December 19, 1957.

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Introduction

PERIODICALLY someone raises the question of why Wisconsin publishes a biennial Blue Book and why it contains the material included in it. The Blue Book has become a tradition. It was just 80 years ago, in 1878, that the name Blue Book was given to it although a forerunning document had been published for a quarter of a century before. Its form and content have remained essentially the same throughout these 80 years although constant effort has been made to improve it within the general scope of the objectives of the volume which are to provide a complete and accurate picture of state government.

The Wisconsin Blue Book originated in 1853 as a mere manual of rules, customs, precedents and forms for the use of the assembly. Ten years later it became a legislative manual for both houses containing the rules and precedents of the senate and assembly prepared by the chief clerks of both houses. With the 1863 edition other material, such as election statistics, names of federal officials, post offices appeared and beginning in 1878 the name Blue Book was applied to it.

From its inception until 1885 it was published annually, but since that date it has appeared biennially. Through 1937 it was released in the odd-numbered years, but beginning in 1940 it came out in even-numbered years. From 1853 to 1865 it was edited by the chief clerks of the legislature; from 1866 to 1903 by the Secretary of State; from 1903 to 1913 by the Commissioner of Labor and from 1913 to 1919 by the Industrial Commission. In 1919 the editing was transferred to the Printing Board where it remained until 1931 when it was transferred to the Legislative Reference Library, where it has been ever since.

The Blue Book as a legislative manual was a small book, but when it began to include other data, its size increased until in

1907 it contained 1,222 pages. In 1911 the legislature established a maximum length of 800 pages.

Approximately 45,000 copies are distributed by the Bureau of Purchases in accordance with the statutes. The bulk of these copies go to legislators. Each assemblyman gets 200 copies and each senator gets 300 copies. Copies go to all Wisconsin public libraries and to all schools. The distribution to schools is based on enrollment. Copies are also distributed to officials designated in the statutes. The book may also be purchased from the Bureau of Purchases.

The statutes provide a guide to the content of the volume. It must contain lists of legislators, statistics and other information of the same general character as that previously included. It must also contain material useful in the civics classes in schools.

In 1933 the cost of printing and distributing the Blue Book was a little more than \$17,000. Since then the costs have risen substantially. The 1956 edition cost \$66,798 for 45,500 copies, but this did not include distribution or editing costs.

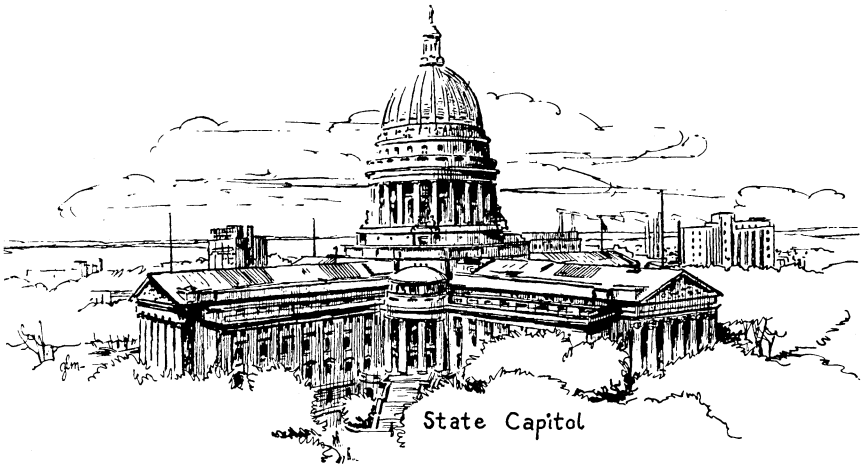
Without the wholehearted cooperation of the various state agencies, the publication of this volume would not be possible. Special recognition is given to Gerald L. Matthews for the illustrations on the title pages, to John D. Meredith for the illustrations in the feature article, and to the E. F. Schmidt Co., Milwaukee, for the frontispiece; and to the staffs of the Printing Division of the Bureau of Purchases and the Legislative Reference Library for their work in preparing the copy for this edition.

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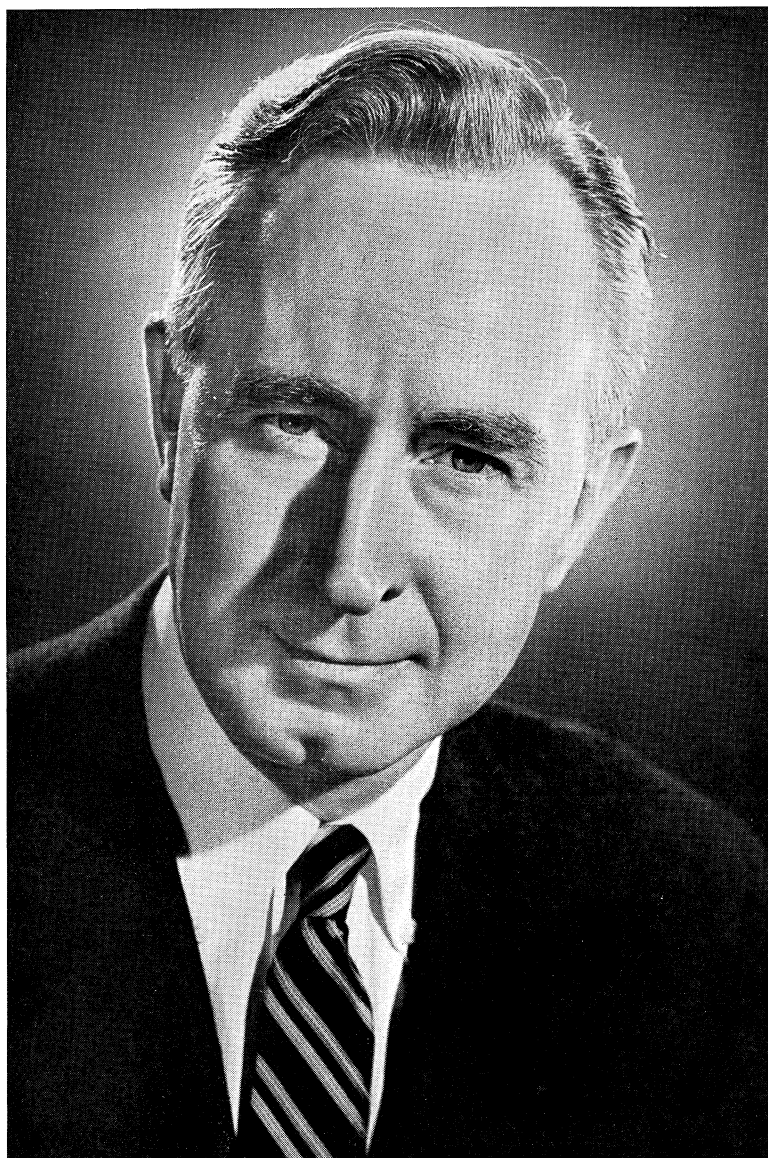
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HAZEL L. KUEHN, *Librarian*

Editors



**BIOGRAPHIES AND PICTURES OF
CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS
SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE**



Governor VERNON W. THOMSON

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

THE GOVERNOR

VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.) son of A. A. Thomson and Ella Thomson; born Richland Center Nov. 5, 1905. Carroll College 1923-25; received B.A. degree University of Wisconsin 1927 and LL.B. from same school 1932. In June 1957 awarded honorary doctor of laws degree by Carroll College. Since 1932 has been a practicing attorney at Richland Center. Was assistant district attorney of Richland County 1933-35 and city attorney Richland Center 1933-37 and 1942-44. In Apr. 1944 elected mayor of Richland Center and was serving 4th term in that position when assumed duties of Attorney General. From 1933-35 was enrolling official of Civilian Conservation Corps for Richland County. Prior to practicing law taught 2 years in Viroqua High School and 3 years in Madison Vocational School. From 1939-51 president of library board at Richland Center. In 1936 and 1940 delegate from 3rd congressional district and in 1952 and 1956 delegate at large to National Republican Convention; member of Committee on Credentials in 1952 at National Republican Convention; presidential elector 1952 and 1956; in 1940 chairman of State Republican Platform Convention. Member of assembly 1935-51, and speaker of that body 3 sessions, 1939, 1941, 1943. In 1945, 1947 and 1949 Republican floor leader. From 1945-51 member of advisory committee to the Supreme Court on rules, pleadings, practice and procedure. From 1949-51 member and secretary of Legislative Council. Member of local and state bar associations. Elected Attorney General 1950; re-elected 1952, 1954. Elected Governor 1956. Home Address: Richland Center.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

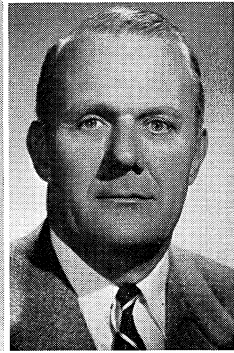
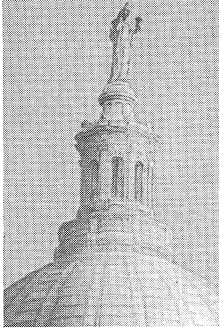
WARREN P. KNOWLES (Rep.) born Aug. 19, 1908 River Falls where he received early education. B.A. Carleton College 1930; LL.B. Law School of University of Wisconsin, 1933. Since 1933 engaged in practice of law. Was member of county board 1936-40; past president Kiwanis and Conservation Clubs. Was lieutenant in navy and served on U.S.S. Nevada during invasions of Attu, Normandy, and Southern France, being released from active duty to serve in 1945 session. Author and sponsor of bill creating Legislative Council and served as its 1st chairman. Author of 1949 act creating State Building Commission and authorizing a long-range state building program; author of 1943 act creating Veterans' Recognition Board; author of laws relating to hospital survey and construction, Aeronautics Commission, and various aviation measures. Member of Judicial Council. President Wisconsin Alumni Assn. 1952-53. Republican floor leader in senate 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953. Served 4 terms in the senate. Elected Lieutenant Governor 1954; re-elected 1956. Home Address: New Richmond.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.) born January 5, 1910 in Milwaukee. Attended Wisconsin public schools; graduate Central High School, Madison. Served in World War II; army two and one-half years. Appointed Assistant Secretary of State in 1939 and held that position for approximately 15 years. Elected Secretary of State 1956. Home Address: 2810 Arbor Drive, Madison.



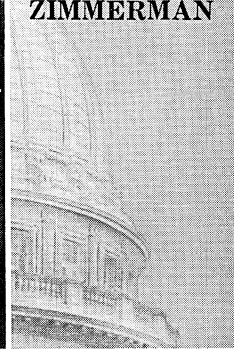
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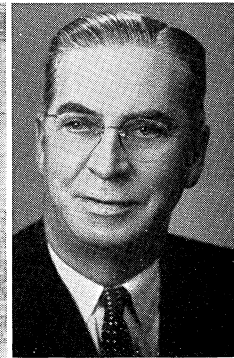
ZIMMERMAN



SMITH



HONECK



WATSON

WARREN P. KNOWLES, Lieutenant Governor; ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of State; MRS. DENA A. SMITH, State Treasurer; STEWART G. HONECK, Attorney General; GEORGE E. WATSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE STATE TREASURER

MRS. DENA A. SMITH (Rep.) born Kewaunee Oct. 19, 1899. Graduated Kewaunee grade and high schools. For 32 years manager music departments in Milwaukee stores. From 1949-57 secretary to State Treasurer. Served 3 terms as vice chairman 4th district Republican executive committee. Active in Republican Party and interested in politics and government. Appointed State Treasurer Dec. 5, 1957 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband, Warren R. Smith. Home Address: 2601 W. Wells St., Milwaukee.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STEWART G. HONECK (Rep.) born Chicago Dec. 25, 1906. Educated Center Street School, Milwaukee; Riverside High School, Milwaukee; LL.B. cum laude Marquette University Law School 1929. In senior year student editor-in-chief, Marquette Law Review. Married in 1939 to Miss Lillian Carter Sewall and has one son and three daughters. Practicing lawyer since August 12, 1929. Deputy Attorney General April 9, 1946-January 6, 1957. Member of the bar of United States Supreme Court and Court of Appeals for District of Columbia. Prior to election as Attorney General took part in over 100 appeals before Wisconsin State and U. S. Supreme Courts. President Milwaukee Firemen's Annuity and Benefit Fund, 1940-45; special counsel by appointment of Wisconsin Supreme Court to represent Milwaukee Bar Association in Ambulance Chasing Investigation 1955-56; 15 year veteran service to Boy Scouts of America; active in Republican Party politics and civic affairs in Milwaukee County 1928-1946; member statutory Medical Grievance Committee 1946 to date; member Committee on Public Records, 1948 to date. Other public activities include: secretary Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission; member Commission on Interstate Cooperation; chairman State Crime Laboratory; Commissioner of Public Lands; chairman Menominee Indian Study Committee of the Joint Legislative Council; trustee State Law Library; member State of Wisconsin Group Life Insurance Board. Also member American Bar, Wisconsin State Bar and Dane County Bar Associations, and Milwaukee Athletic Club. Elected Attorney General 1956. Home Address: 714 Oneida Place, Madison.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

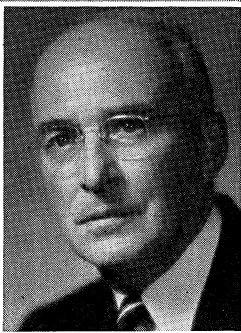
GEORGE EARL WATSON born Neenah Oct. 16, 1897. Graduated Appleton High School; B.A. Lawrence College 1921; M. A. University of Wisconsin 1932; honorary LL. D. Lawrence College 1949. High school teacher in Stevens Point 1921-1922; supervising principal, Fall River 1922-1923; high school principal at Stevens Point 1923-1924; superintendent of schools Waupaca, Marinette and Wauwatosa 1924-1949. From 1947-1949 member Milwaukee County School Committee. Other public activities include: chairman and member Wauwatosa Veterans Committee; chairman Milwaukee County Junior Red Cross; county commander Waupaca County American Legion; past president Wisconsin Association of School Administrators; past chairman Wisconsin Council on Education; presently member of National Veteran's Administrator's Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Advisory Committee. Elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1949; re-elected 1953 and 1957. Home Address: 111 W. Wilson St., Madison.



BROADFOOT



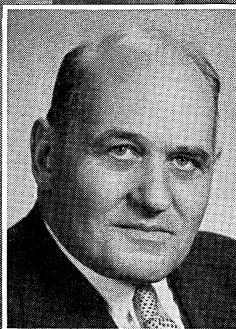
BROWN



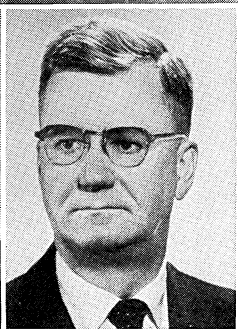
CURRIE



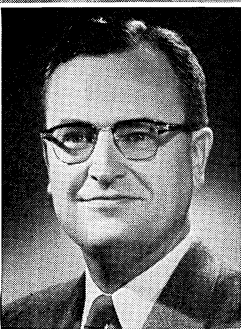
MARTIN



STEINLE



WINGERT



FAIRCHILD

Members of the Supreme Court: Chief Justice JOHN E. MARTIN; GROVER L. BROADFOOT; TIMOTHY BROWN; GEORGE R. CURRIE; ROLAND J. STEINLE*; EMMERT L. WINGERT; THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD.

*Resigned effective Mar. 2, 1958

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

JOHN E. MARTIN born Nov. 15, 1891 Green Bay. Educated parochial and public schools of Green Bay; attended University of Wisconsin 1910-1914; graduated Law School University of Notre Dame in 1916. Served in World War I as first lieutenant in Company E, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. In 1933 appointed assistant district attorney Milwaukee County and served for one year. In 1934 counsel for Banking Commission. Had held no elective public office until his election as Attorney General in 1938. Re-elected in 1940 and served as Attorney General from 1939 until his appointment to Supreme Court June 1, 1948 to succeed Justice Chester A. Fowler, deceased. In Apr. 1950 elected to Supreme Court; re-elected Apr. 1951. Became Chief Justice Jan. 7, 1957, upon termination of term of Chief Justice Fairchild.

GROVER L. BROADFOOT born Dec. 27, 1892 in Independence. Educated in common schools; LL.B. Law School of University of Wisconsin in 1918. Practiced law at Mondovi until 1948 and is president of Mondovi State Bank. Public offices include mayor of Mondovi 1943-1947; district attorney 1923-1935; member Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals 1939-1943. Veteran of World War I. In assembly 1945 until his appointment as Attorney General on June 5, 1948. Appointed to Supreme Court Nov. 12, 1948 to succeed Justice Elmer E. Barlow, deceased. Elected to Supreme Court Apr. 1952; re-elected 1955.

TIMOTHY BROWN born Feb. 24, 1889 at Madison; educated in Madison public schools, University of Wisconsin (B.A. 1911) and Harvard Law School (LL.B. 1914). Admitted to Wisconsin bar in 1914, practiced law in Milwaukee 2 years, served in U.S. Navy 1917-1919; then returned to Madison where he practiced law continually until 1949. From 1926-1949 court commissioner for Dane County. During World War II government appeal agent and member of an appeal board under Selective Service System. In 1945 executive counsel to Governor Goodland and again to Governors Goodland and Rennebohm, 1947-1949. From Apr.-July 1949 commissioner of Public Service Commission. Governor Rennebohm then appointed him to fill vacancy in Supreme Court caused by death of Justice John D. Wickhem. Elected to Supreme Court Apr. 1953.

GEORGE R. CURRIE born at Princeton, Wisconsin, Jan. 16, 1900. Educated public schools at Montello, attended Oshkosh State Teachers College 2 years, taught school 3 years, and then received legal education at University of Wisconsin Law School, LL.B. degree in 1925; awarded Order of the Coif. In his senior year student editor-in-chief of Wisconsin Law Review. For 26 years practiced law at Sheboygan. For over 20 years member of Sheboygan Public Library Board, the last 16 years president of board. During World War I served several months in Student Army Training Corps. Married in 1925 to Miss Gladys E. Bremer and has 2 daughters, Ann and Janet. On Aug. 30, 1951, appointed to Supreme Court to fill vacancy resulting from resignation of Justice Henry P. Hughes. Elected to Supreme Court Apr. 2, 1957 to a full 10-year term on such court commencing Jan. 6, 1958.

ROLAND J. STEINLE* born at Milwaukee March 21, 1896. His elementary and high school training was received in Milwaukee. Completed law course at Marquette University in 1920 and admitted to Wisconsin bar in same year. In U.S. army as infantry officer in World War I. Practiced law in Milwaukee 1920-40. Served as special assistant district attorney in 4 Wisconsin counties: Dodge, Forest, Milwaukee, Waukesha. Instructor of jurisprudence at Marquette University 1928-53. On January 2, 1940 appointed judge of 2nd judicial circuit by Governor Heil, where he served until January 5, 1954. Chairman of Board of Circuit Judges in 1949. Appointed by Governor Kohler to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Chief Justice Fritz. Elected to Supreme Court April 1954.

EMMERT L. WINGERT born Apr. 2, 1899 in Mt. Carroll, Ill. Educated Mt. Carroll public schools, Dixon and Mt. Carroll high schools, Beloit College, Harvard Law School. Practicing attorney at Madison 1923-56. Executive counsel of Governor of Wisconsin 1929-30. He represented the state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws 1930-31. Vice chairman Governor's Commission on the Study of Retirement Systems 1955-56. Lecturer at University of Wis. Law School 1927 and occasional lectures there in later years. President Madison Community Chest 1948-49. Has held a number of offices in state, regional and county bar associations. Appointed to Supreme Court Sept. 5, 1956 to succeed Justice Edward J. Gehl, deceased.

THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD born Dec. 25, 1912 Milwaukee. Educated Grand Avenue School, Milwaukee; Riverside High School, Milwaukee; A.B. Cornell University 1934; University of Wisconsin Law School, LL.B. 1938. Practicing attorney with Daniel H. Grady, Portage, 1938-1942; attorney U.S. Office of Price Administration 1942-1945; practicing attorney, Milwaukee 1945-1948, 1953-1957. Elected Attorney General 1948. U.S. Attorney, western district of Wisconsin 1951 to 1952. Resided at Verona 1949-53. Democratic nominee for U.S. Senate 1950 and 1952. Elected to Supreme Court April 3, 1956.

*Resigned effective Mar. 2, 1958



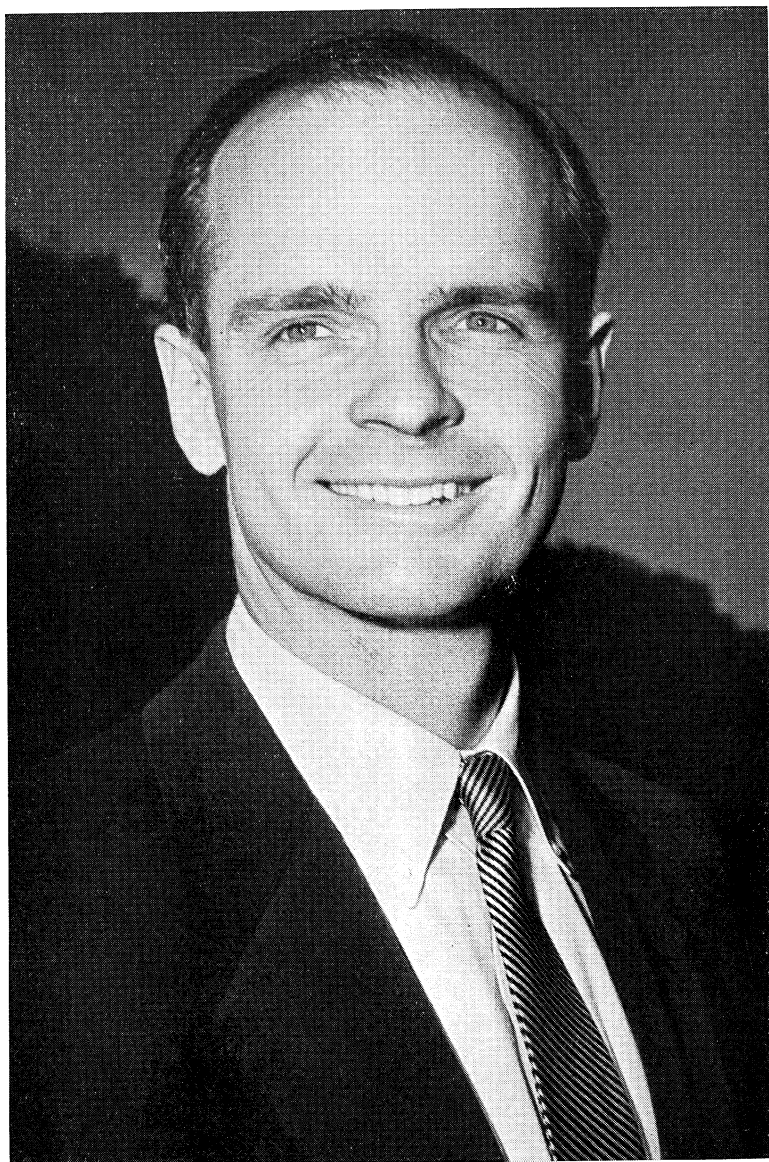
United States Senator ALEXANDER WILEY

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 85TH CONGRESS

SENATORS

ALEXANDER WILEY (Rep.) born Chippewa Falls on May 26, 1884. After graduation from Chippewa Falls High School attended Augsburg College, Minneapolis for 2 years and University of Michigan law school for 2 years. Graduated University of Wisconsin law school 1907. Has been a lawyer and businessman since that time. Since 1916 owned and operated a dairy farm in Barron County which was previously owned and operated by his parents. District attorney of Chippewa County 3 terms, 1909-1915; member of school board of Chippewa Falls; governor of Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Kiwanis district in 1933. In 1936 Republican nominee for Governor. Married in 1909 to May Jenkins (now deceased); 4 children; Elisabeth, Marshall, Rosemary, Winifred. Married Dorothy May Kydd, May 1952. Elected to U.S. Senate in 1938; re-elected 1944, 1950, 1956. Former chairman of Senate Committee on the Judiciary (now highest Republican member); former chairman and now senior Republican member Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Member, former Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime in Interstate Commerce. Official representative of the U. S. government at Interparliamentary Union Conference in Oslo, Norway, Sept. 1939 and British Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda, June 1946; head of U. S. delegation to Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda, 1948; U. S. delegate to Japanese Peace Conference in San Francisco, 1951; U. S. delegate to Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France, 1951; U. S. delegate to Interparliamentary Union Conference, Bern, Switzerland, 1952; U. S. delegate to the Seventh United Nations General Assembly, 1952; U. S. delegate to the Interparliamentary Union, Washington, D. C. 1953. Home Address: Chippewa Falls.

E. WILLIAM PROXMIRE (Dem.) born Lake Forest, Ill. Nov. 11, 1915. Attended grade schools in Lake Forest and the Hill Preparatory School near Philadelphia. B.A. Yale University. M.B.A. Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration; M.P.A. Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard. Formerly a bank clerk, newspaper and radio reporter; instructor in government at Harvard University; plant manager of a Wis. farm implement company. Owns and operates a printing plant in Waterloo, Wis. World War II veteran, having served with the military intelligence 1941-46. Member of Wis. assembly 1951-52. Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin 1952, 1954, 1956. Elected to U. S. Senate in a special election Aug. 27, 1957, to fill vacancy caused by death of Sen. McCarthy. Member Senate Committees on Banking and Currency, Post Office and Civil Service, and Small Business. Home Address: Buckeye Road, Madison.



United States Senator E. WILLIAM PROXMIRE

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth Counties.

LAWRENCE HENRY SMITH* (Rep.) born at Racine Sept. 15, 1892. Early education in elementary schools of Racine and Milwaukee University School. Attended Milwaukee State Teachers College 2 years, enrolled Marquette University, graduated from its law school June 1923. Since that time a practicing attorney in Racine. During World War I was in 32nd Division of the infantry from 1917-19. Department commander of American Legion Department of Wisconsin 1938-39. Also served as president Racine County Bar Assn. In a special election Aug. 1941 elected to Congress to fill vacancy caused by death of Congressman Bolles. Has been re-elected successively. Has been a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs 12 years and is presently serving on it. Home Address: 4510 Spring St., Racine.

2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, Waukesha Counties.

DONALD E. TEWES (Rep.) born at Merrill Aug. 4, 1916. Graduated Merrill High School; B.A. Valparaiso University; LL.B. University of Wisconsin Law School. President Tewes-Roedel Plastics Corporation, Waukesha. In 1955 named small business representative and 1st chairman advisory committee of laymen and legislators to Wisconsin Industrial Development Division of State Executive Department. Former district chairman and member executive committee Republican Party of Wisconsin. Past president Waukesha Kiwanis Club. Entered military forces as private; served 4 years including 2 with General Chennault's 14th Air Force Flying Tigers as combat intelligence officer; awarded Air Medal; discharged as Major. Married Myra Torhorst in 1946; 2 children, James aged 6 and Barbara aged 3. Elected to Congress 1956. Home Address: 244 Frederick St., Waukesha.

3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

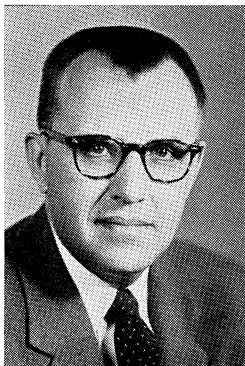
Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Richland, Sauk, Vernon Counties.

GARDNER R. WITHROW (Rep.) born La Crosse Oct. 5, 1892. Educated in grade and high schools of that city. After graduation from high school entered the train service of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. In 1929 and 1931 was state representative of the trainmen's brotherhood. Served in assembly 1927; member of Joint Committee on Finance. Member of Congress 1931-39; re-elected 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Home Address: La Crosse.

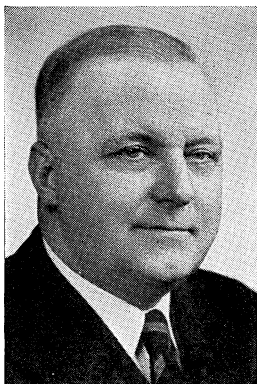
*Deceased Jan. 22, 1958.



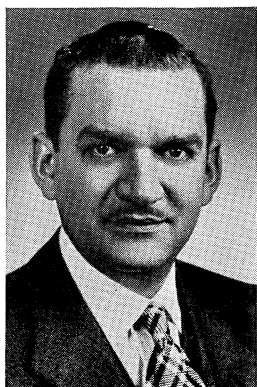
SMITH



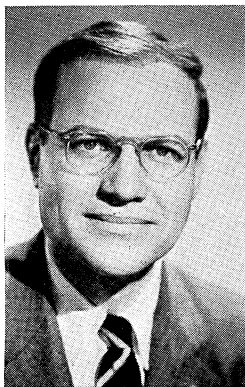
TEWES



WITHROW



ZABLOCKI



REUSS

Members of House of Representatives: LAWRENCE H. SMITH*, 1st district; DONALD E. TEWES, 2nd district; GARDNER R. WITHROW, 3rd district; CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, 4th district; HENRY S. REUSS, 5th district.

*Deceased Jan. 22, 1958

4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, Wauwatosa; villages of Greendale, Hales Corners, West Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, St. Francis, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, West Allis; and wards 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19 and parts of wards 3, 4, 10 and 16, city of Milwaukee.

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI (Dem.) born in Milwaukee November 18, 1912. Attended parochial school, Marquette University High School; graduated Marquette University with Ph. B. degree. Later took graduate work in education Marquette University and taught high school in Milwaukee. On May 26, 1937 he married Miss Blanche M. Janic of Milwaukee; 2 children, Joseph Paul and Jane Frances. Elected state senator 1942, re-elected 1946. Elected to Congress 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Home Address: 1623 S. 21st St., Milwaukee.

5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

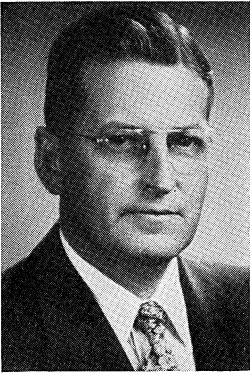
Town of Granville; villages of Bayside, Brown Deer, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; city of Glendale; 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 15th, 18th, and parts of 3rd, 4th, 10th, 16th wards of city of Milwaukee.

HENRY S. REUSS (Dem.) born in Milwaukee February 22, 1912. Educated Milwaukee Schools; A.B. Cornell University; LL.B. Harvard Law School. Attorney in Milwaukee since 1936. Former lecturer Wisconsin State College, Milwaukee; magazine writer. Former assistant corporation counsel, Milwaukee County 1939-40; assistant general counsel, Marshall Plan, Paris, France, 1949; special prosecutor Milwaukee County grand jury 1950; personal counsel to late Secretary of State Fred Zimmerman in reapportionment case before Wisconsin Supreme Court 1953. Director White Elm Nursery Co., Hartland, Wis.; former director Marshall and Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee. Entered army as private Jan. 1943; commissioned 2nd lieutenant, Nov. 1943; served in 63rd and 75th infantry divisions 1943-45. Bronze star medal for action at Rhine crossing; bronze battle stars for Normandy, Northern France and central Germany. Married; 4 children. Elected to Congress 1954, re-elected 1956. Home Address: 1035 E. Ogden Ave., Milwaukee.

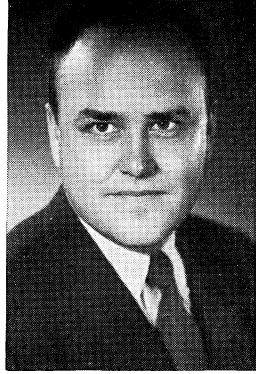
6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Calumet, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Washington, Winnebago Counties.

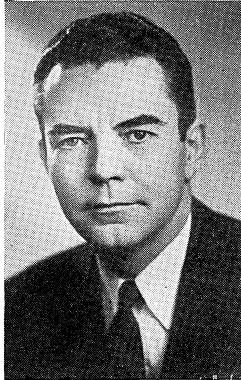
WILLIAM K. VAN PELT (Rep.) born Mar. 10, 1905 in Glenbeulah. Graduated Fond du Lac elementary and high schools. Owner retail fuel company. Father of 2 children, Peter age 17 and Julie Ann age 11. Was delegate to 1944 Republican National Convention and alternate delegate to 1948 convention. Elected to Congress in 1950; re-elected 1952, 1954, 1956. Home Address: 47 Oaklawn Ave., Fond du Lac.



VAN PELT



LAIRD



BYRNES



JOHNSON



O'KONSKI

Members of House of Representatives: WILLIAM K. VAN PELT, 6th district; MELVIN R. LAIRD, 7th district; JOHN W. BYRNES, 8th district; LESTER R. JOHNSON, 9th district; ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, 10th district.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Adams, Green Lake, Langlade, Marathon, Marquette, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood Counties.

MELVIN R. LAIRD (Rep.) born Sept. 1, 1922. Graduated Marshfield grade and high schools; in 1942 B.A. Carleton College. Formerly secretary-treasurer of a lumber company; resigned upon taking office in Congress. A Purple Heart veteran, World War II, he served aboard the destroyer Maddox in Task Force 58 and Pacific 3rd Fleet. Elected to Wisconsin Senate in 1946 and re-elected without opposition in 1948. While in Wisconsin legislature, in 1949 and 1951, served as legislative spokesman for former Gov. Oscar Rennebohm and Gov. Walter J. Kohler. Member Wisconsin Commission on Improvement of the Educational System 1947-49 and Joint Legislative Council 1951-53; chairman Taxation Committee of Legislative Council; member Joint Finance Committee 1949-52; Senate Labor and Management Committee 1947-50; Senate Veterans and Military Affairs Committee 1947-52 and its chairman, 1949-52; member Senate Legislative Procedure Committee 1949-51; chairman Wood County Republican Statutory Committee 1949-51; member Wisconsin delegation Republican National Conventions 1948, 1952, 1956; member Republican National Platform Committee 1952 and chairman of Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare; member Republican National Platform Committee 1956 and chairman Subcommittee on Agriculture; chairman Wisconsin Republican Party Platform Committee 1950 and 1952. Member of American Legion, 40 et 8, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and B.P.O.E. Elder Presbyterian Church, Marshfield. The past 4 generations of his family have served in the legislature and elected to state offices. His father, the late Melvin R. Laird, Sr., a former Presbyterian minister, was a Wisconsin state senator; his mother is a member of University of Wisconsin Board of Regents. Married Barbara Masters of Indianapolis, Oct. 15, 1945; 3 children, John Osborne, Alison, and David Malcolm. Elected to Congress, Nov. 4, 1952; re-elected 1954, 1956. Home Address: 313 E. Third St., Marshfield.

8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie Counties.

JOHN W. BYRNES (Rep.) born Green Bay June 12, 1913. Attended parochial and public schools in that city; University of Wisconsin B.A. degree in 1936 and LL.B. in 1938. Practiced law in Green Bay. Elected Wisconsin State Senate 1940 where he was majority floor leader and chairman of Judiciary Committee in 1943 legislative session. Married Barbara Preston 1947; 5 children: John Robert, Michael Preston, Bonnie Jean, Charles Kirby, Barbara Harriet. In 1944 elected to House of Representatives and re-elected since 1946. Member of Committee on Ways and Means. Home Office Address: 414 E. Walnut St., Green Bay.

9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Trempealeau Counties.

LESTER R. JOHNSON (Dem.) born at Brandon, Wis. June 16, 1901. Attended Brandon public schools; attended Lawrence College 2 years, discontinued college for one year; entered University of Wisconsin School of Commerce in 1922, majored in economics, graduated 1924. After 14 years association with a retail lumber, feed and coal business, entered University of Wisconsin Law School in 1938 graduating Feb. 1941; admitted to Wisconsin bar Feb. 1941 and began practice of law in Black River Falls. Elected chief clerk of Wisconsin assembly as a Progressive in 1935 and 1937. Elected district attorney of Jackson County as a Progressive in 1942 and 1944; and as a Democrat in 1952. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1952. Married Marjorie Gray Nov. 9, 1954; has 3 daughters by his 1st marriage: Mary Lynn and twins Jane and Jone. In a special election Oct. 13, 1953 elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Congressman Merlin Hull; re-elected in 1954, 1956. Home Address: Black River Falls.

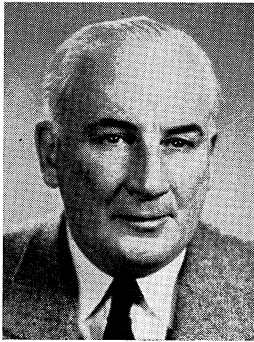
10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas, Washburn Counties.

ALVIN E. O'KONSKI (Rep.) born and raised on a farm near Kewaunee. Attended Kewaunee rural and high schools; graduated Oshkosh State College 1927, Ed. B. history and pol. sci. majors. Graduate work at Iowa and Wisconsin Universities, speech and pol. sci. majors. Instructor Omro and Oconto High Schools, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore. 1928-31; Supt. of Schools, Pulaski, Wis. 1933-35; head of speech dept. University of Detroit, 1936-38 and Itasca Junior College, Coleraine, Minn. 1936. Educator, journalist, lecturer. Former publisher and editor Montreal River Miner, weekly newspaper at Hurley. Owner radio stations WLIN and WOSA, Merrill and Wausau since 1947. Winner national and international honors in speech contests. Topped all congressmen in United Press test in American history. President World Bill of Rights Ass'n, 1945, organized to combat communism throughout the world. Awarded title "the most distinguished American for 1945" by foreign language press, for his fight on behalf of smaller nations. The first American public official to denounce the Yalta agreements in 1945. President American Anti-Communist Organization, 1947, organized to combat communism in the U.S. Speaker on all national networks on the rights of small nations and against appeasement of communism at Yalta, Potsdam, Nuremberg, Korea. Director Committee to Stop World Communism organized in 1948 to expose communism in the U.S. Member Katyn Forest Massacre Committee to investigate mass slaying of 15,000 Allied officers in early days of World War II and awarded "Polonia Restitvta" medal for outstanding member of the committee. Married Veronica Hemming, Janesville, Aug. 1935. Serving 8th term in Congress. Member House Armed Services Committee. Home Address: Mercer.



LAUN
1st District



O'BRIEN
2nd District



KENDZIORSKI
3rd District

ALFRED A. LAUN, JR. (Rep.) born New Holstein Feb. 14, 1905. Educated New Holstein and Milwaukee public schools, Oberlin College; A.B. Harvard University 1927; M.B.A. Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration 1929. With A. A. Laun Furniture Co. since 1935; president since 1946. Alderman, Kiel, 1945-47. Member State Board of Vocational and Adult Education since 1946; also Board of Trustees of Stout Institute since 1946-1955. Alternate delegate to Republican National Convention 1952, delegate 1956. 8th district presidential elector, 1952; 8th district Republican chairman, 1952-54. Serving 1st term in the legislature. Home Address: 502 River Terrace, Kiel. 1st senatorial district: Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc Counties.

LEO P. O'BRIEN (Rep.) born July 20, 1893 Fond du Lac. Attended University of Wisconsin; Marquette University; St. Norbert College, DePere. Insurance salesman. Served 4 years as alderman in Green Bay. Veteran World War I and II; in World War II combat navy veteran, 32 months in Pacific including the Solomon-Guadalcanal campaigns. Elected to senate 1952; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 501 Cherry St., Green Bay.

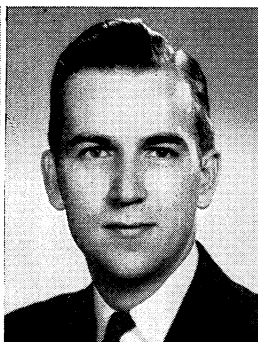
2nd senatorial district: Brown County.

CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI (Dem.) born Poland Dec. 3, 1898. Elementary and high school education in Poland; evening courses in Milwaukee. From 1928-30 real estate broker, and since has been a machinist and inspector. Past vice president of his local union and member of board on legislation and education. Always been interested and active in civic and labor activities. Elected to assembly in 1946; re-elected in 1948. In 1949 elected to senate; re-elected 1950, 1954. In 1957 elected Democratic assistant floor leader. Home Address: 2025 S. 14th St., Milwaukee.

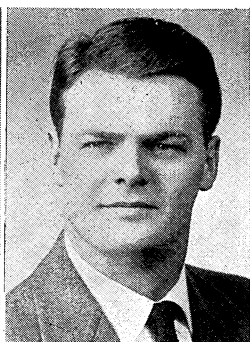
3rd senatorial district: 11th, 12th, 14th wards city of Milwaukee.



HENDEE
4th District



MERTEN
5th District



MOSER
6th District

KIRBY HENDEE (Rep.) born Mar. 12, 1923 in Milwaukee. Educated Saint Roberts School; Shorewood High School; Holy Cross College (magna cum laude); LL.B. University of Michigan Law School 1953. Factory shop clerk 1941-42; practicing attorney since 1953. Active in City Club of Milwaukee; Milwaukee Junior Bar Assn; member local, state, national bar assns; leader in Community Chest, 1953-56; member Holy Name Society and Knights of Columbus. World War II veteran 1943-46 serving in Philippines with field artillery in 1945. Has held no public office until his election to the senate in 1956. Member senate committees on Judiciary; Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking; Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems. Home Address: 4425 N. Murray Ave., Milwaukee.

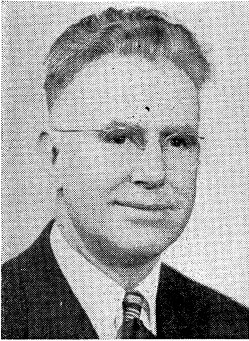
4th senatorial district: Villages of Bayside, Brown Deer, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; city of Glendale and 1st, 18th, 20th wards city of Milwaukee.

WALTER L. MERTEN (Rep.) born Milwaukee Dec. 11, 1922. Graduated St. Sebastian's Grade School and Marquette University High School. LL.B. Marquette University Law School 1950. Practicing attorney and circuit court commissioner. In World War II 1943-46; served overseas in Philippines and Japan with 25th Infantry Division. Entered army as private and discharged as 1st lieutenant. After discharge from military service, at request of War Department, served as civilian military officer in Japan, as specialist in government and education. Member American Legion; Wisconsin and Milwaukee Bar Assns.; Kiwanis. Served in assembly 1951, 1953. Served in senate 1955, 1957. Assistant Republican floor leader 1957; chairman Senate Committee on Judiciary 1957; chairman Urban Development Committee of the Legislative Council 1957; member Judicial Council 1957. Home Address: 2940 N. 50th St., Milwaukee.

5th senatorial district: 5th, 9th, 15th wards city of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM R. MOSER (Dem.) born Oct. 14, 1927 in Chicago. Educated St. Michael's Elementary School, St. John's Cathedral High School, both Milwaukee; B.S. St. Norbert's College; LL.B. Marquette University Law School. Practicing attorney. Former member Advisory Council to Mayor of Milwaukee; director State Street Advancement Assn., Milwaukee; member state and local Bar Assns.; past commander Saint Rose Post 1286, Catholic War Veterans; judge advocate Wis. Dept. Catholic War Veterans; member Knights of Columbus, Eagles. In army 1945-47. Elected to senate 1956. Business Address: 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee.

6th senatorial district: 7th, 10th, 13th wards city of Milwaukee.



McPARLAND
7th District



BUSBY
8th District



MAIER
9th District

LELAND S. McPARLAND (Dem.) born Thorp Dec. 18, 1896. Common and high school education at Thorp, attended Oshkosh State Teachers College 2 years, studied law Marquette University. Taught school in South Milwaukee 1919-27; since 1927 engaged in practice of law. City attorney Cudahy 1932-36. In navy 1917-18. Chairman Democratic Organizing Committee of Milwaukee County 1952-53. In 1945, 1947, 1949 sessions Democratic floor leader. Served 7 terms in assembly, Chairman Democratic joint caucus 1953, 1955, 1957. Elected to senate 1954. Business Address: 4703 S. Packard Ave., Cudahy.

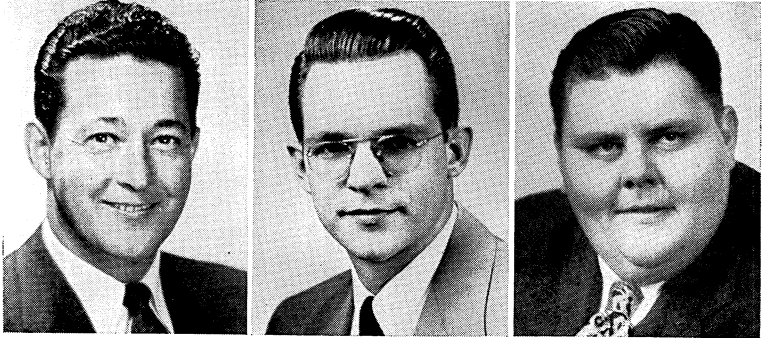
7th senatorial district: Cities of Cudahy, St. Francis, South Milwaukee; 17th, 19th wards (old town of Lake) city of Milwaukee; 5th ward city of West Allis; towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek; villages of Greendale, Hales Corners.

ALLEN J. BUSBY (Rep.) a graduate of West Milwaukee public schools, West Allis High School, Milwaukee State Teachers College, University of Wisconsin with degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.B. Admitted to bar 1928. Principal of high school at Little Chute 1922-24 and instructor West Allis High School 1928-33. Since 1932 village attorney West Milwaukee and member of law firm of Busby and Luehring in Milwaukee. Elected to assembly 1930, 1934. Elected to senate 1936; re-elected 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956. Home Address: 1673 S. 53rd St., Milwaukee.

8th senatorial district: Town of Wauwatosa; village of West Milwaukee; city of Wauwatosa and 1st-4th wards city of West Allis.

HENRY W. MAIER (Dem.) born Feb. 7, 1918. Received B.A. University of Wisconsin in 1940. Became an insurance field representative in Wisconsin until 1942 when he enlisted in Navy. Served aboard the destroyer, U.S.S. Van Valkenburgh and was in battles in Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Upon release from service established a general insurance agency and taught workmen's compensation and general liability insurance at University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. 1956 Democratic nominee for U.S. Senate. Formerly member Wis. Senate Governmental and Veterans Affairs Committee; presently member Committee on Education. Member American Legion, American Federation of Teachers. Elected to senate 1950; re-elected 1954. Chosen Democratic floor leader, 1953, 1955, 1957. Home Address: 2237 N. Booth St., Milwaukee.

9th senatorial district: 2nd, 3rd, 6th wards of city of Milwaukee.



KNOWLES
10th District

ZABORSKI
11th District

KRUEGER
12th District

ROBERT P. KNOWLES (Rep.) born Feb. 25, 1916 at River Falls. Educated River Falls elementary and high schools; B.S. River Falls State College. Since 1938 engaged in insurance and real estate business. Circuit court commissioner since 1945. Member and past president Kiwanis Club and Willow River Rod and Gun Club; Member Elks, Butler-Harmon Post #80 Amvets, Wis. Ass'n of Insurance Agents. In U.S. army air force, June 1942-Aug. 1945. Elected Apr. 1955 at a special election to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Sen. Warren P. Knowles. Re-elected 1956. Chairman 1955-57 interim Legislative Council Committee on State Government Operations which studied efficiency in government. Home Address: New Richmond.

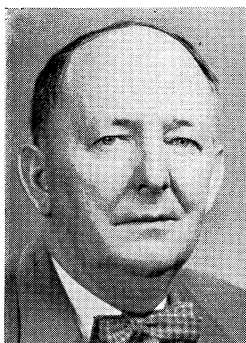
10th senatorial district: Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix Counties.

RICHARD J. ZABORSKI (Dem.) born Milwaukee Jan. 7, 1927. Graduated St. Mary Czesz Parochial School, Messmer High School; B.S. Marquette University 1953. Salesman. World War II veteran and army reserve officer. Commissioned infantry officer at 18. Served overseas in Europe with 1st Infantry Division; participated in Nuernberg trials; recalled to active duty 1950; in Korea and Japan as officer in 1st Cavalry Division; intelligence officer. Chairman Milwaukee County Democratic Full Employment Conference; delegate to Democratic state conventions. Member American Legion, Holy Name Society, various social, political and scholastic organizations. Elected to senate 1954. Home Address: 713 S. 21st St., Milwaukee.

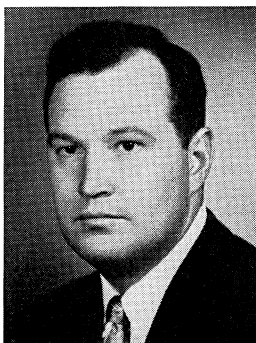
11th senatorial district: 4th, 8th, 16th wards, city of Milwaukee.

CLIFFORD W. KRUEGER (Rep.) born in Madison June 24, 1918. After graduating from high school attended Merrill Commercial College. Presently a sales manager. In 1946 elected alderman, and in 1940 appointed deputy sheriff. Member of senate 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1957. Home Address: 122 N. State St., Merrill.

12th senatorial district: Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor, Vilas Counties.



PANZER
13th District



LORGE
14th District



CARR
15th District

FRANK E. PANZER (Rep.). Attended public schools and Oakfield High School. Was school teacher and telegraph operator; at present engaged in farming. Has held several public offices including school clerk, town chairman, member of Dodge County Board since 1925 and chairman of Dodge County Board since 1940. Elected chairman Board of Managers of Council of State Governments, Dec. 5, 1956. In assembly in 1931; elected to senate in 1934; re-elected in 1942, 1946, 1950, 1954. Elected president pro tem 1947-57. Home Address: Route 1, Brownsville.

13th senatorial district: Dodge, Washington Counties.

GERALD D. LORGE (Rep.) born July 9, 1922 on a farm in Bear Creek, Outagamie County. Graduated from grade and high schools in Bear Creek, completing the 4-year high school course in 3 years. Entered Marquette University in 1946 majoring in courses preparatory to law school. Elected to assembly in 1950 from Outagamie County in his junior year at law school; after legislature adjourned in 1951 returned to Marquette University, graduating from law school in 1952. Prior to practicing law at Bear Creek, Sen. Lorge worked as a farmer in Outagamie and Waupaca Counties and did blacksmithing with his father who pioneered the blacksmith art in that area. Enlisted in marine corps, 1941; discharged Dec. 1945. On June 10, 1954 at the annual Wisconsin Marine Corps League convention was given Distinguished Service Award for meritorious service in the marine corps and the Marine Corps League. Member of Loyal Order of Moose, Disabled American War Veterans, American Legion, Marine Corps League, and national, state and local bar associations. Elected to assembly 1950 and 1952. Elected to senate 1954 to fill unexpired term of Sen. Bubolz, resigned; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 147 Railroad St., Bear Creek.

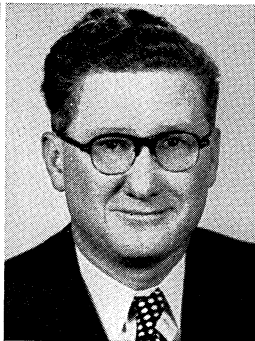
14th senatorial district: Outagamie, Waupaca Counties.

PETER P. CARR (Rep.) born North Jutland, Denmark, Aug. 6, 1890. Educated Chicago public schools, Chicago Business College. Formerly seedsman; member Carr's Inc. operating group of grocery stores and warehouses in Southern Wisconsin 1931-46; member of Janesville wholesale grocery firm 1946-50. Now retired. President Janesville city council 1952-54. President Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n 1929; director Union Trust Co., Madison 1928-31; chairman President's Re-employment Board, Rock County, during depression. Elected to senate 1954. Home Address: 524 N. Garfield Ave., Janesville.

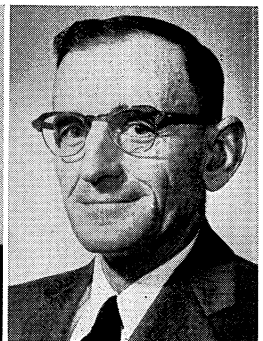
15th senatorial district: Rock County.



NELSON
16th District



TRAVIS
17th District



HOLLANDER
18th District

GAYLORD A. NELSON (Dem.) born Clear Lake June 4, 1916. Educated in Clear Lake graded and high schools. In 1939 B.A. from San Jose State College in California; in 1942 LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Since 1942 a practicing attorney. Elected to senate 1948; re-elected 1952 and 1956. In 1951 chosen Democratic floor leader; in 1953 assistant Democratic floor leader. Served in army 46 months during World War II. Home Address: 5627 Crestwood Place, Madison.

16th senatorial district: All the towns, villages and cities in Dane County except city of Madison; and 21st ward city of Madison.

ROBERT TRAVIS (Rep.) born May 2, 1909 Platteville. Graduated from Potosi grade and high schools; attended Michigan State College 2 years. From 1930-33 manager of Irvington Dairy Products Company in Omaha, Nebraska. From 1933-40 engaged in farming. World War II veteran, having served in anti-aircraft branch of armed forces. Member of assembly 1947-1953. During 1949, 1951, 1953 sessions chairman Assembly Committee on Conservation, member Assembly Committee on Taxation, Committee on Rules. In 1955 member Senate Committee on Agriculture and Conservation. Elected to senate 1954. In 1957 elected Republican floor leader. Home Address: Platteville.

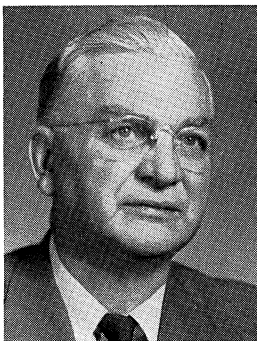
17th senatorial district: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette Counties.

WALTER G. HOLLANDER (Rep.) born Sept. 8, 1896 in Fond du Lac. Graduated Omro High School. Active farmer for 31 years on the farm which has been the Hollander homestead since 1887. For 10 years has operated local insurance agency. Member Springvale town board 1929-31; town clerk 1931-38; town chairman and county supervisor 1938 to date; chairman county board 1952 to date; director Rosendale Union Free High School 1931-38; member Fond du Lac County P.M.A. Committee 1942-53; present member agricultural advisory board, First National Bank, Fond du Lac; member various cooperative organizations; member local board Pure Milk Products Ass'n; member Fond du Lac County Fair Ass'n Board for past 6 years. Elected to senate 1956. Home Address: Route 1, Rosendale.

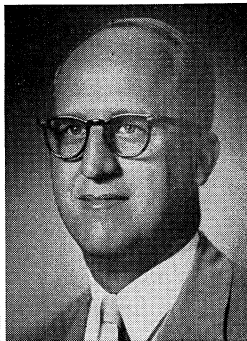
18th senatorial district: Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara Counties.



DRAHEIM
19th District



PRANGE*
20th District



STALBAUM
21st District

WILLIAM A. DRAHEIM (Rep.) born Neenah Dec. 15, 1898. Graduated Neenah elementary and high schools; attended Lawrence College for 2 years. Occupations: mill worker, statistician-accountant, production planner. Sporting goods dealer. Semi-retired. Former member county board. Member Rotary Club, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Private in World War I; rose from private to major in National Guard from 1920-40; major and colonel of infantry in World War II; on active duty 1940-46, served 38 months in Southwest Pacific with 32nd Division and other troops; colonel in army reserve. Elected to senate 1950; re-elected 1954. Home Address: 116½ W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah.

19th senatorial district: Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

LOUIS H. PRANGE* (Rep.) born town of Sheboygan Falls. Educated county rural schools and Mission House College, Plymouth. Engaged in farming for over 40 years; owns a modern certified seed and Holstein-Friesian dairy farm. Past president Dairy State Bank, Plymouth. Served as school district officer; leader of 4-H groups; member county fair board; Tri-County Cheese and Dairymen's Cooperative Association of which he was secretary-treasurer 1931-40. President Plymouth Farmers Mutual Insurance Co. Interested in soil conservation; supervised development of Sheboygan County lime project. Member Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association. Elected to senate 1952; re-elected 1956. Home Address: Route 1, Plymouth.

20th senatorial district: Ozaukee, Sheboygan Counties.

LYNN E. STALBAUM (Dem.) born Waterford, May 15, 1920. Educated Racine County rural schools, Racine County School of Agriculture. Since 1951 secretary-treasurer Racine Milk Producers Co-op Assn. Employed by U. S. Dept of Agriculture in Racine County 1936-44, was administrative officer for federal farm programs for that county from 1939-44; terminated employment when he joined the navy in 1944. World War II veteran, U. S. navy destroyer, in South Pacific; discharged as 1st class petty officer 1946. Has been fieldman for milk plant; salesman for feed company; active in community affairs. Former Commander Waterford American Legion; charter member Wind Lake Veterans of Foreign Wars; member, Kiwanis Club of Greater Racine; chairman Democratic Senate Caucus, 1957 session. Elected to senate 1954. Home Address: 904 Montclair Drive, Racine.

21st senatorial district: Racine County.

*Deceased Aug. 19, 1957.



TRINKE
22nd District



RASMUSEN
23rd District



CLARK
24th District

WILLIAM F. TRINKE (Rep.) born on farm in Wisconsin Jan. 25, 1897. Orphaned, he left school at 6th grade, and worked as farm hand, construction laborer, building trades worker, realtor, lawyer and builder. In 1931 entered University of Wisconsin as an adult special, and achieved the record of going from 6th grade to a bachelor's degree in 4 years. In 1937, at age 40, graduated from University of Wisconsin Law School. Served as president of Walworth County Bar Association and state commander of American Legion, 1945-46. World War I veteran, having served in France in 32nd (Red Arrow) Division. Nominated to fill the vacancy caused by death of Senator Shearer on Oct. 8, 1948. This is his 3rd term in the senate. Home Address: Lake Geneva.

22nd senatorial district: Kenosha, Walworth Counties.

HOLGER B. RASMUSEN (Rep.) born Apr. 26, 1894 at Superior. Attended elementary and high schools; Ph. G. Highland Park Colleges, Des Moines, Iowa in 1916. In drug store business since 1912 and since 1919 owned and operated his own drug store. Has held offices in various levels of local government including mayor of Spooner 3 terms 1942-48; civilian defense county school committee 1948-52. Active in fraternal and civic organizations. World War I navy veteran. Assemblyman for 3 terms, 1949, 1951, 1953. Elected in 1956 for unexpired term caused by resignation of Senator Rogan. Home Address: 722 Franklin Ave., Spooner.

23rd senatorial district: Barron, Burnett, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn Counties.

WILLIAM WALTER CLARK (Rep.) born Plum City July 7, 1885. Graduated Plum City graded school, Ellsworth High School, River Falls Teachers College, attended University of Wisconsin. Taught number of years in country school, high school and Wood County Agricultural School; served as county agricultural agent. Farmer. Has acted as town chairman of town of Hansen and chairman of Wood County Board. Chairman of Committee on Education 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951. Member of Legislative Council 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955 and chairman of Education Committee of Legislative Council, 1949, 1951. Elected to assembly in 1920, and re-elected 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950. Elected to senate 1952; re-elected 1956. Member Committee on Education and Public Welfare 1953; chairman 1955. Home Address: Route 1, Vesper.

24th senatorial district: Clark, Portage, Wood Counties.



LAURI
25th District



WILKIE
26th District



MILLER
27th District

CARL E. LAURI (Dem.) born Jan. 16, 1924 at Superior. Graduated Superior Central High School 1941; B.S. economics and English Superior State College Jan. 1954. Railroad clerk; presently an insurance agent. World War II veteran, U.S. navy 1942-46, flying in Pacific Theater; decorated air medal with 4 gold stars and distinguished flying cross. Member Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Amvets, Loyal Order of Moose, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Elected to senate 1954. Home Address: 2710 N. 22nd St., Superior.

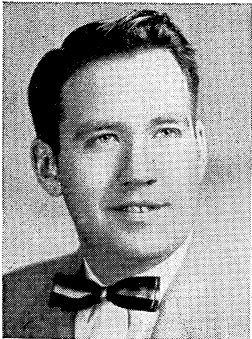
25th senatorial district: Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas Counties.

HORACE W. WILKIE (Dem.) born Jan. 9, 1917 in Madison. Educated Madison public schools; B.A. University of Wisconsin 1938; LL.B. George Washington University, Wash. D.C. 1944. Graduate work in public administration University of Minnesota, American University, National Institute of Public Affairs. For 3 years administrative analyst U.S. Bureau of Budget; administrative consultant to U.S. State Dept. 1949. Practicing attorney since 1944. Member and chairman Madison Housing Authority 1945-50; member National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Mayor's Committee on Madison Metropolitan Development, American Society for Public Administration, local, state and national Bar Assns. Awarded Outstanding Young Man Award for Civic Service in Madison 1947. World War II veteran; in coast guard 1942-45. Elected to senate 1956. Home Address: 3810 Council Crest, Madison.

26th senatorial district: City of Madison except 21st ward.

JESS MILLER (Rep.) born 1884 in town of Eagle, Richland County. Educated in public schools and is farmer and auctioneer by occupation. Has held a number of public offices: chairman of town of Eagle, chairman of county highway committee, county mediation board and county Republican committee. Elected to senate in 1938; re-elected 1942, 1946, 1950, 1954. Home Address: Richland Center.

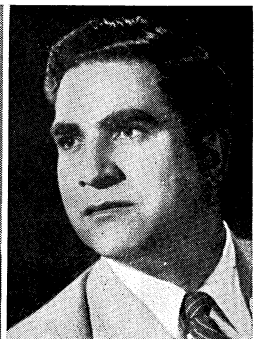
27th senatorial district: Columbia, Crawford, Richland, Sauk Counties.



DONNELLY
28th District



JONES
29th District



LaFAVE
30th District

DAVIS A. DONNELLY (Dem.) born March 9, 1927 in Augusta. Graduated Augusta elementary and high schools; B.S. Eau Claire State College; LL.B. University of Wisconsin Law School 1957. Practicing attorney in Eau Claire. Previous occupations include salmon fisherman in Alaska, machinist, salesman, messenger Wis. Assembly 1955. World War II and Korean navy veteran. Elected to senate 1956. Member Senate Committee on Agriculture. Home Address: 131 S. Barstow St., Eau Claire.

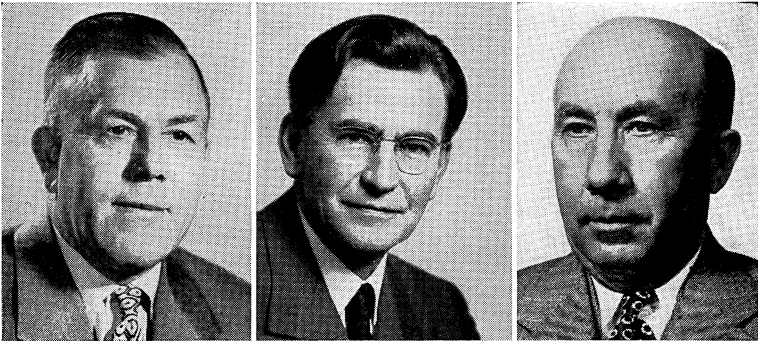
28th senatorial district: Chippewa, Eau Claire Counties.

HUGH M. JONES (Rep.) born Dousman Oct. 9, 1892. Graduated Dodgeville elementary and high schools; B.S. University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture 1915. Formerly automobile dealer 1922-53; county agricultural agent 1919-22; assistant instructor University of Wisconsin 1915-17. Alderman, Bloomer, Wisconsin, 1932-36; director Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Dept. 1939-41, commissioner of same dept. 1941-43. World War I veteran: field artillery. World War II veteran: military govt. 1943-46. Chairman American Legion Conservation Committee, Dept. of Wisconsin 1928-30. Elected senate 1954. Home Address: 612 Kent St., Wausau.

29th senatorial district: Marathon, Shawano Counties.

REUBEN LA FAVE (Rep.) born Oconto Sept. 27, 1915. Graduated high school, attended Railroad School of Auditors. Was county case-worker; now real estate broker. Member of county board 4 terms. Chairman Sportsmen's Congress District 3, 1949-53; member Congress Conservation Council; president Northeastern Wis. Conservation Council; president Northeastern Wis. Bayshore Trap League; active member of Civic Club, Yacht Club, Kiwanis Club, Wisconsin Service Association and various civic organizations. In 1953 received Milwaukee Sentinel award for outstanding achievement in conservation field. During World War II chief petty officer in auxiliary coast guard. Served 3 terms in assembly, chairman assembly Conservation Committee 1955-56. Member Legislative Council 1955-56. Elected to senate 1956. Member senate Committees on Conservation and Agriculture. Home Address: 636 Brazeau Ave., Oconto.

30th senatorial district: Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto Counties.



LEVERICH
31st District

BICE
32nd District

DEMPSEY
33rd District

JAMES EARL LEVERICH (Rep.) born on farm in town of Angelo, Monroe County; still resides there. Graduate of Sparta High School, Madison College, University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Is a dairy farmer, fruit grower and farm co-op leader; served as school clerk, town clerk, town chairman, member of Monroe County Board. For many years vice president and director Monroe County Bank; president of Sparta Co-op Creamery Association and Western Wisconsin Co-op Creamery Assn; and Sparta Coop Equity Livestock Shipping Assn. Was agricultural member of State Board of Vocational and Adult Education as well as member of various state-wide dairy and other agricultural committees. Organized the anti-oleo demonstration at Madison in 1931 which resulted in elimination of oleo in Wisconsin. Elected to senate in 1934, 1942, 1946, 1950, 1954. Home Address: Route 1, Sparta.

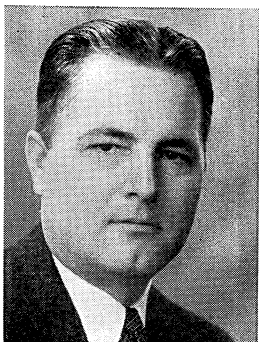
31st senatorial district: Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe, Vernon Counties.

RAYMOND C. BICE (Rep.) born La Crosse Apr. 5, 1896. Educated La Crosse elementary and high schools and University of Wisconsin Extension Division. A partner in sash and door company; and later a building contractor; presently engaged in retail lumber business. Public and civic activities include president La Crosse Vocational Adult School Board, vice chairman board of trustees of Oak Forest Sanatorium, member of numerous other civic organizations. Has been member and officer La Crosse County Board, chairman county park commission, president La Crosse County Chamber of Commerce and La Crosse Businessmen's Club. Overseas with army in World War I. Served 4 terms in assembly; elected to senate April 7, 1953. Re-elected 1956. Home Address: 2406 State St., La Crosse.

32nd senatorial district: Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau Counties.

CHESTER E. DEMPSEY (Rep.) born Merton, Waukesha County, July 20, 1896. Owns and operates modern dairy farm of 300 acres which has been homestead of Dempsey family since early pioneer days. Educated in county schools and has always been a close student of farming and farm problems. Was a member of Waukesha County Board and has held various school and township offices. Elected to senate in 1934, 1946, 1950, 1954. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

33rd senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.



LARSEN
Chief Clerk



DAMON
Sergeant at Arms

LAWRENCE R. LARSEN born Racine Mar. 23, 1897. Educated in common and high schools of that city. Served in World War I with Headquarters Company at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Elected chief clerk of senate in 1935 and unanimously re-elected in each succeeding session through 1945. In 1955 and 1957 again unanimously elected chief clerk of senate. Elected to assembly in 1950 and 1952. Home Address: 1028 Russet St., Racine.

HAROLD E. DAMON born at Edgerton, Minnesota, Oct. 3, 1885. In 1888 came to Wisconsin where he has since resided. After graduation from high school attended Wausau Business College. At present engaged in insurance business. His public offices include alderman and supervisor, deputy sheriff and deputy clerk of court. In 1943 served as assistant sergeant at arms; in 1944 as acting sergeant at arms. Since 1945 has held the office of sergeant at arms of the senate. Home Address: 926 Washington St., Wausau.



TREMAIN
Adams, Juneau,
Marquette



WALLIN
Ashland, Bayfield



SYKES
Barron

BEN TREMAIN (Rep.) born Feb. 25, 1888 in Monroe County. Graduated elementary and Mauston High Schools. Engaged in retail business for 26 years; now retired. Owner and manager of 2 farms. Member school board 1925-40; village president 1925-40; member county board 1925-56. Assemblyman 1931, 1947-53, 1957. Home Address: Hustler.

VIC C. WALLIN (Rep.) born Washburn May 27, 1899. Attended Grand View elementary schools; graduate of La Salle Extension University course in accounting. Since 1924 he and partners have been wholesale distributors of petroleum products and engaged in retail general merchandise and insurance business. From 1937-47 town chairman; was chairman of county board. Was vice president of Wisconsin Indianhead Country, Inc. for 4 years and now lifetime member of executive advisory committee; was chairman of County Conservation Congress; member State Forestry Advisory Committee. Serving 4th term in assembly. Home Address: Grand View.

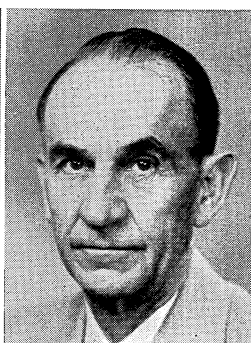
CHARLES H. SYKES (Rep.) born Jan. 11, 1881 at Brodhead; graduated Milton Junction High School; attended Janesville Business College. At 19 began farming in Rock County. In 1919 moved to farm in Barron County on which he resided until he retired in 1934. On county board of Rock County for 2 years and 12 years on county board of Barron County. Serving 10th term in assembly. Home Address: Chetek.



QUINN
Brown, 1st



LYNCH
Brown, 2nd



SEYMOUR
Brown, 3rd

JEROME QUINN (Rep.) born Green Bay May 23, 1910. Graduated grade and high schools; attended University of Wisconsin. Merchant and real estate operator. Alderman of Green Bay; supervisor Brown County; member of Green Bay Board of Education. Member of Elks, Green Bay Ass'n of Commerce. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 912 Howard St., Green Bay.

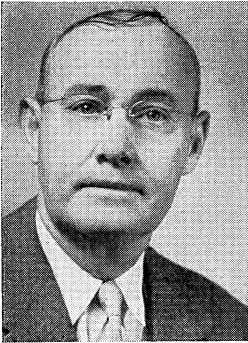
Brown County, 1st district: 3rd, 6th, 13th-24th wards city of Green Bay.

ROBERT E. LYNCH (Dem.) born Chicago. After graduation from Notre Dame became baseball coach there and later for Northwestern University, Northwestern Academy and Clemson College. He played in and managed professional baseball with clubs in the Wisconsin-Illinois League; the American Association; and the Western, Eastern and Southern Leagues. During war public relations officer Kewaunee Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation. His election to assembly in 1932 marked his entrance into public office. Elected to assembly 1934, and since 1943 has served consecutively. Chairman Democratic caucus and assistant Democratic floor leader for 1947. In 1949 nominated Democratic candidate for speaker. Chairman Committee to Visit State Institutions in 1951; member 1953, 1955, 1956. Member Public Welfare and Transportation Committees 1957. Home Address: 1144 Cass St., Green Bay.

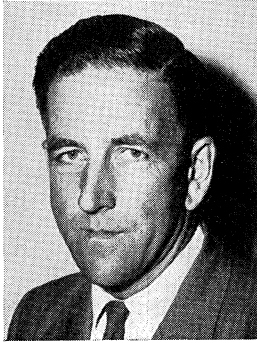
Brown County, 2nd district: Towns of Allouez, Preble; 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th-12th wards, city of Green Bay.

EDWARD A. SEYMOUR (Rep.) born De Pere Aug. 1, 1887. Educated De Pere grade and high schools, Oshkosh State College, B.S. St. Norbert's College. Mayor of De Pere 10 years. Principal and superintendent of schools 1914-52; county superintendent of schools 1919-38; member Brown County Agricultural Committee 1920-38, Brown County Park Board 1918-34, De Pere Police and Fire Commission 1934-40. Elected district vice president, 2nd senatorial district, League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Serving 2nd term in the legislature. Business Address: De Pere.

Brown County, 3rd district: All towns, cities and villages in the county except towns of Allouez and Preble and city of Green Bay.



WARD, M.
Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce



NELSON
Burnett, Polk



PETERS
Calumet

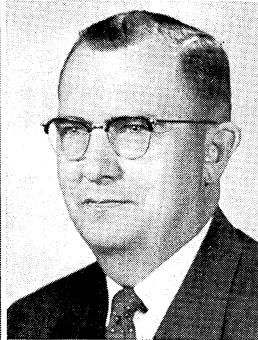
MAMRE H. WARD (Rep.) born Jan. 16, 1899 Durand. In 1916 graduated from Durand High School. Has been a farmer all his life. In 1935 and 1936 town chairman. Was member of Wisconsin State Soil Conservation Committee for 12 years and chairman of that committee when elected to the assembly in 1950. For 12 years president Bank of Durand until it consolidated with Security National Bank of Durand, of which he is now a vice president and director, a post he has held for the past 9 years. Vice president Durand Canning Co., packers of peas and beans. This is his 4th term in the legislature. Chairman Commerce and Manufactures Committee 1955; member Committee on Highways 1955; chairman, Committee on Public Welfare 1957. In 1951 and 1953 served on Committee on Agriculture. Home Address: Mondovi.

LOWELL A. NELSON (Rep.) born Feb. 4, 1918 at Grantsburg. Graduated elementary and high schools. Presently a farmer. Public offices: town chairman 1949-57; county board member 1953-1957; former rural school board director. Director town mutual insurance company, member agricultural and civil defense committees; representative federal-state crop reporting service on various surveys; former cooperative creamery director. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: Grantsburg.

HENRY MARTIN PETERS (Rep.) born town of Woodville, Calumet County, Nov. 21, 1889. Attended public schools in Nebraska; became farmer and rancher. Was fireman and engineer, farmer and dairyman. Now retired. Town assessor for 10 years; town clerk for 9 years. Secretary of local cheese factory 28 years; member of Board Cheese Storage Company 15 years; secretary and treasurer of livestock shipping association 11 years. Elected to assembly in 1948; resigned as town clerk and re-elected to assembly in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Home Address: Route 1, Menasha.



CRANE
Chippewa



GUELL
Clark

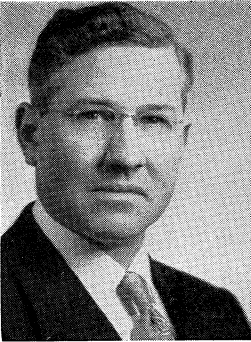


BIDWELL
Columbia

WILDER CRANE, JR. (Rep.) born Chippewa Falls Apr. 7, 1928. Graduate Chippewa Falls High School; B.A. Carleton College, 1950; A.M. Harvard University, 1951; Lehrgang fuer internationale Studien, University of Vienna, Austria, 1952. Junior partner Crane Lumber Co. since 1952 and teaching assistant, political science, University of Wisconsin, 1955-57. Author of periodical articles on government and speech. County board member 1952, 1953-56. Member Chippewa Falls JC's, Chippewa Little Theater, Chippewa County Taxpayers, Amer. Pol. Sci. Ass'n, Phi Beta Kappa, Chippewa Rod and Gun Club, Elks, Chippewa Falls Industrial Development Corporation. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: Chippewa Falls.

CORWIN C. GUELL (Rep.) born Fond du Lac Dec. 22, 1909. Educated elementary and high schools Fond du Lac; B.A. North Central College, Naperville, Ind.; 1930-31 Northwestern University Law School; LL.B. University of Wisconsin Law School 1934. Practicing attorney since 1934; and vice president and general counsel Thorp Finance Corporation. Public offices: director Thorp school board 1941 to date; county board member 1939-41; Thorp city attorney 1938 to date. Past president Clark Co. Bar Assn.; past president Area Committee of Eau Claire State College; director Wis. Law Alumni Assn., U. S. naval reserve 1943-45. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: Thorp.

EVERETT V. BIDWELL (Rep.) born Houston, Minn. Oct. 22, 1899. Attended Minnesota rural schools and University of Minnesota. Formerly a farmer, ice cream manufacturer and salesman; now engaged in manufacture of ice cream. Supervisor Columbia County Board; former director Portage Chamber of Commerce and State Assn. of Ice Cream Manufacturers. Serving 3rd term in Assembly. Member Committees on Public Welfare and State Affairs 1955 and 1957. Business Address: 210 W. Edgewater St., Portage.



KINTZ
Crawford, Richland



ANDERSON, N.
Dane, 1st



RISSER
Dane, 2nd

MILFORD C. KINTZ (Rep.) born Aug. 3, 1903 in township of Richland. Received early education in elementary and high schools and attended Richland County Normal School. After teaching 1 year became a farmer. Town chairman 1939-51; has served as chairman of county board, school board director, 4-H club leader, and Committee on Rural Community High Schools. This is his 4th term in the assembly. Home Address: Rural Route 2, Richland Center.

NORMAN C. ANDERSON (Dem.) born March 11, 1928, Hammond, Ind. Educated Hammond elementary and high schools; LL.B. University of Wisconsin Law School. During college days worked as construction laborer, school bus driver, janitor; 1953-56 real estate salesman. Practicing attorney since 1954. Acting coroner, Dane Co. 1952-54. Army service 1946-47. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 2142 E. Johnson St., Madison.

Dane County, 1st district: 6th, 7th, 12th, 15-18th wards, city of Madison.

FRED A. RISSER (Dem.) born Madison May 5, 1927. Educated Madison public schools, Carleton College, University of Wisconsin. B.A. and LL.B. University of Oregon. Practicing attorney. Member of the Oregon and Wisconsin Bar Associations. World War II veteran; navy 1945-46. Elected to assembly 1956. Business Address: 109 W. Main St., Madison.

Dane County, 2nd district: 1st-4th, 8th, 9th, 14th wards, city of Madison.



METZNER
Dane, 3rd



THOMPSON
Dane, 4th



BRUNER
Dane, 5th

CARROLL E. METZNER (Rep.) born Milwaukee Apr. 24, 1919. B.S. Northwestern University; LL.B. University of Wisconsin 1943. Practicing attorney. Instructor School of Commerce, University of Wisconsin 1948-52. Member Madison city council 1951-56. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 733 Huron Hill, Madison.

Dane County, 3rd district: 5th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 19th, 20th wards of city of Madison.

CARL WILLIAM THOMPSON (Dem.) born Washington, D.C. Mar. 15, 1914. Graduate Stoughton elementary and high schools, University of Wisconsin Law School 1939. Practicing attorney at Stoughton. Served as alderman, city attorney. Democratic national committeeman 1949 to date. Presidential elector 1948. Democratic candidate for governor 1948, 1950. World War II veteran, U.S. army 1942-46, in military intelligence. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954 and 1956. Home Address: 702 Ridge St., Stoughton.

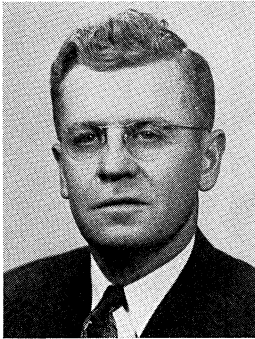
Dane County, 4th district: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Windsor, York; villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, DeForest, McFarland, Marshall, Monona, Rockdale, Sun Prairie; city of Stoughton.

ERVIN M. BRUNER (Dem.) born Nov. 12, 1915 in Lenoir, N. C. Attended Wisconsin State College, Milwaukee; Ph.B. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Lawyer and farmer. Active in farm organizations and cooperatives. World War II infantry veteran. Elected to assembly consecutively since 1952. Resigned from assembly July 1, 1957, when he assumed office of judge of Dane County Small Claims Court to which he was elected in Apr. 1957. Home Address: Route 2, Verona.

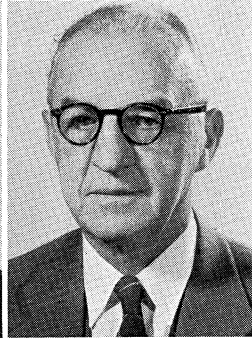
Dane County, 5th district: Towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, Westport; villages of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Maple Bluff, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Verona, Waunakee, and the parts of villages of Belleville and Brooklyn in Dane County; 21st ward city of Madison.



GENZMER
Dodge, 1st



NITSCHKE
Dodge, 2nd



GRAASS
Door, Kewaunee

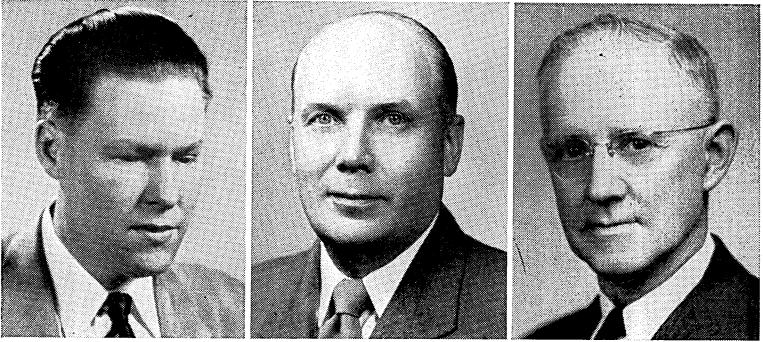
ELMER L. GENZMER (Rep.) born Jan. 3, 1903 Mayville. Attended Milwaukee State Teachers College; Marquette Law School 1923-24. President Mayville Metal Workers Union since Jan. 1, 1957. Justice of Peace in Mayville 1930-42. In 1942 elected mayor of Mayville and served continuously until 1956. Since 1935 served 12 consecutive terms in assembly. "Because of his piquant phrasemaking, Mr. Genzmer can make effective arguments on the floor. Few bother to refute him. The majority obviously enjoy his efforts, for he is one of the best-liked and most skillful speakers in the lower house in an era when the art of oratory appears to be lost." Previously chairman of Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, and Excise and Fees; presently chairman Committee on Labor. Home Address: 435 N. Main St., Mayville.

Dodge County, 1st district: Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, Williamstown; villages of Brownsville, Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Lomira, Neosho, Theresa; cities of Horicon, Mayville; 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th wards city of Watertown.

ELMER C. NITSCHKE (Rep.) born Burnett May 20, 1911. Educated in elementary and high schools of Dodge County. Is a farmer and insurance agent. Was school board director and deputy sheriff; member of Lions Club, Elks Club, and Dodge County Insurance Agents' Association. This is his 5th term. Home Address: 208 Hamilton Street, Beaver Dam.

Dodge County, 2nd district: Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton, Westford; villages of Lowell, Reeseville, and east ward of Randolph; cities of Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Juneau, and 1st-4th wards of city of Waupun.

FRANK N. GRAASS (Rep.) born Sturgeon Bay Aug. 19, 1885. Graduated Sturgeon Bay High School 1905, studied forestry and entered forest tree seed collecting and exporting business. Actively engaged in fruitgrowing business for many years; was director of Door County Fruit Growers Cooperative. Served 2 terms as president of Door County Chamber of Commerce; 12 years as legislative counsel for many state conservation organizations; was among those who sponsored the basic state conservation laws. Served on advisory board of Wisconsin Conservation Commission for 4 years. Served as secretary of Commission on Interstate Cooperation; member of board of managers of Council of State Governments; chairman of committee on Great Lakes Fisheries; member of Great Lakes Area Council. Actively interested in state budget and revenue affairs, conservation, rural school education, public welfare, hospitalization and education of dependent and crippled children. Was Governor Goodland's legislative and financial secretary for over 4 years; also served in Executive Office under Governor Rennebohm. Member of assembly 1917-19, 1935-41; re-elected in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.



PERALA
Douglas, 1st

HAGEN
Douglas, 2nd

OWEN
Dunn

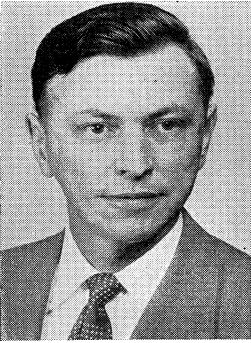
REINO A. PERALA (Dem.) born Maple, Wisconsin Aug. 28, 1915. Attended Corner School at Maple, Wisconsin School for Blind, Superior State College, University of Wisconsin 1938-43, LL.B. 1943. Practicing attorney, operator Mayeton Hotel in Superior, justice of peace. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954 and 1956. Home Address: 1706 Broadway St., Superior.

Douglas County, 1st district: 4th-16th wards, city of Superior.

LAWRENCE M. HAGEN (Rep.) born Apr. 4, 1904 at Black River Falls, Wis. Graduated Superior public and high schools. Operating engineer 1922-24; presently journeyman machinist. Member city council 1949-51. Member Advisory Committee of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. Elected to assembly consecutively since 1952. Chairman Committee on Transportation; member Committee on State Affairs. Home Address: 719 22nd Ave. East, Superior.

Douglas County, 2nd district: Towns of Amnicon, Bennett, Brule, Cloverland, Dairyland, Gordon, Hawthorne, Highland, Lakeside, Maple, Oakland, Parkland, Solon Springs, Summit, Superior, Wascott; villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver, Poplar, Solon Springs, Superior; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th wards, city of Superior.

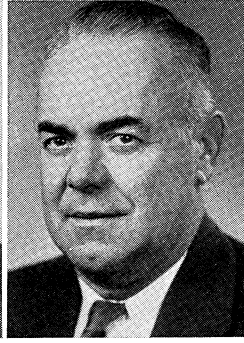
WILLIAM E. OWEN (Rep.) educated in Connorsville rural school and Dunn County Agricultural School. A farmer all his life, specializing in purebred Guernseys on his farm which was known as Weowena Farm. Retired from farming 1945 and devoted major part of time to REA activities; president Dunn County REA since its founding in 1937. President Wisconsin Electric Cooperative 1939-47; director cooperative creamery 18 years; charter member and director Dairyland Power Cooperative; president high school board. State senator 1951-53 sessions. Elected to assembly 1954. Home Address: 205 14th St., Menomonie.



DANIELSON
Eau Claire, 1st



PRITCHARD
Eau Claire, 2nd



LAUBY
Florence, Forest,
Langlade

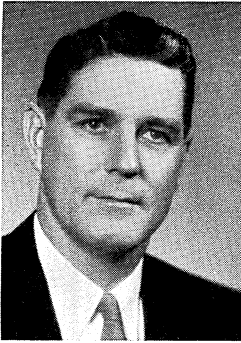
DENNIS B. DANIELSON (Rep.) born Jan. 29, 1921 in Dunn County. Educated rural and public schools, Eau Claire Senior High School, Eau Claire State College; LL.B. University of Wisconsin Law School. Presently engaged in the practice of law at Eau Claire. Eau Claire city councilman 1949-57; member and president city Board of Health 1949-57. Former member panel of conciliators and arbitrators W.E.R.B. World War II veteran, serving in navy air corps 1941-45. At present Lt. Commander air intelligence USNR. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 343 Bartlett Court, Eau Claire.

Eau Claire County, 1st district: 1st-3rd, 5th-10th, 13th wards city of Eau Claire.

JOHN T. PRITCHARD (Rep.) born Dec. 20, 1884 in Caernarvon, Wales; received his early education there. In 1905 came to America. Studied in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin for 2 years. Since then he has engaged in farming, moving to Eau Claire County in 1913. In 1943 selected by the Eau Claire chapter of Future Farmers to receive the certificate of recognition at the Wisconsin State Fair. This award was made to him for outstanding accomplishments as a farmer in contributing to the education and training of rural youth in agriculture. Has held various public offices and for 12 years was a member of the county board and chairman of its finance and resolution committees. Serving 12th term in the assembly. Member Committees on Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, and Committee to Visit State Institutions. Home Address: Route 5, Eau Claire.

Eau Claire, 2nd district: All towns and villages of county; cities of Altoona, Augusta; and 4th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th wards city of Eau Claire.

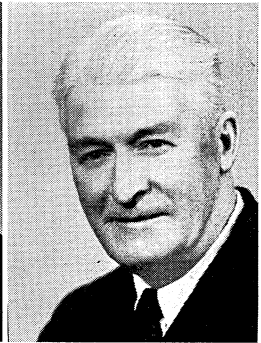
ALFRED J. LAUBY (Dem.) born Oct. 7, 1908 at Antigo. Graduated St. John's Parochial School and Antigo High School. Formerly dairy products salesman, painter and decorator; tavern operator. Now retired. Director Tavern League of Wis. 1949-51. World War II veteran; in navy 1943-45. Serving 2nd term in legislature. Home Address: 209-10th Ave., Antigo.



McESSY
Fond du Lac, 1st



SCHLUETER
Fond du Lac, 2nd



HARPER
Grant

EARL F. McESSY (Rep.) born Feb. 12, 1913 in Fond du Lac. Graduated Fond du Lac county rural school and Fond du Lac High School; B.S. Marquette University, 1939. Born and raised on a farm in Fond du Lac township; worked as factory laborer for several years and has extensive experience as a small businessman. Formerly purchasing agent, traffic officer, undersheriff; presently engaged in real estate and insurance business. Red Cross fund chairman 1955-56; community chest committee member 1954-55; president local P.T.A. 1953-55; vice president Central Council of Education 1953-55. Lieutenant in navy 1942-46, with South Pacific amphibious forces; 7 battle stars, 3 citations. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 361 Forest Ave., Fond du Lac.

Fond du Lac County, 1st district: Town of Fond du Lac; village of North Fond du Lac; city of Fond du Lac.

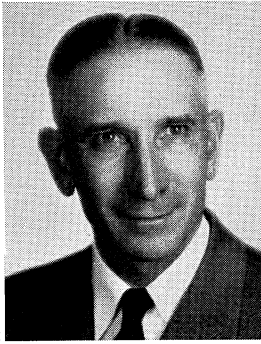
FRED W. SCHLUETER (Rep.) born Berlin Apr. 16, 1895. Educated public schools; attended insurance short courses, University of Wisconsin. Farmer and general insurance agent. Clerk of Town of Ripon since 1928. Member board of directors of Ripon Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 1936; president 1942-49; secretary since 1949. Director Ripon Chamber of Commerce. Serving 2nd term in legislature. Member Assembly Committees on Agriculture and Taxation 1955 and 1957. Home Address: P.O. Box 32, Ripon.

Fond du Lac, 2nd district: Towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Eldorado, Empire, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, Taycheedah, Waupun; villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, Fairwater, Oakfield, Rosendale, St. Cloud; city of Ripon, and 5th, 6th wards city of Waupun.

HUGH HARPER (Rep.) born Dec. 24, 1885 at Lancaster. Attended Lancaster elementary schools, Madison Central High School; B.A. University of Wisconsin 1907; attended University of Wisconsin agricultural courses 1907-10. Active in athletics in university, serving 3 years on basketball team. For 6 years with Company F, 3rd Wisconsin Regiment and member of Company F's 1910 A.A.U. champion basketball team. Retired farmer. Former member Oak Grove school board; former town chairman; president Wisconsin County Boards Assn. 1937-38. Member American Society of Equity and secretary 1919-22; secretary and president Grant County Farm Bureau 1922-30; member Wisconsin Farm Bureau board of directors 1923-30 and president of Bureau 1926-28. Assemblyman 1931, 1933, 1935, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 1016 W. Maple St., Lancaster.



STAUFFER
Green



JAHNKE
Green Lake, Waushara

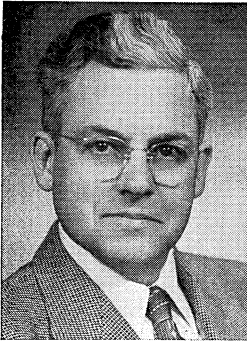


CALVERT
Iowa, Lafayette

CHRIST M. STAUFFER (Rep.) Birth date May 25, 1896. Born and raised on farm in Monticello; farmed with brother as partner until 1918. Attended elementary school, 2 years high school. Blacksmith, horse shoer, welder 1919-56. Now retired. Village president 1935-51; fire chief 1928-48; president grade and high school boards of education 1930-43; on selective service board 2 years; Green County school committee 2 years; vice president League of Wisconsin Municipalities 3 years; president businessmen's club. Active in civic, church and fraternal organizations. Past commander local American Legion. World War I veteran, 7th Battalion Headquarters 1918-19. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: Monticello.

FRANKLIN JAHNKE (Rep.) born Apr. 20, 1900 in Town of Marquette. Educated Green Lake County public schools. Lifetime farmer, owns general dairy farm producing Grade "A" milk; raises purebred hogs. Town assessor 1932; town chairman since 1933; county board supervisor since 1933 and its chairman since 1944; member State Banking Review Board 1937-43. President Grand River Rural Fire District and Wis. Ass'n of Soil Conservation District Supervisors; vice president and director Grand River Co-op of Markesan; member Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n. Elected to assembly for first time in 1956. Home Address: Route 3, Markesan.

WALTER B. CALVERT (Rep.) born Dec. 23, 1904 at Benton. Educated Benton public schools and University of Wisconsin; B.S. White-water State College. Commercial teacher 1926-37; engaged in farming since 1937; high school principal 1944-45. Public offices include town chairman, county supervisor, chairman county board 1951-57. Member Lions Club 27 years; past president Sturgeon Bay and Benton Lions Clubs. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Home Address: Benton.



DILLMAN
Iron, Oneida, Vilas



HARDIE
Jackson, Trempealeau



WACKETT
Jefferson

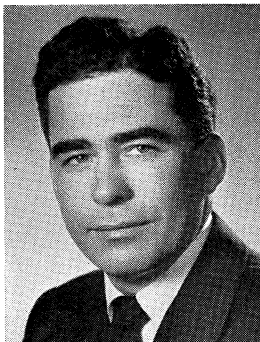
MARVIN E. DILLMAN (Rep.) born Revillo, S.D. July 12, 1907. Educated elementary and high schools S.D., B.S. University of Illinois, 1931. Proprietor summer resort. With U. S. Indian Service 1931-35; principal elementary school 1951-53. Chairman Vilas County School Committee 1947-50. Serving 2nd term in assembly. Home Address: Lac du Flambeau.

KEITH HARDIE (Dem.) born town of Franklin in Jackson County May 16, 1910. Educated in Wilson Creek School, North Bend, Wisconsin. Born on farm, engaged in farming until 1933; then a carpenter and engaged in trucking. Presently operates bulk oil station in Black River Falls and a garage and service station at Franklin, where he resides. Member school board 1942-45. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954 and 1956. Elected assistant Democratic floor leader 1957. Home Address: Route 1, Taylor.

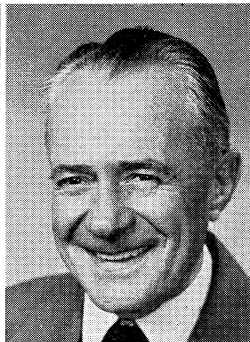
BYRON F. WACKETT (Rep.) born Mar. 21, 1912 at Randolph. Attended Randolph public schools. Former salesman, now a service station operator. Mayor of Watertown 1946-49. Chairman Watertown Chapter Red Cross 1950-52. Former president State Association of Petroleum Retailers. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954 and again in 1956. Home Address: 601 Washington St., Watertown.



MOLINARO
Kenosha, 1st



MORTON
Kenosha, 2nd



PETERSON, J.
La Crosse, 1st

GEORGE MOLINARO (Dem.) born Oct. 1, 1902 Kenosha. Educated Kenosha public schools and Kenosha Business College. Employed as an auto worker. 1939-47 served continuously as member of county board. Director and life member Kenosha County Fair Ass'n. Member of Legislative Council, 1953-56. This is his 6th term in the assembly. In 1951, 1953 Democratic floor leader. Home Address: 422 44th St., Kenosha.

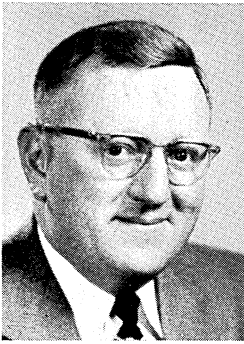
Kenosha County, 1st district: 1st-3rd, 7th-13th, 16th, 17th wards city of Kenosha.

EARL DAVID MORTON (Rep.) born Nov. 28, 1918 in Kenosha where he attended the public schools. Carroll College A.B. 1949; LL.B. Marquette University 1951. Chemical analyst in laundry 1939-40; machine tool inspector 1937-39; now practicing attorney. Assistant district attorney 1954; city councilman 1955-1957. Served in infantry 1940-45. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 4102 Wilson Road, Kenosha.

Kenosha County, 2nd district: Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, Wheatland; villages of Silver Lake, Twin Lakes; 4th-6th, 14th, 15th, 18th wards city of Kenosha.

JAMES D. H. PETERSON (Rep.) born La Crosse Aug. 7, 1894. Educated La Crosse public schools, La Crosse State College, University of Wisconsin, Washington and Lee University. Practicing attorney since 1925. Assemblyman 1925-26; re-elected in 1954 and 1956. World War I veteran, having served in army 1917-19. Home Address: 326 N. 8th St., La Crosse.

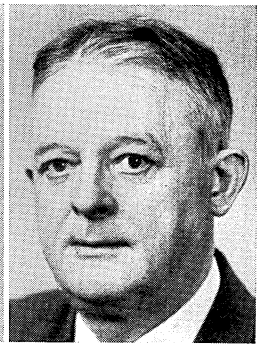
La Crosse County, 1st district: 1st-7th, 9th-16th, 19th, 20th wards, city of La Crosse.



TOEPEL
La Crosse, 2nd



HINZ
Lincoln



VOGEL
Manitowoc, 1st

EUGENE A. TOEPEL (Rep.) born Bangor, Wis. July 29, 1916. Educated Bangor schools; Northwestern College; B.A. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Practicing attorney. World War II veteran; army 1942-46; major USAR. Serving 3rd term in assembly. Appointed judge of La Crosse County Court May 2, 1957 to succeed Judge Ahlstrom, deceased; resigned from assembly May 31, 1957. Home Address: 2315 Adams St., La Crosse.

La Crosse County, 2nd district: 8th, 17th 18th, 21st wards city of La Crosse, and entire county outside city of La Crosse.

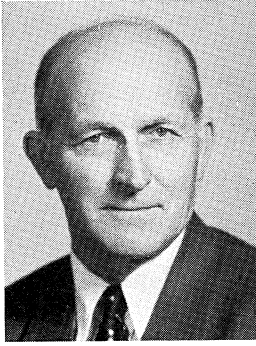
EMIL A. HINZ (Rep.) born Feb. 21, 1889 town of Proviso, Illinois. Educated parochial school in that state. 1914-17 a wheat farmer in Saskatchewan; since 1919 engaged in farming. Was secretary of co-operative cheese factory 21 years. Public offices include town treasurer; town chairman; county board member 19 years, chairman 8 years. World War I veteran. This is his 6th term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Merrill.

HUGO E. VOGEL (Dem.) born Aug. 29, 1888 in town of Newton. Educated parochial and public schools Manitowoc County. Barber since 1906; in partnership with brother since 1923. Circuit court clerk 1919-20; member Barbers Examining Board of State Board of Health 1936-50; county board member 16 years, 1939-55; chairman and secretary county finance committee for 10 years; also served on other county board committees. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 1409 S. 12th St., Manitowoc.

Manitowoc County, 1st district: Towns of Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Newton; city of Manitowoc.



SCHMEICHEL
Manitowoc, 2nd



RIEHLE
Marathon, 1st



LUEDTKE
Marathon, 2nd

EWALD J. SCHMEICHEL (Rep.) born at Two Rivers Dec. 22, 1889. Graduate Two Rivers High School 1909; B.E. Oshkosh State College 1931; attended summer sessions Stout Institute, Oshkosh State College, University of Wisconsin. Instructor Hayward High School 1912-14; principal Winter State Graded School 1914-18 and Manitowoc Junior High School 1918-19; instructor Two Rivers vocational and high school 1951-56. Employment manager Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, 1919-21; member Two Rivers Board of Education 1919-21. Now retired. Past president and for past 15 years secretary Two Rivers Lions Club; past president and current director Two Rivers Red Cross; past president and currently director Manitowoc County unit Wisconsin Easter Seal Society. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 1723 28th St., Two Rivers.

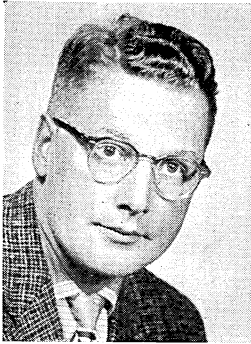
Manitowoc County, 2nd district: Towns of Cato, Centerville, Coopers-town, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Liberty, Maple Grove, Meeme, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, Two Rivers; villages of Reedsville, Mishicot, Valdars; that part of the city of Kiel in Manitowoc County and city of Two Rivers.

BEN RIEHLE (Dem.) born May 15, 1897, Town of Rietbrock. In 1906 his father started first farmers' creamery in the community in which he lived. Completed 8th grade. Dairy farmer all his life. Connected with milk plants practically all his life, including serving for 8 years as president of a milk plant with an annual volume of 30 million pounds of milk. School treasurer 1925-40; county supervisor 1941-42; chairman P.M.A. 1936-39. World War I veteran, having served in motor transport Aug. 1918-Mar. 1919. Serving 2nd term in legislature. Home Address: Route 3, Athens.

Marathon County, 1st district, see p. 66.

PAUL A. LUEDTKE (Rep.) born Wausau Aug. 24, 1888. Educated in elementary and parochial schools and later took commercial business course. After completing apprenticeship as decorator and wood finisher worked 8 years in this field. At age of 28 went into business for himself. Since then has operated a paint and wall paper, decorating and wood finishing business employing a crew of men who are decorators and woodfinishers. Has held a number of public offices: president city council; alderman and supervisor; chairman city equalization and tax board; chairman county board; member county highway committee, county traffic committee, county board of health, county park board. Honorary member Veterans of Foreign Wars. This is his 8th term in the assembly. Home Address: 118 Second Ave., S., Wausau.

Marathon County, 2nd district: Towns of Maine, Ringle, Texas, Wausau, Weston; villages of Brokaw, Rothschild; cities of Schofield, Wausau.



HAASE
Marinette



MERZ
Milwaukee, 1st



SUSSMAN
Milwaukee, 2nd

ROBERT D. HAASE (Rep.) born May 10, 1923, in Marinette. Graduated Marinette public schools. LL.B. University of Wisconsin Law School 1951. Practicing attorney since 1951. Past commander Marinette American Legion Post; member 40 and 8 U.S. Air Force 1942-46. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 1221 Main St., Marinette.

LOUIS L. MERZ (Dem.) born in Milwaukee July 20, 1908. Educated St. Boniface and Holy Angels Schools, Milwaukee and Milwaukee Vocational School; attended college 1928-29. Owns building supplies business, is a real estate and sales broker and a sales representative. Member Milwaukee Zoning Board of Appeals 8 yrs.; Holy Name Society; "We Remember Battalion" of Amvets; International Assn. of Machinists; Eagles; Public Enterprise Committee; Society for Preservation and Encouragement of Barbership Quartet Singing; American Arbitration Assn. Served in U.S. naval reserve. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 5373 N. 13th St., Milwaukee.

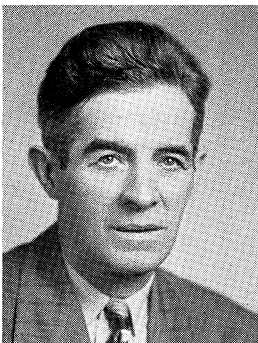
Milwaukee County, 1st district: 1st ward city of Milwaukee.

NORMAN SUSSMAN (Dem.) born in Philadelphia, May 26, 1905. Graduated Milwaukee elementary and high schools; attended school of engineering one year. A grocer and now assistant supervisor of natorium, city of Milwaukee. Active in many civic and fraternal affairs. President Independent Neighborhood Grocers Assn.; member Milwaukee Government Service League and City of Milwaukee Civil Defense and Disaster Committees. Formerly business representative Amer. Fed. of State, County, Municipal Employes Local 2. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 1232 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 2nd district: 2nd ward, city of Milwaukee.



GRECO
Milwaukee, 3rd



MURPHY
Milwaukee, 4th



TIMMERMAN
Milwaukee, 5th

JOSEPH ANTHONY GRECO (Dem.) born Dec. 5, 1919 at Milwaukee. Attended Andrew Jackson Grade School and Lincoln High School in Milwaukee, Western State College, Lawrence College; graduated Marquette University Law School. Practicing attorney since 1951. World War II veteran. Recalled as reservist 1950. Life member Disabled American Veterans, American Legion, Elks Club, Loyal Order of Moose, Eagles, Wisconsin and Milwaukee County Bar Associations, St. Rita's Holy Name Society. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 2429 E. Wyoming Place, Milwaukee.

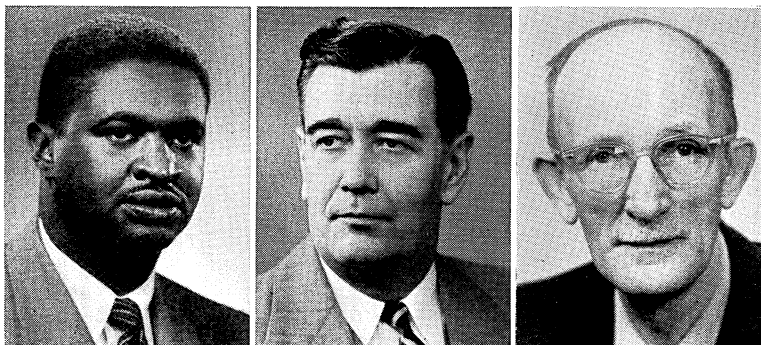
Milwaukee County, 3rd district: 3rd ward city of Milwaukee.

JOSEPH. P. MURPHY (Dem.) born Milwaukee Apr. 1, 1899. Received education St. Thomas Aquinas School, Marquette Academy, Wisconsin Commercial Academy, Wisconsin University Extension Division in Milwaukee. Formerly an auditor, is an accountant. World War I veteran, having served overseas in the 32nd Division; wounded in action at Chateau-Thierry. Prior to election to assembly in 1950 had held no public office. Re-elected 1952, 1954, 1956. Home Address: 3205 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 4th district: 4th ward, city of Milwaukee.

LAWRENCE W. TIMMERMAN (Rep.) born June 1, 1910 at Milwaukee. Educated Milwaukee parochial grade schools, Marquette University High School, LL.B. Marquette University. Attorney. Formerly employed as factory and office worker. Member Milwaukee and American Bar Assns., and State Bar of Wis. Serving second term in assembly. Home Address: 2402 N. 56th St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 5th district: 5th ward, city of Milwaukee.



COGGS
Milwaukee, 6th

FLANNIGAN
Milwaukee, 7th

TALSKY
Milwaukee, 8th

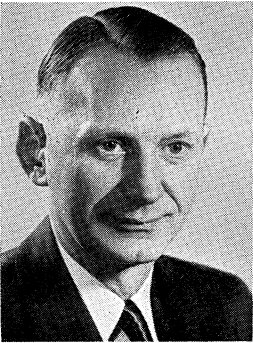
ISAAC N. COGGS (Dem.) born Muskogee, Okla., June 5, 1920. Graduated high school; University of Wisconsin 1948 B.S. degree. Employed Allis-Chalmers 1946; U.S. Post Office 1948-49. Accountant and tavern-keeper. Chairman Legislative Committee N.A.A.C.P.; president Near Northside Businessmen's Association; associate vice chairman Y.M.C.A. membership committee; member American Legion, Disabled American Veterans. World War II veteran. Elected to assembly 1952, re-elected 1954 and again in 1956. Home Address: 2009 N. First St., Milwaukee. Milwaukee County, 6th district: 6th ward, city of Milwaukee.

ALLEN J. FLANNIGAN (Dem.) born June 9, 1909, Princeton, Ind. Educated in Illinois elementary and high schools, completed special courses at University of Wisconsin. Presently employed as a tool-grinder and active in United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO). Officer and committeeman of Local 1114 (Steelworkers) for 8 years until he gave up positions to run for assembly in June 1956. Active in civic affairs and member of Board of Directors of Milwaukee Neighborhood House, a Red-Feather agency. Member of 7th Ward Democratic Unit. Formerly a telegraph operator and office manager until 1942, when enlisted in the U.S. army; served 32 months overseas. Elected to assembly in his first try for public office in 1956. Now a member of Committee on Municipalities and Committee on Printing. Home Address: 2605 W. Auer Ave., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 7th district: 7th ward, city of Milwaukee.

GEORGE J. TALSKY (Dem.) born June 19, 1899 in Milwaukee. Father, Anton Talsky, was a pioneer baker on Milwaukee's South Side. Attended St. Lawrence Catholic School, Old 18 Avenue Public School, South Division High and Trade School. Painter and decorator contractor for over 25 years. Former member C.I.O. Actively interested in politics and civic affairs. Serving 2nd term in the legislature. Member Committee on Public Welfare and Committee on Revision 1957. Ex officio Wisconsin assembly photographer pursuant to Res. 29, A, 1957. Home Address: 2617 W. Scott St., Milwaukee.

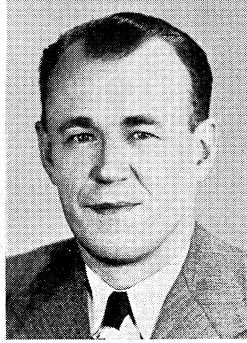
Milwaukee County, 8th district: 8th ward of city of Milwaukee.



SCHMIDT, C.
Milwaukee, 9th



O'CONNELL
Milwaukee, 10th



RYCZEK
Milwaukee, 11th

CHARLES J. SCHMIDT (Dem.) born Milwaukee Mar. 20, 1907. Graduated St. Anthony's Parochial School and South Division High School, attended University of Wisconsin Extension. Occupations: interior decorator; publicity director and inspector for Wis. Industrial Commission; auditor and investigator U.S. Dept. of Labor. During World War II conducted special surveys for War Production Board, War Labor Board, War Manpower Commission. Employe Veteran's Housing Administration. At present owner real estate and insurance business. Served in Wisconsin State Guard. Vice chairman 9th ward Democratic Unit; member Northwest Lions Club of Milwaukee, 9th ward Citizens League of Milwaukee, Milwaukee Board of Realtors and Board of Underwriters, and National Assn of Real Estate Boards, Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society. Member Legislative Council's interim Subcommittee on Property Valuation. Secretary and treasurer Legislator's Council and Joint Policy Committee of the Legislator's Council. Elected to assembly 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Assistant Democratic floor leader 1953. In 1957 served on Taxation Committee and State Affairs Committee. Home Address: 4046 N. 48th St., Milwaukee.

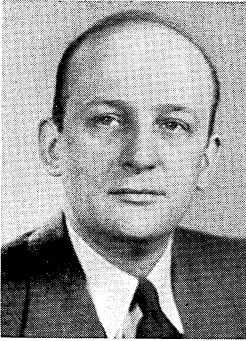
Milwaukee County, 9th district: 9th ward, city of Milwaukee.

MICHAEL F. O'CONNELL (Dem.) born Tipperary, Eire. Received education in public schools. A retired railroad conductor; since 1928 an election inspector. 1936-40 member of Taxpayers League. 4 sons all served in World War II, 1 losing his life while in service. Always concerned in legislation on public welfare and labor. Unanimous choice for speaker for his party, 1951, 1955 sessions. Member Labor Committee for 7 consecutive sessions and Elections Committee for 6 sessions. This is his 8th consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 1128 N. 18th St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 10th district: 10th ward, city of Milwaukee.

ERVIN JOHN RYCZEK (Dem.) born Milwaukee Sept. 20, 1909. Attended St. Adalbert's Parochial School, South Division High School, graduated Marquette High School in 1928. In 1938 student Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. Since 1930 assistant funeral director. Air raid warden. Member Polish American Citizen Club, Roman Catholic Union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Polish Association of America, Polish National Alliance, Lehitas Club, Century Club, Federation Group, Holy Name Society, Layton Park Lions Club, South Division Civic Association, Old Duffers' Club, Milwaukeeans Club, Blessed Sacrament and St. Joseph's Orphanage Athletic Associations, 11th ward Democratic Party. Had held no public office until his election to assembly in 1940. Re-elected consecutively since 1942. Home Address: 3631 W. Ruskin St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 11th district: 11th ward, city of Milwaukee.



SOKOŁOWSKI
Milwaukee, 12th



LARSEN
Milwaukee, 13th



MOGILKA
Milwaukee, 14th

GEORGE SOKOŁOWSKI (Dem.) born Apr. 21, 1917 at South Milwaukee. Attended St. Stanislaus Grade School, Milwaukee; pioneer graduate Notre Dame High School. Attended University of Wisconsin Extension Division, Milwaukee; Milwaukee Vocational School. Machinist at Blackhawk Manufacturing Co. in Milwaukee for 16 years. Member of USW-CIO, Local 4869; Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sgt. Leslie T. Knutson Post; Catholic Order of Foresters; Milwaukee Society, Polish National Alliance; Polish-American Citizens Club; South Slavic Benevolent Union "Sloga, Lodge Bled No. 19"; South Division Civic Assn.; St. Anthony's Holy Name Society; honorary member of 1001 Fishing Club of Milwaukee. On the State Democratic Legislator's Council he is a member of the Finance, Government Reorganization and Civil Service Committee; member 12th ward Democratic Party. In Wis. legislature serves on Insurance and Banking Committee and Committee on Transportation. Honorable discharge from U.S. Navy in 1946. Elected to assembly 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. Home Address: 1813 S. 10th St., Milwaukee.

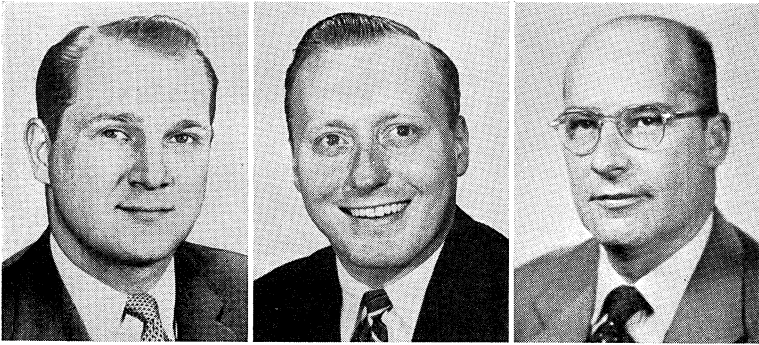
Milwaukee County, 12th district: 12th ward, city of Milwaukee.

MARTY LARSEN (Dem.) born May 9, 1905 at Oconto. Graduated Milwaukee elementary and high schools; B.E. Milwaukee State College. Formerly school teacher, now a building manager. County supervisor 1940-56. In coast guard 1940-42. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 937 W. Center St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 13th district: 13th ward city of Milwaukee.

DAVID R. MOGILKA (Dem.) born June 30, 1915 in Milwaukee. Graduate St. Josaphat Grade School, Bay View High School; LL.B. Marquette University Law School 1941. Employed by U.S. Veterans Administration, U.S. Dept. of Internal Revenue, U.S. Bureau of Census prior to becoming assistant city attorney of Milwaukee in Dec. 1951. Secretary St. John Kanty's Holy Name Society; social welfare officer St. Josaphat Catholic War Veterans; member Milwaukee Century Club; Milwaukee Bar Ass'n; American Legion; St. Augustine's Society; 13th St. Advancement Ass'n; Wilson Park Advancement Ass'n; Government Service League; Polish Roman Catholic Union of America. World War II veteran, overseas service in 6th Air Force. His election to assembly in 1956 was his first attempt for public office. Home Address: 2855 S. 13th St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 14th district: 14th ward city of Milwaukee.



FRICKER
Milwaukee, 15th

DUFFEY
Milwaukee, 16th

PELLANT
Milwaukee, 17th

EARLE W. FRICKER (Rep.) born Feb. 16, 1926. Educated Milwaukee elementary schools and Washington High School; attended Lawrence College; B.S. Marquette University; LL.B. Marquette University Law School 1950. Practicing attorney. Formerly real estate broker and iron worker. Member American Legion, Kiwanis, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Marquette Alumni Ass'n., Burleigh Street Businessmen's Ass'n., Navy Club, Trinity Men's Club, Y.M.C.A., state, Milwaukee and Junior Bar Ass'ns., and other associations. U.S. navy 3½ years, World War II. Elected to assembly 1954 and 1956. Author 1957 daylight savings time bill. Business Address: 4410 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee.

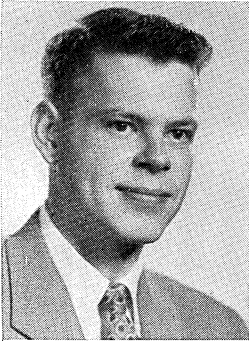
Milwaukee County, 15th district: 15th ward, city of Milwaukee.

THOMAS J. DUFFEY (Dem.) born Milwaukee Dec. 26, 1927. Graduated St. Rose Graded School, Marquette University High School; Marquette University Ph.B. 1950 and LL.B. Marquette University Law School 1952. Engaged in private practice of law in Milwaukee. Member numerous civic, fraternal and veterans' organizations including Wis. and Milwaukee Bar Assns., Eagles, American Legion, Amvets. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 210 N. 90th St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 12th district: 12th ward, city of Milwaukee.

HOWARD F. PELLANT (Dem.) born in Milwaukee July 23, 1911. Attended grade school, high school, vocational school. Former occupations include foundry employe, tavern proprietor, insurance agent, bakery salesman, meat cutter, clerk. Presently international representative U.A.W.-C.I.O. Former member Milwaukee County Health and Welfare Committee; chairman Milwaukee County Property Owners for Public Housing Committee, Member Wisconsin committee on the Hoover commission for reorganization of the federal government. Elected to assembly 1952; re-elected 1954 and again in 1956. Home Address: 3801 S. Kansas Ave., Milwaukee.

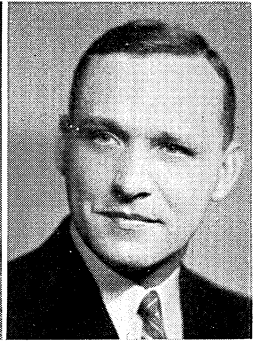
Milwaukee County, 17th district: 17th ward, city of Milwaukee.



MEYER
Milwaukee, 18th



LEONARD
Milwaukee, 19th



POMMERENING
Milwaukee, 20th

JOHN R. MEYER (Rep.) born July 17, 1930 in Milwaukee. Education: Hartford Ave. School, Milwaukee; Milwaukee Country Day School; B.A. Harvard College 1951; M.A. Harvard University 1952. Research physicist Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co. 1955-56. Member executive committee 18th ward Republican Club. Had held no public office until elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 2539 N. Terrace Ave., Milwaukee.

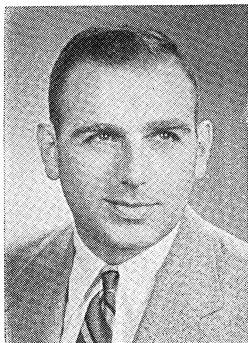
Milwaukee County, 18th district: 18th ward, city of Milwaukee.

JERRIS G. LEONARD (Rep.) born Jan. 17, 1931 at Chicago. Graduated St. Elizabeth's School, Rufus King High School; B.S. in B.A. 1952, Marquette University College of Business Administration; LL.B. Marquette University Law School 1955. 1949-52 brewery worker during summers; clothing salesman 1950-53; nursing home administrator 1953-55. At present practicing attorney. Member Milwaukee Junior Chamber of Commerce, chairman of its legislative committee and its traffic safety committee; member of board of directors and one of the founders of the North Shore Junior Chamber of Commerce. Member Milwaukee Junior and American Bar Ass'ns. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 9420 N. Sleepy Hollow Lane, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 19th district: Villages of Bayside, Brown Deer, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay; city of Glendale and 20th ward, city of Milwaukee.

GLEN E. POMMERENING (Rep.) born Milwaukee Sept. 12, 1927. Educated in Wauwatosa grade and high schools; B.S. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Practicing attorney since June 1953. Elected to assembly in 1954; re-elected in 1956. Chairman Taxation Committee 1957. Home Address: 7830 W. North Ave., Wauwatosa.

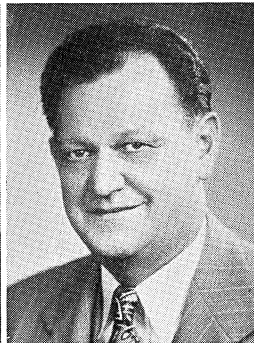
Milwaukee County, 20th district: 1st-6th wards city of Wauwatosa.



HEIDER
Milwaukee, 21st



HUBER
Milwaukee, 22nd



LUEBKE
Milwaukee, 23rd

ROBERT R. HEIDER (Rep.) born Moline, Ill. Apr. 13, 1928. Attended elementary schools in Illinois, Bay View High School, Milwaukee; Michigan College of Mining and Technology; University of Minnesota; B.A. and LL.B. University of Wisconsin. Presently practicing attorney. 40 months U.S. army, World War II; Japanese linguist in General Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan; Korean War, special agent counter intelligence corps. Member American Legion, Wisconsin and Milwaukee Bar Assns. Elected to assembly 1956. Business Address: 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, 21st district: 7th and 8th wards, city of Wauwatosa; 3rd ward, city of West Allis.

ROBERT T. HUBER (Dem.) born Eckelson, N. D. Aug. 29, 1920. Graduated West Allis Central High School; became auto parts and service salesman. 1944-48 contractor, is a merchandising salesman. Member of Knights of Columbus and Holy Name Society. Prior to election to assembly in 1948 had held no public office. Elected to assembly 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956. In 1951 Democratic assistant floor leader; floor leader 1955, 1957. Home Address: 2217 S. 84th St., West Allis.

Milwaukee County, 22nd district: village of West Milwaukee; 1st, 2nd, 4th wards city of West Allis.

WILLIAM LUEBKE (Dem.) born Apr. 28, 1906 in Milwaukee. Educated elementary and vocational schools, high school at night, home study courses, University of Wisconsin summer session, School for Workers in Industry. Formerly an electrician; presently woolen mill superintendent. Elected to assembly 1940, 1942, 1954, 1956. Home Address: 2835 S. 84th St., West Allis.

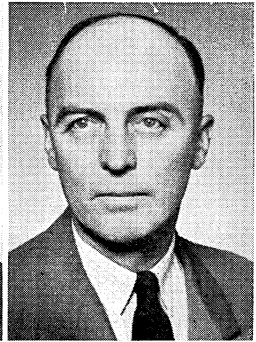
Milwaukee County, 23rd district: Towns of Franklin, Greenfield; villages of Greendale, Hales Corners; city of Oak Creek; 5th ward city of West Allis.



SOBOCINSKI
Milwaukee, 24th



KENYON
Monroe



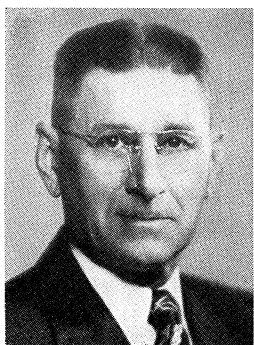
BAUMGART
Oconto

SHERMAN R. SOBOCINSKI (Dem.) born in Cudahy Jan. 12, 1927. Graduate Holy Family Grade School and St. Francis Minor Seminary. Formerly assistant field manager Fuller Co.; hydraulic lift operator and shipping clerk. Presently tool crib attendant Ladish Co. Member International Ass'n of Machinists; Polish National Alliance; Polish Ass'n of America; Holy Name Society. U.S. Navy 1943-45. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 1807 Missouri Ave., South Milwaukee.

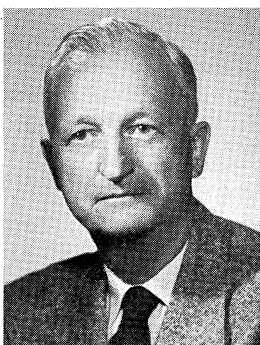
Milwaukee County, 24th district: 19th ward city of Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, St. Francis, South Milwaukee.

KYLE KENYON (Rep.) born Mar. 22, 1924 at Wyeville. Graduated rural elementary and Tomah High School; LL.B. University of Wisconsin Law School 1952. Monroe County veterans service officer. Practicing attorney since 1952. World War II veteran, in army 1943-46. Elected to assembly 1956. Business Address: 1007½ Superior Ave., Tomah.

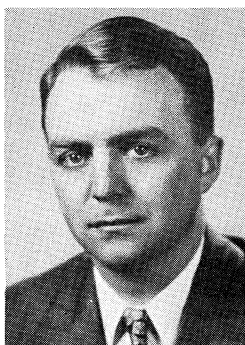
LLOYD R. BAUMGART (Rep.) born Green Bay Jan. 29, 1908. Graduated Powers High School, Powers, Mich.; attended Green Bay vocational school. Formerly owner and operator large dairy farm, painting contractor, owner and operator dinner club. Presently, president Tomlee Carrier Mfg. Co., owner of hardware store, auctioneer, master plumber, registered pump installer. Public offices: village trustee 1948-49; county board chairman 1952 to 1956; village supervisor 1949-56; village president 1949-1954. President Lena Civic Club 1949-51; vice president Businessmen's Assn., 1954, 1956. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: Lena.



FRANK*
Outagamie, 1st



SULLIVAN
Outagamie, 2nd



GRADY
Ozaukee

FRED H. FRANK* (Rep.) born in Lessor, Shawano Co., July 1, 1895. Educated Briarton Public School, Bushey Business College, correspondence course in bookkeeping in vocational school. Undersheriff 1936-40; sheriff 1940-45; member Outagamie County Board 1930-36. Member American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; 40 et 8, UCT 100 F; Conservation Club; American Federation of Musicians. World War I veteran, 1917-19, 48th Division, First Army, A.E.F. Assemblyman 1945-49; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 724 S. Mason St., Appleton.

Outagamie County, 1st district: Towns of Center, Grand Chute; city of Appleton.

WILLIAM T. SULLIVAN (Rep.) born Oconto Apr. 6, 1894. Graduated Oconto High School; attended University of Wisconsin; B.E. Oshkosh State College; graduate work at Lawrence College. Since 1927 director Kaukauna School of Vocational and Adult Education. High school teacher, 1915-27. World War I and World War II veteran; served in navy Apr.-Dec. 1918; lieutenant commander in navy 1943-45. Member American Legion, Forty et Eight, Elks, Knights of Columbus. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Member Legislative Council's Committee on Education 1955-56, and chairman of its Advisory Committee on Local Library Services. Served on Assembly Committees on Conservation and Highways, 1957. Home Address: 184 W. Wisconsin Ave., Kaukauna.

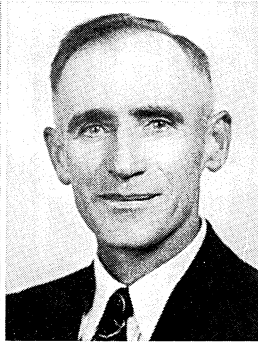
Outagamie County, 2nd district: Towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Buchanan, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Freedom, Greenville, Hortonia, Kaukauna, Liberty, Main, Maple Creek, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour, Vandenbroek; villages of Bear Creek, Black Creek, Combined Locks, Hortonville, Kimberly, Little Chute, Shiocton; cities of Kaukauna, Seymour; 3rd ward city of New London.

WARREN A. GRADY (Rep.) born Port Washington Mar. 3, 1924. Educated Port Washington public schools, Northwestern University, B.S.; University of Wisconsin, LL.B. Practicing attorney since 1950. Serving third term as city attorney. In U. S. navy 1943-46. Elected to assembly 1952, 1954, 1956. Chairman Assembly Committee on Taxation. Elected Republican floor leader 1957. Business Address: 114 E. Main St., Port Washington.

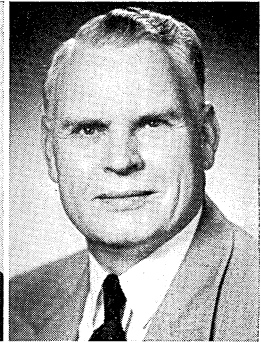
*Deceased July 10, 1957.



KOSTUCK
Portage



ZELLINGER
Price, Taylor



WARREN
Racine, 1st

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Dem.) born Stevens Point Oct. 7, 1892. Leaving school at end of 3rd grade, he worked on a farm. At age of 14 when assisting in blasting stone, met with accident which made him blind. Entered Wisconsin State School for the Blind and after 10 years graduated from high school department in 1918. Then attended University of Wisconsin, specializing in political science and economics. Taught 3 years in high school department of School for the Blind at Staunton, Virginia; then entered piano business at Stevens Point. Salesman and piano tuner. Serving 14th consecutive term in assembly. Home Address: 130 Algoma St., Stevens Point.

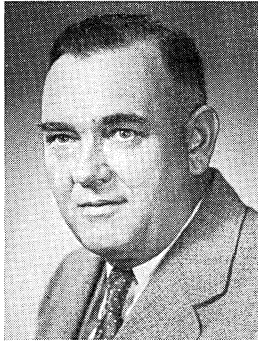
VINCENT J. ZELLINGER (Rep.) born Czechoslovakia Feb. 10, 1901. Received early education in Nebraska and Price County public schools, has been highway maintenance worker, farmer's co-operative store manager, electric welder. Since 1930 dairy farmer. Has been town chairman, member of county conservation and forestry committees, school district director. Town clerk for 13 years. Was president of Price County Guernsey Breeders Association; legislative director of Elk Worcester Local Farmers Union. Has always been interested in bettering conservation and reforestation. In 1925 took military training at Camp Custer, Michigan. This is his 5th term in the assembly. Home Address: Phillips.

EARL WARREN (Dem.) born Feb. 25, 1902 at Hurley. Educated in Hurley public schools; graduated Lincoln High School in Hurley. County supervisor 1948-55. For past 22 years employed as assembler by Young Radiator Co. Previously operated own business. Serving 2nd term in the legislature. Home Address: 1209 10th St., Racine.

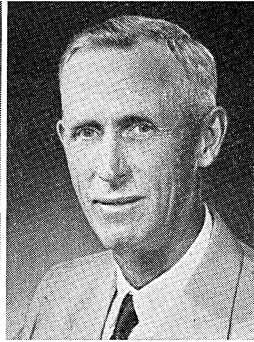
Racine County, 1st district: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th, 11th, wards and the 2nd precinct of the 14th ward, city of Racine.



NALEID
Racine, 2nd



REWALD
Racine, 3rd



MERRIAM
Rock, 1st

ROY E. NALEID (Dem.) born Racine Nov. 12, 1901. Educated Racine elementary and high schools; business course, night classes, Marquette University. Is quality analyst with J. I. Case Co. where he has been employed since 1935. Vice chairman Racine County Board; county board member 16 years; member Racine County highway committee 10 years. Elected to assembly 1954, re-elected 1956. Member Committee on Municipalities 1957. Home Address: 2400 W. High St., Racine.

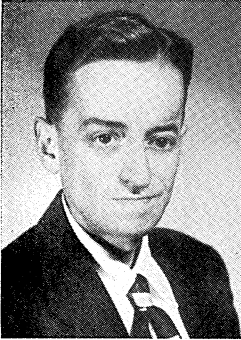
Racine County, 2nd district: 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th wards, and 1st precinct of 14th ward, city of Racine.

ANTHONY BERNARD REWALD (Rep.) born Burlington Mar. 7, 1906. Educated St. Charles Parochial School, Burlington High School, Milwaukee School of Engineering. Electrical contractor 1926-54. County supervisor 1936-50; chairman Burlington Municipal Building Committee. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Home Address: 650 Lewis St., Burlington.

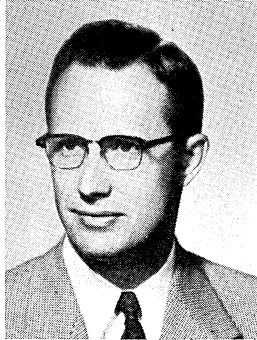
Racine County, 3rd district: Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville; villages of North Bay, Rochester, Sturtevant, Union Grove, Waterford, Wind Point; city of Burlington.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM (Rep.) born Delavan Sept. 28, 1894. Educated Walworth Co. rural school, Wisconsin Rapids High School; B.S. Iowa State College. Farm manager 1919-27; farmer 1927-56. Member Farm Bureau 1927-56 and a director for 4 years; treasurer Wis. Laymen's Conference 1955-56; president Janesville Rotary Club 1951-52; member Rock Co. Selective Service Board 1949-56; director Janesville Chamber of Commerce 1948-52; chairman Wis. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee 1953-56. World War I veteran; quartermaster and officers training. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: Route 1, Janesville.

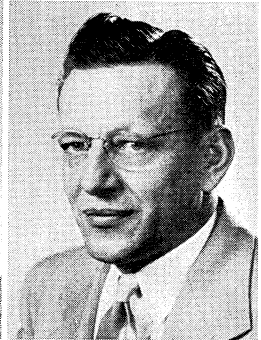
Rock County, 1st district: Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima; village of Clinton; city of Janesville.



BLANCHARD
Rock, 2nd



BELTING
Rock, 3rd



HUTNIK
Rusk, Sawyer,
Washburn

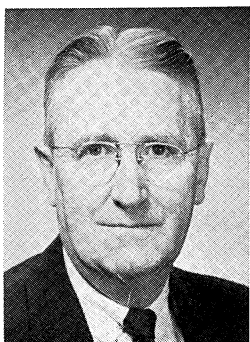
DAVID J. BLANCHARD (Rep.) born Edgerton Jan. 5, 1921. Educated Edgerton grade school and graduated Edgerton High School 1938; B.A. in 1942 and LL.B. University of Wisconsin in 1943. Practicing attorney. Active member of civic, church and conservation organizations. Elected to assembly in 1954; re-elected 1956. Business Address: 11 N. Main St., Edgerton.

Rock County, 2nd district: Towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Fulton, Janesville, Milton, Magnolia, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Rock, Spring Valley, Union; villages of Footville, Milton, Milton Junction, Orfordville; cities of Edgerton, Evansville.

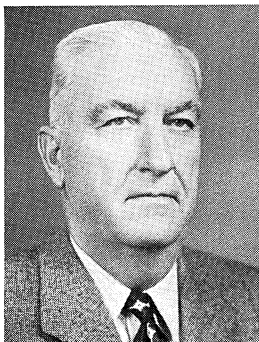
GEORGE B. BELTING (Rep.) born De Soto, Wis. July 14, 1915. LL.B. Univ. of Wis. Law School. In college, senior class officer and president Men's Dormitory Assn. Former instructor Univ. of Wis. Practicing attorney. County board member 3 terms. Adult education instructor in family relations. Civic activities: member Izaak Walton League, American Legion, Taxpayers League, Beloit Historical Society, Elks, Kiwanis, state and local bar associations. Former assistant scoutmaster and director Assn. of Commerce Better Business Bureau. U.S. navy in amphibious landing forces Pacific; legal officer after hostilities. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: 925 Bushnell St., Beloit.

Rock County, 3rd district: Town of Turtle; city of Beloit.

WILLIS J. HUTNIK (Rep.) born Mar. 23, 1915, town of Elk, Price County. Attended Deer Creek School, Phillips High School, Price County Normal, Central State Teachers College, University of Wisconsin. Owner of School and Office Sales in Ladysmith; former teacher and principal. Formerly personnel manager Camp Grant, Ill.; village trustee, village of Tony; former secretary-treasurer Rusk County Conservation Club; chairman, Rusk County Conservation Congress; executive councilor northwest district Wis. Conservation Congress; member Ladysmith Chamber of Commerce; past president Price County Education Assn., leader 4-H Club work. 3rd term in assembly. Chairman of Education Committee in 1955 legislature. Home Address: Tony.



WARD, W.
St. Croix



STONE
Sauk

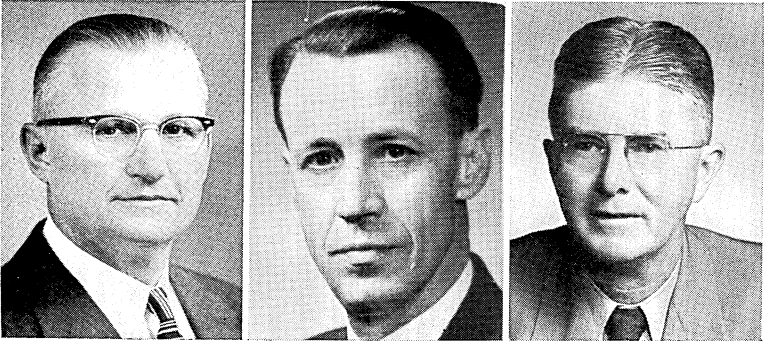


MAROTZ
Shawano

WILLIAM W. WARD (Dem.) born August 8, 1903 in St. Croix County. Graduated Star Prairie elementary school and Minneapolis high school; LL.B. University of Minnesota Law School. Practicing attorney 15 years. City attorney 1951-55; member school board; elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: New Richmond.

JAMES RILEY STONE (Rep.) born Oct. 17, 1886 in Sully County, South Dakota. Received elementary and high school education in Reedsburg public schools. In 1907 graduated from University of Wisconsin, receiving B.A. degree. Has held offices of postmaster and town clerk. From 1945-49 was sheriff of Sauk County. Owns and manages 2 Sauk County dairy farms. Has served as secretary and treasurer of Sauk County National Farm Assn. World War I veteran. This is his 5th term in the assembly. Home Address: 733 N. Park St., Reedsburg.

ROBERT G. MAROTZ (Rep.) born Sheboygan Nov. 14, 1921. Graduated St. James Lutheran School in Shawano and Shawano High School; Worked as apprentice in a law office. Served in marine corps from 1942-45 during which time he also attended Bowling Green State University in Ohio and Dartmouth College. In 1946 wrote the Wisconsin bar examination and was admitted to the bar the same year. Then attended Law School of University of Wisconsin where he received degree in 1949. Member Commission on Interstate Cooperation since 1953. Secretary Joint Legislative Council 1955-57; member of its Menominee Indian Study Committee 1955-57; member of its Judiciary Committee 1949-55 and chairman of this committee 1951-53; member Legislative Council's Civil Defense Committee 1950-51. The Judiciary Committee 1949-55, studied the revision of the criminal and corporation codes. Assistant Republican floor leader, 1953, floor leader 1955. Elected speaker 1957. This is his 5th term in the assembly. Home Address: Shawano.



SCHMIDT, W.
Sheboygan, 1st

HUIBREGTSE
Sheboygan, 2nd

LEWISON
Vernon

WALTER R. SCHMIDT (Rep.) born town Sheboygan Falls Dec. 22, 1898. Graduated grade and high schools. Formerly farmer and cheesemaker; since 1946 real estate broker. Member Sheboygan County Board since 1949; vice chairman of its Highway Committee. His reelection as county board supervisor April 2, 1957 will mark the first time in the city's history that a county board supervisor has served simultaneously as a member of the state assembly and the county board. Recently elected chairman of the 5-member building committee for the proposed 204-bed Sheboygan County home for the aged. President Wisconsin County Highway Committee Members Assn. since Jan. 1956. President local Lions Club since June 1956; has held many other positions of trust in the community. Elected to the state assembly 1956. Home Address: 2223 N. 9th St., Sheboygan. Sheboygan County, 1st district: City of Sheboygan.

HAROLD F. HUIBREGTSE (Rep.) born Aug. 20, 1907, town of Lima, Sheboygan Co. Educated Hingham Grade School, Wis., Memorial Academy at Cedar Grove, Wis. Vice president H. C. Denison Co.; securities dealer. Formerly salesman and automobile dealer 1929-48. Farm owner since 1944. Member Board of Education Sheboygan Falls since 1952. Member Sheboygan Kiwanis Club; director Sheboygan Falls Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Serving 2nd term in legislature. Member Joint Committee on Finance, Committee on Contingent Expenditures and Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems. Home Address: 315 Elm St., Sheboygan Falls.

Sheboygan County, 2nd district: All towns, cities and villages of county except city of Sheboygan.

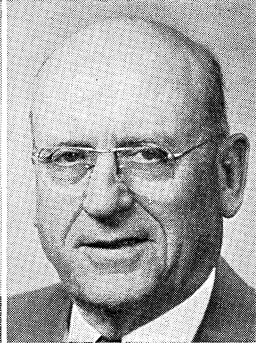
BERNARD LEWISON (Rep.) born Feb. 7, 1902 on a farm near Viroqua. Educated Viroqua public schools and Lawrence College. Operates Viroqua body shop. Farm owner and operator. Mayor Viroqua 1943-48; alderman city Viroqua 1938-40; chairman Viroqua Board of Appeals and vice chairman Board of Review. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Home Address: South Washington Heights, Viroqua.



RICE
Walworth



SCHOWALTER
Washington



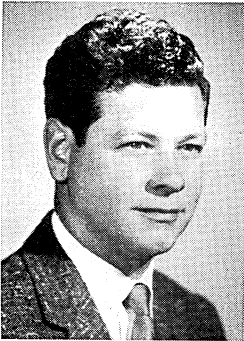
REDFORD
Waukesha, 1st

ORA R. RICE (Rep.) born Boscobel Sept. 16, 1885. Graduated Boscobel High School; dental degree Northwestern University Dental College in 1907. 1907-36 practiced dentistry in Delavan and since 1936 has devoted time to farming and legislative duties. Elective and appointive offices include alderman of Delavan in 1916 and 1917 and mayor of city 1918-22. Chairman and member of State Centennial Committee. This is his 11th term in the assembly. Elected Speaker 1951, 1953. For 6 sessions before he was Speaker, was chairman of Committee on Agriculture, and also vice-chairman of Committee on Rules. Home Address: Delavan.

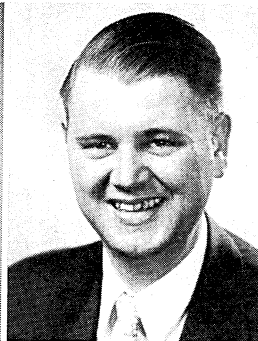
ELMER J. SCHOWALTER (Rep.) born in town of Jackson Oct. 12, 1894. Born and raised on farm which has been owned by family since 1843. Educated elementary schools, University of Wisconsin farmer's short course. Owns a dairy farm with main income from dairying, canning crops, seed grains and white clover seed. Operates licensed deer farms; breeds and ships white tail deer for pets, forests or estates; furnished deer to federal and state restocking projects since 1938. Has been active in local church and community affairs; former school treasurer and town assessor. Elected to assembly 1954, re-elected 1956. Home Address: Route 1, Jackson.

ALVIN J. REDFORD (Rep.) born Aug. 25, 1883 in town of Pewaukee. Attended rural schools in Waukesha County. For more than 16 years city police officer; sheriff for 5 terms; deputy sheriff for 2 years; served on fire and police commission for over 20 years. Formerly employed by Otis E. Glidden and Co. Inc. of Waukesha. Now retired. Member of Elks. This is his 5th term in the legislature. Home Address: 240 Douglass Ave., Waukesha.

Waukesha County, 1st district: Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon, Waukesha; villages of Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago, North Prairie, Wales; city of Waukesha.



CLEMENS
Waukesha, 2nd



PETERSON, R.
Waupaca



ABRAHAM
Winnebago, 1st

HAROLD W. CLEMENS (Rep.) born Oct. 21, 1918 in Milwaukee. Educated public schools Town of Oconomowoc and Milwaukee; Boy's Trade and Technical High School, Milwaukee. A resident of the village of Lac La Belle for 28 years. Tool making machinist 1939-44; printer 1939; now operates, with parents, boat livery, picnic area, swimming beach. Village clerk since 1952; county supervisor since 1948; village health officer, building inspector, civil defense director; county U.S.O. chairman 1947. U.S. Navy 1944-46. Elected to assembly 1956. Home Address: Route 2, Oconomowoc.

Waukesha County, 2nd district: Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, Summit; villages of Butler, Chenequa, Elm Grove, Hartland, Lannon, Lac La Belle, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Pewaukee, Sussex; cities of Brookfield, Oconomowoc.

RICHARD E. PETERSON (Rep.) born July 17, 1920 Waupaca, where he attended elementary and high schools. In 1949 graduated University of Wisconsin Law School. Engaged in practice of law. Active in Boy Scouts, member of American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Entered armed forces with Wisconsin national guard, Oct. 16, 1940; discharged 61 months later. This is his 4th term in the legislature. Chairman Committee on Insurance and Banking 1957; member Committee on Judiciary 1957. Home Address: 16-15th St., Clintonville.

HARVEY R. ABRAHAM (Rep.) born Oshkosh Jan. 15, 1895. Educated in public schools and graduated Oshkosh Business College. Sheet metal construction worker 8 years; assisted on farm 2 years prior to service in World War I. Served in overseas combat duty with 318 Engineers, 6th Division. Following honorable discharge associated with a partner in photo finishing business. Then travelled for 2 large nationally known food manufacturers until 1936. Since has been a real estate salesman. Past commander of local post No. 70 American Legion and past exalted ruler B.P.O.E. No. 292. This is his 6th term in the legislature. Member Legislative Council and its Committee on Conservation; chairman Excise and Fees Committee, member Rules and Judiciary Committees, 1957. Assembly member State Natural Resources Committee. Home Address: 627 Ceape Ave., Oshkosh.

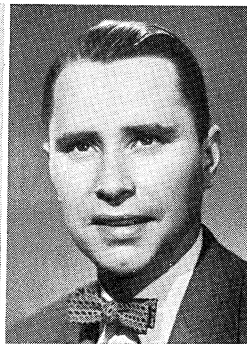
Winnebago County, 1st district: 1st-5th, 7th-12th, and 15th wards, city of Oshkosh.



ANDERSON, J.
Winnebago, 2nd



CANE
Winnebago, 3rd



CRAWFORD
Wood, 1st

JOSEPH H. ANDERSON (Rep.) born Menasha Nov. 1, 1893. Educated in rural and high schools, Oshkosh Business College. Dairy farmer for past 40 yrs. Treasurer town of Winneconne 30 yrs.; president Winneconne Community School Board of Education. Active in farm organizations. Serving 2nd term in legislature. Home Address: Route 1, Winneconne.

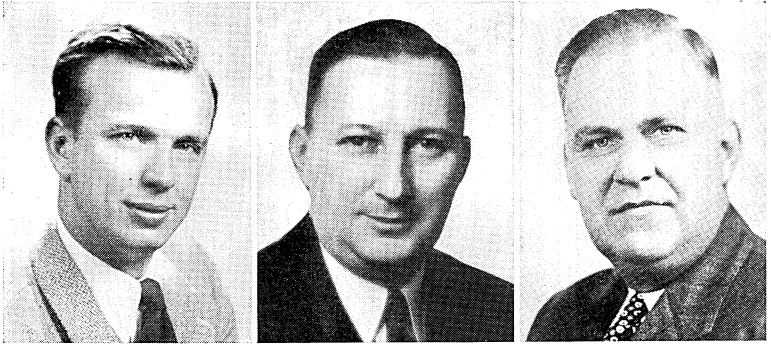
Winnebago County, 2nd district: Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Clayton, Nekimi, Nepeuskun, Omro, Oshkosh, Poygan, Rushford, Utica, Vinland, Winchester, Winneconne, Wolf River; village of Winneconne; city of Omro; 6th, 13th, 14th, 16th wards, city of Oshkosh.

ARNOLD J. CANE (Rep.) born Dec. 11, 1914 Ontonagon, Michigan. Attended public schools of that locality; Ph.B. Marquette University (Liberal Arts), 1935; LL.B. Marquette University Law School 1937. Practicing attorney at Menasha since 1937. Taught public speaking and coached debate at St. Mary's High School in Menasha 1937-40. Public offices include justice of peace 1941-49; member St. Mary's School Board, Menasha, 1942-49; member Menasha Board of Education (past president) 1950-54. Active member and past president Kiwanis; member and past advocate Knights of Columbus; member and past district legislative chairman Parent-Teachers Assn.; charter member and director North Winnebago chapter Wis. Mental Health Assn.; member Elks, Eagles, Chamber of Commerce, Neenah Club, Children's Service Society of Wis. Active in civic affairs and federal, state and local bar assns.; past president Winnebago County Bar Assn. Serving 4th term in the assembly. Home Address: 200 Lake St., Menasha.

Winnebago County, 3rd district: Towns of Menasha, Neenah; cities of Menasha, Neenah.

JOHN S. CRAWFORD (Rep.) born Sept. 11, 1923, Homestead, Pa. Educated Pennsylvania public schools; B.A. history, Pennsylvania State University; M.A. history and LL.B. University of Wisconsin 1949-53. Master's thesis, Italian-American Labor Relations, published by A.F.L. Practicing attorney. Newspaper reporter 1948-49. Served in army air force 1942-45; P.O.W., Evadee, Italy. Elected to assembly 1954; re-elected 1956. Chairman of Special Legislative Committee created by Jt. Res. 17, A., 1955, to Investigate the Dairy Price Spread. Home Address: 225 S. Central Ave., Marshfield.

Wood County, 1st district: Towns of Arpin, Auburndale, Cameron, Cary, Hansen, Lincoln, Marshfield, Milladore, Richfield, Rock, Rudolph, Sherry, Sigel, Wood; villages of Auburndale, Milladore, Vesper; cities of Marshfield, Pittsville.



CROWNS
Wood, 2nd

MAY
Chief Clerk

KELLMAN
Sergeant at Arms

ARTHUR J. CROWNS JR. (Rep.) born Wisconsin Rapids Jan. 24, 1922. Educated local public schools; Stevens Point State College 1941-42, 1945-47; B.S. Stevens Point State College; LL.B. University of Wisconsin 1950. Practicing attorney. Served in air force 1942-45. Active in Boy Scouts. State judge advocate of Disabled American Veterans. Serving 2nd term in the legislature. Business Address: Box 509, Wisconsin Rapids.

Wood County, 2nd district; Towns of Cranmoor, Dexter, Grand Rapids, Hiles, Port Edwards, Remington, Saratoga, Seneca; villages of Biron, Port Edwards; cities of Nekoosa, Wisconsin Rapids.

ARTHUR L. MAY born in Chicago Jan. 6, 1901. Attended elementary schools of Chicago and Wisconsin Rapids, graduated Central High School in Madison. In 1932 received LL.B. from the University of Wisconsin Law School. Has been a farmer, mechanic, businessman; since 1932 engaged in the practice of law. Served as justice of the peace 1931-39. Appointed court commissioner effective Mar. 2, 1955. Delegate to the 1944 Republican National Convention. Elected chief clerk of the assembly in 1941, and re-elected each session since then. Home Address: 2527 Van Hise Ave., Madison.

NORRIS J. KELLMAN, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Kellman, born Oct. 23, 1898 at Galesville. Graduated Galesville High School, attended La Crosse State Teachers College one year and graduated University of Wisconsin in 1923. For 10 years assistant postmaster at Galesville and for past 28 years has been in general insurance business. Member of board of supervisors of Trempealeau County several years. Served in World War I and was one of the youngest men in the state to be commissioned as a second lieutenant. Has held a number of offices in the American Legion including commander of his local post for 3 years. In 1936 alternate to Republican National Convention in Cleveland and his father was a delegate to the same convention. Mr. Norris Kellman was a delegate to the 1940 national convention in Philadelphia, and the 1944 convention in Chicago. Member of the assembly in 1939. Since 1941 sergeant at arms of that body. Home Address: Galesville.

Marathon County, 1st district: Towns of Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Bevent, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Easton, Eau Pleine, Elderon, Emmet, Frankfort, Franzen, Green Valley, Guenther, Halsey, Hamburg, Harrison, Hewitt, Holton, Hull, Johnson, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, McMillan, Marathon, Mosinee, Norrie, Plover, Reid, Rib Falls, Rib Mountain, Rietbrock, Spencer, Stettin, Wien; villages of Athens, Edgar, Elderon, Fenwood, Hatley, Marathon, Spencer, Stratford, and the parts of Abbotsford and Unity villages in Marathon County; that part of the city of Colby in Marathon County and city of Mosinee.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF 1957 WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS

Senators

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>
Bice, Raymond C.	32nd	Lorge, Gerald D.	14th
Busby, Allen J.	8th	McParland, Leland S.	7th
Carr, Peter P.	15th	Maier, Henry W.	9th
Clark, William W.	24th	Merten, Walter L.	5th
Dempsey, Chester E.	33rd	Miller, Jess	27th
Donnelly, Davis A.	28th	Moser, William R.	6th
Draheim, William A.	19th	Nelson, Gaylord A.	16th
Hendee, Kirby	4th	O'Brien, Leo P.	2nd
Hollander, Walter G.	18th	Panzer, Frank E.	13th
Jones, Hugh M.	29th	¹ Prange, Louis H.	20th
Kendziorski, Casimir	3rd	Rasmusen, Holger B.	23rd
Knowles, Robert P.	10th	Stalbaum, Lynn E.	21st
Krueger, Clifford W.	12th	Travis, Robert S.	17th
LaFave, Reuben	30th	Trinke, William F.	22nd
Laun, Alfred A., Jr.	1st	Wilkie, Horace W.	26th
Lauri, Carl E.	25th	Zaborski, Richard J.	11th
Leverich, J. Earl	31st		

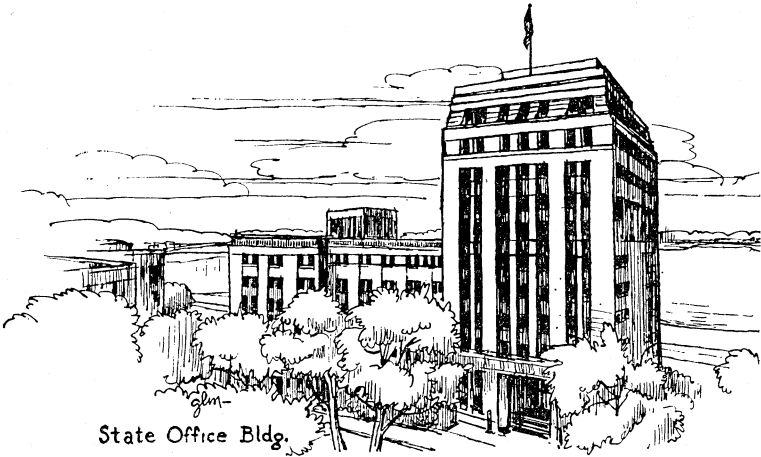
Assemblymen

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>
Abraham,		Crowns, Arthur J., Jr.	Wood, 2nd
Harvey R.	Winnebago, 1st	Danielson,	
Anderson,		Dennis B.	Eau Claire, 1st
Joseph H.	Winnebago, 2nd	Dillman,	
Anderson,		Marvin E.	Iron, Oneida, Vilas
Norman C.	Dane, 1st	Duffey,	
Baumgart, Lloyd	Oconto	Thomas J.	Milwaukee, 16th
Belting, George B.	Rock, 3rd	Flannigan,	
Bidwell, Everett V.	Columbia	Allen J.	Milwaukee, 7th
Blanchard, David J.	Rock, 2nd	¹ Frank, Fred H.	Outagamie, 1st
² Bruner, Ervin M.	Dane, 5th	Fricke,	
Calvert, Walter B. ..	Iowa, Lafayette	Earle W.	Milwaukee, 15th
Cane, Arnold J.	Winnebago, 3rd	Genzmer, Elmer L.	Dodge, 1st
Clemens,		Graass, Frank N.	Door, Kewaunee
Harold W.	Waukesha, 2nd	Grady, Warren A.	Ozaukee
Coggs, Isaac N.	Milwaukee, 6th	Greco, Joseph A.	Milwaukee, 3rd
Crane, Wilder, Jr.	Chippewa	Guell, Corwin C.	Clark
Crawford, John S.	Wood, 1st	Haase, Robert D.	Marinette

¹ Deceased.
² Resigned.

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>
Hagen, Lawrence M.	Douglas, 2nd	Peterson, James D.	La Crosse, 1st
Hardie,		Peterson, Richard E.	Waupaca
Keith C.	Jackson, Trempealeau	Pommerening,	
Harper, Hugh	Grant	Glen E.	Milwaukee, 20th
Heider,		Pritchard, John	Eau Claire, 2nd
Robert R.	Milwaukee, 21st	Quinn, Jerome F.	Brown, 1st
Hinz, Emil A.	Lincoln	Redford, Alvin J.	Waukesha, 1st
Huber, Robert T.	Milwaukee, 22nd	Rewald, Anthony B.	Racine, 3rd
Huibregtse,		Rice, Ora R.	Walworth
Harold F.	Sheboygan, 2nd	Riehle, Ben	Marathon, 1st
Hutnik, Willis J.		Risser, Fred A.	Dane, 2nd
.....	Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Ryczek,	
Jahnke, Franklin M.		Ervin John	Milwaukee, 11th
.....	Green Lake, Waushara	Schlueter,	
Kenyon, Kyle	Monroe	Fred W.	Fond du Lac, 2nd
Kintz,		Schmeichel,	
Milford C.	Crawford, Richland	Ewald J.	Manitowoc, 2nd
Kostuck, John T.	Portage	Schmidt,	
Larsen, Marty	Milwaukee, 13th	Charles J.	Milwaukee, 9th
Lauby, Alfred J.		Schmidt,	
.....	Florence, Forest, Langlade	Walter R.	Sheboygan, 1st
Leonard,		Schowalter, Elmer J.	Washington
Jerris G.	Milwaukee, 19th	Seymour, Edward A.	Brown, 3rd
Lewisohn, Bernard	Vernon	Sobocinski,	
Luebke, William	Milwaukee, 23rd	Sherman R.	Milwaukee, 24th
Luedtke, Paul	Marathon, 2nd	Sokolowski,	
Lynch, Robert E.	Brown, 2nd	George	Milwaukee, 12th
Marotz, Robert G.	Shawano	Stauffer, Christ M.	Green
McEssy, Earl	Fond du Lac, 1st	Stone, J. Riley	Sauk
Merriam, Wm. R.	Rock, 1st	Sullivan,	
Merz, Louis L.	Milwaukee, 1st	William T.	Outagamie, 2nd
Metzner, Carroll E.	Dane, 3rd	Sussman, Norman	Milwaukee, 2nd
Meyer, John R.	Milwaukee, 18th	Sykes, Charles H.	Barron
Mogilka,		Talsky, George J.	Milwaukee, 8th
David R.	Milwaukee, 14th	Thompson, Carl W.	Dane, 4th
Molinaro, George	Kenosha, 1st	Timmerman,	
Morton, Earl D.	Kenosha, 2nd	Lawrence W.	Milwaukee, 5th
Murphy, Joseph P.	Milwaukee, 4th	*Toepel, Eugene A.	La Crosse, 2nd
Naleid, Roy E.	Racine, 2nd	Tremain,	
Nelson, Lowell A.	Polk, Burnett	Ben	Adams, Juneau, Marquette
Nitschke, Elmer C.	Dodge, 2nd	Vogel, Hugo E.	Manitowoc, 1st
O'Connell,		Wackett, Byron F.	Jefferson
Michael F.	Milwaukee, 10th	Wallin, Vic C.	Ashland, Bayfield
Owen, William E.	Dunn	Ward, Mamre H.	
Pellant,		.....	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce
Howard F.	Milwaukee, 17th	Ward, William W.	St. Croix
Perala, Reino A.	Douglas, 1st	Warren, Earl W.	Racine, 1st
Peters, Henry M.	Calumet	Zellinger,	
		Vincent J.	Price, Taylor

*Resigned



WISCONSIN IN 1958

WISCONSIN IN 1958

Introduction



Although literally thousands of articles have been written describing the social, economic and political life of Wisconsin, there are few items which have been produced in such quantity that they are readily accessible to the continuing parade of people, both young and old, who seek such data. Each year a new crop of Wisconsin youngsters reaches the age at which their formal educational program dictates or their curiosity urges that they learn something about the environment in which they live. To this must be added thousands of youngsters of other states who also seek information about this and other states. Many adults likewise seek such data for a variety of purposes ranging from the determination of whether Wisconsin would be a good place to live to finding the answers to TV and radio quiz questions. There is an ever-present need for a broad and readily accessible source of some substantial data on Wisconsin to meet the recurring requests for information about the state.

Some efforts to solve this problem have been made in the past by agencies of the state. The 1942 Blue Book contained an article "Your State — Wisconsin" which sought to provide some basic data in a few pages. The distribution of this article was facilitated by reprinting. The second over-all view of Wisconsin prepared in recent years was "A Picture of Wisconsin" published in 1945 by the State Planning Board. Its purpose was "to present what Wisconsin possesses in basic physical resources, show the use that is being made of them, and indicate the principal activities through which Wisconsin people obtain their livelihood. It is in the nature of an appraisal of Wisconsin's production capacity, as indicated by its late prewar record, and the resources, both native and imported, that are the foundation of that record . . .". In 1951 the State Planning Board issued a pamphlet entitled "Wisconsin, the Badger State" which purported to be "a brief presentation of facts regarding its population, geography, agriculture, industry and resources." This pamphlet likewise went through several reprints and was distributed widely to schools.

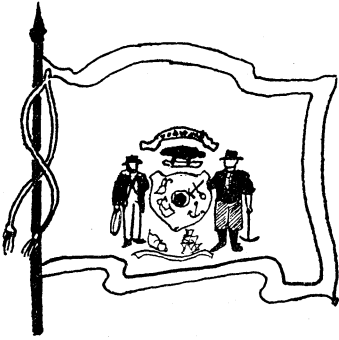
These summaries, because they tended to concentrate on resources to the exclusion of institutions, left large gaps in the story of our state. It is, of course, doubtful if any article short enough to be included within the confines of this volume could provide the answer to every question which a fair share of half a million youngsters can pose. It is equally doubtful that even the bravest of our collaborators would dare to attempt an answer to some questions, such as, Who is Wisconsin's greatest hero? What is Wisconsin's most important product? Where is the most beautiful place in Wisconsin? and Where can I be sure to catch a fish? There should be a place, however, to which people of all ages and from all walks of life can turn for a fairly comprehensive story of the state of Wisconsin.

What should be included in an article which purports to give a picture of Wisconsin? We have before us a list of 90 topics gleaned from hundreds of requests for information about the state. They vary from a request for details on its agricultural products to information about its wildlife, and from a request for a piece of rock and a bit of its soil to a statement on its progress. Many queries can be answered by a mere reference to a standard encyclopedia or to a cheap book of facts. The real essence of Wisconsin can only be sensed, however, as one appreciates the vigor of its people, their great adaptability, their independence in thought and action and their high standards of public conduct. The evidences of these are difficult to translate into words and paragraphs, but they underlie the evolution of a state which has made much of the resources with which it was endowed.

Hindsight suggests that this article would logically have been the first of the current series which began with the 1952 edition of the Blue Book because it sets the pattern of the resources, people and institutions which make Wisconsin what it is. Even though logic suggests that we should deal with another broad segment of state activity in this Blue Book, the need for a comprehensive background article on the state is more pressing. Therefore this article is presented at this time.

With the exceptions noted in the text this material has been compiled by the staff of the Legislative Reference Library and checked by a variety of subject matter experts to whom we are grateful.

WISCONSIN'S SYMBOLS



Some years ago when the Wisconsin legislature was considering a descriptive slogan identifying the state to put on the motor vehicle license plates, a whole series of phrases were suggested, some seriously, some facetiously, before "America's Dairyland" was agreed upon. Although Wisconsin is known throughout the world for its tremendous dairy industry, the name Wisconsin means many things to many people.

To those of us who were born and reared here it is our homeland. To the many who crossed the seas to hack out a farm from its early wilderness it was a haven from persecution and want, an opportunity for economic, social or political progress. To some it is the land of milk and cheese. Others identify it with the manufacture of beer. Some look to it as the pioneer in advanced government practices and the originator of much important social legislation. To some it is the home of the Milwaukee Braves and the Green Bay Packers. To others it is the seat of a great university and an outstanding system of vocational education. Not a few look to it as the land of lakes and cool verdant recreational areas. Some look to it as a leader in certain industries. To some it is a land of trees; to others a land of rolling farm land and to yet others as a land of cities teeming with the bustle of economic activity. Yet to all who are cognizant of its existence it is a mitten-shaped area in the north central part of these United States which has certain characteristics which identify it.

Just as the fictitious figure of Uncle Sam symbolizes the United States and that of John Bull symbolizes Great Britain, so the badger, "On Wisconsin", cheese, beer and other items have come to be identified with our state. Over the many years a substantial group of items have gained official or unofficial status as symbols of our state. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide some basic data on these symbols of Wisconsin.

The name Wisconsin. Although there are several opinions regarding the origin of the word "Wisconsin", the derivation suggested by Louise Kellogg who was an authority on Wisconsin history is that "The state derived its name from the principal river which runs centrally through it. The Chippewas upon its head waters called this river Wees-Konsan which signifies 'the gathering of the waters'. They gave it this name, as an Indian trader informed me, on account of its numerous branches near its head concentrated into one stream,

which afterward runs so great a distance with but comparatively few principal branches to swell its current . . ." The name Wisconsin first appeared in the organic law approved by President Jackson on April 20, 1836, establishing the territorial government and providing that "from and after the third day of July next (1836), the country included within the following boundaries shall constitute a separate territory for the purposes of temporary government, by the name of Wisconsin; . . ."

Although there is no specific designation of a star for each state in the U.S. flag, a federal executive order of October 26, 1912 provided that the flag should have six horizontal rows of eight stars starting with the upper left-hand corner with the states represented in order of their ratification of the Constitution (for the first 13) or their admission to the union. Wisconsin, as the 30th star, is represented by the sixth star in the fourth row.

State flag. The Wisconsin state flag or banner was adopted by the legislature in 1863 by Joint Resolution 4. This resolution provided that the flag should be of dark blue silk, six feet six inches by six feet in size with the coat of arms of the state on one side and the coat of arms of the United States on the other side. After the Civil War the Wisconsin National Guard used a different flag and in 1887 the legislature inadvertently repealed the legal provisions for the flag. In 1913 section 1.08 of the statutes was created by Chapter 111 providing for a flag of "dark blue silk, five feet six inches fly and four feet four inches on the pike; the state coat of arms embroidered on each side with silk of appropriate colors; the edges trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk two and one-half inches wide; the pike nine feet long including spearhead and ferrule; the cord eight feet six inches long with two tassels, and composed of blue and white silk strands intermixed."

State seal. Section 4, Article XIII, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a great seal which shall be kept by the Secretary of State and used to authenticate all official acts of the Governor except laws. An official seal was created in 1836 when Wisconsin became a territory, and the seal was revised in 1839. In 1848 when Wisconsin became a state, a new seal was prepared. This was changed in 1851 because Governor Dewey did not like it. In 1881 a law was enacted describing the great seal. This ultimately became section 1.07 of the statutes. It provides for a coat of arms of the following description: "Or, quartered, the quarters bearing respectively a plow, a crossed shovel and pick, an arm and held hammer, and an anchor, all proper; the base of shield resting upon a horn of plenty and pyramid of pig lead, all proper; over all, on fesse point, the arms and motto of the United States, viz.: Arms, palewise of thirteen pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; motto (on garter surrounding inescutcheon), 'E pluribus unum'." The crest is "A badger, passant, proper." The supporters

of the coat of arms are "Dexter, a sailor holding a coil of rope, proper; sinister, a yeoman resting on a pick, proper." Over the crest the motto "Forward" was required. The coat of arms is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag.

Motto. The motto "Forward" which is part of the coat of arms, was introduced in the revision of 1851. Governor Dewey asked the chancellor of the university, John H. Lathrop, to have a new seal prepared. The Governor did not like the result, and it is alleged that during a trip to New York City he and the subsequent Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Edward Ryan, sat on the steps of a Wall Street office and evolved the new seal. Justice Ryan objected to the Latin motto proposed, and as an alternative they first thought of "Excelsior" which suggested the words "Forward", "Upward", "Onward"; and "Forward" was selected.

Nickname. The word "Badger" as a nickname of the state was associated with the miners of the southwest. Miss Louise Kellogg, long associated with the Wisconsin State Historical Society, reported that during the mining boom which began just prior to 1830 in the southwestern portion of the state, the people from Illinois who were mining came during the good season and left during the bad season as did the suckers in the small streams. Consequently they were called "suckers" while the people from Wisconsin, too busy digging either to leave or to build houses, moved into abandoned mine shafts to live, and thus became known as "Badgers".

State tree. The state tree was first selected by a vote of the school children in 1893, 3,917 schools in 64 counties participating. The maple tree won, receiving 53,211 votes; the oak received 34,669 votes, the pine 13,590 votes and the elm 16,028 votes. In 1948 another vote was conducted by the youth centennial committee in which 7 types of trees were nominated as having played an important part in the development of the state. In that election held among the school children between March 1st and April 15th, the sugar maple tree polled the most votes. Out of 279,847 votes cast, it polled 87,253 while the white pine polled 71,310 and the birch 41,896. In 1949 the legislature made provision by Chapter 218 for a new section of the statutes, section 1.10, which named the sugar maple as the state tree. Even then unsuccessful efforts were made to amend the proposal to substitute the white pine for the maple.

State flower. On May 8, 1908, 114,411 school children nominated 4 candidates for the state flower: the violet, the wild rose, the trailing arbutus, and the white water lily. On Arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken; and of a total of 147,918 votes cast, the violet received 67,178, the wild rose 31,024, the arbutus 27,068, and the lily 22,648. By Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, the wood violet was named the state flower.

State bird. During the school year 1926-27 the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs sponsored a study of birds in the schools of the state. This culminated in the selection of the robin as the state bird by the school children. With votes recorded from 70 of the 71 counties, the robin received twice the votes given any other bird. In 1949 by Chapter 218 the legislature made the robin the state bird.

State fish. As early as 1939 an effort was made by joint resolution to adopt the muskellunge as the state fish, but the proposal was defeated in the second house. A 1941 proposal of the same nature was defeated 30 to 56 in the house of origin. The idea did not come up again until 1955. In that year by Chapter 18 without a dissenting vote the legislature declared the muskellunge to be the official state fish. The legislature also passed Joint Resolution 58, A., providing for the dedication of the muskellunge as the official state fish in a fitting ceremony at the National Musky Festival held in Hayward on June 17-19, 1955, and urged the Governor to take part in the dedication.

State animal. Although the badger has been associated with the state as a nickname for more than a century, the badger had never been declared the official state animal. In 1957, however, 2 proposals were introduced to establish an official state animal, one for the badger and one for the white-tailed deer. When the discussion was over, we had 2 state animals, the badger as the state animal and the white-tailed deer as the state wildlife animal, named by Chapters 209 and 147, Laws of 1957, respectively. For the first time the law specified that information regarding the state symbols should appear in the Blue Book.

Other official symbols. Wisconsin has no official state poet laureate, no official state color or other official symbols.

Song. Although "On Wisconsin" is recognized everywhere as Wisconsin's song, neither it nor any other song has ever been officially adopted by the state. "On Wisconsin" was written in 1909 by Carl Beck and William T. Purdy as a university football song. Lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written. Although efforts have been made to stimulate interest in other songs, no legislative action has ever been taken. (For the origin of the song see Louise Phelps Kellogg, *On Wisconsin, The Football Song*, in *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Sept. 1937, pp. 35-8)

Holidays. Wisconsin has 12 legal holidays which are provided for in section 256.17 of the statutes. They are January 1, February 12, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, September primary election day, October 12, November general election day, November 11, Thanksgiving, and December 25. The dates of all of

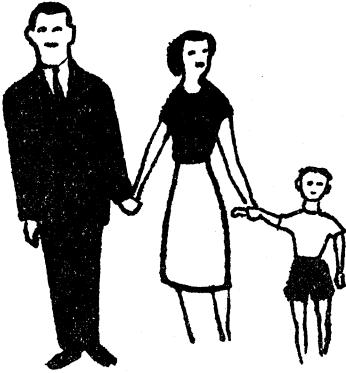
them are clear except Thanksgiving. The law provides that it shall be the day which either the Governor or the President shall proclaim. It has varied widely in the state, sometimes having been set in December. For many years it was the last Thursday in November. It was moved ahead for 2 years in an effort to spread the time between Thanksgiving and Christmas. This created a good deal of confusion. In 1941 Congress passed a resolution making it the fourth Thursday, which is also sometimes the last Thursday. The pattern in recent years in Wisconsin has been to celebrate it on the fourth Thursday. The statutes provide that whenever a holiday falls on Sunday, the succeeding Monday shall be a holiday. The effect of a legal holiday is only partially laid down by the statutes which provides for the suspension of work by state employes on certain holidays only and prohibits certain transactions on holidays.

Other observances. Various observances other than legal holidays are recognized in the statutes including Arbor and Bird Day, Citizenship Day, Mother's Day, American Creed Day, Frances Willard Day, Good Friday, Indian Rights Day, Leif Erickson Day. Among those most closely related to the tradition of the state is Flag Day, celebrated on June 14. This holiday was first celebrated in the nation in 1885 in a one-room rural school in Ozaukee County in which the late Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand was the teacher.

Many celebrations in this state are associated with the national origins of the people, the dominant industry, or a tradition. The kermis among the Belgians of Brown, Kewaune, and Door Counties; the cranberry festival in Wood County; the cheese festival in Green County; Swiss Day in New Glarus; and the William Tell pageant in the same area are illustrations of these.

WISCONSIN'S PEOPLE

Introduction



It took more than 200 years from 1634 to 1840 to bring Wisconsin's population which otherwise consisted of a few thousand Indians to some 30,000 white inhabitants enumerated in the first federal census of the Wisconsin territory.

The first white inhabitants came from France and Canada as fur traders and explorers of the Great Lakes-Mississippi waterway which they hoped would lead at length to the Orient. They did survey and establish the primary water routes of Wisconsin territory

and fixed the sites of and gave names to many of our important cities of today. They exploited the Indian economically but accepted him socially. Intermarriage was frequent and accepted. Wisconsin was French territory until the close of the French and Indian War when it came under British domination until the Revolutionary War. The economic exploitation of the Indian continued. Nevertheless, there are probably several times more Indians today in Wisconsin than in 1634, some 12,196 according to the 1950 U.S. Census, and their assimilation will undoubtedly be much accelerated from here on.

It was the migrating lead miners from Missouri and Illinois of English and Welsh ancestry who organized the first permanent settlement in southwestern Wisconsin during the 1830's and who dominated the early history of Wisconsin as a territory and state. This dominance began to break down when tales of the fertile soil of the new West spread to New England and other eastern states and brought a rapidly rising influx of Yankee farmers, augmented by large numbers of recently arrived Germans and Norwegians and other Europeans who threw their support behind the rising tide of Yankee leadership. For a generation this leadership was in the saddle culturally and brought to Wisconsin local government, free and public education and freedom of religion, readily accepted and enthusiastically supported by the freedom and land-hungry European immigrants. They spread the news to their relatives at home who followed them by the thousands.

Thus the rapid population increase of Wisconsin from 1840 to 1900 was the obvious result of European immigration followed by a rapid decline with the introduction of federal government restrictions and limitations.

Much information regarding the people can be gleaned from the voluminous reports of the decennial federal censuses and much of the following information is taken from these reports.

The Heritage of Wisconsin's People

Because Wisconsin is a land inhabited by natives of other lands and their descendants, it is possible to recognize their national and cultural origins throughout the state. It is still possible to find churches, the names of which are inscribed in German, Norwegian, Danish, Belgian, Swiss and Polish. Many of the old cemeteries and the inscriptions on their tombstones in the native language of the deceased reflect the dominance of certain nationalities in the community involved.

There are scores of communities which have retained evidences of the nationality of the dominant people be it in the prevalence of family names, in the nature of their annual festivals, or even in the architecture of their churches, their homes and farm buildings. New Glarus, Monticello, and Monroe which are unmistakably Swiss; Belgium, Brussels, Denmark, Berlin, Pilsen and Pulaski reflect predominant Belgian, Danish, Bohemian, German or Polish origins. There is no mistaking the Dutch of Sheboygan, the Italians of Hurley, Kenosha and Madison, the Finns of Douglas and Bayfield Counties, the Irish of Walworth and Dane Counties, or the Germans, Polish, Italians, etc. of Milwaukee. Swiss cheese, bratwurst, Belgian buttercake, Danish, Cornish, German and Swedish pastry, kaffekuchen and rolls, spaghetti, sauerbraten, sauerkraut and beer are but a few of the characteristic foods of European origin which have become our unforgettable heritage.

All of these people and their cultures are part of Wisconsin. Intermarriage and the passing of generations are gradually blending into a native American population which is as united and determined to maintain its inherent freedoms as any people anywhere.

Each decade since 1840 a federal census has been taken and in the 110 years to 1950 Wisconsin's population increased from 30,945 to 3,434,575. As indicated by the following table the growth of population by decades has been numerically surprisingly uniform. With but 2 exceptions between 1850-1860 and 1930-1940 it has fluctuated between 260,000 and 376,000 for each 10-year period.

The Rise of Population in Wisconsin 1840-1950

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Increase over Previous Census</i>	<i>Per cent of Increase</i>
1840	30,945		
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.8
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.8
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.5

Births, Deaths and Migration

There are 3 factors which affect the total population of a state; natural increase or births, natural decrease or deaths, and migration. Since 1947 the excess of births over deaths has amounted to over 50,000 each year but more people moved out of the state than moved into the state. It is very difficult to make accurate estimates of the in and out migration annual totals between the decennial census years.

It is even more difficult to make reliable projectional forecasts of natural increases as was demonstrated during the 1930's when population experts confidently predicted a stable or even declining population beginning with 1965 because of a continually declining birth rate per 1,000 population which had begun in 1915 and continued with practically no interruption until 1940.

A record low rate of 16.77 occurred in 1933 during the depth of depression years. It gradually rose to a rate of 26.1 in 1947 and has remained consistently high since as indicated in the following table. This is in spite of the fact that marriages have steadily declined, reflecting the low birth rates of the thirties.

Generally higher birth rates may be anticipated during prosperous periods than during periods of recession and unemployment. Marriages will most certainly increase when the generation being born since 1947 reach marriageable age and what this will do to the number of annual births to be anticipated in Wisconsin beginning about 1965 we hesitate to forecast. 120,000 annual births are within the realm of possibility.

Since 1910 the number of deaths per year in Wisconsin has gradually edged up from 28,213 to 35,498. Some rise may be attributed to the increase in total population. During this period, however, the death rate per 1,000 population has declined from 12.06 in 1910 to 9.4 in 1956. It has consistently declined at a very gradual rate over the 46-year period. This means that people live longer and that the population increases faster than it decreases. While more

people died in Wisconsin in 1956 than in any year in the history of the state (35,498), the death rate per 1,000 of 9.4 was the lowest it has ever been.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in Wisconsin, 1910-56

Year	Live births	Births per 1000 est. population	Deaths	Deaths per 1000 est. population	Marriages	Marriages per 1000 est. population
1910	51,435	21.98	28,213	12.06	18,528	7.9
1915	58,014	23.30	26,676	10.72	17,833	7.2
1920	59,269	22.38	29,859	11.28	22,293	8.4
1925	58,024	20.68	29,380	10.47	16,385	5.8
1930	56,643	19.22	30,488	10.35	15,328	5.2
1935	52,402	17.19	30,404	9.98	21,075	6.9
1940	54,712	17.41	31,457	10.01	23,379	7.4
1945	60,839	19.4	31,776	10.1	25,269	8.1
1946	74,144	23.4	31,965	10.1	38,964	12.3
1947	83,307	26.1	33,078	10.3	35,555	11.1
1948	81,300	25.0	32,535	10.0	32,579	10.0
1949	82,736	24.7	32,876	9.8	27,782	8.3
1950	82,034	24.0	33,573	9.8	29,081	8.5
1951	87,819	25.6	33,397	9.7	27,133	7.9
1952	88,941	25.9	33,887	9.9	24,737	7.2
1953	88,408	25.0	34,839	9.8	25,469	7.2
1954	91,570	25.6	33,709	9.4	24,921	7.0
1955	92,333	25.0	35,250	9.6	25,543	6.9
1956	93,496	24.9	35,498	9.4	26,833	7.1

Why did these people die? The major causes of death as compiled by the State Board of Health are very similar for our country as a whole and for Wisconsin. In 1956 the overwhelming proportion of deaths were the result of a few causes. The major causes were as follows:

Cause	Number	Rank	Rate per 100,000
Heart disease	14,561	1	387.4
Cancer	6,042	2	160.7
Cerebral vascular lesions	4,427	3	117.8
Accidents	2,036	4	54.2
Diseases of the arteries	1,012	5	26.9
Pneumonia	823	6	21.9
Diabetes	751	7	20.0
Congenital malformation	518	8	13.8
Injury at birth	465	9	12.4
Suicide	433	10	11.5
Cirrhosis of liver	355	11	9.4

It should be noted that tuberculosis has not been one of the 10 leading causes of death in Wisconsin since 1948 although 1956 was the first year that it was not a leading cause for the United States as a whole.

From 1941 to 1950 the total births in Wisconsin equaled 710,489 and the deaths equaled 320,583 leaving a net gain of 389,906. Yet the population increased but 296,988 in that period. This means that Wisconsin lost 90,000 people of its natural gain. It may therefore be assumed that people are moving out of Wisconsin faster than they are moving in. This fact is supported by the evidence that

while Wisconsin's population is rising, its rank among the states declines because other states increase in population more rapidly.

Since 1900 when Wisconsin had 2.72 per cent of the total population of the nation, its proportion of the country's population has declined slowly but consistently.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Per cent of total U.S. population in Wisconsin</i>
1900	2.72
1910	2.54
1920	2.49
1930	2.39
1940	2.38
1950	2.28

A 1957 survey revealed that during the first 3 months of that year Wisconsin gained a few more people by migration than it lost but that in the second 3 months of 1957 it lost 8 per cent more than it gained.

The Citizenship of Our People

Most of the residents of Wisconsin are citizens of the United States. The proportion of the residents who are citizens has, however, increased substantially as immigration has been restricted. This is graphically illustrated by the following data comparing 1930, 1940 and 1950.

	<i>1930</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1950</i>
Total population 21 years old and over	1,768,818	2,018,581	2,222,423
Total population 21 and over who were citizens	1,655,260	1,941,603	2,184,093
Per cent who were citizens	93.6	96.2	98.3
Total population 21 and over who were native-born citizens	1,393,884	1,733,936	2,007,432
Per cent who were native-born citizens	78.8	85.9	90.3
Number of naturalized citizens 21 and over	261,376	207,667	176,661
Per cent who were naturalized citizens	14.8	10.3	7.9
Total aliens 21 years and over	97,178	54,012	20,420
Per cent who were aliens	5.5	2.7	0.9

The Racial Characteristics of the People

Wisconsin residents are predominantly Caucasian and always have been. In 1950 when we had the largest nonCaucasian population in the history of the state, 98.8 per cent of the people were

white with .8 per cent Negro and .4 per cent Indian. Since 1880 the number and per cent of various races has been as follows:

Year	White	Negro	Indian	Mongolian	Other
1880	1,307,618	2,702	3,161	16	—
1890	1,680,828	2,444	9,930	128	—
1900	2,057,911	2,542	8,372	217	—
1910	2,320,555	2,900	10,142	260	—
1920	2,616,938	5,201	9,611	311	6
1930	2,916,255	10,739	11,548	387	77
1940	3,112,752	12,158	12,265	313	99
1950	3,392,690	28,182	12,196	1,119	388

While 1,434,000 of the 3,392,000 Caucasians in the state in 1950 lived in the urban areas, 26,749 of the 28,182 Negroes and only 1,189 of the 12,196 Indians lived in such places. It is therefore apparent that most Negroes live in cities, most Indians live in rural areas and that whites are still pretty evenly split between rural and urban areas with the urban areas having a slight edge.

National Origin of Foreign-Born Whites

In the 40 years between 1910 and 1950 the number of foreign-born white residents in Wisconsin declined from 512,569 to 218,234. Since 1860 the total number of foreign-born increased rapidly until 1900 when it started to decline so that we have fewer today than in 1860, but the proportion of foreign-born declined each decade.

Year	Total Population	Total Foreign-born	Per Cent of Total
1860	775,881	276,927	35.8
1870	1,054,670	364,499	34.5
1880	1,315,497	405,425	30.8
1890	1,693,330	519,199	30.6
1900	2,069,042	515,971	24.9
1910	2,333,860	512,569*	21.9
1920	2,632,067	460,128*	17.4
1930	2,939,006	387,980*	13.2
1940	3,137,587	288,774*	9.2
1950	3,434,575	218,234*	6.3

*Foreign-born whites only

Where do the foreign-born come from? Throughout the history of this state the largest number of foreign-born have come from Germany. In the first half century of the life of this state the second largest group of foreign-born came from Ireland and the third largest group from England and Wales, with Norway fourth and Canada fifth.

After 1900 the Norwegians rose to second place, the Polish immigrants rose to third place and the Austrian to fourth. In 1950 the largest groups of foreign-born whites in Wisconsin came from Germany, Poland, Russia, Norway, Italy and Sweden in that order.

An analysis of the foreign-born population by counties reveals two interesting ideas. With rare exceptions Milwaukee County has the largest number of foreign-born of specific nationalities. This is because Milwaukee County has so many more people in it than any other county. It also accounts in part for the fact that Racine and

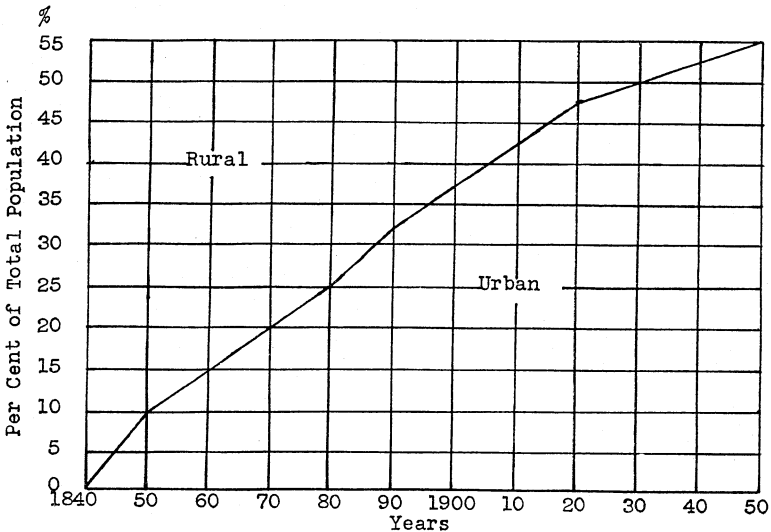
Kenosha Counties rank high in the number of foreign-born of various nationalities.

The analysis also indicates the areas in which people of various nationalities concentrate. For example, there are more people who were born in the Netherlands in Outagamie and Sheboygan Counties than elsewhere. Racine County has the most native-born Danes and Dane County has the most native-born Norwegians. The Finnish people are concentrated in Douglas, Bayfield and Iron Counties.

Urban and Rural Population

In 1850 when the first census of the state of Wisconsin was taken there were 3 municipalities in the state with 2,500 population or more and more than 90 per cent of the people lived in rural areas. Each decade the proportion of people living in the urban areas increased until by 1950, 55.5 per cent of the people lived in communities of 2,500 or over.

Rise in Proportion of People Living in Urban Areas



Each decade the number of places over 2,500 increased as did the size of those already in existence. The 3 urban places of 1840 expanded to 105 by 1950. Similarly the population of the industrial cities rose. For example, that of Milwaukee rose from 1,712 in 1840 to 637,392 in 1950 and the population of Madison rose from 1,525 to 96,056 in the century between 1850 and 1950.

The Educational Attainment of Our Population

In 1950 the residents of Wisconsin 25 years of age and over completed a median of 8.9 grades of school; 1.1 per cent had no formal schooling; 29.9 per cent completed elementary school; 20.4 per cent completed high school; 5.4 per cent completed 4 or more years of college.

In the course of 10 years from 1940 to 1950 the median school years completed rose from 8.6 to 8.9, the number of people who had no formal education declined from 30,073 to 21,635, the number of high school graduates in the population rose from 227,509 to 407,995 and of college graduates from 76,060 to 107,730.

The Marital Status of Our Population

Roughly, two-thirds of our people over 14 years of age are married. This proportion has increased over the years. In 1890 only a few more than half of those over 14 were married. While the number of widowed persons has remained fairly constant, the divorced persons have tripled in the 60 years for which records are available.

Trend in Proportion of Males and Females Married and Single

Year	Males				Females			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Deceased	Single	Married	Widowed	Deceased
1890	43.5	52.2	3.9	0.3	33.4	57.6	8.5	0.4
1900	44.3	52.1	4.2	0.3	33.9	56.5	9.0	0.5
1910	43.2	52.0	4.0	0.5	34.7	55.9	8.7	0.6
1920	39.9	55.0	4.3	0.6	32.0	57.9	9.2	0.7
1930	38.0	56.4	4.4	1.0	29.7	59.8	9.3	1.1
1940	36.8	57.6	4.4	1.2	29.1	59.5	10.0	1.5
1950	28.2	65.7	4.4	1.8	21.7	65.9	10.4	2.0

The Occupations of Our People

In 1950, 1,355,283 of the people of Wisconsin out of a total of 3,434,575 were classified as employed in civilian capacities. Of them, 67.4 per cent were private wage and salary workers, 7.8 per cent worked for a governmental unit, 20.3 per cent were self-employed and 4.5 per cent unpaid family workers.

What did they do? The breakdown of occupations was as follows:

Professional, technical and kindred workers	8.0%
Farmers and farm managers	11.4
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	7.9
Clerical and kindred workers	10.7
Sales workers	6.6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	13.7
Operatives and kindred workers	20.0
Private household workers	1.5
Service workers, except private household	7.0
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	4.0
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen	3.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	5.0
Occupations not reported	1.2

In what industrial group do most of the 1,355,283 people who were employed in this state in 1950 belong?

Agriculture	18.6%
Forestry and fishing	0.2
Mining	0.2
Construction	4.9
Manufacturing	30.6
Transportation, communication and public utilities	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	17.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4
Business and repair services	2.4
Personal services	4.2
Entertainment and recreation services	0.8
Professional and related services	7.8
Public administration	3.0

Age of The Population

The birth rate and crowded school conditions on one hand, and the increased interest in the problems of the aged, point up the fact that our younger and older residents are becoming a more significant part of our population. The increase in the per cent of our population composed of youngsters is a relatively new development which does not yet stand out in the statistics, but the increase in the proportion of those who are over 65 and 75 has been developing for a long time. In 1900 only 5 per cent of the population was over 65. In 1950 it was 9 per cent. During each succeeding decade the proportion of those over 65 increased slightly. These statistics mean that more people are being born and people are living longer. In fact, one prognosticator suggests that by the year 2,000 the life expectancy may reach 120 years.

The Variations In Population Rise

While the state as a whole has increased in population each decade since 1840, only some counties have followed this trend; others have declined during recent years. Generally, the counties which have consistently increased in population are those with larger cities in them: Milwaukee, Dane, Kenosha, Racine, Waukesha, Winnebago, Brown, Outagamie, are among these. Among those which have lost each decade for the past 30 or 40 years are Clark, Lafayette, Marquette, Pierce, Polk and Waushara Counties, but their losses have been very slight compared to the gains made by others. Some counties had more people in them in 1900 than in 1950. Among them are Adams, Ashland, Bayfield, Buffalo, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Lafayette, Marquette, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Richland, St. Croix, Vernon and Waushara.

The increases or decreases in population are reflected in the birth rate. In Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Waukesha and Winnebago Counties, for example, the birth rate has risen. In Adams, Bayfield, Burnett, Florence, Forest,

Jackson, Monroe, Richland, Vernon, and others it was less in 1956 than in 1952.

Whither Our Population?

What will happen to our population in the immediate and distant future? The evidence indicates that there will be more people born; they will live longer; they will probably stand a better chance of getting married; and fewer of them will probably settle in this state permanently. It seems probable that some parts of our state will lose population while other parts will gain, and that while the state as a whole increases in population, some other states will increase more rapidly.

An estimate of the U.S. Census Bureau on population as of July 1, 1955, indicates that 21 states had a greater percentage of increase than did Wisconsin, notably Nevada, Arizona, Florida, Delaware and California. In this period the country as a whole gained 9 per cent in population while Wisconsin gained 7.8 per cent. Six states, Arkansas, Maine, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Vermont and West Virginia, had fewer people in 1955 than in 1950.

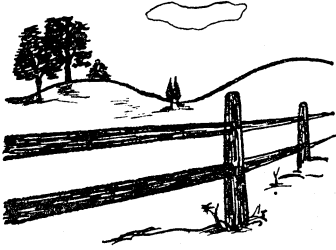
The most recent Census Bureau population estimates for Wisconsin projected to 1970 are as follows:

1950	3,435,000	(Actual)
1955	3,702,000	
1960	3,999,000	
1965	4,289,000	
1970	4,606,000	

If these estimates hold up, Wisconsin will continue its rank as fourteenth in population.

WISCONSIN'S LAND

Introduction



The area of Wisconsin consists of 3 elements, land, water area adjacent to the state but not under the jurisdiction of any particular county, and inland waters. Thus the 1940 census report on Wisconsin indicates that the area of Wisconsin includes:

1. 54,715 square miles of land area (1950 figure).
2. 10,062 square miles of waters other than inland water (1940 figure).
3. 1,439 square miles of inland waters (1940 figure).

Translated into acres Wisconsin has about 35 million acres of land.

We are concerned here with the 54,715 square miles of land area. Wisconsin ranks 24th among the states in total land area. It is about one-fifth the size of Texas and 55 times as large as Rhode Island. Iowa, Illinois and Florida are about the same size.

Within Wisconsin, Marathon County with 1,592 square miles and Bayfield with 1,474 square miles of land are the largest counties, while Ozaukee, Pepin and Milwaukee Counties with 235, 237 and 239 square miles respectively are the smallest counties. The average county has about 21 townships in it, each 6 miles square.

Wisconsin is divided geographically into what is known as townships which are areas 6 miles square. This system of land survey established by congress is used for the designation of property boundaries. Starting at a point on the Illinois border near the southwest corner of the state, the state is dissected by parallel lines running both north and south and east and west at 6-mile intervals. Each of the squares thus created is a township and it is located by its distance north and east or west of the point on the Illinois border previously noted. Thus a part in the southeastern corner of Marathon County would be in 26 north Range 10 east.

Each township is divided into sections one mile square so that there are 36 sections in a complete township. The sections are divided in turn into quarters which are also divided into quarters. Such a quarter would contain 40 acres.

In spite of the large number of lakes in this state inland waters do not constitute a very large proportion of the area. In the 3 counties with the largest inland water area, Vilas, Winnebago and Oneida, the water area is only 150, 124 and 104 square miles respectively.

There were 62.8 people per square mile in Wisconsin in 1950. Obviously, however, they were not evenly distributed. They varied

from 3,644.5 people per square mile in Milwaukee County to 7.7 in Florence County. The other thickly populated counties are Kenosha, Racine and Winnebago with 275, 325 and 200 people per square mile respectively. The sparsely settled counties in addition to Florence are Sawyer, Bayfield and Forest with 8.1, 9.3 and 9.3 people respectively. Thus it is apparent that land in some areas has many people on it while in others it is virtually unpopulated.

The Ownership of the Land

All land is under either public or private ownership. Land under public ownership is owned either by the federal government, the state, county, municipality or special district. No one has any idea how much land is owned by the various governmental units.

An estimate for 1950 made by the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service provided the following distribution of land in Wisconsin.

Land owned by the federal government	5.8%
Land owned by the state	1.3
Land owned by counties	7.0
Land in cities and villages	2.1
Land devoted to roads and railroads	2.1
Inland waters	2.6
Land in farms	64.6
Other land	14.5

We know that in Wisconsin the federal government has extensive national forests, many federal buildings such as post offices and Veterans' Administration hospitals, and has from time to time owned army camps. As of the end of 1953 the federal government owned 1,848,500 acres of land in Wisconsin.

The properties owned by the state are even more extensive. In addition to the State Capitol and state office buildings in Madison and Milwaukee, the capitol heating plant and a beautiful Governor's mansion, the state owns 31 armories; Camp Williams; 11 fish hatcheries; 277,000 acres of state forests in established boundaries and other state forests, deeryards, public hunting and fishing grounds; 30 state parks; institutions for the mentally handicapped, training of those with sight and hearing defects, incarceration of criminals, education of those beyond high school; historical sites such as Villa Louis; motor vehicle weighing stations; over 11,000 miles of highways and their rights of way; 182 wayside parks; 10 radio station sites; farms for the university, state colleges, penal and mental institutions; and the Grand Army Home for Veterans at King.

Counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and other special districts likewise own property including sites for public buildings, parks, roads and streets, golf courses, and many other things.

Although these governments own much land, a substantial part of the land is still in private hands. Actually the expansion of gov-

ernment is going on at such a pace that more land is purchased by the government than is sold by it. Each year a few acres of the so-called public land is sold and some land taken for taxes is resold, but at the same time the state acquires land for its super-highways, parks, forests and similar purposes at a greater rate. The increase in public ownership plus exemption of private land from property taxes means that the remaining private lands must carry an ever-increasing burden.

The Geography of the Land

Except for the west and southwestern parts of the state, the area now known as Wisconsin was greatly affected by a series of glaciers which came down from the north thousands of years ago, grinding down the rock below, pushing great piles of debris before them and carrying huge quantities of rock, gravel and soil in their midst. As they retreated they left various types of deposits over most of the land from which we get huge quantities of sand, gravel and field stone even today. The melting of the glaciers cut river valleys into the softer rock and created many lakes.

Wisconsin is divided into 6 natural geographical regions. In the northwest are the Lake Superior Lowlands. Across the span of the north are the Northern Highlands which include the highest land in the state. In the central part of the state are the central plains. To the east are the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands tapering to the shores of Lake Michigan, while to the west are the Western Uplands and the unglaciated area of the southwest called the Driftless area.

The waters of this state drain in 3 directions; to Lake Superior in the north, the best-known river of which is the Brule; to Lake Michigan through the Fox River and to the Mississippi through the largest network of rivers including the St. Croix, Flambeau, Wisconsin and Rock Rivers.

The altitude of the state varies between 850 and 900 feet in the south to 1,150 feet in the northwest and 1,650 feet in the northeast. The elevations at the lower Mississippi River, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior are approximately the same, about 600 feet.

Located near the north central part of the country, Wisconsin is far from either ocean, but it has much greater access to water than its neighbors to the west. Because it is in the northernmost tier of states, temperatures as low as 40° below zero Fahrenheit have been recorded. The average annual temperature varies from 39°F. in the north to 47° F. in the south. The growing season therefore also varies from less than 100 days in the north to 160 to 175 days along the southern border of Lake Michigan. Rainfall varies from 26 inches per year in the north to 34 inches in the south and southeast. Because of the long cold season in the north much of the precipitation is in the form of snow where an average of 55 to 60 inches of snow falls per year.

While Wisconsin has had cyclonic winds or tornadoes which have done substantial local damage, such catastrophies are not normal for this state. Except for the Pecatonica River in the southwest, floods are infrequent although disastrous floods have occurred in the northwest.

Land in Farms

Of the 35 million acres of land in Wisconsin, about 22½ million acres or 64.3 per cent was in farms in 1954. This is roughly the same as in the 1920's but less than was farmed during World War II. As will be pointed out in another connection, although the amount of land in farms has not changed drastically, there has been a continuous decline in the number of farms and consequent increase in the size of farms.

Most farms are between 70 and 180 acres in size, but there are a substantial number of them between 260 and 500 acres.

Of the 22½ million acres in farms in 1954

5,930,043 acres were in woodland
4,699,507 acres were in pasture
10,426,170 acres were in cropland
1,451,568 acres were used for other purposes

We shall discuss the quality of the land used for agriculture in the section on agriculture.

Land in Forests

It is estimated that at one time 30 million of the 35 million acres of land in Wisconsin were covered by forests. In the period after about 1830 the exploitation of these timberlands began and gradually moved to the north and west until most of what was once considered the source of world supply was cut over. The ruthless depletion of the timber was assisted by forest fires. By 1899 the peak production of timber had been reached. Between that year and 1952 the production declined from 3,389,166,000 board feet to 358,000,000, approximately a tenth as much.

The grievous thing is that during this period in which the forest lands were being denuded, no efforts at reforestation were being made. In fact, efforts were made in some areas to foist the cutover land onto the lumberjacks as part pay for farm land. The result was that no forests were rebuilt and submarginal land was put into agricultural production.

Fortunately a happier day followed. As the forest cover was depleted and the paper industry had to go farther and farther for its pulpwood, the existence of the huge cutover areas prompted the proposal that such land could be put back into forest if the tax burden were reduced. In 1927 the forest crop law was enacted. Under it the land is taxed at 10 cents an acre, and the timber is not taxed until it is cut. Under this law both private owners and counties have

put huge areas into forests. Well over 2 million acres of land has thus been put back into forests. Almost a million more acres have been replaced by industry as industrial forests. In addition federal forests contain close to a million and one half acres in this state, and the state government has forests covering a third of a million acres.

Three other important developments regarding forest cover in Wisconsin should be noted. While there was a drastic decline in timber for lumber, the pulpwood cut has risen until by 1955 it had reached its highest annual production. The second development is that of forest protection. The forest areas of the state are blanketed by an effective fire control organization under the Conservation Department which together with the forest pest control program reduces the natural loss of forest cover. Thirdly, forestry management programs have developed whereby the ruthless slashing of the timber is replaced by a program of selective cutting in which only the mature timber is taken and the area is replanted. Probably the largest operation of this kind is the Menominee Indian Reservation where close to a quarter of a million acres are managed in this way. Far more extensive in the aggregate are the farm wood lots where farmers are granted tax reduction for practicing good forestry methods in areas outside the major forests.

Although it is estimated that our timber supply is only about one-twelfth of what it was originally, the potential forest cover of the state is still high. About one-half of the total state acreage is still in forest although much of it is of the less desirable types of trees. A 1950 inventory listed the following types of forest areas:

Pine	1,250,000 acres
Spruce-Fir	800,000 acres
Coniferous Swamp	1,100,000 acres
Northern Hardwoods	3,200,000 acres
Oak-Hickory	1,850,000 acres
Ash-Elm	1,100,000 acres
Aspen	5,900,000 acres
Scrub types and unclassified	1,335,000 acres
Total	<hr/> 16,535,000 acres

It should be pointed out that part of this acreage is also classified as farms.

The Minerals in the Soil

Compared to the great mineral producing states, such as Texas, California, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and West Virginia, and even compared to Minnesota and Illinois, Wisconsin is poor in both mineral resources and production. Oil, coal, uranium, precious metals do not appear to exist in this state, yet mining rather than agriculture was the thing that attracted the first important group of white settlers to this state. While the future of Wisconsin as a mineral producing state does not appear to hold huge promise, the situation may change as a result of further exploration of the resources, improved

methods of extraction and the discovery of new minerals or new uses for those that are known.

Lead mining of the southwest brought the first permanent settlers to Wisconsin in the early 1800's. Their habit of living in the mine entrances during the cold weather resulted in the nickname "Badger" which is still applied to this state. By 1860 zinc was also mined, and it gradually became more important. Lead and zinc have been mined continuously since then, and in excess of 600 mines have been opened. In 1907 as a result of the mining operations the Wisconsin Institute of Technology, a mining school, was opened in Platteville to train engineers. Explorations indicate substantial reserves of lead and zinc, but the industry has suffered from oversupply and resulting decline in price. As late as 1955 the combined tonnage mined was about 20,000 valued at slightly more than 5 million dollars.

The only other metallic ore mined in Wisconsin in any amount is iron. This comes from the Gogebic Range which extends from northern Michigan into Wisconsin. The actual mining is done in 2 mines near Hurley. Unlike the famous Minnesota mines in the Mesabi Range which are open pit mines, the Wisconsin mines are shaft mines. In fact the Montreal mine is considered the deepest iron mine in the world, extending more than 4,000 feet into the earth. Some iron has been mined to the east of these mines near Florence, but it has been sporadic.

Iron exists in the Baraboo area and it has been mined, but the extent of the deposit is not known and the nature of the geological formation makes mining difficult because of the presence of ground water.

Historically the mines at Iron Ridge and Mayville are very interesting because iron was mined there as early as 1849, but the quality of the ore is such that until an inexpensive method of processing is developed, the mines will not be developed. One further source of iron is Iron Mound in Jackson County, but although some ore was produced long ago, its expansion likewise depends on the development of cheaper methods of extraction.

No other metallic ores of consequence appear to exist in this state. The copper deposits of northern Michigan extend into Wisconsin, but have not been exploited.

While Wisconsin is not endowed with great supplies of minerals, it ranks third behind California and Michigan in the production of gravel and sand. Except for one small part of the state, the glacial period deposited sand and gravel pretty generally over Wisconsin. This widespread distribution of such material, plus the policy of the Highway Commission to use such local materials wherever possible in the construction of roads, means that the sand and gravel deposits are heavily used. Whether the entire state will be covered

with concrete highways and buildings before the supply of sand and gravel is exhausted is not known.

Limestone, granite and sandstone are quarried in this state. The limestone is used for agricultural lime, for roads instead of gravel where gravel does not exist, for building stone and for iron ore flux. There are large quantities of high quality granite in Wisconsin largely in Green Lake, Marinette, Marquette and Waushara Counties, which are used for building stones and monuments. The only deterrent to the continued development of this industry is the change in style of buildings and the increased use of cheaper materials. Sandstone and quartzite are the third type of stone quarried in Wisconsin for building purposes and for industrial uses.

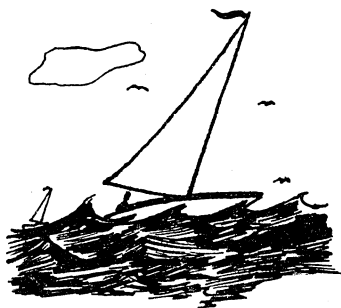
Clay, shale, marl, asbestos, feldspar, marble and talc exist in some quantities in this state, but none of them at this time have any major significance.

From time to time rumors of various important minerals have arisen in this state. While the rocks of some areas of the state are of the same period as those where important minerals have been found, no bonanzas have occurred. The possibility of minerals underlying the ground has, however, affected some change in the procedures for land transfer. In some cases land is no longer sold without restriction. Sometimes mineral rights are reserved.

Zoning

No discussion of land in Wisconsin is complete without some reference to restrictions on land use by means of zoning. Wisconsin has been a pioneer in rural zoning whereby land use is restricted. This was originally geared primarily to keeping submarginal land out of production, thereby reducing the number of people on such land and the resulting costs for highways, schools and other services. Subsequently it went farther so as to zone according to agricultural, industrial and residential purposes. Towns, cities and villages also may zone. The overwhelming proportion of the people who live in cities and approximately one-third of the rural area of the state are now under some form of zoning. While such restrictions on the free use of land is repugnant to some, its long-range value in assessing the best use of land has given it general acceptance. Because it is susceptible to change by an orderly process, it is supported.

WISCONSIN'S WATER



Water because of its abundance is very important to Wisconsin. Only one state, Michigan, has a larger total area of water under its jurisdiction. Wisconsin has 10,062 square miles of outlying water and 1,439 square miles of inland waters under its control. More recent studies by the Conservation Department indicate that these figures are inaccurate, and that a somewhat larger and increasing part of the state is covered

by inland waters. A major part of this increase is due to the so-called flowages back of dams. Nine states have a larger area of inland waters, but only Michigan has more outlying waters.

Water is important for many reasons. It is an inexpensive means of transportation. It is the home of the fish, the taking of which is both a business and a sport of some consequence in Wisconsin and the haven of the waterfowl. It is essential to man to drink and to keep him clean. It is necessary for the growing of crops. It provides power through hydroelectric plants. It provides a source of recreation for boating, sailing, water skiing, bathing.

While water is a great boon to society, it is also an ever-present danger. Death due to contaminated water was not uncommon before modern methods of purification were devised, and even today approximately 40 persons lose their lives in Wisconsin alone each year due to water accidents. Many of these may be attributed to the indiscreet or careless handling of watercraft. Excessive rain and unrestricted drainage causes disastrous floods and creates grave problems of disposal for urban and rural areas. The same wetlands which nurture game birds breed mosquitoes and noxious smells. Industrial contamination is another problem for the water expert.

Although it may appear at times that there is an excess of water, in reality there is a great struggle for the use of water among the many users. Shall the dry farmer who wishes to use water for irrigation, the power dam operator or the fisherman have first claim to the water? Does the city upstream have any responsibility to the city downstream to keep the water clean? Does the industry which depends on water for its processes have a better claim than the fisherman?

It may so happen that half a dozen users may wish to have access to the same water. Who has a priority? This problem has gradually been developing in this state as water use has expanded and some

sources of water seem to have declined. Because water was not traditionally a scarce product in this state we have developed a series of laws which differ from those of the arid areas of the nation, and now that water is becoming a more critical problem, some evaluation of our existing law is contemplated.

Not the least of the problems is that of access to the waters. On one hand more people seek to use our waters, while on the other hand more shore line is withdrawn from public access with the result that those excluded clamor for access while those who possess the shore line, resist intrusion.

Water Transportation

During the period of exploration water formed the most feasible means of transportation. Thus the path of the explorers followed the waterways of the state and made the locations of Green Bay, Portage and Prairie du Chien important in our early history. The inroads of hydroelectric power, railroads and highways have in the past hundred years reduced the dependence on inland waters as an avenue of transportation, and except for a small amount of transportation of coal on the Fox River from Green Bay to the Lake Winnebago ports, such transportation is at a standstill on the inland waters of the state.

Two other important areas of water transportation still exist in Wisconsin, however. They are the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. From the shores of Wisconsin overlooking Dubuque, Iowa, almost to the Twin Cities there is a navigable channel on the Mississippi River which transports substantial amounts of coal, petroleum and other bulk products. Something near 700,000 tons of these products come from or are destined for Wisconsin River ports each year.

Wisconsin's greatest water transportation is, however, associated with Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, which provide a shore line of 125 miles on the former and 325 miles on the latter. Wisconsin has 22 ports on these lakes of which 12 are classified as major and 10 as minor. By far the greatest is the port of Superior-Duluth which handles more than 65 million tons of freight a year, mostly iron ore with coal and grain as important secondary products. The second largest port, and undoubtedly the most diversified in its commodities, is that of Milwaukee which handles coal, oil and car ferries, and a variety of other products including the products of its industries. Ashland, Green Bay, Manitowoc and Kewaunee follow in that order. Of the ports, 2 major and 3 minor are on the 125 miles of Superior shore line and 10 major and 7 minor are on the 325 miles of Lake Michigan shore line.

Ports

	Major		Minor
<i>Lake Superior</i>	<i>Lake Michigan</i>	<i>Lake Superior</i>	<i>Lake Michigan</i>
Superior	Marinette	Port Wing	Oconto
Ashland	Green Bay	Cornucopia	Pensaukee
	Sturgeon Bay	Bayfield	Suamico
	Kewaunee		Washington Island
	Manitowoc		Algoma
	Sheboygan		Two Rivers
	Port Washington		South Milwaukee
	Milwaukee		
	Racine		
	Kenosha		

The development of the St. Lawrence Seaway has sharpened the interest in the Wisconsin lake ports. Almost without exception the Wisconsin ports would have to be improved and deepened to meet the requirements of the larger vessels. It remains to be seen if the optimism expressed by some as to the influence of the seaway on Wisconsin commerce and industry is warranted.

Water and Wild Life

The waters of Wisconsin are important as a source of commercial and recreational fishing. During the last 2 years for which statistics are available, 1954 and 1955, slightly more than 20 million pounds of fish were taken commercially from the Wisconsin waters of the Great Lakes, approximately three-fourths from Lake Superior and one-fourth from Lake Michigan. These fish are estimated to have been worth in excess of 2 million dollars. In 1954 commercial fishermen from Wisconsin took 2½ million pounds of fish from the Mississippi River.

The waters of Wisconsin are more often associated with recreational than commercial fishing. Some 8,500 lakes distributed among virtually every county of the state and in excess of 1,200 streams annually see in excess of a million residents and nonresidents vie for fish ranging from smelt and perch to the muskellunge and sturgeon by still-fishing, trolling, casting or fishing through the ice. To maintain an adequate supply of fish is a major undertaking entrusted to the Conservation Department. Among its problems are pollution which contaminates the lakes so that fish do not thrive, overfishing which depletes the fish, overstocking which causes the fish to starve because there is not enough food for them to eat, divergent uses of the water such as speedboat racing which some allege inhibits growth and reproduction.

While our lakes and streams are widely distributed, and virtually every county has some water in it, there is a high concentration of lakes in the northern portion of the state but a high concentration of people in the southern part of the state. This raises the problem of whether the fish should be put in the northern lakes where the most water is or in the southern lakes where the most people are.

Equally important for the propagation of wildlife are the wetlands which form the habitat for the waterfowl. It should be obvious that if the birds could find no feeding and resting places in Wis-

consin they would probably detour to other states or decline in number. During the droughts of the 1930's the waterfowl declined in numbers, but have built up again with more favorable conditions. A program of saving existing wetlands and increasing the amount of such land is now under way. The Horicon Marsh is a splendid example of a wetland game refuge.

Water for Human Consumption

Within the memory of living man most water for human consumption came from springs or wells, generally privately-owned. Even the larger cities had no central source of water. It was not until 1873 that Milwaukee began to use water from the Milwaukee River for its central water system. The early central water systems were often privately-owned and there was no assurance of purity.

In June of 1956, 63.6% of the people of this state in 523 municipalities were served by 488 central water supplies supervised by the State Board of Health. Not since 1929 has typhoid fever or dysentery been traced to a public water supply in this state. The State Laboratory of Hygiene tests many water samples for the public and for private persons each year.

About 550 communities have public sewage systems and 94.9% of these have sewage treatment plants of which 28 still discharged raw sewage into watercourses in 1956. Since 1913 Wisconsin has had a state plumbing code which regulates the installation of plumbing fixtures in accordance with the code, and only licensed plumbers may do this work in certain municipalities. In 1956 there were 1,976 journeyman plumbers and 1,614 master plumbers licensed in the state. These restrictions prevent the improper installation of waterworks and sewerage disposal systems.

Well drillers and pump installers must be licensed in this state and approvals given for high capacity wells. In 1955 there were 418 well drillers and 1,478 pump installers licensed in the state. An important consideration here is the installation of wells in rural areas where the water is used for dairy farms.

For 30 years now the state has sought to retard and eliminate water pollution following surveys of the watercourses. After study of pollution problems the State Water Pollution Committee issues orders requiring the violators to provide for treatment of waters or the utilization of sewage systems by industry, municipalities or private institutions. While a great deal of progress has been made, continued expansion of water use makes it necessary to continue to check water for evidences of pollution and the enforcement of the law.

The Water Pollution Committee is also in charge of the program of aquatic nuisance control which includes the abolition of weeds, algae growth and microscopic organisms in order to improve the water for recreational purposes.

Finally the State Board of Health must approve all plats on lake or stream shores not provided with public sewer facilities to make sure that they will not pollute such waters.

These brief statements illustrate the divergent areas in which the dangers of unhealthful water conditions are reduced by government inspection and regulation. Considering the vastly broader uses made of water and the many more ways in which contamination is possible today, the record of disease prevention is outstanding.

A further problem which confronts many communities is that of finding an adequate supply of palatable water. The continued rise in the number of people using water and in the amount of water each person uses makes it necessary for some communities to search far and wide for new sources of supply. The recent decision of Green Bay to cross the Door County peninsula to take water from Lake Michigan illustrates this problem. The already heavy strain on many municipal systems is increased by annexations of new housing developments which add many new customers.

Water in Agriculture

A certain amount of water is required for the raising of crops. If there is too much water, the land must be drained. If there is not enough water, the land must be irrigated. The average annual rainfall in Wisconsin approximates 30 inches, but it varies with localities and with years.

In certain wetlands which are by their nature adapted to the cultivation of particular crops, the land must be drained. This not only affects the particular land under cultivation but has an adverse effect upon surrounding areas. On the other hand, in the areas used for the cultivation of cranberries and potatoes additional water is required, and irrigation may be necessary.

While irrigated land is a mere drop in the bucket in Wisconsin today, it has risen in scope very rapidly. The U.S. census reports these figures on irrigation in Wisconsin.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Irrigators</i>	<i>Acres Irrigated</i>
1934	78	1,438
1939	163	2,345
1944	226	4,569
1949	354	9,781
1954	545	18,199

The unreliability of these figures is attested by the fact that another study made in 1949 by the University Agricultural Economics Department revealed that 118 irrigators exclusive of cranberry growers had 12,102 acres of irrigated land of which 53.0% was in potatoes, 8.5% in field crops and 29.5% in fruits and vegetables.

On the other hand, about 5 million acres or about one-seventh of the area of the state has been classified as wetlands. Currently substantial effort is being made to freeze or even expand the wetlands and to a degree the drainage developments have been confined to land already in crops. If the pressure for more land occurs and such

pressures are for land of the type contained in the wetlands, more drainage may occur.

In the dairy industry water has another important purpose, for the livestock. Every farm needs a well, and often it is near the barnyard. Thus stringent regulations have been necessary to assure the purity of the water.

Water as Power

A century ago when Wisconsin was a great wheat producer, mill sites for water power were very valuable and communities grew up around them. By the time Wisconsin became a state there were more than 100 grist and flour mills run by water power in the state and by 1879 the number had exceeded 700. With the decline of the wheat industry the dependence upon water power also declined until 1882 when the Fox River was harnessed in Appleton to establish the world's first hydroelectric plant. With this development began the use of the network of rivers of the state for the creation of electrical energy. Today about 300 such plants are operated in the 10 great water systems or drainage areas of the state, topped by the Wisconsin River with 62 power plant sites on it.

Although hydroelectric plants are much less costly to operate than steam plants, they have declined in terms of the proportion of total energy produced from 29% of the total to 14% between 1946 and 1955, while steam-produced energy rose from 70 to 85%. In terms of ownership about 900,000 kw. hours were generated and purchased by municipal electric utilities and 11 million kw. hours by private utilities. Thus do water, coal and oil vie for the task of creating energies.

Water for Recreation

Finally water is significant in Wisconsin for recreation purposes. We shall not belabor this point as it is covered under another heading. Suffice it to say that were it not for our lakes and streams much of the attractiveness of Wisconsin as a vacation spot would be lost, and only as such facilities are made available to those who choose to use them, will the industry survive.

It should not be amiss at this point to suggest that increased use creates increased responsibilities. Out of the rise in the number and power of watercraft has developed a problem of water safety. Just as in the case of the motor vehicle, the indiscreet use of boats by a minority has caused tragedies. Persistent demands for regulation arise from certain areas and a consistent series of proposals have been made, as yet not approved, to enact legislation providing for licensing and regulation.

Water ceases to attract people for recreational purposes if it is polluted. Congestion of people, the expansion of water-using industries and the reduction of soil cover all tended to increase pollution, and only in recent years has real progress been made in reducing this hazard.

WISCONSIN'S AGRICULTURE

Introduction



The words "America's Dairyland" on the license plates of passenger automobiles licensed in Wisconsin are no idle gesture. Throughout the world Wisconsin is identified with dairy farming. We have more dairy cattle and produce more milk than any other state in the union. As a result we likewise produce more dairy products than other states, and in

order to feed the cattle we produce more hay than other states.

But dairy farming is but one segment of our agricultural production. Other crops vary from huge crops of canning peas and corn to such peculiar crops as peppermint, horse-radish and maple syrup. If the term agriculture can be stretched to include animals and trees, we find that literally millions of acres of the state are devoted to the production of timber, largely for the paper industry, and other acres to raise mink and fox for milady's adornment.

Agriculture in the Past

Wisconsin was once a great wheat-producing area; in fact, at one time it was the greatest wheat producer in this country. The banks of the swift running rivers of the state were dotted by mills to which the wheat was taken for grinding, and people traveled many miles to reach these establishments. Out of these great fields came the need for improved mechanical methods of handling such crops so it was inevitable that Wisconsin residents would play a part in the invention of the reaper, binder and threshing machine, and thus it is that even today some of our great manufacturers are devoted at least partially to the production of farm machinery.

After the Civil War wheat declined as the major product of Wisconsin as the land fertility was depleted and the broad acres of the west were opening up. Gradually Wisconsin turned to farm animals and the production of crops to feed them. By 1900 dairying had become a substantial industry, and over the years since then it has become more prominent. It is important to note that in the course of just about one century Wisconsin changed from a great wheat-producing state to a great dairy state. Will the future provide another such drastic change in the next 100 years?

Who knows but what the production of peppermint or other herbs, trees or even fur-bearing animals may rise to be the dominant agricultural product of this state, although it is hardly conceivable that

the great desire for fluid milk, butter or aged cheddar cheese will decline among the American public. In fact it is possible that technological improvements will permit even wider distribution of our dairy products.

The People Engaged in Agriculture

As we have noted before, a century ago most everyone lived in a rural area. Only about 3 per cent of the people lived in cities. Today more than half the people of Wisconsin live in urban areas, and many of those living in rural areas are not actually farmers while others work both on and off the farm.

In 1950 out of a total of 1,355,283 employed persons in Wisconsin, 251,186 were employed in agriculture. This was 18.6 per cent of those employed. Of the 3,434,575 people in Wisconsin in 1950, 1,528,212 lived in rural areas and 1,906,363 in urban areas. All of those who lived in rural areas did not, however, live on farms. Only 725,875 lived on farms while 802,337 did not live on farms. Over the past 35 years the proportion of the total population who live on farms has gradually declined from 34.8 per cent in 1920 to 18.2 per cent in 1955. Naturally then the proportion of people who live in nonfarm rural areas or in urban areas increased.

It must be pointed out, however, that all people who live on farms no longer devote all their time to farming. In 1954, 60,600 Wisconsin farmers out of a total of 153,500 worked part time off the farm and it is estimated that the figure is greater today. It is estimated that 4 out of every 10 farmers work part time outside the farm and 2 out of every 10 work at least 100 days a year outside.

Recent studies reveal that a Wisconsin farmer works 12.3 hours a day during the month of June and that his hired man works an average of 10.2 hours a day, the second highest number of hours in the nation. These hours are, however, substantially lower than they were a generation ago when the farmer frequently worked from dawn to dusk. In fact the long hours of the Wisconsin farmer are due to the nature of his task. Dairy cattle need daily care. They must be milked on Sunday as well as other days. In part it is due to the fact that today each farmer has more land, more stock and takes better care of his land and equipment.

We should mention that while we think of the typical Wisconsin farmer as a man who lives on his own or a rented farm, there are substantial numbers of migrant farm laborers who come from distant places to help harvest our vegetable and fruit crop. Coming in some cases from such far off places as Mexico and Jamaica, their maintenance and care has long been a problem. In recent years increasingly rigid requirements have been established to protect their health and improve their living conditions. In the summer of 1957 about 16,000 such workers were employed in Wisconsin, 3,000 of whom came from the British West Indies and Mexico and 13,000 of

whom came from continental United States, mostly from Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and other states in that vicinity. The U.S. Department of Labor reported that in 1956 Wisconsin ranked 10th in the number of migratory farm laborers, outranked only by Michigan in the Middle West.

Most Wisconsin farmers own their own farms. During the depression of the 1930's the proportion of tenant operators increased, but since 1940 tenancy has declined steadily until now less than 15 per cent of the operators are tenants. More alarming, however, is the fact that in 1920 over 25 per cent of Wisconsin's farm operators were under 35 years of age, while in 1950 less than 20 per cent were under 35. Conversely the number of operators over 65 years of age almost doubled between 1920 and 1950. This latter fact plus the fact that the number of farms is constantly declining means that the opportunity for a young man to become a farm operator is also declining.

One more item relating to the people on the farm must be noted. How do they fare economically? What is their income? In 1956 the cash receipts from farm marketing by Wisconsin farmers was as follows:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Cash receipts</i>	<i>Rank in U.S.</i>
Meat animals	\$215,483,000	13th
Dairy products	535,994,000	1st in nation
Poultry and eggs	100,073,000	13th
Other livestock products	33,685,000	2nd
Feed crops	42,921,000	14th
Cotton	.....
Food grains	1,813,000	38th
Truck crops	35,353,000	8th
Other vegetables	12,414,000	14th
Fruits and nuts	9,132,000	18th
Oil crops	2,519,000	28th
Tobacco	23,639,000	7th
Other crops	22,914,000	24th
Home consumption	55,189,000	12th

During the past seven years the gross income and net income per farm in Wisconsin has been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Realized gross income</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Realized net income</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1950	\$6,098	29th	\$2,437	24th
1951	7,390	28th	3,189	20th
1952	7,633	27th	3,192	19th
1953	7,261	27th	2,917	21st
1954	6,874	27th	2,491	22nd
1955	6,840	28th	2,373	22nd
1956	7,276	28th	2,555	20th

How large are Wisconsin farms in terms of the value of the products which are sold? A 1954 survey revealed that out of 153,622 farms their income was as follows:

<i>Farm income</i>	<i>% of Wis. farms</i>	<i>% of U.S. farms</i>
\$ 250 — \$ 1,199	4.7	9.7
1,200 — 2,499	15.0	16.0
2,500 — 4,999	29.4	17.0
5,000 — 9,999	28.3	14.8
10,000 — 24,999	9.6	9.4
25,000 and over	1.0	2.8
Other farms	12.2	30.5

This situation is typical of the Midwest although the farm income in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio tends to be somewhat greater than in Wisconsin. In some other states such as West Virginia and Alabama more farms produce incomes of less than \$1,200 than in any other bracket while in California more farms produce incomes over \$10,000.

How much does a farm worker receive as wages in Wisconsin? Surveys revealed the following development:

	<i>Jan.</i> <i>1956</i>	<i>Jan.</i> <i>1957</i>	<i>Apr.</i> <i>1957</i>
Salary per month with a house	\$160	\$173	\$178
Salary per month with board and room	120	128	132
Paid per day with board and room	5.80	6.10	6.20
Paid per day without board and room	7.40	7.80	8.00
Paid per hour without board and room	.97	1.01	1.02

In order to pay a farm worker for a month wages with board and room in 1956 a dairy farmer had to sell 4,000 pounds of milk, a hog farmer had to market 4 lean hogs at 200 pounds and a poultry farmer had to sell 480 dozen eggs.

What is life like on a Wisconsin farm? The day of the kerosene lamp, horse and buggy, backyard plumbing and single bit plowing has given way to modern mechanical developments. Some typical examples of mechanization among Wisconsin farms in 1954 are as follows:

Electricity	96.8% of Wis. farms have
Telephones	66.9% of Wis. farms have
Motor trucks	79,000 farms had 87,000 trucks
Automobiles	139,000 farms had 180,000 automobiles
Tractors	136,000 farms had 225,000 tractors

One of the characteristics of the Wisconsin farmer is his membership in marketing, farm supply and service cooperatives or co-ops as they are known. Only Minnesota with 1,297 in 1955 exceeded the number of cooperatives in Wisconsin which was 808. Several states, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri have more members than Wisconsin with 411,560, and in California, Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota they did a greater business than the \$570,093,000 done in Wisconsin in 1955, but the cooperative is typically a part of the Wisconsin picture.

Farmers of Wisconsin in considerable numbers are identified with one of three farm organizations, the Grange which is the oldest, the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau. Two farm youth programs, the Future Farmers of America and the 4-H Clubs play an important part in developing an understanding of and interest in farming and a tie to rural living.

The Land in Agriculture

In 1950 there were 23,221,000 acres of land in farms in Wisconsin. It was distributed as follows according to the type of land:

Cropland harvested	10,112,000
Cropland, failed, idle or fallow	606,000
Plowable pasture	2,187,000
Woodland	6,426,000
Other	3,889,000

Over the years the total acreage in farms has increased slightly. Between 1920 and 1950 it increased from 22,148,000 to 23,221,000 acres.

The Number and Size of Farms

Between 1920 and 1954 there was no appreciable change in the proportion of the area of the state in farms, but the number of farms has declined with the obvious result that the size of those remaining has increased. The following table shows this trend.

Year	Acres in farms	% of total	No. of farms	Size of farms in acres
1920	22,148,223	62.6	189,295	117.0
1925	21,850,853	61.8	193,155	113.1
1930	21,874,155	61.9	181,767	120.3
1935	23,459,203	66.3	199,877	117.4
1940	22,876,494	65.3	186,735	122.5
1945	23,615,031	67.4	177,745	132.9
1950	23,221,095	66.3	168,561	137.8
1954	22,507,288	64.3	153,558	146.6

All of the reasons for the decline in the number of farms and the increased size of those remaining are not apparent, but 2 causes are clear. Modern machinery makes it possible for a farmer to cultivate larger acreage in fewer man-hours and with less physical effort. Declining prices have forced the farmer to produce more to maintain the same level of income.

What is the nature of this land which the Wisconsin farmer cultivates? Except for the southwest portion of the state, the land of Wisconsin was overrun by one or more glaciers which pushed the rock and soil ahead of them, mixed it thoroughly and left a rolling terrain with deposits of soil and rock foreign to the area as the glaciers receded.

Wisconsin has less high quality soil than most of its neighbors, and this may well be a major cause of the development of the dairy-

ing industry which does not require the high quality soil necessary for the cultivation of certain crops.

At least some of the disadvantage created by the poorer quality of soil has been eliminated in recent years by the widespread use of commercial fertilizers to build up the fertility of the soil. In 40 years the amount of fertilizers used has quadrupled.

Basically the good lands of the state are in the south and southwest with the poor lands lying in the middle and northern part of the state. The fertility of the lands to the south is enhanced by the presence of grasses which helped to build a strong top soil. The clays and sands of the middle and north are suited best to forestry although the fertility of some is sufficient to permit the development of crops.

The 8 basic soil types, their location, their use in agriculture and their proportion of the state are as follows:

1. Red clay — Lake Superior area — dairy farming on better land, 600,000 acres, smallest area.
2. Pink loam and red clays — Fox River valley and Green Bay area, suited to grain and pasture, 3,900,000 acres.
3. Sands — extreme north central — good forest areas, 3,300,000 acres.
4. Sandy loam and sands — central and northeast part of the state — better soils are good cropland, 6,890,000 acres.
5. Gray loam — northwestern part — in deep soil used for dairying, remainder for forests, 6,925,000 acres, largest area.
6. Grayish-yellow silt loams — northwest — cropland and dairying, 4,000,000 acres.
7. Grayish brown rolling silt loams — southeastern part — dairying, tobacco and vegetables, 4,445,000 acres.
8. Grayish brown hilly silt loam — southwest and west — dairying and general farming, 4,800,000 acres.

Farm Animals

We have talked about the people who make up our farm population and about the land which they cultivate. Now let us turn to the products of the land produced by man.

While 2 states, Texas and Iowa, have more cattle than Wisconsin, the latter outdistances all others in the number of milk cows. Wisconsin follows the trend in the decline of horses and mules which has resulted in a reduction of over half a million in the number of horses and mules in the nation in 3 years between 1954 and 1957. In this period the number of such animals in Wisconsin declined 31 per cent.

How many farm animals in Wisconsin? On January 1, 1957 the count was as follows:

All cattle	4,341,000
Milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over	2,604,000
Horses and mules	69,000
Hogs	1,753,000
Stock sheep	215,000

Chickens raised on farms in 1956	18,364,000
Eggs (produced in 1956)	2,418,000,000
Commercial broilers produced in 1956	16,566,000
Turkeys raised in 1956	2,543,000
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries, 1956	28,245,000

Dane County had the most cattle while Marathon County had the most milk cows. Marathon County also had the most horses and mules. Grant County had the most hogs and stock sheep. Dane County led in the number of chickens.

On January 1, 1957 Wisconsin had 11 per cent of the nation's milk cows. It is interesting to note that in 1951 Wisconsin had more than 200,000 horses and mules as compared to 69,000 in January of 1957.

Milk Production

Because Wisconsin leads the nation in dairy cattle, it may be expected to lead in milk production. In 1956 the United States produced 126,952,000,000 pounds of milk. Of that 17,236,000,000 pounds were produced in Wisconsin. This was the highest production in one year in the history of the state and more than 600,000,000 pounds over the 1955 output. Wisconsin produced 14 per cent of all milk produced in the United States. Of this 1,178,263,000 pounds were shipped out of the state in the form of milk.

How was this distributed over the months?

<i>1956</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
January	1,380,000,000
February	1,410,000,000
March	1,589,000,000
April	1,653,000,000
June	1,786,000,000
July	1,526,000,000
August	1,324,000,000
September	1,171,000,000
October	1,141,000,000
November	1,171,000,000
December	1,305,000,000

Wisconsin milk production by year

1949	15,333,000,000 pounds
1950	15,624,000,000 pounds
1951	15,823,000,000 pounds
1952	15,396,000,000 pounds
1953	15,979,000,000 pounds
1954	16,305,000,000 pounds
1955	16,579,000,000 pounds
1956	17,236,000,000 pounds

What is the milk used for? In 1955, 16,579,000,000 pounds of

milk were produced in Wisconsin. It was used for the following purposes:

23.35 %	for butter
37.98 %	for cheese
5.74 %	for evaporated and condensed whole milk
3.99 %	miscellaneous factory products
2.45 %	consumed on farm as fluid milk
.06 %	consumed on farm to make butter
3.79 %	consumed on farm to feed calves
12.23 %	shipped out
10.41 %	other uses including fluid uses in cities and vil- lages

The sheer volume of milk produced creates a tremendous problem of transportation for it must be collected from the farmer, shipped to the processor or delivered to the consumer. At one time the farmer brought his milk to the cheese factory or collecting point with a horse and wagon. Then trucks came into use. It is alleged that at one time these trucks in Wisconsin daily traveled a distance equal to twice around the earth. Even today there are between 6,000 and 7,000 such trucks on the road although to an increasing degree their work is being taken over by huge tank trucks.

Although 2,600,000 of the 4,341,000 cattle on Wisconsin farms in January of 1957 were kept for milk, there were 1,700,000 which were not devoted to that purpose. This means that substantial amount of beef to say nothing of other animals were being shipped to packers and stockyards for meat. Between 1940 and 1956 the number of cattle thus utilized rose from 457,000 to 753,000 while the number of calves sent to market rose from 1 million to 1 ½ million. Wisconsin increased its hog shipments from 2.4 millions to 2.9 millions during the same period.

It is interesting to note that in 1956 Wisconsin shipped 113,805 cattle out of state to 42 states and to various foreign countries to improve the stock of those areas.

Crop Production

Although Wisconsin's major agricultural product is milk, substantial crops are produced both to feed the cattle and for marketing. The major crops raised in Wisconsin excluding fruits and vegetables are as follows:

Wisconsin 1956 Acreage, Production and Rank in U.S.

Crop	Acreage	Rank in U.S.	Production	Rank in U.S.
Corn for grain	1,714,000	13	111,410,000 bu.	7
Corn for silage	989,000	1	9,989,000 tons	1
All wheat	54,000	35	1,440,000 bu.	35
Oats	2,750,000	3	126,500,000 bu.	4
Barley	73,000	27	2,628,000 bu.	24
Rye	35,000	12	455,000 bu.	14
Flaxseed	9,000	8	126,000 bu.	7
Buckwheat	14,000	4	245,000 bu.	5
All hay	3,918,000	4	8,452,000 tons	1
Alfalfa hay	2,457,000	1	5,897,000 tons	1
Clover and timothy	1,307,000	3	2,353,000 tons	2
Soybeans for beans	85,000	23	1,318,000 bu.	23
Tobacco	11,200	11	16,990,000 pds.	11

Vegetables and Fruit

A generation ago an orange in a youngster's Christmas stocking was a prized possession. Today the vegetable counter of every supermarket is a luscious display of the products of every corner of the nation and we expect and get most fresh vegetables throughout the year. Many people do not realize that Wisconsin is a major producer of certain vegetables. Following is a list of the major vegetables and fruits produced in our state.

Vegetables and Fruits Produced in 1956 in Wisconsin and Rank in U.S.

<i>Product</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Potatoes	7,216,000 cwt.	12
Cabbage, fresh	957,000 cwt.	3
Cabbage for kraut	70,400 tons	2
Onions	720,000 cwt.	9
Green peas for processing	126,520 tons	1
Green lima beans for processing	6,620 tons	3
Green snap beans for processing	28,200 tons	3
Beets for canning	79,400 tons	1
Sweet corn for processing	400,000 tons	1
Cucumbers for pickles	1,830,000 bu.	2
Cranberries	340,000 barrels	2
Apples (commercial crop)	1,190,000 bu.	17
Cherries, sour	14,000 tons	3
Strawberries	3,600,000 pounds	19

Unusual Crops

All of the 35 million acres of Wisconsin's land is not devoted to the purposes thus far outlined. Within these acres are some devoted to products which are of peculiar interest because of their unusual nature.

In 1956 Wisconsin ranked 3rd in the trees tapped for maple sap with 364,000 trees and from this 77,000 gallons of maple syrup were made. Wisconsin ranked 5th in production of maple syrup.

Between 1945 and 1954 Wisconsin averaged over 11,000 acres of sugar beets producing 110,000 tons each year worth half a million dollars in 1955. There is still one plant in the state which produces sugar from such beets.

Since 1943 Wisconsin has produced mint. In 1956, 101,000 pounds of mint was produced valued at \$670,000. Wisconsin also produces horse-radish, sage, belladonna and digitalis.

Those who enjoy wild rice with a wild game dinner probably do not realize that this product is harvested in the lowlands of this state in accordance with regulations set by law which require much the same processes as were used by the Indians and prohibit the use of modern machinery. Similarly at least one group of people in this state devote their time to harvesting moss which is used in packing plants and in their cultivation.

We have already mentioned that Wisconsin devotes over 3,000 acres to the cultivation of cranberries, one of 5 states to raise them. 340,000 barrels of cranberries valued at \$3,800,000 were produced in 1956.

Tree Farming

One of the most encouraging developments in the broad field of agriculture is in an area not generally associated with the growing of crops, namely in the area of tree farming or silviculture. When lumbering was the principal occupation of the people of a large portion of the state, no attempt was made to cut the trees on a selective basis or to plant a new crop. In fact often every effort was made to convert the land to cropland. Thus the forests were depleted and the land either permitted to lie dormant or used to raise poor crops.

Since the establishment of the forest crop law and other legislation, an encouraging trend toward the planting of trees, the redevelopment of our timberland and the more careful harvesting of timber has developed with the result that land unsuited for the raising of crops is being devoted to the raising of trees. Today over 16 million acres of forest land exists in this state of which the federal government owns about 2 million acres, the state less than 3 million acres and private holders own in excess of 11 million acres. Today the estimated annual growth is over 8 times the annual cut. Not the least part of this industry is the raising of Christmas trees.

Fur Farming

Although trading in furs was one of Wisconsin's first industries, the pelts sought by the French from the Indians were those of wild animals. In recent years trapping has declined. In 1948 the state issued 27,940 trapping licenses but by 1956 this number had declined to 7,650. The acquisition of pelts by hunting and trapping still continues and is worth nearly a million dollars a year, but in recent years the domestic culture of fur-bearing animals has become an important source of revenue in Wisconsin. For example, in 1955 the 1,450 mink ranches in Wisconsin produced over a million pelts worth about 30 million dollars. Wisconsin is the leading mink pelt producer and provided 34 per cent of all the pelts in 1955. During the 1930's and 1940's Wisconsin was a great producer of silver fox furs, but a drop in the market caused this industry to decline sharply.

In addition Wisconsin has over 1,000 private wildlife propagation farms to raise muskrat, beavers, otters, skunk, raccoon, deer and upland birds and waterfowl.

Conclusion

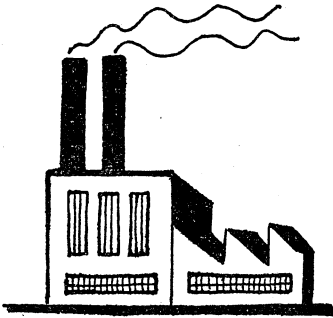
Wisconsin has loomed large in the agricultural economy of this nation. It has utilized its limited resources more fully than have

some areas which were more richly endowed. Sheer effort on the part of a vigorous population has produced abundance.

Perhaps no set of statistics depicts the status of agriculture in Wisconsin more dramatically than those compiled for the "1957 Wisconsin Farm Facts," published by the State Department of Agriculture. They provide a fitting summary for this section.

Year	Farm population	Total population	Farm pop. as % of total	No. of farms	Land in farms acres	Size of farms acres	Value of land and buildings	
							Per farm	Per acre
1850	.....	305,391	....	20,177	2,976,658	147.5	\$ 1,414	\$ 9.58
1860	.....	775,881	....	69,270	7,893,587	114.0	1,893	16.61
1870	.....	1,054,670	....	102,904	11,715,321	113.8	2,335	20.51
1880	.....	1,315,497	....	134,322	15,353,118	114.3	2,663	23.30
1890	.....	1,693,330	....	146,409	16,787,988	114.7	3,262	28.44
1900	.....	2,069,042	....	169,795	19,862,727	117.0	4,041	34.54
1910	902,303	2,333,860	38.7	177,127	21,060,066	118.9	6,784	57.06
1920	920,037	2,632,067	35.0	189,295	22,148,223	117.0	11,558	98.78
1930	881,054	2,939,006	30.0	181,767	21,874,155	120.3	9,526	79.16
1940	882,938	3,137,587	28.1	186,735	22,876,494	122.5	6,365	51.96
1950	732,598	3,434,575	21.3	168,561	23,221,095	137.8	12,220	88.58
1954	.....	.....	....	153,558	22,507,288	146.6	14,829	100.85

WISCONSIN'S INDUSTRY



One of the most fabulous developments of the twentieth century is the tremendous strides in the expansion of our industrial life. In the life span of our most active citizens man has not only taken to the air, but he can travel in excess of 1,000 miles per hour and project missiles into outer space. He has learned to transmit the voice and picture without wires, move phenomenal amounts of material over wires almost in-

stantaneously, and to make computations of unerring accuracy in an infinitesimal portion of the time required by human means. He has flooded the land with vehicles so luxurious, powerful and comfortable that older means of transportation are rapidly declining. He has developed mass production of infinitesimal precision and can create objects varying from the microscopic parts of the finest watches to engines capable of moving mountains. In half a century he has moved so rapidly that one hesitates to suggest that the most fantastic dream of the future will not be achieved. Even though there may be some doubts as to man's capacity to assimilate such rapid change as industrial development has thrust upon us, there can be no doubt but that we live in a different world as a result of this phenomenal expansion of machines.

It is estimated that a century ago 6% of the nation's work was done by machines, 79% by animals and 15% by human beings and that by 1960, 96% will be done by machines, 1% by animals and 3% by human beings.

Industry is not distributed evenly throughout the nation nor within a state. Its location varies for many reasons. The presence of a natural resource or a raw material may dictate its location. We, for example, produce butter and cheese and canned vegetables because we have milk and vegetable farms. The presence of power may attract industry. Our flour industry and papermaking were influenced by the presence of water power. Transportation facilities may influence the location of industry. Thus our southeastern counties, close to water transportation and key railroad centers, developed industry. Manpower attracts industry. Markets attract industry. The production of farm machinery, for example, is located in an area where products of the soil are produced. Boats are produced where water abounds. There is a continuous search for the elements which attract industry and an ever-present effort to publicize these attractions.

We cannot, in the course of these few pages, recount the whole story of Wisconsin's industrial development and its current status nor can we tell the great story of each industry. We are forced to confine ourselves to a brief comment on Wisconsin's position as an industrial community and an account of some of the major and more interesting phases of our industrial life.

Wisconsin's Economy as Reflected by the Labor Force

It should be said at the outset that Wisconsin is more conscious of the need for a diversified economy including a variety of industries at this time than ever before in its history. While private and quasi-public agencies have sought to attract industry for a long time, and an abortive effort to establish a state department of commerce was made in the 1930's, it was not until 1955 that the state took an aggressive step in this direction by the creation of a Division of Industrial Development in the Executive Office. In 1957 funds were made available to advertise the state's potentialities, and the scope of the division was expanded to include port development.

In the first place what does our labor force do? In 1950 there were 1,355,283 persons employed in the state. Of these the proportion engaged in various occupations was as follows:

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>No. of Employees</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total</i>
Agriculture	251,930	18.6
Forestry and fisheries	2,256	0.2
Mining	3,035	0.2
Construction	66,548	4.9
Manufacturing	414,643	30.6
Transportation, communi- cations and other public utilities	85,386	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	233,789	17.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	32,881	2.4
Business and repair services	32,115	2.4
Personal services	56,424	4.2
Entertainment and recreation	11,112	0.8
Professional and related	106,090	7.8
Public administration	40,938	3.0
Other	18,136	1.3

These figures indicate that two-thirds of the people who work in Wisconsin are engaged in agriculture, trade or manufacturing, with manufacturing being the largest category. Less than one-fifth of the people engage in agriculture. About one in 13 is a professional person and 3 in every 100 are government workers.

In the decade between 1940 and 1950 the labor force increased from 1,060,408 to 1,355,283. In every category the number of people increased in 1950 over 1940 except in agriculture and personal services where the number decreased from 276,059 to 254,186 and 68,990 to 56,424 respectively.

The Position of Manufacturing in Wisconsin

The 1955 Annual Survey of Manufactures of the Census Bureau provides the following data on employes and values added by the manufacturing processes by the industry for the 48 states.

State	<i>All Employes</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Payroll</i> (\$1,000)	<i>Value added</i> (\$1,000)
Ala.	230,901	\$ 775,016	\$ 1,503,634
Ariz.	32,176	140,279	333,616
Ark.	87,301	247,508	585,445
Calif.	1,129,332	5,400,938	9,608,126
Colo.	70,638	295,642	586,720
Conn.	418,451	1,834,804	3,061,841
Del.	58,326	293,357	418,767
Fla.	135,234	439,319	1,035,979
Ga.	329,322	974,210	1,937,169
Idaho	25,551	102,580	197,686
Ill.	1,276,473	5,949,336	10,760,343
Ind.	631,229	2,893,077	5,377,444
Iowa	170,886	713,561	1,387,358
Kans.	128,395	556,361	1,131,739
Ky.	164,595	633,276	1,537,359
La.	145,469	550,708	1,398,618
Maine	109,172	356,885	596,748
Md.	265,921	1,106,738	2,058,636
Mass.	699,608	2,717,805	4,585,681
Mich.	1,165,280	6,086,990	10,690,504
Minn.	212,182	919,573	1,761,528
Miss.	98,325	267,863	550,757
Mo.	385,942	1,580,561	3,021,034
Mont.	20,452	83,582	207,701
Nebr.	63,071	246,450	444,955
Nev.	5,823	26,385	82,561
N. H.	80,471	267,329	460,652
N. J.	824,153	3,700,666	6,872,479
N. Mex.	16,315	68,910	119,137
N. Y.	2,039,835	8,849,640	14,731,685
N. C.	462,881	1,340,570	2,564,134
N. Dak.	5,839	20,213	40,376
Ohio	1,349,222	6,528,892	11,730,144
Okla.	95,409	398,727	643,669
Oreg.	143,579	638,488	1,149,896
Pa.	1,511,289	6,337,311	11,089,719
R. I.	130,162	459,408	743,416
S. C.	222,946	682,576	1,328,814
S. Dak.	11,324	43,639	85,470
Tenn.	281,738	975,059	1,930,715
Texas	439,694	1,823,231	4,089,701
Utah	32,046	137,280	386,311
Vt.	36,126	125,231	231,792
Va.	249,586	836,062	1,827,193
Wash.	205,946	960,045	1,661,803
W. Va.	127,128	543,367	1,109,662
Wis.	463,965	2,066,214	3,652,743
Wyo.	6,499	28,020	50,648
D. C.	22,308	102,548	170,289

Wisconsin ranked:

- 10th in total employes
- 11th in total wages
- 9th in production employes
- 11th in total man-hours
- 10th in total wages earned
- 11th in values added by manufacturing process
- 14th in capital expenditures

On the basis of these data it may be assumed that Wisconsin is in the top quarter of the states in terms of the importance of manufacturing.

Wisconsin's Manufacturing Processes

What do the 463,965 people engaged in manufacturing in Wisconsin actually do to add over 3½ billion dollars in value to the raw material with which they work?

An analysis of 1955 reveals the following distribution of workers among the various categories of manufacture and the values added by manufacture.

<i>Industrial group</i>	<i>All Employees</i>		<i>Values added by manufac- ture (\$1,000)</i>	<i>Capital Expenditures (\$1,000)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Payroll (\$1,000)</i>		
Food and kindred products	63,763	249,124	544,703	27,795
Textile mill products	7,723	26,261	52,035	1,092
Apparel and related products	8,322	23,889	41,847	520
Lumber and wood products	20,208	64,469	99,946	7,567
Furniture and fixtures	11,680	47,136	70,970	2,343
Pulp, paper and products	33,407	158,685	347,471	29,105
Printing and publishing	20,183	90,753	149,890	NI
Chemicals and products	8,563	39,602	95,875	NI
Rubber products	4,804	25,826	42,220	2,405
Leather and leather goods	18,110	64,722	105,470	2,969
Stone, clay and glass products	5,172	21,324	44,032	2,779
Primary metal industries	28,543	143,164	224,949	11,795
Fabricated metal products	35,060	155,973	285,998	13,291
Machinery, except electrical	92,239	460,408	747,717	42,490
Electrical machinery	39,685	181,515	308,670	13,939
Transportation equipment	34,435	159,383	310,137	20,453
Instruments and related equipment	8,636	43,204	66,116	1,812
Administrative and auxiliary Total	9,296	54,669	.....	.....
	463,965	2,066,214		

More people are employed in the manufacture of machinery than in any other type of industry in Wisconsin. Next most important in terms of number of employes is food and kindred products and third is electrical machinery. These same distributions are reflected in the values added by manufacture and in the capital expenditures made by the industry.

The Trend in Industrial Development in Wisconsin as Reflected by Total Employees and Values Added

Wisconsin's share of U.S. total values added and employment, 1899-1954

Year	Values added by manufacturing	All Employees	Production Employees	Wages of Production Employees
1899	2.92 %	2.92 %	2.92 %	2.77 %
1909	2.86 %	2.77 %	2.76 %	2.74 %
1919	2.87 %	2.94 %	2.90 %	2.76 %
1929	2.98 %	3.03 %	3.00 %	3.03 %
1939	2.78 %	2.64 %	2.54 %	2.78 %
1949	3.13 %	2.90 %	2.84 %	....
1954	2.86 %	2.64 %	....	....

This indicates that Wisconsin is responsible for about 3% of the value added to manufactures in the United States and has roughly 3% of the workers.

Total Average Employees and Values Added in Wisconsin Manufacturing Establishments, 1947-1955

Year	Total Employees	Values Added
1947	416,448	\$2,260,574,000
1950	429,402	2,687,346,000
1951	459,471	3,175,331,000
1952	461,412	3,320,675,000
1953	480,640	3,635,768,000
1954	439,215	3,333,976,000
1955	463,965	3,652,743,000

While 1953 saw greater employment than 1955, the latter year saw the greatest production in the history of the state in terms of values added. This must be discounted to some degree, however, because of the inflationary trend of prices.

The Highlights of Our Industries

What then do the manufacturers of Wisconsin produce? In the following paragraphs we highlight some of the major and interesting fields of industrial activity in Wisconsin.

Machinery Other Than Electrical

Among the more spectacular industries in this state is the production of heavy machinery. More than half of the papermaking machines made in this country are made in Beloit. One such machine was longer than a football field, weighed more than 5 million pounds and at regular speed turned out a sheet of newsprint 1 mile long and 23 ½ feet wide every 2 minutes and 7 seconds. Excavating machinery is another such product. Seventy-seven of the 101 steam shovels used in construction of the Panama Canal came from Wisconsin. Recently a shovel was built big enough to take a bite of 60 cubic yards at one time, enough to load 3 freight cars.

One of Wisconsin's oldest industries, Filer and Stowell of Milwaukee, is the world's largest producer of heavy duty sawmill machinery.

Wisconsin leads the world in the manufacture of small gasoline engines and is first or second in outboard motors. It is one of the 3 leaders in production of diesel engines and a major producer of electric motors. One company produces more air cooled heavy duty engines than any other in the world. Although steam engines are virtually a thing of the past, they are still produced for special uses by one company which was once a major manufacturer of them.

Food Processing

About one in 8 persons employed in industry in Wisconsin is engaged in the processing of food or kindred products. A look at the list of firsts in dairy products reveals that Wisconsin leads the nation in the production of virtually every type of dairy product except ice cream. Within the year we have passed Minnesota in the production of butter, and our production of cheese, condensed and powdered milk has not been challenged for years. We produce three-fourths of all the malted milk produced in the United States.

Recent data on dairy plants reveals some startling information on the trend in the number of plants. Although production of butter and cheese continues to rise, the trend in the number of plants is in the opposite direction.

Year	<i>Licensed dairy plants and dealers</i>	<i>Creameries</i>	<i>Cheese factories</i>
1937	4,026	502	2,070
1948	2,250	316	1,313
1957	1,447	210	878

Another great area of food processing is in canned vegetables. This great industry began in 1887 when Albert Landreth established the first cannery in Manitowoc. Forty per cent of the canned peas produced in the United States are canned in Wisconsin. We also rank first in carrots, beets and sweet corn; second in sauerkraut, cranberries, and cucumbers for pickles; and third in green and wax beans and green lima beans. Wisconsin also produces substantial quantities of canned cherries and apples in various forms. There are about 120 canning plants in the state which employ as many as 40,000 people in the harvesting season. They produced about one-fifth of all the canned vegetables produced in the United States and enough so there would be 5 cans for every person in the country.

Perhaps as well-known as Wisconsin's cheese is its beer. The names, Blatz, Miller, Pabst and Schlitz are known throughout the nation. There are about 40 breweries in this state, and the people of this state drink more beer than those of any other state, and for a number of years has challenged New York for first place in production. The Schlitz Company's position as the leading Wisconsin producer goes unchallenged. The largest producer of baked goods

in Wisconsin is the Robert A. Johnston Company of Milwaukee with Ripon Foods, Inc. second in cookie manufacture. Some idea of the capacity of a major cookie bakery may be obtained from the fact that the latter organization can turn out 3,300,000 cookies in 8 hours.

Another huge industry which results from the tremendous production of canned vegetables, fruits and drinks is the tin can industry. As early as 1952 at least 2 billion cans were produced by the 2 major manufacturers in Wisconsin.

Electrical Equipment

The inefficiency of the power shaft from which each machine was driven by means of belts led to the adaptation of the electric motor as the power unit of each individual machine. This expanded the need for electric motors. Wisconsin leads in the production of certain types of such motors, many especially created to meet varying needs. Special motors, for example, were built to work in laundries where waterproofing was necessary and in dry cleaning establishments where sparks might ignite fumes. Among its products, Allis-Chalmers produces large motors. One of the largest ever produced, 102,000 horsepower, was built in the West Allis plant.

Giant turbines to generate electricity, transmission equipment including all the parts of a power substation, huge overhead electric cranes and lifting machinery are produced in Wisconsin. The Milwaukee area alone produces 30% of the nation's electrical control devices which start and stop hundreds of mechanical apparatuses. A Two Rivers company makes 85% of the timer controls used in the United States, starting and shutting off such things as electric signs, store lights, refrigerator defrosters, etc. The intricacy of some of these machines is illustrated by a machine to produce bearing caps in 13 operations all controlled by one operator pushing buttons. X-ray equipment for use not only in the medical field but in industrial production for checking defects and making measurements is produced, and in recent years various plants have moved into the field of electronics.

Paper and Pulp

The production of paper is Wisconsin's third largest industry ranking between heavy machinery and food products. More paper and pulp is produced in this state than in any other. Every type of paper product from toilet tissue to the finest writing paper and from the daintiest napkin to a grocery bag are produced in this state. The milk container, bread wrapper, ice cream carton, candy bag — all may have come from Wisconsin. There are more paper mills between the head of Lake Winnebago and Green Bay than any other place in the world. Not only does the finished product come from Wisconsin, but in many cases, the trees from which the pulp was

made were grown in this state, the pulp was produced here, the paper was manufactured, and the paper converted to its special purpose — all in Wisconsin.

The existence of wood, water, power and labor are essential to the production of paper. At the outset Wisconsin possessed these elements. Gradually, however, the supply of wood for pulp was depleted, and the industry had to reach farther and farther for its supply. Ultimately there came a realization that the lands stripped of timber would produce another crop, and concerted public and private efforts were made to encourage the growing of timber for pulp. Each year the production improves, and each year more land is dedicated to the production of pulpwood. 20 million tons of pulpwood are now cut in Wisconsin per year. The improved supply of raw material assures that the industry will remain fixed in this state.

Out of machines more than 300 feet long every hour there comes a volume of paper as wide as 25 feet and more than 20 miles long. These huge rolls of paper are quickly processed into books, magazines, newspapers, wrapping paper, roofing and a thousand other products.

The strong position of Wisconsin as a producer of paper is closely allied with the existence of two great research institutions in this state; the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton and the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. The former is supported by the paper industry, the latter by the federal government.

Although the paper industry is more than a century old, its great development has occurred in the lifetime of living man. The phenomenal rise in the reading habits of man, the use of paper in its various forms to package foods and other commodities, and the use of paper for scores of other new uses has developed a demand which is ever-increasing as more and more uses for paper are found. Only recently dresses, shirts and bed linen made of paper were proposed. Commodities formerly shipped in wood are now shipped in paper cartons. The great expansion of packaged foods has done much to protect the health of our people.

Automotive Manufacturing

Not only was the first practical gasoline-propelled automobile built in Wisconsin in 1889 by Gottfried Schloemer, but Wisconsin has built up its automotive manufacturing industry until it ranks third in the nation and produces not only automobiles and trucks but almost everything used in a motor vehicle, including frames, radiators, engines, mufflers, locks, batteries, tires and clocks. In addition to Nash and Chevrolet passenger vehicles, Wisconsin produces trucks, among them the 4-Wheel Drive, which was the first 4-wheel drive truck, garbage truck bodies and huge tank trucks for transporting liquids. In addition to the 4-wheel drive truck, the Oshkosh truck and the Peter Persch and Sons fire engines are produced in this

state. It is alleged that more milk goes to market in bulk milk tank trucks produced in Wisconsin than in such trucks produced in the rest of the United States. Some of these vehicles haul bulk milk as far as Massachusetts and Texas. The state also has the world's largest producer of electric utility truck bodies. The 2 great producers of truck bodies are the Heil Company and the Highway Trailer Company.

Thirty per cent of all automobile frames and 40% of all truck frames produced in the United States are made by the A. O. Smith Company of Milwaukee which produced the first pressed steel auto frame in the United States in 1903 and opened the first automotive frame plant in the world in 1920, which turns out one complete frame every 8 seconds.

The Walker Manufacturing Company of Racine is a large manufacturer of tail pipes and exhausts and in its Jackson, Michigan branch it produces more mufflers for autos than any other plant in the United States. The George W. Borg Plant of Delavan is the world's largest producer of electric auto clocks. Axles are produced in Oshkosh, tires in Eau Claire and upholstery in Burlington and Stoughton. In Waukesha, diesel and gasoline engines for heavy duty trucks are produced. The company established by the inventor of the Warner speedometer in 1909 now makes electric clutches for autos.

Among the well-known motor vehicles which were once built in Wisconsin were the Case, Mitchell, Kissel, Lafayette, Jeffrey and Rambler. The Rambler, however, has been revived.

Farm Machinery

The mechanization of the farm has had a tremendous impact on industry in Wisconsin. While there are more than 150 plants in this state which produce farm machinery, 3 of them, Allis-Chalmers, J. I. Case and Massey-Harris-Ferguson, are the major producers. The post World War II period resulted in a huge boom in this industry, but currently production is reduced. At the present rate of population increase, however, existing agricultural surpluses will probably dwindle, and the industry revive as higher production per acre is required.

This industry is more than a century old, the first plant having been established in 1842. Many of the present machines were developed in Wisconsin plants including the forced feed seeder, combine, rubber tired tractor, self-propelled combine. Invention continues as more laborsaving devices are planned. While the reaper and binder drawn by horses was a great laborsaver in its day, today the horse has been replaced by the tractor, and the binder has given way to the combine, which in turn has become self-propelled. Now that the tractor is well established, attention is directed at devices to elimi-

nate the few backbreaking tasks remaining on the farm and to short cut certain processes.

Two of the nation's largest manufacturers of garden power machinery or pint-size tractors have developed in this state.

Fabricated Metals

One of the first, if not the first, producer of aluminum utensils was Wisconsin and out of it has grown a nationally known industry concentrated in Two Rivers, Manitowoc and West Bend. Kohler of Kohler and Vollrath of Sheboygan are also nationally known for their products which enable the state to rank among the first 3 in enameled ware. Many smaller plants engage in fabrication of metal parts.

Other Industries

There are scores of other industries which are important to the nation or which, because of their peculiar nature, could be enumerated. In fact, it is probable that every plant which has developed in this state ought to be mentioned as a tribute to the initiative of its founders and the ability of its management and employes to make it prosper. This is obviously impossible.

There are some, however, that should be mentioned because of their peculiar nature. For example, not only does Wisconsin produce many small watercraft, but in both Sturgeon Bay and Manitowoc there are shipbuilding companies which can produce vessels of ocean going size. At least one airplane, the Champion, is produced in Osceola.

Few people realize that Wisconsin produces some of the best shoes made in the nation and ranks first in the production of shoe uppers.

Cudahy, Plankinton and Oscar Mayer are names which are closely identified with meat-packing, and Sheboygan has become known as the capital of the bratwurst, a picnic sausage, produced in its peculiarly succulent form only in that area. Wisconsin ranks among the leaders as a producer of maple syrup, and still has one sugar refinery where beet sugar is processed. Madison was the place of origin of the Red Dot potato chip which is widely known throughout the Middle West.

Although Wisconsin no longer produces the wide variety of wood products that it did when timber was a major industry of the state, wood products are still important to some communities. Wood veneer is produced in great quantities. The Yo-yo, a toy, which became prominent in the 1920's is still produced in Luck where the plant is capable of turning out 3,600 an hour. One plant in Mercer is capable of producing as many as 1½ million cocktail forks and ice cream bar sticks in a day.

Among the nationally known products of this state is Oshkosh B'Gosh overalls, Parker pens, the colored picture books of the

world's largest lithographing plant, Western Printing and Lithographing Company, the hospital equipment of Ohio Chemical Company, the flashlight batteries of Ray-O-Vac Company, the beds and Beautyrest mattresses of Simmons Company, Johnson Wax and Horlick Malted Milk.

Power

The presence of power is essential to the development of industry. Before the development of electricity, power was derived from the steam engine or water. Thus many of our pioneering industries were located on the banks of rivers. This was especially true of flour mills and paper mills. With the erection of the first hydroelectric plant in Appleton in 1882, the use of electricity produced by water power developed. Out of it has risen a huge industry which utilizes the fall in the rivers to create the electrical energy which is transmitted to areas distant from the river. Symbolic of this development is the Wisconsin River which in its 430-mile course drops 1,050 feet, supports 26 hydroelectric installations, 12 paper mills and 1 pulp mill and is supplied by 21 reservoirs of water covering 1,950 square miles to maintain its flow. Ever since the first dam was built in 1840 at Big Bull Falls in Wausau, the Wisconsin River has been a source of power. The Rock and Fox Rivers have similarly been important sources of hydroelectric power.

While most of the steam and hydroelectric power of the state is produced by private utilities, Wisconsin has been a leader in the development of power through the REA. In the course of slightly more than 2 decades, it has done a great deal to spread power over the rural areas so that today 97% of the farmers have electricity.

As is pointed out elsewhere, although hydroelectric power played an important part in the industry of our state, it now accounts for only about 14% of all power. Eighty-five per cent is produced in steam plants and one per cent by diesel plants.

Area Concentrations

While some industry exists in virtually every part of the state, there are certain areas in which there is a higher concentration and to some degree, a specialization of activity. For example, Beloit, Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee have a relatively high concentration of durable goods, that is, products which are not consumed as are foods but are used for long periods of time, such as machinery. Appleton, Green Bay, Neenah, Menasha and Wausau are predominantly paper-producing areas. Other areas, such as Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Madison, have a wide diversity of industry.

Industrial Expansion

Between 1949 and 1955 the values added to commodities by the manufacturing process in Wisconsin rose from \$2,360,000,000 to

\$3,653,000,000. In the period from 1951-55 industrial firms invested over \$900,000,000 in new plants and equipment and there was an increase of 11% in the number of industrial plants in the state.

Industrial Training

In addition to the normal educational programs provided by the public and private schools of the state, and the training provided in industry itself, at least 3 public programs for industrial training exist in Wisconsin.

The first is the vocational school system. This is one of the most highly developed programs of its kind in the nation. Not only does it provide apprenticeship training, but special classes to train employes in particular tasks can be arranged in plants or in the vocational schools themselves. During World War II when a variety of machine operators were required, the Wisconsin program enabled industry to secure such trained people when many other states were still searching for a device to provide the training.

A comprehensive correspondence program under the University Extension Division provides a variety of courses adapted to the training of workers. Such courses as blueprint reading, slide rule calculations and many others are not only available, but are used.

The same agency conducts a wide variety of institutes for workers, supervisors and managers in industry. These groups meet in Madison or some other city for a period of several days for intensive training in highly specialized fields under expert instructors drawn from the fields of business themselves.

Whither Wisconsin's Industry?

There is no doubt but that the expansion of Wisconsin's industrial potential is receiving greater attention today than at any prior time in the history of the state, and it is also true that the development is more carefully planned and considered than previously. Over the long pull, as mammoth industries developed from small beginnings, there was little thought given to the ultimate effect upon the community. When the industry died, as in the case of sawmills, the community as often as not died too.

Today the long-range effects of industrial development are considered. How will it affect the community? How many more people will it bring in? What additional services will it entail on the part of the city government? Will it bring other occupations to the community? Will the income of the people improve? Will it change the character of the community?

Having gone through the sawmill and flour mill stage in which plants and communities were developed to process a single raw material which ultimately disappeared, the need for diversity of industry and stability of supply of raw material is more clearly appre-

ciated. Any industry may grow, and some of them will undoubtedly prosper to such an extent that they will become major producers, but such development will not take place overnight but will grow with the community.

Unlike some states, the whole history of industrial development in this state precludes subsidization by the state. Only in a few isolated cases, such as zinc and beet sugar, has property used for manufacture been exempted from property taxation. Both the state and its subdivisions have, however, supported efforts to advertise the advantages of the state and locality, and in 1957 municipalities were authorized to purchase industrial sites to be resold to industry.

Two conclusions may therefore be drawn regarding the future of industry in Wisconsin. In the first place, it will probably expand because of the great effort being made to develop it and the inevitable expansion of industry generally.

In the second place, the expansion will be planned, will be assimilated by the communities with the least amount of disruption and will be integrated into the development of the community as a whole.

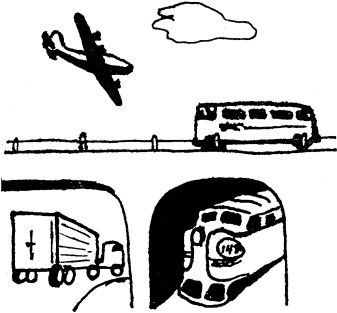
Know Your Communities' Industries

Until recent years few people had any knowledge of the industries of their community. Like Mamma in "I Remember Mamma", who often talked of going to the bank but had never been in one, they lived in a community and were perhaps even directly dependent upon an industry for their families' livelihood, but had never seen the inside of the plant or understood the scope of its activities.

In recent years as programs of guidance have developed in schools, efforts to acquaint the students with the economic activities of the community have expanded, the youngsters have been given the opportunity to visit plants and to observe the processes. Not only does this broaden their understanding of the economic opportunities in their locality, but enables them to sense the part which their community plays in the business world.

WISCONSIN'S COMMERCE

Introduction



One of the most fascinating aspects of modern living is the way in which people, messages and commodities move over the face of the globe. It is hard to imagine that milk taken from a cow in Dane County today may be delivered in a bottle to a doorstep in Boston or Dallas two or three days from now; that a combine produced in Racine may end up on the wheat fields of the Argentine, or that a power shovel fab-

ricated in Milwaukee may be used in an open pit mine in Peru or Chile. Literally millions of cans of sweet corn, green peas and beer, for example, processed in Wisconsin find their way to every part of the earth. You may drink a Horlick malted milk in a dairy store in Seattle, wipe your hands with a paper towel produced in Green Bay in a washroom on the Pennsylvania turnpike, observe farmers dressed in their best Oshkosh overalls on the streets of Paducah, Kentucky or in a store in Miami buy a Ray-O-Vac flashlight produced in Madison.

Nor is this tremendous task of moving things from where they are located to where they are needed confined to commodities or goods. Within the history of living man there was a time when travel was a major undertaking. Today, partly due to the tremendous readjustments of the war, many of our citizens have traveled in other states, and a considerable number of our citizens have had free trips to foreign lands even though they may not have been particularly anxious to make them. Today it is not impossible to go to New York, transact business and return to Wisconsin during the same day. Similarly our means of communication have improved as the telegraph, telephone, radio and television were developed. Some indication of this development may be gained by those who never knew a world without these conveniences by simultaneously listening to and watching an athletic contest on radio and television. This demonstrates the tremendous improvement in the communications process by being able to both hear and see. These instruments in common use, however, are but a part of the story. They are backed by intricate devices which most of us know nothing about but which enable man to send pictures by radio, to send huge volumes of information almost instantaneously and to pile message upon message onto the same wires.

Had Jules Verne chosen to recount our modern system of commerce it would have been as fabulous a story as his account of the trip under the sea.

Let us then look at those facilities which make it possible for us to exchange commodities and services.

Wholesale Trade

In 1954 a total of 5,609 establishments in Wisconsin engaged in wholesale trade employed between 45,000 and 48,000 people. They were divided into 5 groups as follows:

	1954	1948
Merchant wholesalers	3,288	2,508
Mfg. sales branches, sales offices	471	410
Petroleum bulk plants, terminals and LP gas facilities	1,218	1,164
Merchandise agents, brokers	284	260
Assemblers of farm products	348	254

As is natural, the bulk of these establishments were in the great population centers. The counties with the largest number were as follows:

Milwaukee	1,714
Dane	309
Brown	222
Winnebago	163

The cities with the largest number of wholesale establishments in them were:

Milwaukee	1,559
Madison	228
Green Bay	185
La Crosse	109
Racine	107
Oshkosh	103

Retail Trade

In 1954 Wisconsin had 47,884 retail trade establishments. This was an increase of about 3,000 over the 44,923 in 1948. They employed a total of 164,030 of whom 121,832 worked a full work week.

The total establishments were divided into various types. The following table divides them into their general type of business and indicates the total employees working in them in 1954.

Type of Est.	No. of Est.	Total Employees	Total Full Work Week
Food	8,075	24,819	16,023
Eating and drinking	13,921	31,879	21,260
General merchandise	1,561	29,064	19,780
Apparel, accessories	2,683	11,648	8,461
Furniture, appliances	2,387	7,295	6,048
Automotive	2,242	15,969	15,183
Gasoline stations	4,916	7,588	5,192
Building material and farm equipment	3,714	14,244	12,613
Dairy stores	1,185	6,281	4,235
Other retail	5,372	12,335	10,412
Nonstore retailers	1,828	2,908	2,625

The 3 largest single categories of retail establishments are drinking places of which there were 9,897, grocery stores of which there were 5,956 and gasoline service stations of which there were 4,916. It is interesting to note that the only type of retail outlet which declined in number between 1948 and 1954 were the grocery stores which were reduced by over 1,000, the sellers of automobiles and other automobile equipment which declined by less than 100 and drinking places which declined by 800.

The cities with the greatest number of retail establishments were as follows:

Milwaukee	8,513
Madison	1,256
Racine	1,021
Green Bay	930
Kenosha	833
La Crosse	792
Sheboygan	643
Oshkosh	620
West Allis	591
Appleton	546
Fond du Lac	540
Eau Claire	513
Superior	506

Service Agencies

The third category of commerce which must be considered is that of services. In 1954 there were 17,146 establishments in the state which provided various types of services. 40,991 people were engaged in this, of whom 31,638 worked a full work week.

Service agencies include many things varying from advertising agencies to watch repairing. The major categories of these services are as follows:

	<i>No. of Est.</i>	<i>Total Employes</i>
Total	17,146	40,991
Personal services	6,499	14,306
Business services	1,684	5,065
Auto repairs, garages	1,788	2,166
Misc. repair	2,837	1,983
Amusement, recreation	1,931	10,098
Hotels, motels, etc.	2,407	7,373

A comparison between the number of agencies providing specific personal services in 1948 and 1954 reveals the following interesting items.

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>No. in 1948</i>	<i>No. in 1954</i>
Barber shops	2,014	1,988
Beauty shops	1,395	1,372
Shoe repair shops	760	579
Window cleaning	43	124
General auto repair shops	1,129	1,065
Auto storage and parking	79	88
Auto laundries	10	22
Blacksmith shops	352	279
Radio and TV repair shops	222	552
Drive-in theatres	3	60
Bowling alleys	128	277
Tourist courts	581	722

To some degree the pattern of life can be determined from the rise and decline in the types of such establishments. We might say, for example, that fewer people are having their shoes repaired, but more people are calling in outsiders to wash their windows and wash their cars. More people are using tourist courts, bowling alleys and drive-in theatres and the increase in TV has resulted in more TV repair shops.

The Professions and Technical Workers

Closely allied to both commerce and industry are the professional and technical workers who may be an integral part of a mercantile establishment or an industry or may operate independently. Of all the 1,395,848 experienced members of the civilian labor force in 1950, 108,842 were classified as professional, technical and kindred workers.

The number of these people enumerated in the 1950 census is as follows:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Employed Males</i>	<i>Employed Females</i>
Professional, technical and kindred workers	63,831	44,007
Accountants and auditors	6,248	1,185
Actors and actresses	77	42
Airplane pilots and navigators	158	....
Architects	399	13
Artists and art teachers	1,029	557
Athletes	114	15
Authors	81	77
Chemists	1,119	136
Chiropractors	329	45
Clergymen	3,738	95
College presidents, professors, and instructors (n.e.c.)*	2,283	818
Dancers and dancing teachers	78	173
Dentists	2,139	42
Designers	782	121
Dietitians and nutritionists	16	336

<i>Type</i>	<i>Employed Males</i>	<i>Employed Females</i>
Draftsmen	3,138	137
Editors and reporters	1,094	532
Engineers, technical	11,367	134
Aeronautical	36	2
Chemical	446	14
Civil	1,930	39
Electrical	2,269	30
Industrial	1,071	9
Mechanical	3,208	19
Metallurgical, and metallurgists	252	7
Mining	35	2
Not elsewhere classified	2,120	12
Entertainers (n.e.c.)*	150	72
Farm and home management advisors	113	116
Foresters and conservationists	794	21
Funeral directors and embalmers ..	881	62
Lawyers and judges	3,465	87
Librarians	134	1,180
Musicians and music teachers	1,369	1,900
Natural scientists (n.e.c.)*	494	111
Nurses, professional	163	8,321
Nurses, student professional	21	1,392
Optometrists	344	17
Osteopaths	74	14
Personnel and labor relations workers	936	244
Pharmacists	1,644	154
Photographers	914	198
Physicians and surgeons	3,400	204
Radio operators	243	27
Recreation and group workers	256	143
Religious workers	457	966
Social and welfare workers, except group	505	919
Social scientists	339	198
Sports instructors and officials	615	254
Surveyors	229	20
Teachers (n.e.c.)*	6,827	20,521
Technicians, medical and dental	563	1,151
Technicians, testing	1,628	454
Technicians (n.e.c.)*	369	80
Therapists and healers (n.e.c.)*	254	276
Veterinarians	419	16
Professional, technical and kindred workers (n.e.c.)*	2,042	431
*not elsewhere classified.		

The major groups are engineers, accountants and auditors, teachers, clergymen, lawyers and physicians.

Highways and Highway Transportation

Although intercity highways are more than 100 years old, the great highway system of Wisconsin is largely the product of developments of the past 50 years, and the state system was really begun within the memory of living man. Wisconsin was a leader in the early development of improved highways. In fact, the present highway identification system used throughout the nation originated in this state.

There are almost 100,000 miles of public roads and streets in this state. Of this, roughly one-tenth are state highways, two-tenths are county highways, six-tenths are rural local roads and one-tenth are city streets. Almost half of these roads, largely local, are gravel surfaced and another one-tenth are not improved to that extent. About three-tenths are black top and less than one-tenth are concrete. Marathon and Dane Counties with 2,861 and 2,721 miles respectively have the largest highway mileage. Pepin and Florence with 451 and 470 miles have the smallest highway mileage. The present federal highway aid program promises to do much to improve our network of roads.

Obviously all roads are not used an equal amount. Heavy traffic on some highways has, however, driven people to seek less heavily traveled routes. In 1955, for example, an average of 66,000 vehicles passed all of 15 traffic recording stations located on rural state trunk highways each day. This varied from 14,000 a day in Milwaukee to 993 a day at Eden. During 1955 over 5 million vehicles passed the checking point in Milwaukee County while only 363,000 passed another checking point at Eden.

How do the types of vehicles on the highways compare? In 1955 a total of just under 150,000 vehicles passed 35 recorder stations on an average day. Of these 77.7 per cent were passenger vehicles and 22.3 per cent were commercial vehicles. Of the 33,261 commercial vehicles, 15,672 were single unit trucks, 16,826 were combinations or tractor trailers and 763 were busses.

It should be obvious that the number of vehicles on the road has been increasing each year. Both passenger car and truck registrations have increased consistently for the past 10 years. In addition the average weight of loaded commercial vehicles has gone up almost every year for the past 15.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average weight of loaded commercial vehicle</i>
1936	12,678
1942	16,892
1948	22,401
1954	27,896

It may therefore be said that more vehicles are carrying heavier loads via the public highways each year.

In 1955 there were 24 interurban common carriers of passengers operating in Wisconsin. In that year they traveled 13,434,000 bus

miles and handled 202,694,000 passenger miles of service. Between 1950 and 1955 the bus miles declined by about 5 million and the passenger miles declined about 67,000,000. In 1955 there were 34 urban bus passenger carriers which carried 170 million passengers about 43 million vehicle miles, but this was a decline from 294 million passengers who traveled 55 million vehicle miles in 1950. There has been a drastic reduction in the use of urban passenger service.

Approximately 300 common carriers and over 10,000 contract carriers operate trucks in Wisconsin in addition to the thousands of private haulers who do their own hauling only. There is no question but what the major increase in the transportation of property has been by motor vehicle in recent years. One of the most interesting developments in this field is the rapid use of bulk tank trucks for hauling milk from the farm to the primary market. Since 1952 when it began, this process has expanded until near the end of 1956 over 6,000 farmers were using this means to haul milk to 145 plants.

Probably the most dramatic picture of what has happened to the transportation industry is shown by the following national comparisons.

**Percentage Distribution of Intercity Passenger Miles
by Kind of Transportation**

<i>Type of Transportation</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1954</i>
Railroad	18.74	4.7
Motor carriers	7.23	4.1
Airways	1.67	3.1
Inland waterways	.66	.3
Private autos	71.70	87.8

**Percentage Distribution of Intercity Ton Miles
by Kind of Transportation**

<i>Type of Transportation</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1955</i>
Railroads	62.34	49.4
Motor carriers	9.72	17.7
Waterways	17.71	16.9
Pipelines	10.23	15.9
Airways	0.002	0.04

Railroad Transportation

The decline in water transportation resulted from the greater convenience of railroad shipping. After 1850 the latter developed, and there was a steady increase in mileage until 1920 when trucking began to replace it. The actual mileage of railroads declined after 1920, but more important, in the past few years the use of existing mileage declined.

Eleven class 1 railroads had mileage in this state in 1954, but only 4 of them loom large in this number. They are the Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Soo Line;

and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, or Omaha lines. Five other lines had railroad mileage in this state.

Between 1860 and 1920 the railroad road mileage in Wisconsin increased from 905 to 7,695 miles. Since 1920 the total has declined to 6,266 miles. Between 1950 and 1955 the freight train miles operated in Wisconsin declined from 9,981,000 to 8,755,000 and the passenger train miles from 8,908 to 7,665. The number of passengers who got on, got off or rode through Wisconsin declined from 5,575,000 in 1950 to 4,753,000 in 1955.

Water Transportation

Obviously the explorers had to depend upon waterways or foot travel to get from place to place. Thus the communities along the waterways such as Green Bay, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien were among the earliest settlements in this state. River transportation was, however, impeded by the development of dams, but the use of the waters of the Great Lakes has expanded. The greatest ore docks in the world load prodigious amounts of iron ore at Superior for transportation to other lake ports. Wheat, gasoline and coal loom large among the other bulky products which are loaded or unloaded at Wisconsin ports.

Even before the deepening of the St. Lawrence Seaway was undertaken, Wisconsin ports including Superior, Ashland, Marinette, Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha were visited by foreign ships. More than 100 ships from foreign lands dock at Milwaukee each year.

Between six and seven hundred thousand tons of bulk commodities such as coal, oil and rock are shipped on the Upper Mississippi each year. Limited navigation still exists on the Wisconsin, Fox and Wolf Rivers.

Air Travel

The regulation of air transportation is a federal function. The state is concerned primarily with the development of airports. In 1956 there were a total of 119 airports in the state. Of these 13 were publicly-owned with scheduled airline service. More important the facilities of existing airports have improved by lengthening and paving runways, by providing 24-hour service and by providing landing lights. More than 300,000 persons have embarked from these airports a year. In addition there were 52 publicly-owned and 54 privately-owned ports which had no scheduled service. The airlines which utilize the Wisconsin airports include American, Capitol, North Central, Northwest, Ozark, Flying Tiger and United Airlines.

The growth of air travel in Wisconsin is illustrated by the following data:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Passengers*</i>	<i>Tons Air Mail</i>	<i>Tons Cargo</i>
1948	112,256	263.1	2,345.3
1949	128,660	354.1	3,318.5
1950	145,049	426.9	4,482.8
1951	178,213	459.1	4,563.5
1952	208,994	546.3	3,358.4
1953	256,775	616.8	3,724.7
1954	310,712	609.9	3,539.3
1955	339,391	661.1	3,942.3

*Enplaned passengers at Wis. stops. Total on and off traffic is about twice as much.

Communications

Although there were 425 telephone utilities in Wisconsin in 1956, over 90 per cent of the stations were under 12 class A and B systems. Of the approximately 1,150,000 telephone stations in the state 300,000 were business phones, 700,000 were urban residential phones and 150,000 were rural residential phones. Ever since the depths of the depression there has been an annual increase in the number of telephones in use.

For some years there has been but one telegraph company in operation, Western Union.

Currently there are about 35 AM and 11 FM radio stations in operation in Wisconsin of which 2 AM stations and 6 FM stations are under the state radio broadcasting system. There are also 17 TV stations which place every home within 100 miles of a TV station.

Electrical Energy

The production and distribution of electrical energy is essential to modern living. We have only to recall what happens when there is a power failure to realize how dependent we are on this source of energy. It is not surprising to note that 32 private companies, 11 cooperatives and 91 publicly-owned utilities are required to provide for our needs. About 90 per cent of the people are served by the private companies which generate about 90 per cent of the energy produced.

While we normally associate electrical power with water, actually only about 14 per cent of all energy for Wisconsin electric utilities is produced at hydroelectric plants. Eighty-five per cent is produced by steam plants and 1 per cent at diesel plants. In fact, between 1946 and 1955 the proportion of all electrical energy produced in hydro plants declined from 29 to 14 per cent and that in steam plants increased from 70 to 85 per cent.

Natural Gas

The most recent type of energy introduced into Wisconsin has been natural gas which is piped into Wisconsin from Texas, Okla-

homa and Kansas. Wisconsin received natural gas for the first time in 1946. Since that time more than 300 miles of pipelines have been laid in this state, varying from 2 to 22 inches in diameter.

Financial Institutions

Modern business requires sound financial institutions to facilitate its affairs. Both the federal and state governments concern themselves with the inspection and regulation of these institutions including banks, loan companies, finance companies, collection agencies, credit unions and savings and loan associations. Prior to the time Wisconsin became a state, banks were in such poor repute that some states prohibited them, and banking institutions were created under another name as a subterfuge. Gradually the soundness of the banking institutions was improved and since the failures caused by the depression of the 1930's additional assurances have been created to prevent loss to the patrons of these institutions. Without the tremendous facilities of the banking and loan agencies our entire commercial organization would be handicapped.

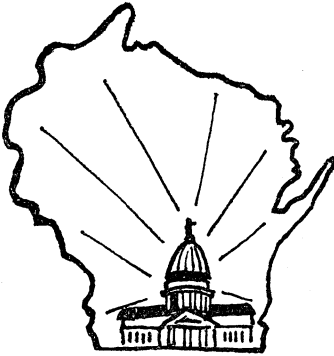
At the end of 1956 there were 95 national banks, 451 commercial state banks, 4 mutual savings banks and 5 trust companies in Wisconsin with deposits of over 2 billion dollars. These banks had 135 branches and stations. In addition there were 218 small loan companies, 304 industrial and discount loan companies, 2,770 motor vehicle dealers, 112 sales finance companies and 106 banks purchasing installment sales contracts on motor vehicles regulated as to their time sales transaction in connection with the purchase of motor vehicles, 102 collection agencies, 6 community currency exchanges and 9 foreign exchange companies. In addition there were 699 consumer credit unions with assets of 141 million dollars and 309,000 members.

The growth of state banks is illustrated by the fact that in 1932 there were 554 state banks in Wisconsin with deposits of 294 million dollars, while in 1956 there were only 460 banks with deposits in excess of 2 billion dollars. During the past 10 years the number of state banks has been almost constant. Credit unions on the other hand increased from 132 to 699 between 1932 and 1956, their membership increased from 10,000 to 310,000 and their assets from less than one million to 141 million dollars.

In addition at the end of 1956 there were 114 state-chartered savings and loan associations in the state with 309,000 members and 93,000 borrowers. These institutions had assets of over 770 million dollars. At the turn of the century there were 48 such institutions with assets of 3½ million dollars. During the past decade the number of savings and loan associations has remained practically constant, but their members have more than doubled and their assets have risen from 178 million in 1947 to 771 million in 1956.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF WISCONSIN

Introduction



Wisconsin's state government has been in operation for 110 years. During that time it has not only developed a reputation for honesty and efficiency, but it has expanded manifold as new functions were acquired and old duties expanded. Today it is a multimillion dollar business employing more than 20,000 people and possessing assets in securities and property of tremendous value. From the time your birth is recorded by the Bureau of Vital Sta-

tistics until the same agency records your death you are watched over, assisted and controlled by one or another of nearly 100 agencies directly connected with the state. While you do not have a state employe at your elbow each moment, the state nevertheless makes certain that the water with which you wash your face in the morning is clean, that the milk for your breakfast is pure, that the public school you attend meets certain standards, that the roads on which you travel to school are in good repair, that you pay your taxes, that you are cared for if you are handicapped or mentally ill, that you have a healthful safe place in which to work and that you will have an opportunity to visit some interesting and enjoyable places when you take a vacation, among other things.

The State in the Framework of Governments

You and I live within a network of governments. Various levels of government provide various services. Our mail is delivered by the federal government. The state gives us a permit to operate a motor vehicle. The county provides a license to get married. The town, village or city in which you live protects you from fire, theft and bodily harm. In all of Wisconsin except certain cities, a school district provides free public education. How are these functions divided among the several levels of government?

In some countries the national government is all powerful, and it delegates certain tasks to the units below it. In the United States, the 48 states are potentially the most powerful level of government. In 1787 when the Constitution of the United States was established, the then 13 states agreed to give certain powers to the federal government, and to retain all the rest. Thus, the federal government is a government of certain specified powers which are delegated to it.

The right to coin money, raise an army, regulate interstate commerce are among those powers which are granted to the United States government.

All of the remaining powers are reserved to the state or to the people. Thus the state has a much broader field of potential powers. Obviously, however, the state could not carry out all of the duties necessary to keep order within it so it authorizes smaller units of government to do certain tasks for it. Thus it tells the county to have a register of deeds, a county clerk, certain courts and court officers. Because the county was considered too large to do certain things, the state created another level of government called towns, cities and villages, which also received certain jobs to do.

Counties and towns may do only those things which the state expressly tells them they may do, but cities and villages may do anything which is local in nature and which has not been expressly forbidden. This broader authority of the city and village is called home rule.

The Framework of Its Government — The Constitution

Every state has a Constitution setting forth the basic principles of that government's organization and operation. Such a document must be approved by the voters before the state is admitted to the Union, but the Constitution may subsequently be altered or replaced by a new one. When the Congress of the United States in 1846 passed legislation enabling Wisconsin to become a state, a convention was called to draft a Constitution, but this document was rejected by the people and a second effort had to be made. This second Constitution was approved by the people in 1848 and has been in effect ever since.

Since the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution, the state constitutions typically contain a bill of rights which is a statement of rights of the people which the government may not restrict. Free speech, trial by jury, religious freedom, right of petition are among those guarantees which are set up. Because of the long struggle to obtain and hold these rights, the early Americans were jealous of them, but today they are so generally accepted that few people realize their significance or the efforts made to obtain them. They are contained in Article I of the Wisconsin Constitution.

Another important basic consideration is the privilege of voting. Our Constitution sets forth who may vote and how voting is to be done. It is interesting to note that the drafters of the Constitution sensed that the privilege of voting might be extended so they provided that the legislature could extend the privilege if a majority of the people voting on a referendum for such purpose approved it. Then, in recent years the legislature provided that people who had not resided here for one year could vote for presidential electors,

and the people approved such an extension of the privilege of voting.

The Constitution provides the basic organization for the lawmaking branch of government, important steps in the procedure and certain limitations on its powers. The legislature consists of an assembly of not less than 54 and not more than 100 and a senate of not more than one-third as many or not less than one-fourth as many, all to be elected from single member districts of equal population on a partisan ballot, the senators for 4 years and the assemblymen for 2 years. The Constitution stipulates the organization of the legislature, its officers, and some of the basic rules of procedure. It also, to a limited degree, restricts the kind of legislation the legislature may pass. All these things are set forth in Article IV of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that the legislature meet once in two years in regular session of unlimited duration.

The Constitution names the Governor as the executor of the state, sets forth his qualifications and manner of selection and lists his basic powers such as the faithful execution of the laws, the power to pardon and the power to pass on all legislation. Provision is made for a Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor in the latter's absence or disability, and for the Secretary of State to act if neither the Governor or Lieutenant Governor are able to act. This is provided for in Article V.

Brief mention is made of 3 other constitutional officers, the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General, described as administrative officers, and of certain county administrative officers. This is contained in Article VI.

Article VII provides for the organization and operation of the state court system. Certain courts such as the supreme court, circuit court, probate court and justice courts are specifically provided for and the legislature is authorized to create other inferior courts. All judges are elected, except that a vacancy may be filled by appointment pending an election to fill the post. In recent years substantial work has been done by the Judicial Council in studying the organization of the courts and proposing a revision, but to this time no plan of revision has been approved.

Article X is the last of the articles which deals in substantial degree with organization of the government. It establishes the public educational system with the State Superintendent in charge. It provides for the university and for certain funds for public education.

The scope of the state's powers in regard to finance, property, corporations and other matters are covered by Articles VIII, IX, XI, XIII, and XIV. The process of changing the Constitution or revising it are covered in Article XII.

The Wisconsin Constitution is relatively short, being confined to fundamental considerations in most cases. It is apparent that whenever this principle is violated and detail is included, the ultimate effect is substantial increase in the length of the document and more

and more detail. Our Constitution may be changed in 2 ways. Under the first plan, the legislature proposes a change by joint resolution. If the resolution is adopted by the legislature, it is submitted to the next legislature. If the proposal is approved by the second legislature, the proposal is submitted to the voters, and if a majority of those voting on it approve, it is considered adopted. The Constitution also provides for a convention to amend the Constitution, but this process has never been used in this state although it has been suggested.

Its Lawmaking Process

The senate and assembly as the legislature are charged with the task of enacting the laws for the operation of the state government. This process must conform to a group of rules contained in the Constitution, statutes, joint rules of both houses and the rules of the individual houses. In general it may be said that these rules contemplate that the will of the majority be carried out but that the minority has an opportunity to be heard.

In order to make comprehensive studies of problems which may require legislation, Wisconsin has a Legislative Council of 15 legislators who conduct as many as 40 or 50 studies during each interim period between legislative sessions through a series of committees. The legislature has also established a Legislative Reference Library which provides information to legislators who are interested in studying specific problems. Thus, much information is available to the legislators even before the session begins.

In order that proposals will be in proper form the legislature created a bill drafting service which actually prepares most of the measures at the request of legislators, committees or administrative departments. Between 4,000 and 5,000 proposals are prepared in the course of the biennial sessions which normally last about 6 months.

Proposals may be introduced by legislators or legislative committees in either house or by the Legislative Council, and almost all of them are immediately referred to standing committees for preliminary consideration. Normally the committees hold public hearings on each proposal at which citizens may appear and present their views on the proposals. On the basis of these hearings and their own deliberations the committee then recommends to the house that the measure be passed, rejected or passed with certain changes.

The proposal is then ready for consideration on the floor of the house. It is debated, amended and debated again before passage although it may be rejected at any stage in the proceedings. If it is agreed to, it is ultimately given a final vote and referred to the other house. Votes are normally taken by voice, but if one-sixth of the members demand it, the roll call is taken, in the senate by calling

the name of each senator; in the assembly by use of the electric voting machine which records the vote of each member in a few seconds. Such roll calls are taken about 1,000 times a session in each house.

If members of the house agree to a bill in principle, but object to certain parts, they may amend or change it, and such changes are voted on by the house. Minor changes are called simple amendments. Major changes which require that the whole proposal be re-written are called substitute amendments.

If the house of origin rejects the proposal, it is dead; but if it approves the legislation, it goes to the second house for its consideration. The procedures there are quite similar to those in the first house. If the second house rejects the proposal, it is dead. If it approves the proposal, it goes to the Governor. If it approves the measure with changes, it is referred back to the house of origin for their consideration of the changes. If the first house approves the changes, the proposal goes to the Governor. If the first house does not approve the proposal, a process of jockeying back and forth between the 2 houses may occur until one house gives in or a conference committee is appointed composed of 3 members from each house to attempt to find a compromise acceptable to each.

If the bill is approved by both houses, it is sent to the Governor who may sign it, permit it to become law without signing it, or veto it. If it is a measure appropriating funds to an agency of the state, he may veto part of the proposal if he wishes. If the Governor vetoes a proposal, he must return it with his reasons, and if the legislature is still in session, they may seek to pass it over his veto by a two-thirds vote in both houses. Between 600 and 700 laws are passed by each session of the legislature, and the Governor normally vetoes less than 40. Bills are very seldom passed over his veto.

The Constitution provides that laws shall be enacted by bills, and the foregoing procedure is that used to enact laws. In addition to bills, the legislature may adopt joint resolutions which do not require the Governor's consideration but do require approval of both houses or simple resolutions which require approval only of the house of origin.

Most of the laws enacted in Wisconsin are known as general laws and affect the statutes which is a compilation of the existing general law of the state. Every 2 years after the legislature adjourns, the statutes are revised to include all changes made by that session and the whole book is reprinted. Thus in Wisconsin when the 1957 statutes were published, they contained in one large volume and one small one, of less than 3,700 pages, most of the existing general law of the state. This is a great convenience to the mass of the people who wish to know what the law is.

The Administration of the Law

Although the Constitution provides that the Governor is responsible for the faithful execution of the laws, neither the Constitution nor the statutes give him the necessary power to carry out that tremendous task. While he can recommend how much money the various agencies get, veto their appropriations if he disagrees with them and appoint their heads either with or without senate confirmation, he is still not able to exercise complete control over the 80-odd agencies of government responsible for carrying out the law.

These administrative agencies vary in size from some examining boards with less than one full-time employe to agencies such as the University, Department of Public Welfare and Highway Commission with literally thousands of employes. Most of their employes are under civil service, and the central offices of most of them are in Madison.

Elsewhere in this volume you will find a description of the background, organization and functions of each administrative department. Organizationally they follow 3 patterns. Some have one person at the head who is responsible for the entire operation. Typical agencies of this type are the Banking Department, Insurance Department, Motor Vehicle Department and the Department of Taxation. Another group have a full-time commission of 3 at the head of the agency. They include the Highway Department, Industrial Commission and Public Service Commission. The third type of organizational pattern is that in which there is a part-time board which selects a full-time administrator to operate the agency under their supervision. This group is numerically the largest and includes such agencies as the Department of Agriculture, Board of Health, Public Welfare Department, state colleges and the university.

These many agencies are entrusted with a variety of functions, each related to their specific subject matter. All of the specific tasks, however, fall into 3 general categories. First, they provide services. If a farmer's cow dies, the Animal Disease Control Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture will try to determine what caused the death. If the sheriff has a major crime to solve, the Crime Laboratory will assist him in the processing of physical evidence. Secondly, the departments counsel and advise. If a community desires to establish a library, the consultants of the Free Library Commission will advise them regarding the data they need to arrive at a decision. The supervisors of the Department of Public Instruction advise the local schools regarding their problems. The Board of Health will advise a community where to put a swimming pool. Thirdly, the administrative agencies supervise and regulate. This is the task whereby the administrative agency licenses food processors, inspects factories and bakeries, determines if doctors are practicing medicine without a license, checks canned foods to see if they are properly labeled, arrests those who violate traffic laws on state high-

ways, determines if various schemes to make money are gambling, and generally insists that the laws be obeyed. Many of the enforcement agencies are very lenient, giving the violators ample opportunity to reform before the full penalty is levied because they feel that it is most important to have compliance with the law.

By far, the greatest portion of the costs of government, employees of the government and physical plant of the government is devoted to the administration of the laws. There are single departments which have many more people in them than are engaged in the whole legislative and judicial processes.

With more than 80 agencies concerned with the administration of the law, the problems of organizing these agencies in some logical fashion is important. To what agency should new tasks be assigned? What happens if a task could be assigned to either of 2 agencies? Over many years the functions devoted to conservation and recreation were gathered in one department, the Conservation Department, yet in 1957 efforts were made to separate the administration of state parks from it to create a new and separate agency. In Wisconsin the problem of organizing these functions in the most effective way is under constant study, and it would be difficult to recall a session of the legislature in which no proposals to reorganize an agency or shift a function was not proposed.

Because the administrative branch of the government is the largest in terms of staff and costs, it is logical to discuss the financing of state government here. (For a detailed article on this subject, see the 1954 Blue Book.) In 1956-57 the state of Wisconsin collected revenues of 526 million dollars. Sixty-one per cent of this came from taxes, 13 per cent from federal aids, 9 per cent from licenses, 4 per cent from employe contributions for retirement, 3 per cent each from investments and services. In 1956-57 of the 305 million dollars received in taxes, 168 million came from the income tax, 30 million from utility taxes, 29 million from specific sales taxes and 64 million from gasoline taxes.

In the same year the state spent 490 million dollars. Of this 29 per cent went for highways, 22 per cent for education, 16 per cent for welfare, 21 per cent for taxes apportioned to localities and only 2 per cent for general government.

The Courts

Our court system is established by the Constitution. It includes the supreme court, circuit courts, probate courts, justice courts, and such other courts as the legislature may create. Under the latter provision the legislature has created many courts and expanded the jurisdiction of other courts so that it is a very difficult task to determine the precise jurisdiction of some of the courts. The general law governs the supreme, circuit, probate and justice courts, but the so-

called statutory or inferior courts are based on special acts which deal with each of them independently.

Organizationally, the justice court is the lowest court in the hierarchy and the only one presided over by a person not necessarily trained in the law. In many areas the justice court has been virtually abandoned.

Above the justice court are a group of courts created by statute, among which is the municipal court. These courts have special jurisdiction determined by the statute creating them. Many county courts have been given civil and criminal jurisdiction by the same sort of laws. Among these special courts is the juvenile court which handles the cases of youngsters under special procedures.

Next in line is the circuit court, so-called because most of them include more than one county and the judges hold court in each in turn. They are the principal trial courts of the state with both civil and criminal jurisdiction of unlimited amount.

The top court of the state is the supreme court composed of 7 justices elected for terms of 10 years each. Most of their work consists of appeals from the lower courts.

Each county has a county court which deals in probate matters of the settlement of estates. In many counties the county judge is also the juvenile judge although this task may be assigned to a variety of courts.

All judges in Wisconsin are elected on a nonpartisan ballot at the spring election. Their terms vary from 2 years for justices of the peace to 10 years for supreme court justices. Except among the justices of peace, the sitting judge is generally reelected.

Each session of the legislature a substantial number of bills are introduced creating new courts and changing the jurisdiction of existing courts. For some years there has been a movement to review the organization of the courts, but to this time an acceptable plan has not been agreed upon.

Wisconsin Government in General

Not only is Wisconsin state government considered free from graft and corruption and conducted by people with a high degree of integrity and dedication to their work, but over the years this government has developed a reputation for advanced practices. Wisconsin has initiated many important functions in government. The direct primary election, the income tax, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, vocational education are but a few examples of ideas which originated in this state. The development of the multimember commission to direct the work of certain agencies of the state, modern budgeting practices, staggered automobile license plates, the highway marking system and many other procedures for gaining greater efficiency in government were initiated here. In the legislative process, the voting machine, public hearings, biennial sta-

tutory revision and a reference library for legislators were initiated or developed here. Nor has this determined effort to look ahead declined in recent years. Wisconsin was the first state to permit people who could not meet the residence requirements, to vote for presidential electors, the first to require that all legislative proposals increasing or decreasing the cost or revenue of the state carry a statement to that effect, the first to enact a stringent law regulating employe welfare funds, and in the last session it enacted the most stringent lobbying law in the country.

Much, of course, remains to be done. Each biennium a series of problems rise which necessitate further study. Currently the problem of the control of water for the best use of farmers, industry, sportsmen, homeowners, and the municipalities, new sources of revenue, metropolitan government, vocational education and a score or more of other significant problems will be studied in an effort to find lasting solutions. The wise utilization of the services of government is a never-ending problem, but one which reaches an ever higher plateau of effectiveness as the interests of the people as a whole are retained as an objective.

THE CITIES OF WISCONSIN

Introduction



For the purpose of carrying out the functions of government the state is divided into smaller units which are authorized by the state to do various tasks of government. There are 2 layers of such units. First the state is divided into 71 counties, each with a county seat at which is located the county courthouse in which all or most of the county offices are located. The counties vary greatly in size and population and also in the extensiveness of their government.

Below the counties is another layer of local government consisting of towns, villages and cities. Every part of the state is in one and only one such unit. Generally the towns include the rural areas of the state and more often than not include an area 6 miles square. Some, however, lie adjacent to cities and have gained population which spilled over from the cities. In fact since 1955 several of them have become cities. Villages are generally small urban communities but again a few of them are larger than some cities. Cities are the third type of local government. They are normally the larger urban centers, but some are very small.

In some states units of local government can be created or changed only by special act of the legislature. This is not true in Wisconsin. Under general laws these units can be created locally whenever certain conditions are met.

It is not our purpose to describe here the organization and operation of local government. This was done in the 1952 Blue Book in the article entitled "The Community of Governments in Wisconsin". We intend here to discuss some of the state's largest cities and some of the others which have some special significance.

Appleton is the county seat of Outagamie County. The community of Grand Chute, which was chosen in 1847 as the site of Lawrence College and in which a sawmill was established in 1848, became Appleton, named after a relative of Amos A. Lawrence for whom the college was named. It became a city in 1857.

In 1950 it had 34,010 people, having risen steadily from 25,267 in 1930 and it is estimated that its population was about 42,770 by 1956. Only about 1,200 of its people are foreign-born and about half of those came from Germany. Less than 10 per cent came from the

Netherlands. The median educational attainment of males over 25 in 1950 was 10.8 years and for females 10.5 years.

The Fox River which flows through the city has a 33-foot fall within the city, and this provides good water power. It was here that the first hydroelectric power plant in the world was set up after Thomas A. Edison invented the incandescent lamp. It was an early paper manufacturing center. Paper and paper products, knit goods, farm machinery, food processing, furniture and electrical equipment are its largest products. It is also an important trade center.

Lawrence College, Wisconsin's largest private liberal arts school, is located in Appleton. Also located there is the Institute of Paper Chemistry, a world-recognized graduate school and research center for the paper industry.

Ashland, the county seat of Ashland County, lies on the south shore of Lake Superior on Chequamegon Bay. Its history goes back to the middle of the seventeenth century when the French traders and missionaries erected a fort and mission there. Both ventures were abandoned. It was not until 1854, about 200 years later, that Asaph Whittlesey built a cabin there. It is alleged that it was named Ashland because the first tree felled for the cabin was an ash. Brownstone quarrying, lumbering, mining and railroading prospered. In 1887 it became a city. By 1900 the lumber industry was gone and quarrying and mining declined, but the great harbor remained.

Ashland's population has stabilized. In 1930 it had 10,622 people and in 1950 it had 10,640. It is estimated that the population declined slightly in the early 1950's, but that by 1956 it was up to 10,693. Oddly enough, the median year of school attended for those over 25 in 1950 was 9.8 for men and 11.3 for women. About 10 per cent of its people are foreign-born. They come largely from Sweden, Poland, Norway, Germany and Finland.

Its major manufacturing industry is paper and pulp manufacture, but the harbor through which great quantities of iron ore are shipped out and coal is shipped in is its important facility.

In addition to the public and parochial elementary and high schools it has a county teachers college and Northland College, a private liberal arts school.

Beaver Dam. This city located in the heart of a great farming region in east central Wisconsin is an outstanding small American city. In the 1930's it was selected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a typical small city. It is a pleasure to drive through its streets with their well-kept homes and beautiful trees. Beaver Dam was settled in 1841 by Thomas Mackie and Joseph Goetschius. Within 2 years there were 10 cabins and a lumber mill there. In 1856 it became a city. It was named Beaver Dam because the beavers dammed up the river at that point.

Its population has risen steadily. In 1930 it had 9,867 people and in 1950 it had risen to 11,867. Its 1956 population was esti-

mated at 13,168. Of these people less than 600 are foreign-born. Almost half of those came from Germany. The average adult completed 9 years of school.

Its major industries are electric stoves, shoes and food processing. It is in the center of the great dairy industry and is the center of one of the major cheese and butter producing counties of the state. It is also a leader in the production of canned peas and corn.

For years its county fair was the world's largest. It is also known for its band shell which has a magnificent display of water fountains and colored lights.

In addition to its public and parochial schools it is the home of Wayland Academy, founded in 1855, which is a coeducational boarding, prep school with an enrollment of about 200. Beaver Dam survived serious trouble between labor and management in the 1930's and today is considered a thriving industrial community by no means as average as the Department of Agriculture felt that it was in 1937.

Beloit. Although a trading post existed there as early as 1824 it was not until 1837 when a major part of Colebrook, New Hampshire, moved west to the site that the community began to grow. Known first as Turtle, Blodgett's Settlement and New Albany, in 1857 it was incorporated as Beloit. This community is located on the Illinois border approximately halfway between the east and west edges of Wisconsin.

The city has enjoyed a healthy growth in recent years. In 1930 it had 23,611 people and in 1950 it had grown to 29,590. Its 1956 population was estimated at 32,657. Of these people about 1,500 are foreign-born of which the major groups are Italian, German and Norwegian in that order.

Early in the history of Beloit an aggressive attempt to encourage new businesses was made by making concessions to them. As a result as early as 1887 industries began which have developed into major existing organizations, among them the Yates American Machine Company, Fairbanks Morse Company and the Beloit Iron Works. The major industries include diesel locomotives, motors, paper and woodworking machinery, shoes, castings and food processing. Together with South Beloit in Illinois it has a widely diversified manufacturing pattern.

Beloit College, a liberal arts school, was established in 1847 and has continued to maintain a high standard curriculum.

Chippewa Falls. Although the site of Chippewa Falls in northwestern Wisconsin was visited by the French traders before the Revolutionary War, it was not until 1836 that the lumber industry attracted people to the area. It was incorporated as a city in 1869. Chippewa Falls was an early lumber community and also a milling town because of the power generated by the Chippewa River, but both the lumber and wheat growing disappeared.

In spite of economic adversity in its early years its population has continued to rise. In 1930 it had 9,539 people, but by 1950 it had increased to 11,088. Its estimated population for 1956 was 12,114. Of these, less than 500 were foreign-born and most of these came from Norway and Germany. Among the adults, the males completed an average of 9.2 years of school and the females 11.1 years.

In addition to a large utility plant it produces nationally known footwear, woolens, pumps, plastics, lumber and millwork and processed foods.

Chippewa Falls is within the major recreational area of the state, and is within easy driving distance of many lakes, streams and resorts. Both summer and winter sports are available.

Eau Claire. Although the white man reached what was to become Eau Claire shortly after the Revolutionary War, it was not until the 1840's that the first white settlers staked claims in the community. The white pine forests attracted the people, and by 1870 there were 22 sawmills in the city. Eau Claire was incorporated in 1872. For many years it had a commission form of government, but more recently has had a city manager.

Eau Claire is the largest city in the west central part of the state. Its population rise has been consistent, growing from 26,287 in 1930 to 36,058 in 1950. Its estimated population in 1956 was 39,820. Approximately 1,400 of its people are foreign-born, the largest proportion coming from Norway, Germany and Canada. Among the adults the males completed an average of 10.3 years of school and the females 11.2 years.

The lumber industry which dominated before 1900 has fallen off although furniture and other wood products are among its products. Water power attracted the paper industry so paper and pulp manufacture is a major industry. Rubber tires, metal products, foundries and meat packing are among its important industries. It is an important wholesale and retail trade center.

It is the seat of one of 10 state colleges. Like its neighboring city of Chippewa Falls it is near the great recreational area of the state.

Fond du Lac. Located at the foot of Lake Winnebago, it was first settled by the Piers in 1836. Governor Doty once considered it as the site for the state capitol. Like most early communities in Wisconsin, its early prosperity rested on lumber, but the importance of lumber to this city declined earlier because of its location. Its location made it a concentration point for all forms of traffic, and it early became a railroad center. Industrial development naturally followed. It has recently abandoned the commission form of government, the last Wisconsin city to do so.

Fond du Lac has had a gradual increase in population over the years. It rose from 26,449 in 1930 to 29,936 in 1950. Its estimated population in 1956 was 32,867. Less than 1,400 of its people are foreign-born, the largest number of whom came from Germany,

Russia and Greece. Among its adult population, males completed an average of 9.6 years of school and females an average of 10.2 years.

Its satellite community, North Fond du Lac, contains roundhouse and car repair shops for both the Northwestern and Soo Line railroads. In addition the city has a broad variety of industries including leather goods, food processing and refrigeration equipment, structural steel fabrications, electric and automobile parts and food processing. There are a good many canning plants in the vicinity of Fond du Lac.

Located at the end of Wisconsin's largest inland lake and just north of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, it is a recreational center. It is particularly active in sponsoring outboard motorboat races.

Green Bay, at the south end of the bay by that name, was strategically located to intercept the explorers, and thus became the oldest settlement in the state. Charles Langlade is credited with establishing the community. It boomed early as a trade center, but lost out to Milwaukee as the Great Lakes Michigan port when the southeast became more heavily populated. Foreign ships enter the port and even today an occasional barge goes from Green Bay to Lake Winnebago. Industry followed trade although Green Bay has not become a great industrial center.

Green Bay has had a healthy growth from 37,415 to 52,735 between 1930 and 1950. Its 1956 population was estimated at 58,994. It is the fifth largest city of the state, and the largest in the northeastern part of the state. About 1,500 of its people are foreign-born, most of them coming from Germany, Belgium, Poland and Canada. The average educational attainment among its adult males is 9.3 years and among the females 10.0 years.

Industrially, it is nationally known for paper and pulp, especially toilet tissue. It has recently become the cheese center of the world as a great storage center. Food processing is another major industry. Iron and steel fabrication and paper products loom large in its industry. Commerce, both by water and land, are important to it and it is a major trading center. Coal for distribution to the inland cities is unloaded there.

Green Bay is replete with historical lore, going back to Nicolet and Marquette. It loomed large in the period of exploration and trade. Some of the old homes remain.

Green Bay is the home of the Green Bay Packers, professional football team. St. Norbert College is located in De Pere, directly to the south.

Janesville. Janesville is an industrial center in the middle of the rich country of Rock County in southern Wisconsin. It was named for Henry F. Janes, its founder, who came there in 1836. Its early progress was, of course, associated with the Rock River, and it was an early lumber town. Its fertile lands, however, attracted farmers, and thus Janesville became an important trading center. It was not

until about the time of World War I that Janesville began to develop as an industrial town. It has been a city manager city for many years.

Between 1930 and 1950 Janesville rose in size from 21,628 to 24,899 and in 1956 its population was estimated at 27,179. Of these, about 1,100 are foreign-born, most of them coming from Germany, Norway, Canada and Ireland. The average adult male has had 10.4 years of education and females 11.4 years.

Janesville is noted as an assembly center for General Motors and for the manufacture of Parker Pens. After World War I it was dependent upon General Motors and during the depression of the 1930's when the plant was closed, Janesville was in dire economic circumstances. Since then, greater diversity has been accomplished and metal fabrication, cloth, furniture and woodworking have been added.

It is the home of the State School for the Visually Handicapped. Three famous Wisconsin women were associated with Janesville. They were Ella Wheeler Wilcox, an author; Carrie Jacobs Bond, a composer and Frances E. Willard, feminist and ardent WCTU leader.

Kenosha. This southeasternmost city of the state is in the highly industrialized section of the state. It was the first Wisconsin city to accept the city manager form of government. Kenosha avoided the period of exploration, and it was not until 1835 when a group of New Yorkers came west to settle that Kenosha was founded. In spite of the abundance of land, there was a great deal of claim jumping until the people settled down. One of the few early communities which lacked lumber, it traded wheat for lumber, and the harbor of Pike Creek on Lake Michigan was important in that process. It was not until after 1890 that manufacturing began in earnest there. The name, Kenosha, is Indian for pike or pickerel. It became a city in 1850.

Between 1930 and 1950 Kenosha grew from 50,262 to 54,368. In fact in 1940 it had declined to 48,765 as a result of the recession of the 1930's. Its population, however, continues to rise and in 1956 it was estimated at 60,152. More than 8,000 of its residents are foreign-born, most of whom come from Italy, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Russia, Denmark and Czechoslovakia. The male members of its adult population have an average educational experience of 9.2 years while the females had 9.8 years.

As a major industrial center it produces autos, furniture, mattresses and many items of metal fabrication. Three-fourths of all wage earners work in manufacturing plants.

La Crosse. La Crosse was an early trading post which got its name from a game the Frenchmen saw the Indians playing which looked like the French game lacrosse. In 1842 a permanent settlement was made. It remained a trading post until the 1850's when lumbering which continued for 40 years began. As a good port on the Missis-

sippi and as a terminal of the railroads it grew as a trading center although by 1877 it was the second most important manufacturing center of the state. At one time its 4 breweries produced more beer than any other city in the state. It became a city in 1856.

Between 1930 and 1950 La Crosse rose from 39,614 to 47,535 people and it was estimated that in 1956 the population reached 51,723. Of these people, 1,500 were foreign-born coming largely from Germany and Norway. Its adult population completed 9.6 years of school if they were males and 10.6 years if they were females.

About half of the wage earners are employed in diversified manufacturing. They produce rubber footwear, agricultural machinery, beer, and a variety of fabricated metal products including heating and ventilating equipment.

It is the seat of a state college and of Viterbo College, a private school.

Madison. The capital of the state and the home of the state university lies between Lake Mendota and Lake Monona in a rich agricultural area. One of the few planned cities in the United States, its site and general plan was selected by James Doty even before there was a single family there. He persuaded the territorial legislature to select it as the capital city. The first settlers came in 1837, the year in which construction of the first capitol building began. Hopelessly unprepared to assume the task of housing the legislature, the community almost lost its position as the lawmakers slept on floors, and convened in a hotel. For 10 years the community was virtually dormant. Then Leonard J. Farwell came and began its development. Gradually it developed as a commercial, intellectual, governmental and industrial center.

Both through expansion of industry, commerce and government and by annexation the city has had a phenomenal growth. In 1930 it had 57,899 people. This rose to 67,447 in 1940 but by 1950 it increased to 96,056. In 1956 the population estimate was 109,663, almost double that of 1930. About 4,500 of its people are foreign-born. The largest groups came from Norway, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Russia and England. As may be expected the educational attainment of its people is somewhat higher than in most communities. Adult males had an average 12.5 years of school, females 12.4 years.

The various levels of government employ nearly 14,000 workers in Madison. The proportion of people employed in industry is relatively low, but it has important factories in food processing, machine tools, hospital equipment and dry batteries. It is an important trade center.

In addition to the State Capitol which has the second highest granite dome in the country, and the campus of the university, it has 2 major medical centers, the Forest Products Laboratory, the museum of the State Historical Society and many historical sites.

Its deep lakes provide many opportunities for winter and summer recreation.

Manitowoc. Manitowoc is a port city on the shores of Lake Michigan, at the point where the Manitowoc River enters the lake. Early lake travelers used it as a stopping off place, but it was not settled until the 1830's. The early settlers were attracted by the land, but fishing early became important. After a temporary lull in the early 1850's due to cholera, the community rose again as a shipbuilding center. During the period of the wooden ships, it prospered, but when iron ships came after 1890 it declined until World War I. It is the seat of Manitowoc County.

Manitowoc has enjoyed a steady increase in population. It rose from 22,963 to 27,598 between 1930 and 1950, and its population in 1956 was estimated at 30,234. It has less than 1,000 foreign-born people, the largest groups of whom came from Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Its adult population completed about 9.5 years of school.

Three industries are especially significant — shipbuilding, aluminum goods and food processing. In addition it makes metal furniture, electrical units, machinery and plastic and chemical products. It has a significant trade area of good agricultural land.

Marinette. Marinette is located on the northeast border of the state at the point at which the Menominee River enters Lake Michigan. It began as a trading post about 1795. About 1831 William Farnsworth built a dam and sawmill there and it became a trading center and mill town. When lumbering came to the area Marinette prospered, but after 1900 this declined and only 2 of the 27 sawmills once located there remained. Marinette revived, however, on a diversified basis. It became a city in 1887, named after Marinette Chevalier, a Menominee Indian chief, whose daughter Farnsworth married. It is the county seat of Marinette County and has the city manager form of government. It is approximately halfway between the equator and north pole.

Marinette's population has not increased any appreciable amount in recent years. In 1930 it was 13,734 and by 1950 it had grown to 14,178. It is estimated that in 1956 there were 14,767 people there. It has less than 900 foreign-born people, the largest groups of whom came from Sweden, Germany, Canada and Norway.

The paper industry and related fields are its most important industry although it also manufactures leather goods, knitwear, boats and fabricated metal objects. It is a major shopping center for the area between Green Bay and Escanaba.

To the north are many resorts along the lake. It is in the heart of the smelt fishing area where hundreds of people take these fish out of the rivers entering Lake Michigan after the ice breaks up.

Marshfield. Marshfield lies near the geographic center of the state. It was established in 1868 when Frank and Louis Rivers erected a tavern there to serve railroad construction gangs. Soon the lumber industry thrived and by 1887 it was a prosperous lumber town. In that year, however, fire struck the city and within a day most of the town was destroyed. Out of the ruins came a new city with more diversified industry and depending more on trade. It became a city in 1874.

The population of the city has increased substantially and evenly. Between 1930 and 1950 it rose from 8,778 to 12,394 and it was estimated at 13,905 in 1956. Of these people only about 500 were foreign-born, about half coming from Germany. Among its adult population, males attained an average of 8.8 years of school and females 9.3 years.

Marshfield is a trading center but also still manufactures wood products such as plywood, doors, butter tubs and cheese boxes. It also manufactures fabricated metal products, processed foods, clothing and shoes.

Menasha-Neenah. These twin cities, separated by a boulevard, for many years developed contrasting lives. The early explorers passed through this area at the head of Lake Winnebago, but it was not until 1843 that the white man settled there. Harrison Reed started the first settlement in Neenah, but when he and his partner disagreed, he moved across the channels through which Lake Winnebago empties into the Fox River and established Menasha. Menasha prospered with a woodenware factory which at one time was the largest in the world. Neenah prospered with flour mills. Neenah became a city in 1873, Menasha in 1874.

The population of the 2 cities has been astonishingly parallel.

	1930	1940	1950	1956 (est.)
Menasha	9,062	10,481	12,385	14,116
Neenah	9,151	10,645	12,437	14,221

Together they became one of the larger communities of the state. Each has about 450 foreign-born residents, and in both cases more come from Germany than any other country. In Menasha, however, a substantial proportion come from Poland while in Neenah the second most important group are from Denmark. In Menasha the average male adult finished 9 years of school and the average female 10 years of school, while in Neenah the average male adult finished 10.4 years of school and the average female 11.3 years of school.

About 70 per cent of the people of the twin cities are engaged in manufacturing and 80 per cent of these are engaged in paper making and converting. Printing and publishing is second in importance. Foundry work, wood products and food processing are also important. The cities are located in a dairy region and retail trade is also significant. The economy of these cities is essentially associated with the paper industry.

Several sites relating to the exploratory period and the cabin of James Doty are among the things to observe.

Milwaukee. Wisconsin's largest city is located in Milwaukee County, the only county in the state today which no longer has rural territory in it. It has long been known for its excellent law enforcement, efficient government and low public debt although in recent years it has been forced to incur indebtedness to provide much-needed facilities.

Although trading took place in the area before 1800, the land was not taken by the white man until 1818 when Solomon Juneau acquired some of that along the lake shore. By 1835, 3 men had acquired most of what is Milwaukee. In 1836 Milwaukee County was created and people began to come to the area. After 1848 wealthy, cultured and intellectual refugees from Germany came, and their influence on Milwaukee was felt for a long time.

Milwaukee prospered as a trading and financial center and as a manufacturing center.

Almost a third of the Wisconsin people live in Milwaukee County which now has in excess of a million people. The size of the city has increased continuously from 578,249 in 1930 to 637,392 in 1950. The estimated population of 1956 was 707,899 and for 1957 at 753,488. In 1950 it had about 63,500 foreign-born residents, of which 18,000 came from Germany and 11,000 from Poland. Other significant groups came from Russia, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Canada and England. Its adult population has approximately 9.1 or 9.2 years of education.

Milwaukee County ranks 8th among the nation's industrial areas and is the 3rd largest consumer of steel. It leads the world in the manufacture of diesel and gasoline engines, outboard motors, motorcycles, tractors, wheelbarrows, padlocks, malt and beer, work shoes, sawmill and flour mill equipment. Its harbor admits foreign ships as well as those from the Great Lakes.

It is the home of the Milwaukee Braves, Marquette University, one of the best vocational schools in the country, the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee and 8 private colleges. It has a fine museum, zoo and botanical garden.

Oshkosh. Oshkosh lies on the west shore of Lake Winnebago midpoint between the head and foot of the lake. White men passed the future site of Oshkosh as early as 1670 but it was not until 1818 that any settled there. In 1836 the area was claimed by Chester Gallup and Webster Stanley and this became Oshkosh, named after the Menominee Indian chief. Lumbering caused the community to grow and in 1853 it became a city. Three years later it absorbed its rival community, Algoma, which lay to the south. Until 1859 the people depended on the lake and Fox River for transportation, but in that year the railroad reached it. By 1869 it had 20 sawmills and 12

shingle mills. A succession of fires in 1859, 1866, 1874 and 1875 interrupted its progress, but after the 1875 fire the business district was reconstructed of stone and brick. At one time 150 million feet of lumber were produced there, but as the timber line receded, Oshkosh turned to the manufacture of finished wood products.

The population of Oshkosh has been reasonably stable for the past 2 decades, growing from 40,108 in 1930 to 41,084 in 1950 but estimates for 1956 indicate a substantial rise to 45,403. About 2,200 of its people are foreign-born. About half of these came from Germany and fairly large groups from Russia and Austria. Its adult males have an average of 9.1 years of school, while the females have 9.8 years.

Its major industries include those relating to wood finishing such as furniture, sashes and doors, plywood and caskets. It also produces overalls, luggage, fiber rugs, machinery, trucks and processed foods.

It is the seat of a state college, the Paine Lumber Company which was once the largest sash and door factory in the world and the home of Helen Farnsworth Mears, one of Wisconsin's great sculptresses.

Racine. Racine is the third largest city in the state and one of the more highly industrialized. It lies on the shore of Lake Michigan between Milwaukee and Kenosha. It got its name from the Root River which the French called Racine. In 1833 Captain Gilbert Knapp took claims to the land and induced people to come there. It became a village in 1841 and in 1848 a city. It was a trading center with a poor harbor at this time. At one time it was a great wheat center. Shortly before the Civil War small factories began to grow and with the invention of farm machinery, this became a leading business in the city. Although it never materialized as a great port, it nevertheless developed as an industrial center, the products of which were distributed by rail and road.

Although Racine declined in population between 1930 and 1940 from 67,542 to 67,195, it began to increase as industry thrived since the beginning of World War II. In 1950 it had 71,193 people and in 1956 it was estimated that its population reached 81,957. Over 10 per cent of its population are foreign-born, most of them coming from Denmark, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Russia, Poland, Lithuania and Asia.

Its industries are well-known. They include tractors and farm machinery, auto equipment and accessories, malted milk, floor wax and polishes, electrical products, leather goods, castings and luggage. It is surrounded by an important dairying and vegetable growing area.

The Johnson Wax Company building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright is one of the major attractions. Other interesting plants are the Horlick Malted Milk plant and the J. I. Case Company which produced the first practical gasoline tractor in 1911.

Sheboygan. This city is located 60 miles north of Milwaukee on the shores of Lake Michigan. The name comes from the Chippewa Indians and refers to the noise caused by the falls in the Sheboygan River which empties into the lake at this point. It began as a trade center in 1838 after an abortive attempt to get started 2 years before. After 1846 when it became a village substantial immigration began with the Germans going into farming and the other immigrants moving to the village. In 1853 it became a city and about that time the first factory was established by J. J. Vollrath. The raising of wheat led to flour mills but when the wheat crops declined, the farmers turned to peas and dairying, and flour milling was at an end. The factories were turned to furniture manufacturing and later the Kohler foundry was started near the city. When lumber became scarce at least 40 wood finishing industries quit and Sheboygan moved to more diversified industry.

Although Sheboygan gained but 3,000 people from 1930 to 1950, rising from 39,251 to 42,365 the estimates indicate that by 1956 it had 46,036 people. Roughly 10 per cent of its people or 4,583 were foreign-born in 1950, most of them coming from Germany, Russia, Yugoslavia, Holland and Lithuania. Among its adults, the average educational attainment was 8 years of school.

Its major industries include plumbing fixtures and fittings, enameled and stainless steel household ware, toys, furniture, shoe leather, shoes, gloves, knitwear. Its major industry, the Kohler Company is located in a model village near the city.

Stevens Point. Although this city was in the path of the lumber cities, and was founded in 1839 when lumbering was just beginning, it never developed as a lumber town, and did not develop until the timber line had moved farther north. It was founded in 1839 by George Stevens for whom it was named. One of the most interesting facts of its history is the migration of the Polish to Portage County. At first they were easily assimilated, but after a while the number got so great that they retained their identity. Although many of them went into the factories, some took over land and diligent work and improvement made it produce good crops. As the timber line moved north, the area along the Wisconsin River began to develop papermaking, and Stevens Point became a papermaking center.

Indicative of the relatively late development of this community is the fact that between 1930 and 1940 when most communities which depended on industry were merely holding their own, Stevens Point rose from 13,623 to 15,777 and then to 16,564 in 1950. Its estimated population in 1956 was 17,109. Less than 700 of its people are foreign-born, the largest groups coming from Poland and Germany. Among its adult population, males have had an average of 8.9 years of school, females 9.7 years.

Stevens Point is an important trade center for the diversified farming activities of the area including potato growing, livestock and

dairying. Its principal industries are paper and pulp manufacture with lumber, wood products, furniture, food products also important. One of its best-known products is fishing lures. In addition it is the home of a major nationwide insurance company, The Hardware Mutuals. It is the site of a state college.

Superior. Located in the northwest corner of the state it is separated from Duluth by the state line and the St. Louis River, but unlike Duluth which is extremely hilly, Superior is located in the flat valley. The fur traders reached this point in the middle 17th century and trading posts were in existence shortly after the revolution. In the early 1850's settlement of the area began because of its harbor facilities, but the lack of roads and railroads kept the venture from prospering. The discovery of iron ore in the Gogebic Range in 1883, however, resulted in a boom. Organized as a village in 1887, Superior became a city less than 2 years later. Between 1883 and 1889 the ship arrivals increased from 21 to 900. By 1900 Superior was the second largest city in the state. Superior and Duluth became great ore and wheat shipping ports. More than 9,500 boats entered or left the Superior-Duluth port in 1955. It has the city manager form of government.

The population of Superior has remained fairly stable since 1930 when it was 36,113. In 1940 it had declined to 35,136 but rose again to 35,325 in 1950. In 1956 it was estimated at 36,459. In 1950 it had slightly more than 4,000 foreign-born residents, the largest groups of which came from Sweden, Norway, Finland, Poland and Canada. Among its adults the males had an average of 9.5 years of education and the females 10.6 years.

Superior has 10 grain elevators which are the largest in the world. The Great Northern ore docks are the largest in the world. 37 million tons of ore left Superior in 1955. It has the largest coal briquet plant in America and has 5 coal docks. It also has the highest flour mill remaining in this state. As we have indicated it refines oil, produces flour, makes briquets and does shipbuilding and repairs in addition to its great shipping industry. Superior also has a state college.

Two Rivers. This community which is directly north of Manitowoc once was the major port of the area, but it has declined as a port. It was established in 1836 as a port for whitefish fishermen which industry has persisted ever since. Trade and industry followed the fishermen and soon lumber, chairs and pails were being produced. In 1880 a wood-type industry was formed which is one of the 4 largest in the country today. Its major industry is aluminum goods. A young German was persuaded to come there in 1893 to make some articles of aluminum which was then a novelty. They sold so well that James E. Hamilton who brought the German to Two Rivers established a factory. The Vits Brothers of Manitowoc established a rival factory. The 2 merged in 1909 as the Aluminum Goods Manu-

facturing Company. Two Rivers has a city manager form of government.

The population of Two Rivers has remained relatively constant since 1930 when it was 10,083. In 1950 it was 10,243. It was estimated at 10,639 in 1956: In 1950 only 386 were foreign-born, the largest groups coming from Germany and Poland. The educational attainments of its adult population averaged 8.8 among males and 9.0 years among females.

In addition to aluminum goods it makes electrical equipment, professional furniture and equipment, cheesecloth. It is the home port of one of the largest fishing fleets on the Great Lakes. It is advertised as Wisconsin's coolest summer resort.

Watertown. This community is located west of Milwaukee on the Rock River at a point where the river falls 20 feet in 2 miles. This was the reason for the establishment of a community which depended on the water power for its lumber mills and factories. Much of the character of this community was gained from the German immigrants who came after 1840. Among them was Carl Schurz and his wife who established the first kindergarten in America there in 1856.

Watertown grew from 10,613 in 1930 to 12,417 in 1950. Its 1956 population was estimated at 13,484. It had less than 500 foreign-born residents in 1950, the overwhelming majority of whom came from Germany. Its adult population attained an educational level of between 8.8 and 8.9 years of school.

Perhaps its most famous product is the Watertown goose which is stuffed or "noodled" in order to make it fat and produce large livers. Its manufactures are diversified including shoes, cash registers, dairy equipment, cutlery, heating equipment and lumber and wood products.

It is the seat of Northwestern College and of the Sacred Heart Military Training School.

Waukesha. Located on the Little Fox River it was settled in 1834 by the Cutler brothers who set up a sawmill there. A grist mill replaced the sawmill when the timber was exhausted and flour became its major industry. An early plow factory and limestone quarry were started there. As a center of abolition it served as a part of the underground railway to spirit slaves to Canada. Between 1870 and 1890 the city prospered as a health resort because of its spring water, but little remains of that industry today. Due to its nearness to the industrial area it gradually became an industrial center and now has a widely diversified industrial base.

Its population has risen slowly but continuously since 1930 from 17,176 to 21,233 in 1950. Its estimated population in 1956 was 23,703. Only a little more than 1,000 of these people are foreign-born, over half of whom came from Germany, Italy and England. Its

adult males have an average of 9.9 years of school, the females 11.5 years.

Its principal industries include machinery, foundry products and foods, but it also produces dairy equipment, refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, beer and soft drinks, plastics and textiles. It is the seat of Carroll College founded in 1841. For exactly 100 years it has been the home of the State School for Boys, but this will shortly be moved.

Wausau. Located on the Wisconsin River, it was settled in 1839 as a sawmill town by George Stevens. After the timber was exhausted, the people who had built their wealth from the trees turned to other industries, among them papermaking. It was also the largest trading center for some distance.

In 1930 it had 23,758 people. This was enlarged to 30,414 by 1950 and it was estimated that by 1956 it had reached 33,605. Less than 5 per cent, or about 1,400, are foreign-born, over 900 of whom came from Germany and Poland. Its adult females reached 10.2 years of school but the males reached only 8.9 years.

As part of its readjustment after the loss of timber the city moved to the manufacture of machinery for the lumber industry. This has continued as has lumber and wood finishing. The paper industry is technically outside the city in Schofield and Mosinee, but they lie close to the city. It has a variety of other industries.

It has one of the larger university extension centers, a major insurance company, extensive winter sports on Rib Mountain.

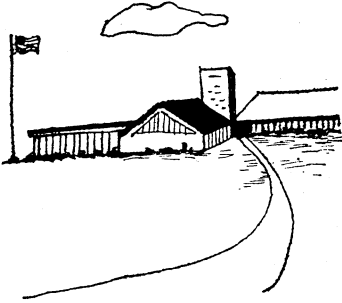
Wisconsin Rapids. This city on the Wisconsin River in about the center of the state is probably as closely identified with the paper industry as any city of the state. It grew as 2 communities, one on each side of the river, as lumbering developed. In 1880 as a result of a flood, much of the communities was destroyed and when they rebuilt, they turned their attention to woodworking, pulp and hardware. In 1900 the 2 communities became Grand Rapids, but this was changed to Wisconsin Rapids in 1920.

From 1930 to 1950 Wisconsin Rapids grew from 8,726 to 13,496. By 1956 its population was estimated at 14,854. Less than 500 of these people are foreign-born, most of them coming from Germany, Poland and Canada. The average adult male completed 9.8 years of school while the average female completed 11.7 years.

The major industry is the paper and pulp mills and the best-known crop is its cranberries. It also produces gas and electric ranges, space heaters, clothing, food and wood products.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF WISCONSIN

The Importance of Education



Our educational system is one of the most important institutions in modern life. In the first place it is a necessary part of the American form of government because it is difficult for a government of the people to operate successfully if the people cannot understand the problems of government. They not only must be able to read, listen and talk intelligently, but they must be able to understand what they hear and read. As gov-

ernment expands, the knowledge and understanding of the people must also expand. In the second place, the world in which we live is becoming more and more complex, and more formal education is necessary in order to have an understanding of the bare principles involved in many advances, to say nothing of the detail. This should be obvious. There are many people still alive who remember when a kerosene lamp lighted the house, a wood stove heated it, a horse and wagon provided the transportation and one communicated with others either by mail or by actual contact. Today we accept a host of complicated mechanical devices to make living easier and assume a host of problems which were never thought of a generation ago. There is an ever-increasing need for more and more formal education. Thirdly, because there are more people to educate and a greater amount of education is necessary, the cost of providing this service increases. Someone must provide the buildings, equipment, staff to do the job. Today education, highways and public welfare consume the overwhelming proportion of state and local governmental revenues.

The General Organizational Pattern

Who provides the educational opportunity to our people? It is supplied either by the government or by private sources. Many years ago much of the educational opportunity was provided by private sources and the costs were covered by tuition fees charged the students and by donations. Because it was decided early that education was important to a government of the people, in the United States some education was established early at public expense. That does not mean that as soon as the Constitution of the United States was adopted we immediately had a full system of elementary, secondary and college education at public expense, but merely that the

principle of public education was established which gradually spread until today in Wisconsin, for example, most of the educational facilities are provided at public expense. Private educational facilities were established in 2 general ways: by religious organizations and by private persons, organizations or corporations not connected with a church. Today in Wisconsin most of the elementary and secondary education which is not provided by public funds is furnished by the Roman Catholic and Lutheran Churches.

When this country came into being, the operation of the public educational system was not delegated to the federal government, but reserved to the states. While the United States government operates some schools such as West Point and Annapolis and schools for Indians, and provides financial aids for agricultural education, vocational education and education of the handicapped, by far the major portion of the public educational program is a state function. The states generally have delegated this to the local units of government, either counties, municipalities or special districts created solely to run the schools. In Wisconsin with rare exceptions the public elementary and secondary schools are operated by school districts under the supervision of the state. Public higher education is conducted by the state with the exception of the county teachers colleges and the vocational schools.

The public educational system was created as a result of either constitutional or statutory authority. Article X of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to create district schools which shall be free. The same article authorized the legislature to create a university near the seat of government. Other parts of the educational system were created by statute from time to time. In the early days private high schools, academies or colleges were created by special acts of the legislature which granted them charters, but since such charters are now forbidden a private school may incorporate under the general laws relating to nonprofit corporations or organize without incorporation.

Education is also organized according to the level of the training. Normally the first 8 grades are called the elementary school and the next 4 are called high school, but in many places grades 8 to 10 are arranged separately into junior high schools. Education beyond the high school is normally called higher education. There are certain types of educational opportunity which do not fit into that pattern which may be called special education.

The Local Organization of the Public Schools

In about 80 cities the schools are part of the general government like parks or waterworks or police departments, and these units are said to be the city school system. All of the rest of the state is divided into common school districts. They are independent units of government created for the express purpose of operating public

schools. They may vary in size from 2 or 3 square miles to huge areas containing several municipalities or parts thereof. Until recently some of them maintained no schools at all, but now they must be operating districts. Some of them have only a single one-room school with a handful of pupils while others conduct several schools. Some of these districts operate only schools with grades 1 to 8 or elementary schools while others have grades 1 to 12 and may have kindergartens. There is one other kind of school district. If one or more common school districts lying together operate only grades 1 to 8, the people of all or part of that area may create a union high school district to provide a high school. It becomes an independent unit of government with power to select officers, hold meetings, levy taxes, incur debts, etc., and the people who live within it have 2 school districts, one, a common school district to operate grades 1 to 8, and the other a union high school district to operate grades 9-12.

In the common school district it was long the practice to determine most of the affairs of the school in the annual school meeting of all the eligible voters. They determined how much would be spent, what the tax rate would be, who the officers of the district would be, etc. This still prevails in many districts. In city school systems and in some of the larger common school districts the annual meeting has been abandoned because no facilities exist capable of holding all those eligible to participate. In these cases the school board manages the schools. It is composed of 3 to 9 persons elected by the voters of the district. It hires the teachers.

The local school board is responsible for the operation of the schools of its district, but it may receive supervision and direction from 3 sources; the electors of the district especially if there is an annual meeting of the electors, the county superintendent of schools if he has jurisdiction and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The electors of the district exercise their supervision in several ways. If there is an annual school meeting, all of the voters of the district come together and with the president of the school board presiding, they consider the operation of their schools. Secondly, the electors are occasionally called upon to decide questions at referendum elections such as the bonding of the district, whether to build a new school, whether to annex some territory adjacent to it, etc. Thirdly, as voters of the district, they may seek to persuade their school board members to follow their suggestions by personal conversations.

Except for city school systems and common school districts operating both elementary and high school grades under a superintendent, all the school districts of the county are under the supervision of the county superintendent of schools who is elected by the voters of the area over which he has jurisdiction once every 4 years in a nonpartisan election. He and his staff of general and special supervising teachers supervise such schools.

Finally the Constitution of Wisconsin provides that the supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. This grants to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is elected from the state at large every 4 years on a nonpartisan ballot, the over-all supervision of the public schools of the state. Through his staff he advises, counsels and supervises the many aspects of the educational program such as the curriculum, organization of the schools, transportation of pupils, construction of buildings, certification of teachers and education of handicapped youngsters.

One more important point must be made regarding the organization of the public elementary and secondary schools in Wisconsin. Because the law gave a great deal of freedom to the people to create school districts as they saw fit, the number of school districts created was tremendous. When youngsters had to walk to school it was necessary to have schools near together, and some schools were very small. There were some which had less than 10 pupils in grades 1 to 8, all taught by the same teacher. On the other hand, one teacher might have 40 or 50 in a one-room school. Wisconsin once had over 7,000 separate school districts. In less than 20 years a great change has taken place, and larger districts have replaced many small districts so that today we have less than 3,500 school districts. At one time the overwhelming part of the state was not in a school district which operates a high school, but gradually more and more of the state is coming into such a district. Less than 2 decades ago about 1,000 of the 7,000 districts operated no schools. In fact, many of them didn't have a school building in the district. Now all territory must be in a district which operates schools.

The County in the Public Educational Program of Wisconsin

In some states there are no local school districts, and the county is the local unit of school administration. In fact, during the first 20 years of the organization of the state of Wisconsin, there was a great deal of agitation for such organization in Wisconsin. Wisconsin did create the office of county superintendent of schools to supervise the schools in the 1860's and it did authorize the county to create certain types of schools. The county may create a county agricultural school which is actually a high school. Two such schools were created, one in Dunn County and one in Racine County, but by the time this report is printed only the Racine school will be in existence. Counties may create teachers colleges to promote 2 years of post high school training to teach in the rural schools. Presently about 25 are in existence, one of which is operated jointly by Door and Kewaunee Counties. Since 1957 counties may create county schools for handicapped children under a Handicapped Children's Education Board.

As you recall, we stated that the county superintendent of schools does not have jurisdiction over city school systems or school districts operating grades 1 to 12 under a superintendent. As a result of the reorganization of school district movement, many of the latter type of districts are being created, and the areas over which some superintendents have jurisdiction is steadily declining. In 1957 a study was authorized to look at this problem, and determine what the supervising unit should be and what it should do.

Public Higher Education in Wisconsin

Except for the county teachers colleges which are created by the county but supervised by the state, all public higher education in the state is operated by the state itself. The Constitution authorized the establishment of a university near the seat of government so the University of Wisconsin came into being almost as soon as state government itself. At first it was for men only, but soon it was opened to women too. When the federal government granted the states land to establish agricultural schools, there was some movement to put the land grant college at Ripon, but it was finally decided to combine it with the university.

Starting with Milwaukee, the university organized and operated a series of extension centers in key cities of the state. While several of them had been in existence before, the first real impetus for one or 2 years of education close to home came during the depression when many youngsters could not afford to come to Madison. During World War II these centers declined because of a lack of students, but with the return of veterans in 1945 and 1946, they boomed and over 30 of them cropped up in various parts of the state. The number declined until 8 now remain providing one or 2 years of education similar to that on the campus. In 1955 by legislation the State College at Milwaukee and the University Extension Center there were combined as one institution under the university, known as the University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee.

Meanwhile another development was occurring. At first it was assumed that the private schools would provide the necessary teachers training in this state, but it was soon discovered that this would not work. While the Constitution did not direct the legislature to provide teacher training, some recognition of it was made. Beginning in 1866 with the establishment of a school at Platteville, 9 schools were created in various parts of the state to train teachers under the supervision of a board of regents. At first they were called normal schools and gave only 2 years of training. Then they became teachers colleges and gave 4 and sometimes 5 years of work. Now they are called state colleges and not only provide teachers training, but liberal arts training as well. They are controlled by a board of regents composed of 12 appointed members, 11 of whom traditional-

ly come from the communities in which the colleges are located, and the State Superintendent.

Two other state institutions of higher learning were also created. In 1911 the state took over control of Stout Institute which had been a private school devoted to training in the manual arts and domestic science. For many years a large portion of the teachers of these subjects not only in Wisconsin but elsewhere received their training at Stout. In 1907 a 2-year mining trade school was established at Platteville in the heart of the lead and zinc mining area. Over the years it expanded until it became a 3-year school known as the Wisconsin Institute of Technology. Stout and the Institute were each operated by a board.

In 1955 after years of effort to reorganize the system of higher education 3 major steps were taken. First, as we have pointed out, the state college and extension center at Milwaukee were combined into one institution under the university. Second, Stout and the Institute of Technology were put under the Board of Regents of the State Colleges and their own boards were abolished. Third, a coordinating committee composed of members of the Boards of Regents of the University and the State Colleges was created with broad powers over the finances, properties and programs of these institutions in order to provide a coordinated plan of publicly-supported higher education for the state. For the first time in the history of this state we now have an agency which can plan for the tremendous influx of students which predictions indicate will enroll in our colleges in the next decade.

The Public Vocational Educational System

Prior to 1911 the academically minded public elementary and high schools provided no lure for some youngsters, and those who quit the public school to work lost all their opportunity for further formal education. To provide a type of training which might attract some of these young people, and to offer additional part-time training to them, the vocational schools were created. Children were compelled to continue their education at least part-time until they reached 14 or completed eighth grade. Now they must go full-time until they are 16 or have completed high school, but they do not have to go to high school until they are 16. They may go to vocational school.

Organized originally under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Schools, during the first few years the vocational school system was a disappointment because it was controlled by the same people who had failed to meet the problem prior to 1911. Finally it was separated from the public schools, and it developed into one of the strongest programs of its kind in the nation. Since then, of course, the public schools have developed strong vocational training programs in many fields, such as commercial work, manual arts,

home economics, and in some cases the high school program and the vocational program run side by side. They do, however, attract different people as we shall explain.

Originally the vocational school was created to permit the youth who dropped out of school to continue his education, both academic and vocational. Over the years, however, fewer and fewer students dropped out of school so that this phase of the vocational school program gave way to another development. Many youngsters who complete high school or reach the end of the compulsory attendance requirement have no training to earn a living. The vocational school therefore became the place where they could go after completing or dropping out of high school to learn typing, shorthand, welding, barbering, cosmetology, electrical repair work and scores of other trades so they could earn a living. Some do it on their own, others as a part of an apprenticeship program. Some of these people are no longer young.

The third program which these schools provide is an opportunity to develop an avocation or hobby. A broad variety of classes are conducted in art, radio, dressmaking, millinery and similar subjects to permit adults as well as youngsters to get training in fields which are not their life work.

Every community of 5,000 or more people must maintain a local vocational school, and others may have them. Since 1955 school districts other than cities may create such a district and since 1957 area districts may be created composed of more than one municipality or county. Each school has a vocational school board. In cities the board consists of the city superintendent, principal or president of the board, 2 citizens who are employes and 2 who are employers appointed by the school board. In school districts which operate a vocational school the board is composed of the school district administrator, 3 employes and 3 employers who are appointed by the district school board. Area districts are managed by a board of 9 elected at large on a nonpartisan basis for terms of 6 years.

The state supervision of the system of vocational and adult education is provided by a state board composed of 3 farmers, 3 employers, 3 employes, all appointed by the Governor, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and a representative of the Industrial Commission. The actual administration of the state office is in the hands of a director selected by the board.

It should be pointed out that the Wisconsin program of vocational and adult education is one of the better state programs. It enables youngsters who drop out of the public school to continue their education and literally hundreds of them received their high school diplomas through their work in vocational schools. It provides post-high school training for the job, not only in industry and trades but in agriculture. It provides a medium for adults to develop lasting hobbies. It facilitates the rehabilitation of those who have suffered

physical disabilities. It is geared to helping the people with their special local problems. The Milwaukee vocational school is one of the best in the world.

Education of the Handicapped

Those who have read Oliver Twist recall how a century and a half ago those youngsters who were disabled by industrial accidents were doomed to lives of beggars. Today in our state through a series of agencies, much is done to educate and train not only the physically but the mentally handicapped. Three state agencies carry the brunt of this program and divide the work among them. Youngsters under 16 are normally the responsibility of the Department of Public Instruction and the local public schools. Those over 16 are the responsibility of the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Vocational Education. Those who are institutionalized are the responsibility of the Department of Public Welfare.

Although the State School for the Blind at Janesville and the State School for the Deaf at Delavan were established long ago, the major interest in the education of the physically and mentally handicapped is a recent development. It was less than 20 years ago that the Bureau for Handicapped Children was established in the Department of Public Instruction. While the schools at Delavan and Janesville continue, the emphasis in the public schools is to provide educational opportunity for the handicapped as nearly as possible in a lifelike situation so the day class was developed whereby the local school provides educational opportunity in the same class with other youngsters, in the same school but in different rooms or in separate schools. Important to this development is the testing program whereby those who have hearing or sight defects, for example, or are mentally retarded, are discovered. In some cases, instruction is provided in the home. Handicapped children must be transported.

Those over 16 years of age who are handicapped may use the facilities of the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. Assuming that a person who was a typist lost a hand in an accident, this agency will test him to determine what his aptitudes are, fit him with appliances to aid him, train him for a new occupation and watch him to make sure he makes good. Thus the type of person who in Charles Dickens' day became a drag on his family or society can today make a new adjustment to become self-sufficient.

Those confined to institutions are of 2 types. First we have those who are imprisoned to repay a debt to society because of the commission of a crime. Often they lost their way through life because of a lack of vocation or goal in life. Many learn trades while imprisoned which they can ply when released, thereby giving them a new lease on life. The second group are those confined because of

mental illness or deficiencies. Many are not educable, but some can be trained to do relatively simple tasks. To a limited degree the mental institutions provide educational and training facilities.

The Campus is the Boundaries of the State

Two significant public educational developments are so closely identified with Wisconsin that some special note should be made of them. The first is WHA, and the state radio network. Wisconsin was a pioneer in educational radio. Back in the days of crystal sets many people listened to WHA which is now expanded into a state network. In recent years educational television has been introduced through WHA-TV, but this development has been beset with many problems which radio did not encounter.

More than 50 years ago the university embarked on a program of bringing its facilities to the people out in the state. This took the form of credit and noncredit courses conducted by staff members, institutes for a variety of groups, a great collection of visual aids, including movies made available to schools and many groups and one of the broadest programs of credit and noncredit correspondence courses in existence. A large part of the work was concentrated in the extension division. Literally thousands of people participate annually in these programs. In recent years the state colleges have also extended their coverage by providing off-campus courses, largely for teachers. Not only does this permit the teacher to expand her professional training while working, but it allows the institution to maintain a valuable contact with its graduates.

Financing Public Education

How much does it cost to provide the public educational program of Wisconsin? An analysis of all the state and local costs for public education has been increasing very rapidly in recent years. The figures for the past 12 years for which records are available are as follows:

1944-45	\$ 82,335,821
1945-46	90,720,918
1946-47	111,419,980
1947-48	131,941,741
1948-49	148,459,580
1949-50	169,565,722
1950-51	185,513,675
1951-52	199,589,678
1952-53	222,513,370
1953-54	242,268,672
1954-55	267,232,587
1955-56	298,397,552

In the past 10 years these total costs have almost tripled. It seems reasonable on the basis of these figures to estimate that in 1957-58 the total bill for public education in Wisconsin will approximate \$350,000,000.

Let us look just briefly at the items which make up these costs. The last composite report for 1954-55 shows these items.

Public schools	\$201,695,259
University	37,445,777
Stout Institute	907,471
State Colleges	6,977,403
Wisconsin Institute of Technology	115,446
Vocational and Adult Education	
Administration	162,305
Rehabilitation	272,329
Local schools	8,792,483
Veterans training	50,873
Department of Public Instruction	811,357
County Teachers Colleges	723,613
County Agricultural Schools	139,087
State School for Deaf and Blind	562,600
County Superintendents' salaries	347,774
County Staff salaries	561,329
County Staff travel and expense	490,622
Expenditures for County School Committees	85,291
State Contribution to Teachers' Retirement	6,860,453
Compensation to Stand-by Teachers	231,115
	\$267,232,587

Where did this money come from? To determine exactly where all of the \$267,232,587 came from would require more space than is available. We know in general where it came from. A part of it came from the general property tax. In 1955-56, for example, at least 200 million dollars in general property taxes was collected for public education. Part of it came from appropriations made by the state. Part of it came from federal aids and part of it came from fees and charges collected from those who used the services. (For data on enrollment in publicly supported institutions of education, see the statistical section of this volume)

Private Education in Wisconsin

There is no state agency which has the responsibility for collecting comprehensive statistics on private educational facilities so we do not have any good or recent data on the scope of this program. We know from observation that the enrollment in the private elementary and secondary schools has increased in recent years, and it is self-evident that if such had not been the case, the burden of providing public facilities would have been even greater.

Federal statistics indicate that there were 103,152 children in the nonpublic elementary schools and 11,958 in the high schools in 1940-41 in Wisconsin. By 1953-54 it is estimated that there were 160,000 children in nonpublic elementary schools and 22,500 in high school. This would be about 182,500 as compared with the 1953-54 public school enrollment of 557,446. In 1953-54, 28% of all elementary pupils and 13% of all high school pupils were in nonpublic schools.

Private elementary and secondary schools are supported largely by religious organizations. Unlike many eastern states Wisconsin does not have many endowed prep schools. On the other hand in some communities there are as many youngsters in the parochial elementary and high schools as in the public schools. Neither the state nor the local units of government may contribute one cent to these schools.

Only about a third as many people attend private colleges as attend state-supported schools. About 40% of those in private colleges attend Marquette University. The other major colleges include Alverno, Beloit, Carroll, Lawrence, Mount Mary, Ripon and St. Norbert. (For a list of the private colleges and their enrollment, see the statistical section of this volume)

One must add to this list of private institutions of learning the many technical schools which range from such major schools as the Milwaukee School of Engineering to the Arthur Murray School for Dancing. Business colleges, beauty schools, music schools, nursery schools, prenursery schools, art schools, radio schools and many others complete this list of institutions which seek to train people for their vocations or avocations. Many are reliable institutions of long standing, but others are not, and after the war there was established a Governor's Advisory Committee on Education to check on the reliability of such schools as offered courses for veterans of the armed forces.

Some General Observations

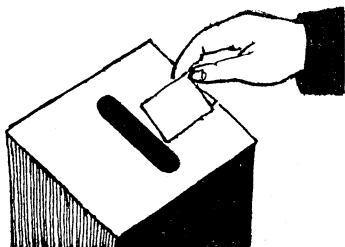
No institution in Wisconsin is currently more hard-pressed than its educational system. The phenomenal and continued high birth rate requires more classrooms and more teachers. More classrooms mean more buildings. More teachers mean more training which again requires more teacher training facilities. Scarcity of teachers means greater competition for staff with resulting increased salaries. The sheer problem of providing the space, equipment and staff to educate the rising generation to say nothing of determining where the funds to do the task may be found is one of our most critical problems today.

This is, however, only one face of the coin. The second problem is whether the organization as provided is obtaining the desired results. Virtually every ill of the world is attributed by some people to the inadequacies of the educational system. Juvenile delinquency, motor vehicle deaths, crime, the failure of the vanguard missile — all are attributed by some people to weaknesses in our educational system. The knowledge and understanding necessary to make a living or to live successfully in the world today are so much greater than they were just a few years ago that the task of the school is far greater. Yet many would place the job of doing even more upon the schools. There are those who, while professing to abhor all that

is communistic, would embrace the Russian system of education because of their alleged superiority in the guided missile race, discarding universal education of the individual for the rote development of the exceptional student. The development of the whole man to the level he can attain is basic in a democracy, and man must be ever watchful that the abandonment of this objective does not precipitate the breakdown of the form of society which we have developed.

THE ELECTION PROCESSES IN WISCONSIN

Introduction



It is essential in a democracy that the people keep informed about the objectives and operations of their government, exercise the privilege of voting and participate in the activities of their government. Unless these things are done a small segment of the population acquires control of the government as a ruling class and then we no longer have a democracy.

As we have said, voting is a privilege, not a right, and may be taken away or given as the people through their representatives decree. Thus, today in Wisconsin the privilege of voting is confined to those over 21 years of age, but the privilege could be extended to those below that age if such were the decision of the people. But only certain people over 21 may vote and so it is not a guarantee which is given to everyone. It is true that the privilege of voting may not be denied because of certain things such as race, color or sex, but it can and is denied for other reasons.

While we may not always agree with the way in which they vote, people are entitled to exercise their individual judgment in elections. It is no one's business why the electors vote for a person once and against him another time. There are, however, some indications that all of the people do not always exercise good judgment in their vote. It is inconceivable that a person should vote for a person who is dead but whose name is listed because the ballot was printed before his demise, yet that happens. It is equally inconceivable that someone should write in the name of some fictitious, notorious or popular character, yet this occasionally happens. It is certainly questionable for a person to say I have always voted against constitutional amendments so I will vote against this one regardless of its merit. For many centuries, and even today, in parts of our world people have struggled and died for the privilege of voting, and it therefore behooves those of us to whom the privilege has come so easily by reason of birth in this state that we treat this privilege with the dignity to which it is entitled.

Who May Vote

The Constitution of Wisconsin provides in Article III that citizens of the United States who are 21 years of age or over and have resided in this state for one year preceding an election and in the election district where he offers to vote for such time as the legislature

may prescribe not more than 30 days, may vote. The legislature, by statute, has reduced the residence requirement for the election district to 10 days. At the time that the Wisconsin Constitution was written, voting was confined to men. Thus it was necessary by section 6.015 of the statutes for the legislature to extend the privilege of voting to women in the early 1920's after the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution had been adopted providing that the privilege of suffrage shall not be denied because of sex.

The Constitution provides that the legislature may by law extend the privilege of voting to persons not included in the Constitution, but such laws must be approved by a referendum vote of the people before they become effective. Thus in 1953 the Wisconsin legislature provided that persons who had not resided in Wisconsin for one year could vote for presidential electors, and this proposal was approved by the voters.

Who May Not Vote

The Constitution and the statutes expressly exclude from the privilege of voting persons under guardianship, persons not in their right minds, persons convicted of a felony or treason unless restored to civil rights, persons who bet on an election and persons who are convicted of bribery unless restored to civil rights. Persons desiring to vote must also comply with certain other mechanical processes in order to be eligible to vote. These will be discussed in other paragraphs.

Who Really Does Vote

Many lament the fact that so few people actually vote. These people venture the opinion that if the backsliders were prohibited from voting, they would scream to high heaven, but because the privilege is there, they do not exercise it. There are all sorts of statistics to show that often less than half the eligible voters take the trouble to vote. For example, in an advisory referendum held in April 1951 on 4-year terms for constitutional officers 540,000 people voted while in November 1952 on a referendum on reapportionment 1,440,000 people voted. In 1952, 1,614,721 people voted for Governor but in 1954 only 1,158,627 voted. While it must be remembered that all residents cannot vote, some indication of the proportion of people who vote may be obtained from the following statistics:

Year	Population	Total Vote for Governor	% of Population Voting
1920	2,632,067	481,828	18.3 ¹
1930	2,939,006	606,401	20.6
1940	3,137,587	1,373,597	43.7 ¹
1950	3,434,575	1,138,087	33.4

¹Presidential election year.

A series of studies on the per cent of eligible voters who took the trouble to vote reveals the following dismal facts.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary vote for Governor</i>	<i>% of eligible voters voting</i>	<i>General election vote for Governor</i>	<i>% of eligible voters voting</i>
1930	693,335	42	606,401	37
1932	899,558	54	1,124,356	68
1934	561,864	33	953,772	55
1936	491,056	28	1,236,907	69
1938	525,478	29	981,525	53
1940	658,912	35	1,373,597	72
1942	391,048	20	800,985	42
1944	451,801	24	1,320,483	71.4
1946	532,271	27	1,040,444	56.9
1948	599,846	29	1,266,139	63
1950	593,442	28.3	1,138,148	54.2

The Types of Elections According to Purpose

There are 3 types of elections in terms of their objectives. The first type is the election of officials in which the qualified electors select their representatives who operate the government. There are 3 types of officials elected — legislative, administrative and judicial. The first type are legislators who make the laws. They include members of congress, members of the state legislature, members of the county board and city council, and members of the town, village and school district boards. The second type are administrative officers, such as the President, Vice-President, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, county clerk, sheriff, mayor, town assessor and constable. We elect only 2 federal officials of this type but the number elected on the state level varies greatly among states, and the number elected on the local level varies greatly with the municipality. The third type of officials elected are the members of the judiciary or the judges. We do not elect any federal judges, but in Wisconsin every judge is elected. In other states this is not always true.

The second type of election is that in which the people vote on constitutional amendments. The voters do not vote on amendments to the federal Constitution, but in Wisconsin after an amendment to the State Constitution has been approved by 2 consecutive sessions of the legislature in the same form, it must be approved by the voters before it becomes effective. Such elections have been held more than 90 times in Wisconsin.

The third type of election is that in which the people are asked to advise the legislature as to whether or not they favor a proposal which has not yet been enacted or in which the law provides that a proposal passed by the legislature shall go into effect only if approved by the voters. In 1954 the voters were asked if they favored a system of tax-supported, state educational television and they rejected it 308,385 to 697,262. The 1957 Legislature enacted Chapter 6 which provided for daylight saving time, and this chapter provided that it should go into effect only if the people approved it at an election held in April 1957. The people did approve it.

Actually there is a fourth type of election. It occurs in the common school district. The qualified electors of a common school district meet on the second Monday in July for the annual school meeting. Here as in the old New England town the officers are elected in open meeting. It is an example of the clearest type of democratic action.

Partisan and Nonpartisan Elections

The 2 types of elections held in Wisconsin are partisan and nonpartisan. The regular partisan election held for the purpose of electing candidates to congress, state, legislative and county offices, is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year. Special elections to fill vacancies in partisan offices may be held intermittently throughout any year. The regular nonpartisan election held for the purpose of electing a State Superintendent, judicial, school and local officers, is held on the first Tuesday of April. In some states all elected officials are selected on a partisan basis.

The Election Districts

The whole state is divided into districts for the administration of elections. Each town, village and city is responsible for the elections held within them. If necessary, the governing body may divide the municipality into voting precincts as a matter of convenience. Obviously cities have to separate the wards if they are to elect aldermen and supervisors by wards. The number of precincts depends on the size of the vote because people will be discouraged from voting if they have to wait in line too long.

The Unit of Representation

Because we may elect federal, state and county or elect state, county and local officials at the same time it is necessary to indicate that there is a difference in the unit which various officials represent. For example, all people in Wisconsin vote for presidential electors, U.S. Senator, for Governor, and for members of the Supreme Court because they are state-wide offices. Other officials are not elected on a state-wide basis. For example, in Wisconsin we elect 10 representatives to congress, 33 state senators, 100 assemblymen, certain judicial officers, county and municipal officers on a district basis. The qualified voters residing in the respective districts are eligible to vote for all of these officers.

Registration

In the days when communities were small and the election officials knew everyone who offered to vote, it was a simple task for the latter to determine if a person was eligible to participate, but

as communities grew and population changed rapidly it became impossible to control voting on such a personal basis and systems of registration were developed whereby a person got his name on the list of eligibles before the election occurred. Registration of electors applies to every town, village and city having a population of 5,000 or more and every town, village and city of less than 5,000 population, whose governing body adopts registration by local ordinance; also every village and city regardless of size of population, in counties having a population of 300,000 or more. Registration is continuous if the elector votes once every 2 years.

Selecting Candidates

Originally candidates for office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed of delegates or all eligible voters. As a result of the primary election law passed more than 50 years ago in Wisconsin, this process is now used only in the case of towns and villages today. At a town caucus all of the eligible voters participate and they select 2 candidates for each office to be filled. The names of these candidates and those who qualify by filing nomination papers, are printed on the town or village ballots for the respective offices.

The convention system was opposed by many people because it was felt that sometimes the candidates selected were not the popular choice but were dictated by a few political leaders. Thus the primary election was instituted whereby any person who can secure a certain number of signatures on a nomination paper, may be a candidate for nomination. Thus under the convention system the party would have one candidate, while under the direct primary system there may be as many as 8 or 10 or even more people seeking the nomination for the same office.

At the present time in all positions except for town and village officers, persons who desire to be candidates for the positions get their names on the ballot through nomination papers, and a primary election is held to eliminate all but one candidate for each position from each party in a partisan election and all but 2 candidates for each position in a nonpartisan election. In a nonpartisan election, a primary is held only if there are more than 2 candidates seeking the same office. Except for recall elections, a party primary election is always held regardless of the number of candidates filing nomination papers for any partisan office.

Party candidates failing to receive the nomination at a primary election and other candidates may have their names printed on the general election ballots, by filing nomination papers as independent candidates, but they rarely receive very many votes.

In a nonpartisan primary election the 2 candidates receiving the greatest number of votes cast for an office are declared the nominees. In a party primary if the total vote cast for an office equals 5 per cent of the average party vote cast for Governor at the 2 last general

elections, the candidate receiving the most votes is declared the party nominee. If the total vote cast for an office is less than 5 per cent, the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes is automatically an independent candidate for the same office at the subsequent general election.

It is possible under the primary election law for a person to be the nominee although he does not secure a majority of the votes cast for the office. If, for example, there were 10 candidates for one office and the winning candidate got only 15 per cent of the total votes, he would still be the winner.

The General Election

In the general election one candidate from each party for each post in the case of partisan elections and 2 candidates for each post in the case of nonpartisan elections compete for the position. The person receiving the highest number of votes wins. If 2 or more candidates for the same office receive the greatest and equal number of votes, the appropriate board of canvassers shall determine the choice by lot, but in the case of Governor, the election is then made by the legislature.

General partisan elections are held in Wisconsin in November of even years. Every 4 years this coincides with the election of presidential electors, and in those years normally more people vote than in the so-called off years.

Canvassing the Vote

After the polls are officially closed, the election officials appointed for each precinct by the respective governing bodies of each municipality, canvass the vote cast in the precinct. The results are reported to the local clerk in case of municipal elections and to the local clerk and county clerk in case of county and state elections. The county board of canvassers canvasses the vote cast for all offices comprising one county or less in area and the State Board of Canvassers for all offices larger than one county. Duplicate statements of the county board of canvassers are filed with the Secretary of State and certificates of election issued to successful candidates by the county clerk or the Secretary of State. Any candidate believing fraud was committed in the canvass of the vote cast, may petition for a recount of the vote cast in particular precincts. Though the recount very often changes the number of votes cast, it infrequently changes the results.

In about 30 municipalities of the state the voters use voting machines which mechanically record the candidates for whom they cast their vote. There is a lever above each candidate's name, and the voter indicates his choice by pulling down the lever of the candidate he favors. The vote is automatically recorded, and when the election is over, the totals are read from the recording devices in the back of the machine. Where voting machines are not used, the ballots are counted by hand, and this is not only a tedious process but subject to error.

The Presidential Primary Election

In about a dozen states including Wisconsin, in the spring of years divisible by 4 the voters vote for their preference as the party nominee for President and by this process select a group of delegates to the national party conventions where the candidate of the party is selected. This process is imperfect because all of the potential presidential candidates are not necessarily represented in the election, and the delegates selected may be pledged to someone other than the one who ends up as the strongest candidate when the convention rolls around. The delegates chosen must support their candidate under certain conditions and normally support their candidate until it is apparent that he has no chance or he releases them. They are then free to vote as they wish.

As is well known, in November of years divisible by 4, the people vote for what is ostensibly the President. Actually they vote for presidential electors who later meet in the State Capitol to cast their ballot for President. This is a formality, but there is no law which requires the presidential electors to vote for the candidate under whose name they were selected.

Party Organization

Success in any election depends upon organization. A candidate must have people who will support him and work for his election. This is true in a partisan or nonpartisan election.

On the partisan level we have 2 types of political organizations — one, the statutory party committees and the other, voluntary political clubs. The latter are far more effective.

At the September primary the voters select precinct committeemen who are the lowest rung in the party organizational structure. Many times there are no candidates, and a person who gets only a few write-in votes wins the position. These committeemen for the city constitute the city party committee and those from the entire county constitute the county committee. The county committee selects a county chairman, secretary and treasurer.

The precinct committeemen from each assembly and senatorial district within a county constitute the committee for that district, and the county committee selects 2 to serve on the congressional committee. If an assembly or senatorial district embraces more than one county, the county committee of each county elects 2 persons to serve on the assembly and senatorial district committee.

The candidates of each party for the various state offices, and for the senate and assembly and the hold-over senators from that party constitute the party platform convention, which in addition to preparing the party platform, elects a state central committee of at least 2 from each congressional district, and in years in which a President and Vice President are elected, 12 presidential electors.

Outside this structure both major political parties have created voluntary organizations which are more active than those created by law.

The Future of the Election Process

The election process is a dynamic thing which changes with the years as new concepts of how to determine the will of the people are developed. There is hardly a legislative session in which proposals to change either the scope of the election process or the procedures in the process are not introduced. It seems inevitable then that the future will see changes in the present system. There are 5 suggestions which are frequently proposed in Wisconsin.

Some people propose that the privilege of voting be extended to age 18. At least 2 states now permit this. It is argued that most people finish their formal education by 18 and that they are then prepared to vote. It is also argued that those old enough to fight for the country in the armed forces are also old enough to participate in the management of its affairs. Proposals to reduce the voting age to 18 have not yet received serious attention in Wisconsin.

The second problem is what offices should be filled by election. In Wisconsin, for example, we elect 9 county administrative officers. Sometimes there are no candidates for some of them, and often there is no competition. It is difficult to see why a surveyor or coroner should be elected. On the other hand, in some cases the election of government officials is proposed because it is felt that they should be elected rather than appointed.

The third election problem is the term of office. In Wisconsin we elect 5 constitutional administrative officers every 2 years and one every 4 years. Some believe that the terms should be longer so that these officers have a longer uninterrupted period in which to acquaint themselves with their duties and put their programs into effect.

The fourth proposal is to abolish our open primary election and substitute the closed primary in which people must indicate their party preference before being permitted to vote in partisan primaries. The purpose of this is to make the primary into a party election rather than an election in which the people have a free choice to vote for whichever party they choose.

Finally, in Wisconsin considerable attention has been given to the endorsement of candidates. Under this program the party organization determines in advance of the primary election which candidate they will support or endorse. It is assumed that the party's faithful followers will then support that candidate. There is no agreement as to the merits of this proposal, and in some cases where it has been used the endorsed candidate has been unsuccessful in the primary. In this proposal and in the prior one, the search is for a device to create party responsibility.

THE CARE OF THE UNFORTUNATES IN WISCONSIN

Introduction



There are 3 functions of government which in terms of funds expended and personnel involved are the major concerns of the state. They are highways, education and public welfare. Even before Wisconsin was admitted to the union, agitation for the erection of certain public welfare institutions began and before the state was 10 years old some institutions were under construction. The century-

long history of the development of the state services for the unfortunate is the story of the continued expansion of the services provided and a constant effort to develop an effective operation of the far-flung services.

We have gathered most of the state functions relating to the unfortunates within a single department today. They include the custody and rehabilitation of the criminal offender, the custody and treatment of the mentally ill, the custody of the mentally retarded, the care and rehabilitation of the physically disabled, the care of the dependent neglected child, the custody and rehabilitation of the delinquent and the care of the aged. Those functions which are not within the Department of Public Welfare are provided by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Wisconsin General Hospital and the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education on the state level, and by a variety of agencies on the county and local level. Depending on how broad we make our definition of the unfortunate, we may also include in the services rendered the state employment service, workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation. One has but to look at the broad variety of areas of concern for the unfortunates which are being developed by private agencies to sense that the future demands for state participation in more programs will continue. Much of this proposal is a cooperative effort on the part of the federal, state and local governments with the federal government making substantial financial contributions under the social security program.

From a humanitarian point of view much progress has been made in alleviating suffering, in eliminating the causes of hardship and in rehabilitating the victims. One has but to recall the word pictures of Charles Dickens to sense this progress. From the point of view of government responsibility the future holds grave problems because it appears probable that the variety and scope of services will

expand thereby requiring more personnel, more facilities and more public funds.

Criminal Offenders

The apprehension and trial of law offenders is the province of the law enforcement officers and the courts respectively. Such violators may be pursued and apprehended by local, county, state or federal officers ranging from the town constable to the FBI or Bureau of Internal Revenue. Their cases may be tried in courts varying from the justice of peace to the federal district court depending on the nature of the crime and the place where it was committed.

Once the culprit is sentenced he may come under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Welfare whether he is required to serve a sentence in some penal institution or jail or is permitted to be at large under probation. He may be sentenced to a jail which is operated by a city or county. While such places of confinement are not operated by the Department of Public Welfare, it has the power to inspect and to recommend improvements in them. If the accused is sentenced to a state institution, he may be sent to one of several. The State School for Boys and the State School for Girls are institutions to which youngsters who are not old enough for commitment to other institutions are sent. The present State School for Girls is located near Oregon south of Madison. For many years the State School for Boys was located in Waukesha, but plans are now underway for the erection of a new institution in the Kettle Moraine south of Fond du Lac and for the conversion of the State Sanatorium at Wales into an institution for a particular group of them.

The State Reformatory is a maximum security institution for young men located in Green Bay. Adult violators are incarcerated at the State Prison at Waupun if they are men or the Home for Women at Taycheedah if they are females. Certain men from the prison and reformatory are kept on farms or work camps operated by the Department of Public Welfare. The population of these various institutions at the end of November 1957 was as follows:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No. in Institutions</i>	<i>No. in Work Camps and Farms</i>
State Prison	1,062	359
Reformatory	637	95
Home for Women	149	....
School for Boys	360	....
School for Girls	146	....
Other status	46	....

In addition 4,476 persons were under the department's supervision either on probation or parole. 2,135 were on probation and 2,338 were on parole. Thus a total of 7,306 persons were under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare in its correctional program at the end of November 1957.

This is the only group of unfortunates in which the total job is done by public agencies. This is because these people are required to pay a penalty for their violations of the law. But the state has an interest in them far beyond that of confining them for the duration of their sentence or penalty. It has the desire to rehabilitate them in order that they may live successfully with their fellowmen when they are released. To this end education, vocational training, physical and mental treatments are made available to them.

Unlike many states the parole of those incarcerated for crimes is handled by 3 expert civil service employes backed by careful investigation of the suitability of the offender for release.

Dependent or Neglected Children

The second major group of citizens for whom both public and private agencies have a concern are dependent or neglected children. In situations where the family is broken up or where the parents are unable to provide a wholesome home life for their children, a variety of public and private agencies provide one of several types of assistance.

The Department of Public Welfare estimated in its 1954-56 biennial report that 33,000 children receive some help from social agencies. About 1,400 of them were in child care institutions. A very small portion of them, less than 100, are in the Wisconsin Child Center at Sparta. 5,500 are in foster or other adoptive homes where their care is provided by families other than their own with state financial assistance. Most of them, nearly 26,000, lived in their own homes or in the homes of relatives, again with some financial assistance from the government generally under aid for dependent children. These statistics indicate that the experts feel that if a child can be cared for in its own home, efforts to provide such care should be made, and thus in most cases some assistance is provided to keep the family together. It is apparent that the social service workers believe that the second best method of caring for the dependent child is in a homelike situation outside his own home, and that placing a child in an institution is least desirable. The state licenses foster homes and currently there are about 4,000 approved. In a relatively small number of cases, less than 500 in 2 years, efforts are made to create a new home situation by permitting the adoption of a child by a suitable family.

Private agencies provide voluntary child welfare services not only in institutions but by foster home care, care in the child's home and for day care needed because the parents are unable to provide care during the day. Nearly 40 voluntary child welfare agencies and about 50 day care agencies are licensed by the State Public Welfare Department.

The Mentally Retarded

Although we have long realized that all people do not have equal mental ability, it has only been recently that tests have been devised to measure the mental level of persons. These tests reveal that nearly 2 per cent of the people are handicapped to such an extent as to be considered mentally retarded, and that one out of every 10 of the mentally retarded is sufficiently handicapped to be mentally deficient.

These people who vary from the slow learner to the idiot are provided for in a variety of ways. The slow learner may be trained in the local schools in special classes. Those certified as employable may be trained through the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Vocational Education. The state maintains 2 institutions, Northern and Southern Colonies and Training Schools, at which patients committed by the courts may be cared for, treated and trained. A third institution, the Central Colony, is under construction at Mendota.

Generally those who have sufficiently high intelligence are taught or trained to care for themselves and to do tasks of which they are capable. Those whose mentality is lower must be cared for.

To a limited degree the care and training of the mentally retarded is provided by private agencies.

Because mental deficiency may result from inheritance or incidents occurring before or after birth, the problem is not one of effecting a cure, but of enabling the victim to live to the fullest capacity which his mentality permits. Thus the problem is one of providing suitable training for those who can be trained and care for those who cannot be trained. Only to the degree that damage to the brain before or after birth can be prevented does it appear that mental deficiency can be prevented.

Mentally Ill

Another major group of people for whom care and treatment are provided are the mentally ill. The problem of the mentally ill is considered one of the major problems of our day. No less than 15,000 people with mental illness are cared for in our state and county institutions, and half of the hospital beds in the nation are occupied by those with mental illnesses.

The nature of mental illness is such that treatment is in order. Thus highly specialized facilities are required to provide such treatment. A small number of private psychiatric hospitals or general hospitals with psychiatric units exist, but in the total picture of facilities, private institutions do not loom large.

Wisconsin is unique in that 37 counties have mental hospitals which were originally created to provide custodial care for patients transferred from state hospitals. Originally most of these patients

were presumed to be beyond help. In recent years, however, they have taken over the continued treatment of patients released by the state hospitals, because they no longer require intensive treatment. Unfortunately they are not yet geared in terms of staff and facilities to do that task, and to some degree they remain custodial institutions. Milwaukee County alone provides complete facilities for the diagnosis and intensive treatment of mental patients on the county level.

The major diagnosis and intensive treatment of the mentally ill in Wisconsin is provided in 3 state hospitals at Mendota, Winnebago and Waupun. The last is the Central Hospital for the criminal insane. After many years of physical neglect due to lack of funds, these institutions have been remodeled and expanded by the construction of new facilities which greatly enhance their effectiveness. The second problem, staff, is only partially solved because of an acute scarcity of physicians, social workers, psychiatrists and therapists, but progress has been made in training personnel for the needs. The third problem, treatment, has likewise made encouraging strides through the use of new types of drugs.

The latest addition to the institutions concerned with the mentally ill is the Diagnostic Center on the campus of the university at Madison, the function of which is to diagnose the emotionally disturbed person with the view to prescribing a plan of treatment at some other institution.

No other group of unfortunates is currently receiving more attention than the mentally ill, and much of the effort is directed to cures which will facilitate their return to normal living, thereby relieving the pressure on our currently overcrowded facilities.

In November 1957 there were 18,184 people in the state and county mental institutions in Wisconsin, of which 5,597 were in the 6 state institutions and 12,587 were in the county hospitals. The state institutions' population, however, include both the mental hospitals and institutions for the mentally retarded. The population of the several state institutions as of the end of November, 1957 was as follows:

Mendota State Hospital	888
Winnebago State Hospital	1,084
Central State Hospital	305
Northern Colony	1,852
Southern Colony	1,431
Diagnostic Center	37

The Physically Disabled

More help has been provided by public facilities for the physically handicapped for a longer period of time in Wisconsin than for any other group. The School for the Deaf at Delavan and the School for the Blind at Janesville are among our oldest state institutions. In

addition, Wisconsin provided counseling, training and financial aid to the physically handicapped through rehabilitation before there was a national program.

Since 1945 Wisconsin has provided financial aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Under it some 1,200 people are being given assistance. These are not only unemployable, but must require assistance to care for themselves.

Specific assistance is provided for the blind through a series of measures. Under the rehabilitation program those who are able to leave their homes may be trained in occupations suited to their disabilities. Many of them thus become fully or partially self-supporting. The Workshop for the Blind in Milwaukee employs about 100 of them who produce products which are sold by the state. More than 20 state-owned vending stands are operated by blind people, largely in public buildings throughout the state. For those who are unable to work an aid to the blind is available. More than a thousand people received such aid during the last biennium.

Special attention is paid through the facilities of the Wisconsin General Hospital to the crippled youngsters and to the indigent who require expert medical care.

Not only does this program of aid to the disabled enable the disabled to secure the necessities of life, but through its rehabilitation features and its assistance to disabled parents it gives the handicapped a new outlook on life and preserves the unity of the home.

The Aged

In recent years increased attention has been paid to the older citizens because they represent a substantial portion of the population. Many of them are physically or financially unable to provide for themselves. In the past if they were unable to support themselves, they were forced to move in with relatives or go to an old folks' home. Today efforts are made to make it possible for them to have economic security and to provide for themselves if they are physically and mentally able to do so.

To an ever-increasing degree older citizens are receiving payments under the federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance program which is in effect a pension program. More and more people are coming under this program. It is estimated that over 175,000 are now receiving benefits under this program in Wisconsin.

About 12 per cent of those over 65 years of age are receiving old age assistance in this state. This is an aid under the social security program which provides up to \$75 a month plus medical care. The federal government assists in paying this up to a lesser maximum. Gradually as more people come under OASI the number under OAA is declining for subsistence payments, but more dependence is placed on OAA to provide medical care.

Old age assistance enables older persons to make better living arrangements. It enables more of them to live alone or in their own quarters, thereby making it unnecessary for the public to provide institutional care.

In recent years much progress has been made in adapting the county homes for the aged to their specific task. Brighter quarters with ramps instead of steps and recreational facilities have been developed. Many communities have developed programs for the older citizens in order that they may occupy their time with worth-while projects.

The state maintains the Veterans Home at King with about 500 members. Wisconsin veterans, their mothers, wives and widows are eligible for admission under certain conditions. Generally they must be over 50 years of age.

The major concern at the present time appears to be to look to the future to prevent the older citizens from becoming dependent by maintaining their health, planning for retirement through a pension program and stimulating them to activity which will enable them to remain independent. The necessity for long-range planning is apparent because of the ever-increasing life expectancy of the people which means that the proportion of older citizens will continue to rise.

The Delinquent

In recent years about 10,000 problems of delinquency have been referred annually to the juvenile courts. The publicity given to these indicates its seriousness, and substantial effort is being made on the local, county and state level by public and private agencies to find some solutions.

Major effort is being made by local agencies with the advice and assistance of the Division for Children and Youth of the Public Welfare Department to find the causes of delinquency and to eliminate them by directing the energies of the youth into worth-while activities. Youth centers are one outgrowth of this effort.

Once delinquency has been discovered, the problem is to treat the person involved in an effort to redirect his activities. The county welfare services, the Diagnostic Center in Madison, and the improved work of the juvenile courts are part of this program. When all the assistance in the locality has failed to solve the problem, the Department of Public Welfare may be granted custody of the delinquent child until he is 21. He may be committed to a juvenile institution where he receives care, treatment and an opportunity to improve his education. Boys are committed to the Boys' School at Waukesha and girls to the School for Girls at Oregon. Youngsters released from these schools are supervised by the State Department of Public Welfare.

It must be pointed out that private agencies have played a part in the care and rehabilitation of delinquents. About 20 such agencies exist in this state today.

Summary

The preceding pages which of necessity touch only the highlights of the broad program of aid to the unfortunates indicate the many agencies which participate in the work, and the variety of services which are available. There are many special groups for whom the state or its subdivisions now have or have had some concern. They include the tubercular, the needy Indian, the sex deviate, the alcoholic, the chronically ill. It is inevitable that groups will be added to this list in the future and that other groups will be eliminated. In 1957, for example, the state abandoned its State Sanatorium at Wales because it was felt that the county institutions could cope with the problem of the care of the tubercular. Efforts to restrict the expansion of the programs for the unfortunates will be made as evidenced by the 1957 law to prohibit aids to dependent children until the family had resided in Wisconsin a year, but the great furor caused by a single incident arising out of the application of that law indicates the popular reluctance to restrict the scope of the programs.

WISCONSIN'S FAMOUS PEOPLE



To pick a group of Wisconsin people who have contributed most to the state or nation or have made a name for themselves as citizens of this state is at best a precarious undertaking because it is difficult to weigh their various accomplishments or to judge the leaders of our generation in the same light as those of the past. Nor can we say with certainty that the man whose star shines brightest made any greater contribution than the thousands of little people who by their faith and diligence forged the progress of our state.

Certain people, however, loom large in the annals of the state. In determining which ones to include we have leaned heavily on the March 1944 issue of the Wisconsin Magazine of History which listed 10 of Wisconsin's outstanding citizens, each in a major field of endeavor.

STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK 1843-1931 — SCIENTIST

Stephen Babcock was born on a farm near Bridgewater, New York, October 22, 1843. Unlike most of his contemporaries, he was able to attend Tufts College and started a technical course at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute leading to engineering after he graduated. Circumstances forced him to return to the farm, however, but he continued his interest in science and before long was working part time in the chemistry laboratory at Cornell. Inspired to go on, he went to the University of Gottingen in Germany where he received his doctorate in 1879.

When he returned to America he became a chemistry instructor at Cornell but soon became a chemist for the New York Agricultural Experimental Station at Geneva. In 1888 he came to the University of Wisconsin where he remained the rest of his life. He died July 1, 1931.

He was a pioneer in a pioneering era. He placed more faith in laboratory work than in the study of what had been done before. He worked alone and would not delegate tasks to assistants.

Professor Babcock is most widely known for his work in developing the butterfat test for milk whereby the butterfat content of fluid milk could be measured quickly and accurately. This test had vast significance to the dairy farmer because it enabled him to be paid for the richness of his milk rather than for its sheer bulk.

Although this test did much to improve the economic status of the dairy farmer and his herds, Babcock steadily refused to patent his device.

Babcock was also active in many other fields, among them the early experiments which led to the discovery of vitamin content and its effect. It is interesting to note that his early experiments in this field were sometimes postponed and even stopped because of the reluctance of the university to assign a few cattle to him for testing, and that the experiments proceeded more rapidly when white rats were substituted for cattle.

These experiments did much to break down the resistance of the farmers to suggestions from professors and to raise the status of the agricultural college people in the eyes of their academic brethren.

Among his many honors is one unique in this state. In 1899 the Wisconsin legislature passed a joint resolution providing that a bronze medal be presented to him as a testimonial of his service to the state. This medal, designed by Spinx and Son of London, was selected by a special legislative committee and presented to Dr. Babcock by Governor La Follette during the 1901 session of the legislature.

Other great scientists include Increase A. Lapham, Edwin B. Hart, Elmer V. McCollum, Harry Steenbock, Conrad A. Elvehjem, Karl Paul Link, Max Mason, Farrington Daniels.

HAMLIN GARLAND 1860-1940 — WRITER

Hamlin Garland was one of Wisconsin's great writers, born September 14, 1860 in West Salem, Wisconsin. As a youth he worked on the farm during half of the year and attended school the rest of the time. He completed the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa. He then spent a year walking through the eastern states and another on a claim he staked out in the Dakotas. After selling his holding he went east again where he started to write. His late life was spent in California where he died March 4, 1940.

His greatest writing depicts the life of the Middle West with which he was most familiar. The hardships of his early life are recounted so that many of his books are more historical than novels. His stories of the Middle Border, namely, "A Son of the Middle Border", "A Daughter of the Middle Border" and "Back Trailers of the Middle Border" were among his well-known books.

In the area of literature mention should also be made of Berton Braley, Zona Gale, Honore Willsie Morrow, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ray Stannard Baker, William Ellery Leonard, Helen White, Eben Eugene Rexford, Edna Ferber, Thornton Wilder.

ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE 1855-1925 — STATESMAN

Although Wisconsin has many illustrious sons who have made a name for themselves in the operation of government, no name stands out more clearly than that of Robert M. La Follette who ran the gamut of political office from the county to the national level.

Born in Dane County June 14, 1855, he was the youngest of 4 children. His father died when he was an infant and after an effort to run the farm, his mother remarried and moved to the village of Argyle where La Follette attended public schools. In 1873 his family moved to Madison so he could attend the university. He attended classes at the university evenings and by day he taught a country school near the city riding back and forth on the family horse.

While a senior in 1879 he won the Inter-State Oratorical Contest, and the gift of oratory became a great asset to him. After studying law for some months he was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was elected district attorney in the fall of that year in the first of his campaigns against a political boss.

After 2 terms as district attorney he ran for congress and was elected in 1884, 1886 and 1888 but was defeated in 1890 in a Democratic landslide. By this time he had learned much of the operation of politics, and he took part in the campaigns after 1894 as a reformer and in 1900 he was elected Governor, a position he held for 3 terms. Under his leadership the so-called Progressive movement began and with it brought to Wisconsin state government a series of measures copied more widely than any others in the history of state legislation in this nation.

In 1906 he was appointed to the U.S. Senate to fill a vacancy, and he held that seat until he died. In 1924 he became an independent candidate for the presidency, but carried only the electoral vote of Wisconsin although he polled nearly 5 million popular votes. On June 18, 1925 he died in Washington, D.C. He was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery in Madison.

While Governor the legislature enacted an ad valorem tax on railroads, an inheritance tax, a direct open primary law, the railroad commission act, a civil service act and a forestry conservation program, among others. As a U.S. Senator he championed or put through such measures as railroad regulation, the federal income tax, the tariff commission, child labor legislation, the 8-hour day for federal employes, the seaman act and others. He opposed the League of Nations, U.S. entry into World War I and championed the Teapot Dome investigation. In the course of his 20 years as a senator he rose from obscurity to a position of great strength, a man whose words were listened to not only because of what he said but because of his great gift of making the people understand him. During World War I he suffered momentary criticism because of his opposition to American participation in the war.

Among the other people who qualify as statesmen were Rasmus B. Anderson, William Freeman Vilas, Gerald P. Nye, Carl Schurz, Lucius Fairchild, Roujet D. Marshall, William D. Hoard, Edward Ryan, Marvin Rosenberry, Joseph Davies, Victor Berger, Thomas J. Walsh, Jeremiah Rusk, Paul Reinsch, Timothy O. Howe (Postmaster General), Henry C. Payne (Postmaster General).

ALEXANDER MITCHELL 1817-1887 — FINANCIER

Alexander Mitchell grew from an immigrant youth to the leading banker of Wisconsin with the rise of Wisconsin. He was born in Scotland in October 1817 on a farm where he resided until he was about 15. He studied law for a time in Aberdeen, Scotland, but when he was 17 he was employed in a bank in a town nearby.

Meanwhile in Wisconsin George Smith had secured a charter from the Territorial Legislature to establish a financial agency with powers of a bank but which, because the name bank was hated, was not called a bank. When the charter was granted, Smith sent for Alexander Mitchell who had been recommended to him, to become the secretary of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company. They immediately began to buy land which immigrants selected and sell it to these people at a moderate profit, and they also began to issue certificates of deposit which operated like paper money. The great need for credit and money was met by this agency which weathered every effort to throw it into bankruptcy or to abolish it by law. In 1853 they reorganized under the new banking law, and the Marine National Exchange Bank which was known as Mitchell's Bank began to grow. Long before Mitchell's death he stood out as one of the great financiers of the nation.

In 1868 Mitchell became one of the founders of the Milwaukee Iron Company which became one of the greatest rolling mills in the country.

In the 1860's Mitchell began the acquisition of the control of railroads in Wisconsin and surrounding areas when he was chosen president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago Northwestern. In 1869 he became the railroad king of the world, representing possibly the greatest concentration of railroad mileage in the whole world. He had control of all but 86 miles of the 1,130 miles of railroad in Wisconsin. The effects of this were found in the Grange movement of the 1870's and public regulation of railroads to assure competition.

After his career as a financier and organizer was assured, he ran for congress and after being defeated in 1868, he was successful in serving 2 terms as congressman. He refused further nominations and also refused to run for Governor in 1877.

He resumed his banking interests and died April 19, 1887, while visiting in New York.

Others prominent in the field of industry and business were Walter J. Kohler, Sr., Harry G. Selfridge, Jerome I. Case, Al Ringling.

WILLIAM MITCHELL 1879-1936 — SOLDIER

"Billy" Mitchell was the son of Senator John L. Mitchell and the grandson of Alexander Mitchell who was called the empire builder. He was born in Nice, France, December 29, 1879 while his father was in the foreign service. His boyhood was spend in Milwaukee although from 1891 on his family resided in Washington, D.C. He graduated from George Washington University in Washington, D.C. in 1899.

In 1898 when the United States declared war on Spain, Billy left Washington to return to Milwaukee to enlist as a private in the first Wisconsin Infantry. Before he got to Cuba he was promoted to lieutenant and transferred to the signal corps. He then applied for transfer to active service in the Philippines and served under General Arthur MacArthur, father of his friend, Douglas MacArthur.

After serving with distinction there, he traveled through Japan on his way to join the American forces in the Boxer Rebellion in China. Then he returned via India, Egypt and France. When he finally reached the United States he was commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the regular army at the age of 21. Following an assignment in Alaska, he returned to the United States as the youngest captain in the army.

Back in the U.S. he studied radio and aeronautics, graduated with a distinguished rating from the army school of the line and from the army war college. While at Fort Myer, Virginia, he became a friend of Orville Wright. In 1915 at 36 years of age he decided to take up flying and soon became a major in charge of the army's aviation section.

When the United States entered World War I, he was the first American in the U.S. army to fly over enemy territory. In fact, for a time he was the only one. Placed in charge of the AEF aviation he built it into a strong service and returned to the U.S. a decorated officer, the only Flying General in the army.

It was in the postwar period that Mitchell sought to expand the air branch of the army and in 1925 he was found guilty of insubordination because he refused to stop his demands. He continued his efforts nevertheless and although he did not live to see the day, his theories have since been vindicated. Congress in 1942 restored his rank posthumously and recently efforts have been made to reverse the decision in his trial. He was the prophet of air power.

He died February 19, 1936 and he was buried in Milwaukee.

Other great military leaders include Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Leahy, Marc Mitscher.

CHRISTOPHER LATHAM SHOLES 1819-1890 — INVENTOR

Sholes was born in Mooresburg, Pennsylvania, in 1819. He was early employed as an apprentice in a newspaper office. About 1837 he came to Green Bay, Wisconsin, to work for his older brother, Charles, who owned papers in Green Bay, Madison and elsewhere. In 1838 when only 19 years of age he was sent to Philadelphia to arrange for the printing of the journal of the Wisconsin territorial legislature in book form, and as a consequence of the fine job which resulted, he was made editor of the Madison Inquirer which was owned by his brother.

When he was only 21, he moved to Southport, which later became Kenosha, to publish the Southport Telegraph which he acquired from his brother. Here he worked with Michael Frank who is generally credited with establishing the free schools of Wisconsin. He remained in Kenosha for 2-score years until 1860 and during that time he was appointed postmaster by President Polk and served in both the upper and lower houses of the state legislature. He was an opponent of slavery and of capital punishment and an advocate of suffrage for married women. He was an early member of the Abe Lincoln Republican Party. In 1860 he came to Milwaukee to help edit the Free Democrat, an abolitionist advocate, then became the legislative correspondent for the Milwaukee Sentinel and finally its editor, succeeding General Rufus King. After serving as deputy collector of customs of the Port of Milwaukee, he was appointed collector in 1864 by Lincoln.

Sholes had concerned himself with inventions before he conceived the idea of the typewriter, but it was not until he went to Milwaukee that the serious work on that machine began. It is said that some 30 models were made over a period of 6 years before a successful one was produced. It was patented in 1868. The difficulty of selling the invention was finally broken by an aggressive partner, James Densmore, who succeeded in interesting the Remington Arms Company in it. That company, having developed mass production of precision parts to a fine art, was in a good position to develop the machine. The typewriter ultimately began to become popular, and several machines appeared. It was long before Sholes, however, was given his just rewards as the inventor, because of his retiring nature.

He continued to perfect the machine until his death in 1890, and he was buried in Forest Home cemetery in Milwaukee. Sholes sacrificed a personal fortune to develop the typewriter, yet Wisconsin where it came into being never developed a prosperous typewriter manufacturing concern and only James Densmore of those who were in on the development of the machine profited from the venture.

Other important inventors included George Esterly who built the first successful harvesting machine, John Appleby who developed the twine binder, Ole Evinrude, who invented the outboard motor, John Stevens who invented the rolling mill.

FREDERIC JACKSON TURNER 1861-1932 — SCHOLAR

Professor Turner is ranked as one of America's outstanding historians and one of a group of great teachers associated with the University of Wisconsin. He was born in Portage, Wisconsin, November 14, 1861. His youth was spent in the Portage area which was replete with vestiges of the frontier era with which he became identified. His father, an editor of the local paper, went on to be a member of the state legislature, chief clerk of the state senate and State Railroad Commissioner.

He received his A.B. degree in 1884 and then worked a short while on a Madison newspaper. He returned to the university as a teacher in rhetoric and oratory and received his M.A. degree in 1888 from the university and his Ph.D. in 1890 from John Hopkins. From then until 1910 he was associated with the history department of the University of Wisconsin. In 1910 he went to Harvard where he remained until his retirement in 1924. Here he became a close friend of Woodrow Wilson and an acquaintance of Theodore Roosevelt. The last years of his life were spent in California. He died March 14, 1932.

Professor Turner is known for his interpretations of the American Frontier in which the growth of this nation west of the Allegheny Mountains is emphasized. Three of his major texts were "The Rise of the New West 1819-1829", "The Frontier in American History" and "The Significance of Sections in American History". In 1932 he was posthumously awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best work in American history for his "The United States 1830-1850". He rejected the theory that American institutions and development was a projection of European cultures, and advanced the theory that as the pioneers pushed westward, they started anew and developed their character and institutions as a result of the old patterns they brought with them and the new environments into which they came. Of all Wisconsin's scholars, he was probably picked as the personification of greatness because in his chosen field he was pre-eminent and no single man appears to have influenced the interpretation of American history as did he.

Other great scholars include Herbert Eugene Bolton, John R. Commons, Lyman Copeland Draper, Richard T. Ely, Louise Phelps Kellogg, Reuben Gold Thwaites, Edwin E. Witte.

CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE 1857-1918 — EDUCATOR

Charles R. Van Hise was the only Wisconsin native and the only graduate of the University of Wisconsin to become president of that institution. It was under his leadership that the university reached its full expansion as a force in the development of the state.

He was born in the little community of Fulton in Rock County, a few miles south of Madison, May 29, 1857. He earned 4 degrees

at the university beginning with a bachelor in metallurgical engineering, and while working on his B.S., M.S. and Ph. D. degrees from 1879 to 1892 he advanced from an instructor to professor. His academic work was in the field of geology and after 1883 he was a member of the U.S. Geological Survey. While serving on the staff of the University of Wisconsin, he also served as nonresident professor of geology at the University of Chicago from 1892-1903.

He succeeded Charles Kendall Adams as president of the university in 1903 although he was not formally inaugurated until the next year. He served until his death November 19, 1918.

In addition to the great strides which the university made academically under his administration through the work of such great men as Turner, Babcock, Ely and Commons, it was during his administration that 2 tremendous developments occurred in the relationship of the university in the state. He looked with favor on members of the faculty serving the state government as experts, and it was under his guidance that various professors participated in the development of the Wisconsin legislative program of the first 2 decades of the 20th century. Secondly, in collaboration with such men as Frank Hutchins, Charles McCarthy, Henry Legler and Louis Reber the great extension program of the university and the concept that the campus of the university is the boundaries of the state came into being. Although trained as a natural scientist, he showed great administrative ability and a sympathy for the contributions of the social sciences which enabled the university to make a major contribution to the development of the state.

Other great educators include John Bascom, Glenn Frank, Samuel Plantz, James H. Stout, John Callahan, Mrs. Carl Schurz.

CADWALLADER COLDEN WASHBURN 1818-1882
INDUSTRIALIST

Governor Washburn came from an illustrious family of early Puritan stock. He and 2 other brothers not only served in congress simultaneously from 3 different states but 2 of them became Governors of their states and the third became a noted diplomat. The Governor was born in Livermore, Maine, on April 22, 1818.

After receiving a good liberal education he came west in 1839, settled for a time in northern Illinois and came to Mineral Point, Wisconsin in 1842 where he established a law office and entered the land business. Before long he also entered the banking business, and by 1855 he was the sole owner of the firm. His bank had a strong reputation for honesty.

From 1854 to 1860 he served in congress and in 1861 he organized a regiment of cavalry and entered the military service as a colonel. He retired as a major general. After his military service, he returned

to congress for 2 terms and then was elected Governor for one term in 1871.

It is interesting to note that while Governor, Washburn, a Republican, vetoed a bill authorizing the Milwaukee Railroad to construct a bridge over the Mississippi at La Crosse. The Milwaukee Road president was Alexander Mitchell who supported William R. Taylor, a Democrat, who defeated Washburn for reelection. Twenty years before as rival bankers they had absorbed a state bond issue between them.

Although he had a long and successful political and military career, he was best-known for his standing as an industrialist. Timberlands and sawmill operations formed the basis for his fortune. He bought timberland and power sites in the upper Mississippi valley and out of this came the organization of the Minneapolis Mill Company, the world's greatest flour milling concern. He sold his lumber interests after the Civil War and the buyers developed it into the greatest lumber corporation in the world.

Washburn settled in La Crosse in 1859. He was a great philanthropist and contributed to the university. Washburn Observatory which has only recently given way to a newer plant west of Madison was a gift of Washburn. He died in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, on May 14, 1882.

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT 1869- — ARCHITECT

Frank Lloyd Wright is the only living man listed among the 10 representative leaders of Wisconsin, and well he might be for although he approaches 4 score and 10 years, he is yet an aggressive force in the state and nation. He was born in Richland Center, June 8, 1869. He attended the university as a civil engineering student from 1884-1888 and began his practice as an architect in Chicago in 1893.

Since 1932 he has operated the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation which is a nonprofit organization whereby about 40 architecture apprentices work under him from April to November at Taliesen in Spring Green, Wisconsin, and from November to March at Taliesen in Paradise Valley, Arizona.

His noteworthy achievements as an architect include the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Japan, the Johnson Wax Building in Racine, the Unitarian Church in Madison, his own home at Taliesen, Wisconsin, and many others. They are characterized by their original and revolutionary ideas.

His achievements and honors are great, and he has written much and given lectures in American and English universities on architecture.

Famous Athletes

The Wisconsin Athletic Hall of Fame created in 1951 has gradually developed a list of famous athletes associated with this state. To this time these men, for whom plaques have been erected in the Milwaukee Arena, are as follows:

- Clarence Beaumont, center fielder for Pittsburgh Pirates.
 Howard P. (Cub) Buck, star university and Packer football tackle.
 Charles Daw, bowling.
 Gus Dorais, Notre Dame football star of 1910-1913.
 Joseph A. (Red) Dunn, Marquette and Packer football star.
 Burleigh Grimes, major league pitcher.
 Clarke Hinkle, fullback for the Green Bay Packers.
 Don Hutson, pass receiving end for the Packers.
 Tom Jones, track coach at University of Wisconsin, 1913-1948.
 Addie Joss, baseball.
 Dr. Alvin C. Kraenzlein, University of Wisconsin and Olympic track star.
 Ed "Strangler" Lewis, heavyweight wrestling star.
 Fred W. Luderus, National League baseball player.
 George McBride, shortstop for the Washington Senators.
 Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin basketball coach.
 Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette University track star.
 Richie Mitchell, Milwaukee boxer.
 Ernie Nevers, All American and professional fullback.
 Charles Nichols, baseball.
 Pat O'Dea, kicking star of the 1897-99 University of Wisconsin football team.
 Dave Schreiner, University of Wisconsin All American football star.
 Al Simmons, outfielder for the Philadelphia Athletics.
 Chris Steinmetz, University of Wisconsin basketball star.
 William Sullivan, catcher for the Chicago White Sox.
 Robert Zupke, University of Illinois football coach.

Others

A list of famous Wisconsin people may well include such names as Harry Houdini, the magician; Frances E. Willard, the reformer; Roy Chapman Andrews, the explorer; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the preacher; Solomon Juneau, the pioneer; Clare Briggs, the cartoonist; John B. Murphy, the surgeon; Carrie Jacobs Bond, the song writer; Alfred Lunt, Spencer Tracy and Frederic March, actors; Helen F. Mears, sculptress; Henry Vianden and Alfred David Lenz, artists; John Muir, naturalist; Michael Frank, educator; Philetus Sawyer, lumberman, and many others. As the years go by the list will become longer.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN WISCONSIN



Wisconsin provides a broad variety of year-round public and private recreational facilities which attract those who have the urge for physical action, mental stimulus, aesthetic enjoyment or just the desire to rest. Not only does the state maintain and advertise facilities to attract visitors, but subordinate units of government and private agencies also make a real effort to encourage people to come to the state. A substantial portion of our citizens depend upon the income from vacationers for their livelihood.

In fact, the so-called tourist industry is considered a major contributor to Wisconsin's economy. Many estimates have been made of the revenue which it produces in this state, and they range as high as \$300,000,000 a year. Sheer observation makes it obvious that many people come to this state, particularly in the summer, to enjoy the scenery, weather and recreational facilities. It can be demonstrated that the pressure on our highways in the north increases in summer with the obvious effect of increasing the sale of gasoline and service to motor vehicles. Employment in personal services and retail trade increases with the influx of tourists. Living accommodations are in greater demand in the tourist season. This is illustrated, for example, by the rapid rise in the number of motels in the region of the Dells which is one of the most highly concentrated commercially operated recreational centers in the state. By actual count it is known that over 5 million people visited the state parks in 1956 and that 1¼ million motor vehicles entered the parks with people who camped there one-fourth of a million days. These counts include duplications.

People come to Wisconsin for a variety of reasons. Some come to fish for the elusive muskellunge, walleyed pike or tasty pan fish. Others are attracted by duck, goose and deer hunting. Still others enjoy the opportunity to sit by the side of a clear water lake listening to the rustle of the pine needles as the breezes blow through the surrounding woods. Some enjoy the sheer beauty of the few remaining areas of virgin timber while others are intrigued by the sites of historical events. Studies have been attempted to determine what the major preference in activities is, and these vary with the age of the participant. For example, the typical male between 30 and 40

years of age comes to fish, sight-see, swim and go boating in that order.

It is not our purpose here to sell Wisconsin as a recreation area or to brag about its facilities, but merely to recount in fairly specific fashion some of the facilities which attract visitors.

Fishing

Fishing is Wisconsin's most important form of recreation. The more than 8,500 lakes, 1,400 trout streams, the Mississippi River, Lake Superior and Lake Michigan provide Wisconsin with more water than most other states, and it is natural that fishing would be important in this state. There are almost 150 species of fish present in the waters of Wisconsin, but less than 30 are important to the sportsmen. The fish and game regulations restrict the number of fish which may be taken, when they may be taken and how they may be caught. Both residents and nonresidents must have a license to fish, but those under 18 and over 65 are exempt.

Fish are taken in a variety of ways in this state. Perch and bluegills, for example, are taken by still-fishing, both in summer and winter. When the perch are biting on Lake Mendota, literally thousands of fishermen will be fishing through the ice in as much as 90 feet of water. Trolling is a favorite method of catching wall-eyed pike, bass and muskellunge. Trout streams permit casting, and when the smelt are running in Marinette County, nets are used. One of the most spectacular type of fishing is spearing sturgeon through the ice on Lake Winnebago. These grandfathers of all fish often run as high as 100 pounds. The official state fish is the muskellunge. The largest fish ever caught in Wisconsin are as follows:

Muskellunge	69 lbs. 11 oz.	Lake Chippewa Flowage
Northern Pike	38 lbs.	Lake Puckaway
Walleyed Pike	16 lbs. 8 oz.	Namekagon River
Largemouth Bass	11 lbs. 3 oz.	Lake Ripley
Smallmouth Bass	9 lbs. 1 oz.	Indian Lake
Brook Trout	9 lbs. 15 oz.	Prairie River
Brown Trout	18 lbs. 12 oz.	Brule River
Rainbow Trout	12 lbs. 3 oz.	Brule River
Sturgeon	156 lbs.	Lake Winnebago
Carp	50 lbs.	Lake Wisconsin
Lake Trout	47 lbs.	Lake Superior

In 1955, the last year for which a report has been published, Wisconsin issued 694,562 resident and 236,080 nonresident fishing licenses. Including all types of licenses permitting the licensee to fish, the total was in excess of one million. Wisconsin sells more nonresident fishing licenses than any other state. The resulting pressure on the fish population presumably would deplete the waters, but the Conservation Commission makes every effort to prevent this by

restocking waters, improving the habitat of the fish and reducing the fish population where the waters are overcrowded. In addition it maintains 22 fish hatcheries for the propagation of fish. Water pollution, the heavy use of water for nonrecreational purposes and the drainage of wetlands react adversely against improved fishing conditions, and close liaison between the agencies regulating the use of water is necessary if Wisconsin is to retain its position as a place to fish.

Hunting Game Birds and Animals

The hunting of game birds is a popular sport in Wisconsin. They are of 2 general types, waterfowl and upland birds. The waterfowl include ducks, coots and geese. Over three-fourths of a million waterfowl are taken during an average season in Wisconsin, largely in the southeastern half of the state. Among the spectacular sights which even a nonhunter will enjoy are the geese at Horicon Marsh and a flight of geese or ducks moving north in the spring or south in the fall.

The upland birds include the pheasant, quail, partridge, grouse and prairie chickens. The pheasant and grouse are the most plentiful of these birds and over a million birds are shot in an average season. It is not uncommon to encounter pheasants along country roads, especially when they are out of season. Pheasants may be found generally throughout all but the most northerly part of the state, and about 200,000 are raised each year for hunting.

While Wisconsin has 78 types of mammals, the 3 major game animals are rabbits, deer and fox. Close to a million cottontails are taken in an average year. They are common in the southern half of the state and actually invade the residential portions of the cities. Until 1957 state bounties were paid on fox. To a limited degree they are still hunted with horses and the trappings of the traditional fox hunt. They inhabit all portions of the state.

The most important game animal in Wisconsin is the deer. It inhabits virtually the entire state. In the average year at least one deer is killed by a motor vehicle in every county of the state. They are hunted by gun, and bow and arrow. A major problem is to gear the supply of deer to the available food to prevent starvation. Thus occasionally a hunting season is established in which it is legal to shoot any deer. The last such season came between 1949-51 when 152,000 were taken. Normally, only bucks may be killed and the average take is about 24,000. In 1956 the kill was 35,562 while in 1957 it was 67,360 including an "any deer" season in certain limited areas. Patient observers will have no difficulty in seeing deer in their natural surroundings in the less populated areas of the state.

Each year less than 1,000 black bear are killed in Wisconsin. They are confined to the less densely inhabited wooded areas of the north. In addition wolves, coyotes, bobcats are also taken in the state.

When the French came to Wisconsin in the 18th century they were attracted by the fur-bearing animals, and trapping has continued to be an important business in this state. Muskrat, beaver, mink, otter and raccoon are among the fur-bearing animals trapped in this state. In recent years the domestic culture of mink and fox has become an important industry in this state.

The taking of game birds and animals is strictly regulated by the Conservation Commission which establishes open seasons and other regulations regarding the taking of these birds and animals. The record of conviction for violation is high.

As industry, agriculture and recreation vie for the land of the state, it has been necessary for the Conservation Department to acquire land for hunting. Thus about half a million acres have been bought or leased as public hunting and fishing grounds. Including forests, there are about 5 million acres on which people may hunt in this state.

A scientific sampling of 696 fishermen and hunters made in 1956 revealed that almost a million Wisconsin residents went hunting or fishing in 1955, spent 62 million dollars for 20 million days of sport and drove their automobiles 345 million miles in pursuit of these sports. Their expenditures were broken down as follows:

Specific equipment	\$11,998,000
General equipment	9,422,000
Food	3,845,000
Lodging	2,190,000
Transportation (auto)	12,077,000
Other trip expense	16,631,000
License fees	2,503,000
Other expenses	3,233,000

Total \$61,899,000

Boating

Facilities for every type of inland water boating exist on the 8,500 lakes and hundreds of miles of rivers in Wisconsin as well as on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan bordering the state. Residents of the areas of several lakes participate in the annual Inland Lakes Regatta for sailboats, and sailing is an important water sport. It is no accident that the outboard motor was invented in this state, and that its production is heavy here. There is no accurate estimate of the number of outboards used in this state, but there must be several hundred thousand. At one time Lake Winnebago was a nationally-known center for outboard racing. Although most of the rivers now have dams across them so that navigation is less easy, the state has many picturesque and exciting canoe trails, some of which traverse the same areas covered by the intrepid explorers of the olden days. Many of the larger lakes and rivers offer boats for hire. Among

them are the Dells where not only boats but amphibian ducks used in World War II are available for tours. In at least one place, Genoa, on the Mississippi River, a huge flatboat is anchored in the river on which space to fish can be rented. Lake steamers providing passage across the Great Lakes and pleasure trips throughout the Great Lakes are also available. Today the restrictions on boating are few. Certain basic safety requirements exist, especially on boats for hire; in a few cases speed limits exist; and some 20 or 30 lake areas require local licenses to operate. On some of the more popular lakes, patrols and rescue services exist. To this time efforts to provide for careful regulation of boating has been thoroughly discussed, but no comprehensive plan has been agreed upon. Many municipalities provide private or public docking services and some have very complete marinas.

Public Parks

Wisconsin has 30 state parks, over 150 county parks and an unknown number of town, village and city parks. They seek to preserve to all the people certain important historical, geological, geographic, or biological phenomena, or to provide an area for recreational purposes such as picnics, zoos, athletic contests, band concerts or just plain relaxation.

First Capitol Park at Belmont preserves the first Capitol of the state while Old Wade House Park contains the restoration of an early American inn. These are 2 of the 8 historical state parks. Devil's Lake Park contains the most interesting mountain formation in the state. Pattison Park contains the state's highest waterfall, and Peninsula Park preserves some of the high cliff shoreline along the east shore of Green Bay for the public. There are 15 such scenic parks. Seven other parks such as Castle Mounds, New Glarus Woods and Rocky Arbor are classed as roadside parks. They are small parks intended as picnic areas close to the highways. Substantial data on these parks is given on the annual official state highway map.

County parks are found in over half the counties, normally in the more populous areas where the need for such facilities is greater. In part they have developed because the facilities within cities are inadequate and because the patronage is not confined to the city dwellers.

City parks have developed as part of well-planned cities which seek to provide open areas in the various parts of the community or for a variety of accidental reasons. Land or facilities may be donated, a park may be created around a city facility such as a swimming pool or as a result of a geographic phenomenon such as a lake, a point of land sticking out into water, a waterfall, a hill. Many Wisconsin municipal parks are well equipped and well managed.

Sports

The diversity of the Wisconsin climate and natural facilities provides an excellent opportunity for all types of athletic competition. The large number of lakes has been augmented by many municipal swimming pools. The real differences between summer and winter enable the people to enjoy sports which require dry land, water, ice and snow. As a result we have ice hockey, skiing, tobogganing, skating, iceboating as well as baseball, football, swimming, sailing, canoeing, boat racing and other typical outdoor sports and the whole gamut of indoor sports. Organized competition in these fields exists. Average snowfalls of 30 inches in the south and 115 inches in the north assure that snow and ice will generally be available. More than 40 established winter sports centers are available in the state ranging from Williams Bay and Beloit in the south to Kings Gateway and Bayfield in the north.

A well organized program of interscholastic competition in the major fields of football, basketball, track and baseball and such minor fields as swimming, wrestling and boxing is conducted with high eligibility standards. In recent years efforts have been made to place some responsibility on the schools for a program of marksmanship and gun safety.

The presence of a large number of colleges in the state makes it possible for most people to be within easy driving distance of college football, basketball and baseball. Beloit, St. Norbert, Ripon Colleges and La Crosse State College, Marquette University and the University of Wisconsin are among the schools which have, at one time or another, fielded outstanding teams in one or more sports. In recent years as many as 54,000 people have witnessed football games at Camp Randall Stadium on the University of Wisconsin campus.

The dominant professional sports in Wisconsin at this time are baseball and football. Since the Milwaukee Braves moved to Wisconsin, they have attracted more than 2 million customers a season, and have won one world series. Much older are the Green Bay Packers who for many years were one of the better teams in the professional football league. At one time or another Wisconsin has also had professional basketball and ice hockey. Several of America's leading professional bowlers come from this state.

The Arts

For the person whose interest lies in the arts, Wisconsin offers much. Milwaukee is alleged to have founded the first Little Theatre group in the country, and the state is dotted with communities which conduct such programs as private ventures or as part of municipal recreational programs. Summer Theatre groups include the Port Washington, Peninsula and Belfrey Players, Attic Theatre, Curtain Club, Maskers, the Wisconsin Idea Theatre and the Wisconsin Players. One of the most spectacular productions is that of William Tell

produced by the descendants of the Swiss in the New Glarus area. The Fred Miller Theatre of Milwaukee with its circular stage should also be mentioned. A much broader group is the Wisconsin Rural Writers Association.

Perhaps the most spectacular development of the past quarter century has been in school music. Literally hundreds of school bands, orchestras and vocal groups now compete annually for ratings which in some cases lead to academic honors and scholarships. Each year the best of the budding musicians gather for such training at the summer high school music clinic of the university and the Door County Music Festival. A somewhat unique group is the skillful Pro Arte string quartette on the campus of the university. One of radio's oldest musical programs for children, Professor E. B. Gordon's Journeys in Musicland, originated over WHA.

A somewhat different type of art are the Indian ceremonials, conducted in certain resort areas during the summer months. It was in Wisconsin that Ringling Brothers Circus got its start.

More than 1,000 Wisconsin residents participate annually in the rural art program of the University's College of Agriculture Extension Department art program. Each year 12 regional shows and a state show are conducted.

Museums

Wisconsin has a group of outstanding museums which contain general and specialized collections. Among them are the following:

Wisconsin Historical Museum. On the campus of the university it is the museum of the State Historical Society.

War Museum, State Capitol, Madison. This is a collection of Civil War relics and materials.

World Circus Museum, Baraboo. It is a collection of circus relics housed in the former winter quarters of the Ringling Brothers Circus which originated in Baraboo.

Milwaukee Museum. The largest general museum in Wisconsin. It has a large collection of historic and scientific materials, also prehistoric Indian relics.

Carr Museum, New London. Natural history exhibit of 10,000 specimens.

Logging Museum, Hayward. A collection of relics related to the logging industry. Also demonstrations.

Paul Bunyan Logging Museum, Eau Claire. Relics of the logging days. Located in Carson Park.

Stonefield Farm and Craft Museum, Cassville. Extensive exhibit of farm tools and craft machinery.

Many cities have museums connected with their local historical societies or public libraries.

Gambling

Unlike some other states all forms of gambling are illegal in Wisconsin. Harness racing is the only form of horse racing in the state, and betting is not permitted. Even bingo, slot machines, baseball pools and similar games of chance are forbidden.

Outstanding Business Activities Worth Seeing

Many industries conduct tours of their plants on a regular or appointment basis. If possible inquiry should be made in advance regarding days and hours.

Milwaukee Breweries. The 4 major breweries all have conducted tours.

Cheese Factories. Many of them permit tours. Many are small enough so they may be visited without prior arrangements.

Milwaukee Harbor. This is one of the major Great Lakes ports.

Sawmill at Goodman in Marinette County. One of the few sawmills still in operation. A similar operation exists at Phelps. In Laona is the largest hardwood sawmill in the world.

Tribal Sawmill at Neopit. This mill, operated by the Menominee Indian Tribe, is in the center of a great forest in which selective cutting is practiced.

Car Ferry Docks, Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Milwaukee. Here boats, which carry freight cars and motor vehicles across Lake Michigan, dock.

Paper Mills. Many of the mills on the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers permit visitors.

Shipyards. The major shipyards are located in Manitowoc and Sturgeon Bay.

Market Square, Stevens Point. In this area for many years farmers have brought their produce to sell in the open market.

World's Deepest Iron Mine. Montreal, near the Michigan border, has the deepest iron mine in the world. It is not open to the public.

World's largest ore docks are located at Superior.

World's highest grain elevators are also located at Superior.

Contour Farming, Coon Valley. This is the area in which the nation's first soil conservation project was developed.

Fruit Orchards. The cherry orchards of Door County and the apple orchards of the Kickapoo Valley near Gays Mills are visited by thousands of people especially when the trees are in blossom.

Public Buildings

One has but to walk through the Capitol on a typical summer day to observe the number of visitors who stop to see that building. In 1957 for the first time an information booth was erected in the rotunda of the Capitol manned by candidates for the position of Alice in Dairyland; and those who registered included residents of every state and many foreign lands as well as many citizens of Wisconsin who were seeing the State Capitol for the first time.

The State Capitol is perhaps the leading attraction among the public buildings of the state. Next to the national Capitol, it has the highest granite dome in the nation. Its interior decorations are both costly and beautiful. Madison is also the seat of the University of Wisconsin housed on one of the most beautiful campuses in the nation. On the campus is the Forest Products Laboratory, a federal research institution for wood products, the Diagnostic Center of the Department of Public Welfare, the State Laboratory of Hygiene, the State Crime Laboratory, the Wisconsin General Hospital and the State Animal Disease Control Laboratory. South of the city is a state fish hatchery where the elusive trout used to stock our streams may be seen. North of the city a few miles is the state game farm at Poynette where one may see many of the types of animals and game birds indigenous to Wisconsin or which are being experimented with in the hope that they may be introduced here.

State-owned property in other areas of the state include the campuses of the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, 11 state colleges in 10 different cities, 8 university extension centers, the prison at Waupun, the reformatory at Green Bay, the Boys' School at Waukesha and Girls' School at Oregon, the Home for Women at Taycheedah, the Northern and Southern Colonies and Training Schools at Chippewa Falls and Union Grove, the state mental hospitals at Winnebago and Mendota, the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Waupun, the Child Center at Sparta, the schools for those with sight and hearing defects at Janesville and Delavan, and the Veterans' Home at King.

Wisconsin has expended well in excess of \$100,000,000 on the modernization of its public buildings and the construction of new facilities in the last decade, and can be justifiably proud of the progress made. Unfortunately the pressure for more room for offices, for the care and treatment of the unfortunate, for the incarceration of those who require punishment and for the education of our citizens continues.

Interesting Natural Topographic and Horticultural Scenes

It may be assumed that the topography of Wisconsin does not suggest the presence of geological phenomena such as are present in some parts of the nation, but Wisconsin does have some interesting formations. Perhaps best known are the gorges cut by the Wisconsin River known as "The Dells", and by the Eau Claire River at Hogarty. These gorges have taken fantastic shapes as the waters have worn them down. Similar wind carved formations called castellated rocks exist in central Wisconsin where castle-like rock formations capped by resistant rock stand out in an otherwise level landscape. Rib Mountain is such a promontory. Equally interesting are the gorges along the Mississippi River and the cliffs on the east side of

Lake Winnebago caused by a fault in the rock. The latter area has recently been purchased as a state park.

Another interesting geological formation in this state are the caves west of Madison. Among the better known are the Cave of the Mounds at Blue Mounds, Eagle Cave at Muscoda and Crystal Cave at Spring Valley. Formed by water running through the limestone, they reveal fantastic patterns.

Another interesting formation is found in the Devil's Lake area where a formation of quartzite juts out of the otherwise level area forming cliffs of resistant rock.

One of the most startling natural life scenes in the area is the Horicon Marsh which is a wildlife refuge. In spring and fall it is a haven for thousands of waterfowl.

The Menominee Forest on the lands of the Menominee Indian Tribe is one of the few remaining stands of virgin timber. Through selective forestry much of the original beauty of this area has been retained. The giant white pine grove near Hiles is another area of virgin timber. Another area reserved for horticultural development is the arboretum in the west side of Madison owned by the university. A wild flower sanctuary named The Ridges is located near Bailey's Harbor in Door County, and Observatory Hill near Montello was the favorite boyhood attraction of John Muir, Wisconsin's most famous naturalist.

And for Those Who Just Want to Sit and Rest

Wisconsin offers scores of opportunities from one corner to the other to sit in the cool of the pines or hardwoods by the side of either a turbulent or placid stream or picturesque lake and let the rest of the world go by. There are a few areas where the mass of humanity is too great to permit such restful inactivity, but there are literally thousands of places where it can be done. And if you insist that the temperature be moderate you can visit Two Rivers which is purported to be the coolest place in Wisconsin in summer or the shores of Lake Superior.

Conclusion

These are but a few of the attractions which draw people to the state and cause the people who are fortunate enough to live here to move around. Most of us will, at some time or another, travel in other states and our stay will be influenced by the treatment we receive. People are attracted to Wisconsin in part by the attitude of the natives. It is our job to welcome them, and to treat them as we hope they would treat us in their home state. Equal treatment is the law of the state. As citizens and as human beings we should adhere to this concept.

SOME LANDMARKS IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Introduction



The fabulous story of the evolution of Wisconsin and its rise to eminence as an American state has been recounted on many occasions and from a variety of approaches. To recount the whole story from the time of Father Marquette to the most significant development of yesterday in the few pages allotted would require such drastic condensation as to make even the highlights vie for space. Volumes have been written on the lives of individuals, on the

development of particular industries, on the history of one community. Few people have had the opportunity to see much of what has been written, and even fewer have attempted the stupendous task of setting it down. Substantial texts do exist, and for those who desire to read these accounts of the rise of a great state we refer the reader to the works of Edgar Doudna, William Francis Raney, Joseph Schafer and Louise Phelps Kellogg.

Let us, instead, take a look at a few of the places in Wisconsin in which events occurred or movements were generated which had substantial effect on the development of the state, and recount in chronological order the events and their significance.

1634. The White Man First Sets Foot in Wisconsin

To the north of Green Bay on the east shore of the bay lies a little settlement known today as Red Banks. It was here that in 1634 Jean Nicolet landed as the first white man to set foot on what was to become Wisconsin. Directed by Champlain, the Governor of New France, to continue the search for a northwest passage through the continent to the Pacific Ocean as well as to pacify the Indians who were disrupting the fur trade, Nicolet followed the shoreline of Lake Huron, bypassed Lake Superior and followed the west shore of Lake Michigan, thereby becoming the discoverer of Lake Michigan.

It is said that Nicolet's arrival at Red Banks was an event of some import to the Indians, and well it might be because he is presumed to be the first white man to enter Lake Michigan and Green Bay. It is not known how far south Nicolet went from Red Banks, but there is a marker at Menasha indicating that he landed there. Here then is the starting point for the white man's domination of what was to become Wisconsin, slightly more than 300 years ago.

1673. Joliet and Marquette Reach the Mississippi

It is possible that other Europeans reached the Mississippi before Joliet and Marquette, but they were the first to leave an account of their travels. Joliet was born in Canada and was an experienced traveler. Marquette had come from France in 1666 and had been in charge of missions in the area of the Sault. They began their journey at St. Ignace on May 17, 1673, traveled down the west shore of Lake Michigan, through Green Bay, down the Fox to Portage, thence down the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi. They traveled down the Mississippi a long way before turning around. Convinced by then that the river would not take them to the west but to the Gulf of Mexico. It is estimated that they reached a point near where the Arkansas River empties into the Mississippi. They then began the long trip back, returning to De Pere before winter. Joliet's notes were lost when his canoe overturned so Father Marquette published his journals, the only account of this brave adventure into the unknown. This missionary whose statue stands as one of Wisconsin's representatives in the national capitol, devoted the rest of his life to missionary work among the Indians of the middle west.

1764. Charles Langlade Makes First Permanent Settlement at Green Bay

During the long period until 1763 when the territory which was to become Wisconsin was held by the French, it was important that the vast territory continue loyal so that the furs would flow regularly to Quebec. It was therefore necessary on occasion for the French leaders and their loyal Indian allies to bring some of the tribes into line. In 1752 Charles Langlade, son of a French Canadian merchant and a half-breed Ottawa woman, was sent to do such a task, and later he was one of the most active and successful of the French leaders in the French and Indian wars. In fact, it was he who laid the ambush of General Braddock. He sensed that the British would soon control the area, and in the early part of the Revolution he led Indians on the side of the British in the Lake Champlain area. Later he started one expedition to the south from Wisconsin, but turned back when he found that the Indians would not support him.

Meanwhile his father had built a warehouse for furs and opened a branch office at Green Bay and in 1764 the father and Charles made Green Bay their home. While the father died in 1771 Charles became the leading figure in the county. His daughter as the wife of Pierre Grignon, raised a large family who became prominent in the area for many years. Here then is the trader who after serving both the French and the British ends up founding one of the early communities in what was to be Wisconsin.

This was only one of 3 important settlements in the state, the other 2 being in the southwest and the southeast corners of the

state. Although the Green Bay settlement preceded the other 2, it gave way ultimately to the Milwaukee settlement which because of its geographical location soon outdistanced the others in rapidity of growth.

1787. Northwest Ordinance

This significant step in the history of Wisconsin did not actually occur in Wisconsin but in the halls of congress. After the revolution, the new nation received all the territory to the Mississippi River, and the 13 original states staked out their claims to that land. The federal law of 1787, called the Northwest Ordinance, contained a plan for settling the interests of each state and of the Indians in the land and making it possible for the federal government to dispose of the land. It further provided a system of surveying the land which still forms the basis for our township and section lines along which many of our rural roads still run.

The law provided for the ultimate disposition of the land into not less than 3 nor more than 5 states and even proposed some boundaries. Had those lines been followed Chicago, northern Michigan and part of Minnesota would now be part of Wisconsin.

The law provided the basic structure of government with an appointive Governor and a council to legislate. It further contained a Bill of Rights guaranteeing certain rights to the people. Among its most important provisions was one which gave section 16 in every township to the public for public school purposes. This plus other concessions did much to make public education possible in this area.

The Northwest Ordinance along with the Constitutions of the United States and the state are the 3 pillars of organic law on which the government of Wisconsin is based.

1822. Mining Leases in Southern Wisconsin Begin

The actual occupation of Wisconsin by English-speaking people began in the southeast and southwest portions of the state, but for different reasons. In the southeast the people came to settle on the farm land, in the southwest to mine the lead. It is probable that the Indians were aware of the lead mines, and lead was among the early items traded in the area. By 1820 lead mining had been established and in the 1820's production went up rapidly.

Although mining of zinc and lead in the southwestern part of the state has persisted for 130 years or more, the significance of the mining community development is broader than the mere establishment of a major industry. The development of the mines brought to Wisconsin immigrants from a different section of the nation than did the opening of the agricultural lands. They brought with them institutions from the south, and for a period of time their domination

of state affairs suggested that the county rather than the municipality would become the dominant unit of local government in the state. The struggle between these people and the transplanted easterners over this issue was not settled until the 1850's when town government became the pattern.

1832. Black Hawk War, the Last Military Engagement on Wisconsin Territory

Although Wisconsin changed hands twice as a result of armed conflict and although its people have participated in every military expedition in which this nation has engaged, there have been no actual battles on Wisconsin territory since the Black Hawk War of 1832.

There is little in this engagement to bring credit to the white man. The Indians had gradually been pushed westward until by 1830 they were almost all on the other side of the Mississippi River. Black Hawk was reluctant to go, and even though he finally did go in 1831, he reappeared in northern Illinois in 1832 with a thousand of his followers. Sensing before long that other tribes would not join him and that the British would not support him, he sought to get out of an awkward situation but his efforts to negotiate were interpreted as a show of strength and a conflict ensued which ultimately crossed into southern Wisconsin and was joined once again on the shores of the Wisconsin River. Before the expedition was over, 850 of Black Hawk's followers were dead and he was a prisoner, but it seems probable that the incident could have been settled without loss of life and without adding to the already acute animosities which the Indians had toward the white man.

1848. Wisconsin's Only State Constitution Is Ratified

In 1846 congress passed the enabling act to permit Wisconsin to enter the Union as a state and a convention was forthwith called to prepare a Constitution. This document, however, failed to gain approval of the electorate when it was submitted to them in 1847 and a second convention had to be called. Its product was approved by the people in March of 1848 and on May 29th of that year Wisconsin was admitted to the Union.

It is doubtful that most people have read the Constitution of this state, which has remained in effect for 110 years. In the course of that time the people have approved 63 changes and rejected 32. Yet it remains essentially a true Constitution or basic document with little of the detail which makes more recent Constitutions long and cumbersome.

It is interesting to note that while about 17,000 people voted on the first attempt to amend this document back in 1854 more than a million people voted on an amendment only 94 years later.

1854. Republican Party Founded at Ripon

We turn next to a little frame schoolhouse in Ripon. During a decade or more the issue of slavery had been gaining importance, and congress sought to avoid a decision by retaining a balance between the free and slave states. In 1854, however, that peace was disturbed by the Kansas-Nebraska bill which permitted the states north of the 37th parallel to determine if they would permit slavery or not contrary to the provisions of the Missouri Compromise which prohibited slavery in that area altogether.

The opposition in the north led to many meetings and to proposals that a new party be founded. One such meeting was called in Ripon by Alan E. Bovay, and out of this meeting came a second meeting at the little frame schoolhouse on March 20, 1854 at which it is strongly asserted that the Republican Party was born.

This honor is contested by Jackson, Michigan, where the first state organizational meeting was held in July one week before a state organizational meeting was held in Wisconsin, but it seems probable that the Ripon meeting was the first at which any concerted effort to create a new party was made. Provision for the restoration of the schoolhouse has been made and a state appropriation to assist this process was approved in 1957.

1864. The First Cheese Factory Established at Ladoga

It is difficult to imagine that 100 years ago dairy farming was not of great importance in this state, and what butter and cheese was produced, was made in the homes. At the time of the Civil War the first attempts were made to pool the milk of several farmers and to employ someone to make it into cheese in a building constructed for that purpose. The first such factory is generally credited to Chester Hazen who started it at Ladoga, a small community between Waupun and Oshkosh on highway 26, in 1864. Gradually these factories increased in number until at one time there were literally thousands of them. In recent years the number of such factories has declined as those which remained became larger and produced more cheese. Once the dairy industry took hold in Wisconsin it continued to expand until the position of Wisconsin as the leading dairy state has long been unchallenged.

The original cheese factories were also a fine example of a co-operative venture on the part of a group of farmers. They would normally own the factory and hire a cheese maker who lasted only as long as the factory made money and the quality of the cheese was good. Out of this came 3 developments. In some cases the co-operative venture of the farmers grew larger, and became a major producing unit. In other cases, the cheese maker became an independent owner and bought the milk from the farmers. In other cases the little factories were assimilated by major dairying producers.

1866. First Normal School Established at Platteville

Although the university had been incorporated 18 years before and had graduated its first class in 1854, the year 1866 is significant because it marked the first time that state-supported public higher education was offered outside Madison, and was the beginning of a system of public higher education more broadly distributed throughout the state than is true in most other states.

In 1865 the legislature created the Board of Regents of Normal Schools and authorized it to receive money and land to aid in building teacher training institutions. By the end of that year offers and bids had been received from no less than 16 communities ranging as high as \$35,000 in cash and 40 acres of woodland. Platteville offered the Platteville Academy and grounds, \$1,100 to be used for repairs and \$5,000 in cash. Whitewater offered a site and \$25,000 in cash. The normal school board examined the sites and determined to locate schools at Platteville and Whitewater and indicated that Oshkosh, Sheboygan and Stoughton were also suitable places. Only one of the 3 mentioned ultimately secured such a school.

While the major concern of the normal schools at first was preparation in subject matter, these institutions gradually developed professional courses in teaching and expanded their original 2-year offering until they could provide 4 and 5 years of training. In recent years they have moved from a strict teacher training program to a broader field permitting them to offer liberal arts so that today we have the university at Madison and Milwaukee, 8 extension centers in various communities and 10 state colleges providing higher education at state expense.

1871. The Peshtigo Fire

This event takes us to a point in northeastern Wisconsin into an area which in 1871 was covered with timber, much of which was soft wood. A large portion of the population was associated with the timber industry. For more than a month there had been no rain, and the air was filled with smoke from one fire after another which died as they burned themselves out, as they reached a natural barrier or were successfully fought.

On the night of October 8 fires began to the south of Peshtigo, and by 10 p.m. the full fury of the fire was upon that community. Fanned by a breeze it roared into the village, and soon every building was ignited. People rushed to the river only to be met at the bridge by others from the opposite side rushing to safety. Many died of heat and suffocation before they reached the river, while others were trapped in buildings which they hoped were safe. So intense was the heat that logs floating on the river began to burn, and the roots of trees imbedded in the ground burned to ashes. It is estimated that of the 1,750 people in the community as many as 800 lost their lives that night and 1,500 were injured. The financial

loss was placed at 5 million dollars plus the loss of an estimated 2 billion trees.

On October 9 it began to rain.

Out of the ruins a new town sprang up and within a few months Peshigo was once again a thriving sawmill town.

This is but one of the serious disasters which have struck Wisconsin in the past, but in each case out of them has come new life to carry on.

1877. Appleby Patents Binder Twine Knotter

Six Wisconsin men with mechanical inclinations helped to revolutionize crop farming by their inventions. They were Jerome I. Case, John Appleby, Hiram Moore, George Esterly, Charles W. Hart and Charles H. Parr. John Appleby sought to develop a device whereby grain cut by the new reaper could be tied into bundles with string. By the late 1860's he felt that his invention was ready for unveiling, and he planned a big demonstration at Mazomanie, a community west of Madison. Unfortunately the machine broke down and poor Appleby was ridiculed. He persevered, however, and less than 10 years later he introduced a machine which worked. Today the binder which he made possible is rapidly being replaced by the combine which makes binding unnecessary, but the ideas of Appleby, Case, Moore and their inventive contemporaries began the labor-saving devices which continue to develop even today, and which permit an ever-increasing production with an ever-decreasing amount of labor. Not only did Appleby and his contemporaries make certain types of farming more profitable in Wisconsin but they created the impetus for the J. I. Case, Massey-Harris, Allis-Chalmers and Fairbanks Morse factories, among others, to produce huge quantities of farm machinery.

1882. First Hydroelectric Plant Established at Appleton

Wisconsin has made excellent use of its water power along such rivers as the Wisconsin, Fox and Rock. In fact the Wisconsin River is described as the hardest-working river in the world. As we have previously seen, scores of water mills were erected along Wisconsin's rivers in the days of the wheat boom to grind the grain and to produce flour.

The water power of the Fox River was already harnessed to provide power for the paper mills which had begun to rise from Neenah north to Green Bay. Thus, when Thomas A. Edison invented the incandescent lamp the area was ripe to use the water power to create electrical energy for lights. Dynamos were installed near a paper mill power plant and they produced the first commercial hydroelectric power in the world.

The little building was soon dwarfed by increasingly large and more powerful plants, but it remained for the Ruhr Valley of Wis-

consin to produce the first such plant. Electricity transmitted throughout the state gave Wisconsin the advantage of power long before some areas sought to harness the rivers and to move the energy via wires to inland areas.

1901. Robert M. La Follette Became Governor

In 1901 Robert M. La Follette, the first Wisconsin-born Governor of the state, was inaugurated Governor. By general consensus he is the best-known of all the chief executives of Wisconsin and the Progressive movement is closely associated with his name.

In those days there was no primary election, and the candidates of the parties were selected at a convention of party delegates. He first sought the nomination in 1896, but could not muster enough votes. It was then that he began to fight against the convention as a means of nomination. In 1898 he failed to win the nomination again, but the power of his group enabled him to have a voice in writing the platform. In 1900 he became the party nominee and won the election by more than 100,000 votes.

While he had a majority of the lower house of the legislature with him, he did not have the senate so he did not see much of his program put into effect. In 1902 he gained a sympathetic legislature with the result that the 1903 legislature passed the primary election law and a new railroad tax.

La Follette was re-elected in 1904, and out of that election came the Railroad Commission, a civil service act and a State Board of Forestry. In 1905 the legislature elected him to the U.S. Senate and he resigned January 1, 1906 to take his new seat. For many years after he retired from the governorship, his influence and ideas were reflected in the program of the state.

1904. The Primary Election Law

At the time that La Follette sought the governorship, candidates were selected at a convention of party delegates. The voters, except as they participated in the local, county or state party caucus or convention, had no voice in the selection of the candidates. In fact, there was a strong feeling that a large portion of those who attended the party convention had little, if any, real voice in the selection of the candidates. As early as the 1890's La Follette proposed that the candidates be selected in an election, but this proposal was consistently defeated until 1903 when both houses of the legislature were sympathetic to the idea. The 1903 law provided that it should become effective only if approved by the people at a referendum in 1904. At that election in November 1904 the vote was 130,366 for and 80,102 against the primary law. It therefore became effective and was used first for local elections in the spring of 1905 and for state and national officers in November of 1906.

Under this plan, which was the first state-wide primary election law in the nation, any person who could secure a certain number of signatures could become a candidate for the nomination. All the candidates who were able to secure the requisite number of signers then appeared on the ballot in the primary election and the candidate of each party receiving a plurality of votes became the candidate of the party in the general election.

One more essential difference between the Wisconsin primary and that of most other states was that the Wisconsin method was called the open primary. Under this law, each party has a separate ballot and the voter is given all the ballots when he comes to vote, but may vote the ballot of only one party which he selects in secret. This differs from the closed primary in which the voter is given only the ballot of the party which he requests or for which he is registered.

In recent years some people have advocated that the primary election be abolished or that it be changed to a closed primary in order to strengthen party responsibility. The significant thing is that this most important contribution of many years to the popular control of elections was originated in Wisconsin.

1911. A Significant Legislative Session

We turn again to the legislative halls in the State Capitol at Madison for the next episode in the history of Wisconsin, and it may well be that this event overshadows all others. During the decade from about 1903 or 1905 the Wisconsin legislature enacted a series of laws which have been widely heralded as among the best laws ever enacted by any state legislature. Not only have they been widely copied by the other states or formed the basis for legislation in the federal government, but they have formed the pattern for subsequent legislation in this state. 1911 was perhaps one of the most fruitful of these sessions. In that year a new corrupt practices law restricting the expenditures for elections was enacted, the Industrial Commission was created, workmen's compensation was established, the first successful modern state income tax law was enacted, the vocational educational program was inaugurated, minimum wages for women were started and the highway program of the state was launched. Every one of these programs has been followed and expanded since.

1948. Wisconsin Reaches Its Centennial

In 1948 Wisconsin completed its first century as a state and looked forward to the future.

In the first 100 years Wisconsin rose from a completely rural state to one in which more than half the people live in cities, in which the economy switched from agriculture to diversification with

the state challenging the industrial states in certain fields, yet maintaining a strong agricultural standing.

The century saw the distribution and gradual rebuilding of one of the great forest regions of the country, the rise of the nation's greatest dairying industry, the rise and decline of wheat and flour as a product of the soil and industry, but the substitution of a great paper industry.

It saw Wisconsin rise as a symbol of effective and efficient government, honesty in public life and a pioneer in legislation aimed at improving the way of life of its people. Perhaps as important as anything else, it laid the foundation for continued advancement by a broad public educational system, vigorous attention to the development of its future leaders and free opportunity for its economy to expand and move in new and challenging directions.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS BLUE BOOKS

1935-1956

A listing of those printed in the 1919-1933 Blue Books will be found in the 1954 Blue Book, pages 177-182.

Agriculture

Alice in Dairyland and Her Associates — An Example of State Promotional Activity, by Willard T. Reese, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 101-104.

A Century of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Walter H. Ebling, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 185-196.

Consumer Co-operation in Wisconsin, by Harold M. Groves, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 209-228.

An Example of Technical Assistance — The Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, by E. P. Pope, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 105-106.

The Future of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Chris L. Christensen, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 155-168.

Pictorial Survey of Wisconsin's Accomplishments: Agriculture, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 73-86.

Protecting the Consumer through Inspection to Assure Conformity to Standards, by Dwight D. Forsyth, W. B. Griem and Claire Jackson, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 95-100.

Research and Technical Assistance to the Farmer — The Development of Grasslands, by Richard Powers, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 90-94.

The Situation in Agriculture, by Walter H. Ebling, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 45-57.

Soil Erosion Control in Wisconsin, by Noble Clark, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 143-154.

The State's Activity in Assuring That Dairy Farmers Are Paid for Their Milk, by Richard Powers, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 83-89.

The Use of Wisconsin Land, by John S. Bordner, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 59-70.

Aviation

Wisconsin's Future in Aviation, by Ralph M. Immell, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 177-184.

*Business (See Industry and Business)**Census Data on Wisconsin*

Some Trends Revealed by the 1940 Census, by Edwin E. Witte, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 129-150.

Citizenship

Citizenship Training in Wisconsin, by Richard C. Wilson, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 169-175.

Conservation

Forestry in Wisconsin, by F. G. Wilson, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 177-185.

General Articles on Wisconsin

Relax in Wisconsin, Friendly Land of Beauty, by J. H. H. Alexander, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 171-176.

Your State . . . Wisconsin, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 219-231.

Government

The Community of Governments in Wisconsin, by M. G. Toepel, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 75-172.

Glimpses of Our State Government in Action: Pictures, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 71-126.

Glimpses of the Service Activities of Wisconsin State Government: Pictorial Section, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 71-126.

Sovereignty and Democracy in Wisconsin Elections, by George Brown, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 71-93.

Wisconsin, the State, by M. G. Toepel, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 77-119.

The Wisconsin State Building Program, by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, 1952 Blue Book, pp. 173-184.

Handicapped, Vocational Rehabilitation

Opening Employment Opportunities to the Handicapped, by C. L. Greiber, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 124-128.

Highways

Traffic Safety in Wisconsin, by R. C. Salisbury, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 159-168.

The State as a Buyer — Building a Highway, by William F. Steuber, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 146-154.

History

Centennial Observances, 1937 Blue Book, p. 193.

The Four Wisconsin Capitols, 1948 Blue Book, pp. 127-139.

Official Opening of Wisconsin's Centennial Year, by Merle C. Palmer, 1948 Blue Book, pp. 85-128.

The Old Northwest, by Joseph Schafer, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 185-192.

Pictures of Wisconsin's Centennial, 1950 Blue Book, pp. 73-118.

Well Done U.S.S. Wisconsin, by E. N. Doan, 1946 Blue Book, pp. 185-192.

Wisconsin Anniversaries, by Joseph Schafer, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 3-28.

Wisconsin Celebrates Its Centennial, by Merle C. Palmer, 1950 Blue Book, pp. 123-175.

Wisconsin Government Enrolls for War, by Edward N. Hein, 1944 Blue Book, pp. 75-113.

Wisconsin in the Defense Program, by R. S. Kingsley, 1942 Blue Book, pp. 151-158.

Wisconsin Plans Its Centennial, by Merle C. Palmer, 1948 Blue Book, pp. 77-83.

Wisconsin — The Thirtieth Star, by Edgar G. Doudna, 1948 Blue Book, pp. 141-200.

Industry and Business

Authorizing and Regulating a State Bank, by William E. Nuesse, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 178-182.

Approving the Plans and Construction of Certain Buildings, by Roger Ostrem, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 174-177.

An Engineering Service Function — The Electrical Standards and Instrumentation Laboratories, by Robert J. Parent, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 214-217.

Licensing by the State, by M. G. Toepel, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 155-162.

An Overview of the Relationship of Wisconsin State Government to Business, by Warren J. Samuels, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 71-82.

Pictorial Survey of Wisconsin's Accomplishments: Industry, 1940 Blue Book, pp. 87-104.

Protecting the Public and Producer Interests in Public Utilities, by H. J. O'Leary, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 204-208.

Regulating the Transportation of Passengers within Urban Communities, by A. W. Larson, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 201-203.

Restraints on the Sale of Securities, by Edward J. Samp, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 141-145.

Safeguarding Our Food Supply, by Jerry Dunn, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 163-167.

Securing Permission to Operate a "For Hire" Truck, by Eugene Henkel, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 194-200.

State Regulation of Advertising, by Kathleen Kepner, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 183-193.

The University Promotes Community Employment Development, by Kenneth E. Rindt, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 168-173.

Labor

State Services in Bringing the Job and the Worker Together, by A. L. Beier, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 129-135.

The State and Labor Relations, by Arvid Anderson, 1956 Blue Book, pp. 136-140.

Legislature

Glimpses of Our State Government in Action: Pictorial Section on the Legislature and Legislative Process, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 76-93.

Members of Wisconsin Legislatures: For 1848 to 1915, inclusive, 1915 Blue Book, pp. 253-315 and pp. 488-539; for 1917 to 1927, inclusive, 1927 Blue Book, pp. 643-652; for 1927 to 1935, inclusive, 1935 Blue Book, pp. 261-266; for 1937 to 1943, inclusive, 1944 Blue Book, pp. 186-190.

Statute Lawmaking in Wisconsin, by Edwin E. Witte, 1937 Blue Book, pp. 129-154.

Libraries

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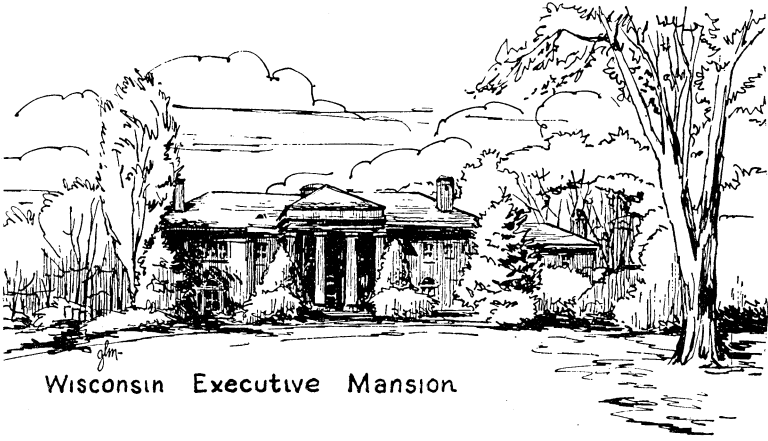
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Wisconsin Executive Mansion

THE WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

Includes All Amendments Adopted Through 1957

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PREAMBLE

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.**DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.**

Equality; inherent rights. Section 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. Section 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. Section 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. Section 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases. Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof.

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. Section 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights of accused. Section 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. Section 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Remedy for wrongs. Section 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and

without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. Section 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. Section 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. Section 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. Section 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. Section 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal rights for aliens and citizens. Section 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. Section 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. Section 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. Section 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious tests prohibited. Section 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. Section 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Writs of error. Section 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Maintenance of free government. Section 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

State boundary. Section 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cramm; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nichollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

Enabling act accepted. Section 2. The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

Electors. Section 1. Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

(1) Citizens of the United States.

(2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in

force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

Who not electors. Section 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. Section 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence saved. Section 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Military stationing does not confer residence. Section 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. Section 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Legislative power. Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. Section 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy.

Assemblemen, how chosen. Section 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. Section 5. The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

Qualification of legislators. Section 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance. Section 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. Section 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. Section 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. Section 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. Section 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor, in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

Ineligibility of legislators to office. Section 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. Section 13. No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. Section 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest and civil process. Section 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. Section 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Style of laws; bills. Section 17. The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows;" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Title of private bills. Section 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. Section 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Yeas and nays. Section 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Compensation of members. Section 21. Repealed Apr. 1929, Jt. Res. 6, 1929.

Powers of county boards. Section 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Uniform town and county government. Section 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Lotteries and divorces. Section 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Stationery and printing. Section 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. Section 26. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature.

Suits against state. Section 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. Section 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. Section 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. Section 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Special and private laws prohibited. Section 31. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

General laws on enumerated subjects. Section 32. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

Auditing of state accounts. Section 33. The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

Eligibility. Section 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. Section 3. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Powers and duties. Section 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Compensation of governor. Section 5. Repealed Nov. 1932, Jt. Res. 52, 1931.

Pardoning power. Section 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. Section 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from

mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. Section 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

Compensation of lieutenant governor. Section 9. Repealed Nov. 1932, Jt. Res. 53, 1931.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. Section 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general; term. Section 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. Section 2. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer and attorney-general; duties, compensation. Section 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney-general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. Section 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other

office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

Impeachment; trial. Section 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Judicial power, where vested. Section 2. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court, jurisdiction. Section 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum. Section 1. [4]. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice.

Judicial circuits. Section 5. The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

Alteration of circuits. Section 6. The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary of not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

Circuit judges; election, eligibility, term, salary. Section 7. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

Circuit court, jurisdiction. Section 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Vacancies; judicial elections. Section 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and a supreme court justice when so elected shall hold his office for a term of 10 years and a circuit judge when so elected shall hold his office for such term as the legislature prescribes for circuit judges elected under section seven of this article. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election.

Compensation and qualifications of judges. Section 10. Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

Terms of courts; change of judges. Section 11. The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. Section 12. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

Removal of judges. Section 13. Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Judges of probate. Section 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

Justices of the peace. Section 15. The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections except in cities of the first class, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for 2 years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of 2 years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

Tribunals of conciliation. Section 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

Style of writs; indictments. Section 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

Suit Tax. Section 18. The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery. Section 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

Rights of suitors. Section 20. Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

Publication of laws and decisions. Section 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

Commissioners to revise code of practice. Section 22. The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

Court commissioners. Section 23. The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. Section 24. No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in which he attains the age of seventy, but any such justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may, at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. Section 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

Appropriation; limitation. Section 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

Credit of state. Section 3. The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. Section 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax levy to equal expenses. Section 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of

the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. Section 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense. Section 7. The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. Section 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. Section 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. Section 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. Section 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the

carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. Section 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. Section 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

Superintendent of public instruction. Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

School fund created; income applied. Section 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.
2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. Section 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. Section 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. Section 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. Section 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Commissioners of public lands. Section 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Sale of public lands. Section 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

Corporations; how formed. Section 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. Section 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. Section 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation.

Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. Section 3a. The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of

relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication.

General banking law. Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

Referendum on banking laws. Section 5. Repealed Nov. 1902, Jt. Res. 2, 1901.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

Constitutional amendments. Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

Constitutional conventions. Section 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Political year; elections. Section 1. The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

Dueling. Section 2. Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. Section 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any in-

famous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. Section 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where to vote. Section 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. Section 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. Section 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Removal of county seats. Section 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. Section 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in office. Section 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. Section 11. No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

Recall of elective officers. Section 12. The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

Effect of change from territory to state. Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws continued. Section 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Territorial fines accrue to state. Section 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.

Rights of action and prosecutions saved. Section 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall

pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Existing officers hold over. Section 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Seat of government. Section 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Local officers hold over. Section 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

Copy of constitution for president. Section 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. Section 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitu-

tion shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

Congressional apportionment. Section 10. [Apportioned state temporarily into congressional districts; omitted as obsolete]

First elections. Section 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and member of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

Legislative apportionment. Section 12. [Apportioned state temporarily into senate and assembly districts; omitted as obsolete]

Common law continued in force. Section 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

Officers, when to enter on duties. Section 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

Oath of office. Section 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
IV	4	Assemblemen chosen biennially ...	Ch.	95 1853	Ch.	89 1854	Ch.	89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	.....
IV	5	Senators chosen quadrennially ...	Ch.	95 1853	Ch.	89 1854	Ch.	89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,348	11,885	.....
IV	11	Biennial sessions	Ch.	95 1853	Ch.	89 1854	Ch.	89 1854	Nov. 1854	6,752	11,589	.....
V	5	Governor's salary change from \$1,250 to \$2,500	Jt. Res.	4 1861	Jt. Res.	6 1862	Ch.	202 1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	.....
IV	21	*Legislator's salary changed to \$350 per annum	Jt. Res.	9 1865	Jt. Res.	3 1866	Ch.	25 1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary increased to \$5,000	Jt. Res.	9 1868	Jt. Res.	2 1869	Ch.	186 1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. Governor's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res.	9 1868	Jt. Res.	2 1869	Ch.	186 1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
I	8	*Against grand jury system	Jt. Res.	7 1869	Jt. Res.	3 1870	Ch.	118 1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953 ¹
IV	31, 32	*Prohibited private and local laws on 9 subjects	Jt. Res.	13 1870	Jt. Res.	1 1871	Ch.	122 1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	2 1871	Jt. Res.	8 1872	Ch.	111 1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	.....²
XI	3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities	Jt. Res.	11 1872	Jt. Res.	4 1873	Ch.	37 1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	.....²
VII	4	*One chief and four associate justices of Supreme Court	Jt. Res.	10 1876	Jt. Res.	1 1877	Ch.	48 1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Appropriations only by law	Jt. Res.	7 1876	Jt. Res.	4 1877	Ch.	158 1877	Nov. 1877	33,046	3,371	178,122
IV	4	*Biennial sessions	Jt. Res.	9S 1880	Jt. Res.	7A 1881	Ch.	262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	5	*Assemblemen chosen biennially ..	Jt. Res.	9S 1880	Jt. Res.	7A 1881	Ch.	262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	11	*Senators chosen quadrennially ...	Jt. Res.	9S 1880	Jt. Res.	7A 1881	Ch.	262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Compensation of legislators changed to \$500	Jt. Res.	9S 1880	Jt. Res.	7A 1881	Ch.	262 1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
III	1	*Suffrage to colored people registration authorized	Jt. Res.	26A 1881	Jt. Res.	5 1882	Ch.	272 1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	.....²
VI	4	*Sheriffs and other county officers, terms, filling vacancies	Jt. Res.	16A 1881	Jt. Res.	3 1882	Ch.	290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
VII	12	*Clerk of court, term	Jt. Res.	16A 1881	Jt. Res.	3 1882	Ch.	290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
XIII	1	*Political year, biennial elections ..	Jt. Res.	16A 1881	Jt. Res.	3 1882	Ch.	290 1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	.....²
X	1	State superintendent, legislature may prescribe qualifications and salary	Jt. Res.	34 1885	Jt. Res.	4 1887	Ch.	357 1887	Nov. 1888	12,697	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court"	Jt. Res.	5 1887	Jt. Res.	3 1889	Ch.	22 1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111 ³
IV	31	*Forbidding special incorporation of cities	Jt. Res.	4 1889	Jt. Res.	4 1891	Ch.	362 1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,015	371,559

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
									For	Against	
X	1	Salary of state superintendent, removing limit of \$1,200	Jt. Res. 10 1893	Jt. Res. 2 1895	Ch. 177 1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110		
VII	7	*Circuit judges in populous counties	Jt. Res. 8 1895	Jt. Res. 9 1897	Ch. 69 1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572 ^a		
XI	4	*Authorizing general banking law	Jt. Res. 13 1899	Jt. Res. 2 1901	Ch. 73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676		
XI	5	*Repeal of referendum on banking law	Jt. Res. 13 1899	Jt. Res. 2 1901	Ch. 73 1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676		
X	1	*State superintendent, nonpartisan election, term 4 years, salary limit removed	Jt. Res. 16 1899	Jt. Res. 3 1901	Ch. 258 1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676		
XIII	11	*Prohibiting free passes	Jt. Res. 8 1899	Jt. Res. 9 1901	Ch. 437 1901	Nov. 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676		
VII	4	*Seven justices of Supreme Court and 10 year terms	Jt. Res. 8 1901	Jt. Res. 7 1903	Ch. 10 1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468 ^a		
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	Jt. Res. 14 1905	Jt. Res. 13 1907	Ch. 661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,958	27,270	449,656		
VIII	10	*Appropriations for highways	Jt. Res. 11 1905	Jt. Res. 18 1907	Ch. 238 1907	Nov. 1908	116,421	46,739	449,656		
VIII	1	*Income Tax	Jt. Res. 12 1905	Jt. Res. 29 1907	Ch. 661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,696	37,729	449,656		
III	1	*Suffrage only to full citizens	Jt. Res. 15 1905	Jt. Res. 25 1907	Ch. 661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656		
IV	21	Legislator's salary changed to \$1,000	Jt. Res. 35 1907	Jt. Res. 7 1909	Ch. 508 1909	Nov. 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522		
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	Jt. Res. 30 1907	Jt. Res. 55 1909	Ch. 478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522		
VIII	10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests	Jt. Res. 31 1907	None	Ch. 514 1909	Nov. 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522		
XI	3	*City and county indebtedness for lands	Jt. Res. 44 1909	Jt. Res. 42 1911	Ch. 665 1911	Nov. 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849		
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	Jt. Res. 38 1909	Jt. Res. 48 1911	Ch. 665 1911	Nov. 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849		
VII	10	*Time of payment of judges' salaries	Jt. Res. 34 1909	Jt. Res. 24 1911	Ch. 665 1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849		
XII	1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3-5 ap- proval by one legislature	Jt. Res. 71 1911	Jt. Res. 17 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430		
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	Jt. Res. 74 1911	Jt. Res. 22 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430		
VIII	11	State annuity insurance	Jt. Res. 65 1911	Jt. Res. 35 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430		
XI	3a	Home rule of cities and villages ..	Jt. Res. 73 1911	Jt. Res. 21 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430		
VII	6	Decrease in judicial circuits	Jt. Res. 67 1911	Jt. Res. 26 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430		
VII	7	Increase of judges	Jt. Res. 67 1911	Jt. Res. 26 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430		
XIII	12	Recall of civil officers	Jt. Res. 41 1911	Jt. Res. 15 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430		
XI	3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain	Jt. Res. 37 1911	Jt. Res. 25 1913	Ch. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430		

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art. Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor						
									For	Against							
XII	3	Constitution amended upon petition		Jt. Res.	74	1911	Jt. Res.	22	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	68,435	150,215	325,430
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$600 a year, 2¢ a mile		Jt. Res.	66	1911	Jt. Res.	24	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
VIII	13	State insurance		Jt. Res.	56	1911	Jt. Res.	12	1913	Ch.	770	1913	Nov.	1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
IV	21	Pay of legislators fixed by law ..		Jt. Res.	23	1917	Jt. Res.	37	1919	Ch.	480	1919	Apr.	1920	126,243	132,258	.....²
VII	6	Decrease of circuit courts		Jt. Res.	20	1917	Jt. Res.	92	1919	Ch.	604	1919	Apr.	1920	113,786	116,436	.....²
VII	7	Increase of judges		Jt. Res.	20	1917	Jt. Res.	92	1919	Ch.	604	1919	Apr.	1920	113,786	116,436	.....²
I	5	*Trial by jury		Jt. Res.	58	1919	Jt. Res.	17	1921	Ch.	504	1921	Nov.	1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves ..		Jt. Res.	38	1919	Jt. Res.	36	1921	Ch.	437	1921	Nov.	1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
XI	3b	indebtedness of municipal corporations		Jt. Res.	53	1919	Jt. Res.	37	1921	Ch.	566	1921	Nov.	1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$750 per annum ..		Jt. Res.	28	1921	Jt. Res.	18	1923	Ch.	241	1923	Apr.	1924	189,635	250,236	344,137 ³
XI	3	*Home rule for cities		Jt. Res.	39	1921	Jt. Res.	34	1923	Ch.	203	1923	Nov.	1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
VIII	10	*Appropriations for forestry		Jt. Res.	29	1921	Jt. Res.	57	1923	Ch.	289	1923	Nov.	1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
VII	7	*Additional circuit judges		Jt. Res.	24	1921	Jt. Res.	64	1923	Ch.	408	1923	Nov.	1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials		Jt. Res.	73	1923	Jt. Res.	16	1925	Ch.	270	1925	Nov.	1926	205,868	201,125	552,912
V	5	*Salary of governor fixed by law ..		Jt. Res.	80	1923	Jt. Res.	52	1925	Ch.	413	1925	Nov.	1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
IV	21	Legislator's pay \$1,000 for session		Jt. Res.	33	1925	Jt. Res.	12	1927	Jt. Res.	12	1927	Apr.	1927	151,786	199,260	308,885 ³
VIII	1	*Severance tax on forests and minerals		Jt. Res.	61	1925	Jt. Res.	13	1927	Jt. Res.	13	1927	Apr.	1927	179,217	141,888	308,885 ³
IV	21	*Repealing \$500 a session for legislators		Jt. Res.	57	1927	Jt. Res.	6	1929	Jt. Res.	6	1929	Apr.	1929	237,250	212,846	397,912 ¹
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves ..		Jt. Res.	24	1927	Jt. Res.	3	1929	Jt. Res.	13	1929	Apr.	1929	259,881	210,964	397,912 ¹
V	10	*Approval of appropriation bills in part		Jt. Res.	37	1927	Jt. Res.	43	1929	Jt. Res.	43	1929	Nov.	1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Repealing salary of Governor		Jt. Res.	69	1929	Jt. Res.	52	1931	Jt. Res.	52	1931	Nov.	1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Repealing salary of Lt. Governor ..		Jt. Res.	70	1929	Jt. Res.	53	1931	Jt. Res.	53	1931	Nov.	1932	427,768	267,120	1,124,502
VII	1	*Correcting wording of impeach- ment section		Jt. Res.	72	1929	Jt. Res.	58	1931	Jt. Res.	58	1931	Nov.	1932	436,113	221,563	1,124,502
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for utilities		Jt. Res.	74	1929	Jt. Res.	71	1931	Jt. Res.	71	1931	Nov.	1932	401,194	279,631	1,124,502
III	1	*Suffrage for women and Indians ..		Jt. Res.	91	1931	Jt. Res.	76	1933	Jt. Res.	76	1933	Nov.	1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Relating to free passes		Jt. Res.	63	1933	Jt. Res.	98	1935	Jt. Res.	98	1935	Nov.	1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Instalment payment of real estate taxes		Jt. Res.	88	1939	Jt. Res.	18	1941	Jt. Res.	18	1941	Apr.	1941	330,971	134,808	547,213 ¹
VII	15	*Justice of the peace in first class cities		Jt. Res.	27	1943	Jt. Res.	2	1945	Jt. Res.	2	1945	Apr.	1945	160,965	113,408	381,192 ³
VIII	10	*State aeronautical program		Jt. Res.	37	1943	Jt. Res.	3	1945	Jt. Res.	3	1945	Apr.	1945	187,111	101,169	381,192 ³

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Constitution Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Date of Election	Votes		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
VI	4	Removing limitation on terms of sheriffs	Jt. Res.	36 1943	Jt. Res.	47 1945	Jt. Res.	47 1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354 ³
VI	2	*Auditing of state accounts	Jt. Res.	60 1943	Jt. Res.	73 1945	Jt. Res.	73 1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
IV	33	*Auditing of state accounts	Jt. Res.	60 1943	Jt. Res.	73 1945	Jt. Res.	73 1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
X	3	Transportation of school children	Jt. Res.	73 1943	Jt. Res.	78 1945	Jt. Res.	78 1945	Nov. 1946	437,817	545,475	1,040,444
XI	2	Municipal eminent domain	Jt. Res.	89 1945	Jt. Res.	48 1947	Jt. Res.	48 1947	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
II	2	Repealing prohibition on taxation of federal lands	Jt. Res.	33 1947	Jt. Res.	2 1949	Jt. Res.	2 1949	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606 ³
VIII	10	*Veterans housing	Jt. Res.	1 1948	Jt. Res.	1 1949	Jt. Res.	1 1949	Apr. 1949	311,576	290,736	633,606 ³
XI	3	*Increasing debt limitation of cities for school purposes	Jt. Res.	12 1949	Jt. Res.	6 1951	Jt. Res.	6 1951	Apr. 1951	313,739	191,897	515,822 ³
II	2	*Repealing prohibition on taxation of federal land	Jt. Res.	11 1949	Jt. Res.	7 1951	Jt. Res.	7 1951	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822 ³
IV	3, 4 & 5	***Method of reapportionment	Jt. Res.	59 1951	Jt. Res.	9 1953	Jt. Res.	9 1953	Apr. 1953	433,043	406,133	735,860
VII	9	*Terms of justices and judges	Jt. Res.	41 1951	Jt. Res.	12 1953	Jt. Res.	12 1953	Apr. 1953	386,972	345,094	735,860
VII	24	*Judicial retirement	Jt. Res.	46 1953	Jt. Res.	14 1955	Jt. Res.	14 1955	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554 ³
XI	3	*School debt limitation	Jt. Res.	47 1953	Jt. Res.	12 1955	Jt. Res.	12 1955	Apr. 1955	320,376	228,641	520,554 ³
*IV	26	Teachers' retirement benefits	Jt. Res.	41 1953	Jt. Res.	17 1955	Jt. Res.	17 1955	Apr. 1956	365,560	255,284	740,411 ³
*XI	3a	Dedication of land	Jt. Res.	35 1953	Jt. Res.	36 1955	Jt. Res.	36 1955	Apr. 1956	376,692	193,544	740,411 ³
VI	4	Removing limitation on terms of sheriffs	Jt. Res.	23 1953	Jt. Res.	53 1955	Jt. Res.	53 1955	Apr. 1956	269,722	328,603	740,411 ³
XIII	11	Railroad passes for public use	Jt. Res.	61 1953	Jt. Res.	54 1955	Jt. Res.	54 1955	Apr. 1956	188,715	380,207	740,411 ³

*Ratified

**Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court (State ex rel Owen v. Donald, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N. W. 331).

***Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court (State ex rel Thompson v. Zimmerman, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N. W. 2nd 416).

¹Total vote for state superintendent.

²No state election.

³Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1846 TO 1957

Territorial

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Votes	
			For	Against
*Formation of a State Government	Territorial law appr. Jan. 31, 1846, p. 5	April 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of First Constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution and Act of Jan. 31, 1846	April 1847	14,119	20,231
Negro Suffrage	Supl. resolution to Const. of 1846; Vol. II of Quife, p. 755	April 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of Second Constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384

State

*Extending suffrage to colored persons†	Chap. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks	Chap. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Chap. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Prohibitory liquor law	Chap. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Incorporation of banking associations	Chap. 203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extending suffrage to colored persons	Chap. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amending Act—Inc. of banking associations	Chap. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Amending general banking law	Chap. 143 1866	Nov. 1867	45,796	11,842
	Jt. Res. 12 1867			
*Abolition of the bank comptroller	Chap. 28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks	Chap. 384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters	Chap. 211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revised banking law of 1897	Chap. 303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary law	Chap. 451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems	Chap. 522 1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage**	Chap. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldier bonus law	Chap. 667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition enforcement act (Mulberger)	Chap. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Volstead act, modification	Jt. Res. 47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Repeal of the Severson enforcement act	Jt. Res. 16 1929	Apr. 1929	350,337	196,402
*Modification of the Severson enforcement act	Jt. Res. 16 1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses	Jt. Res. 11 1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal	Jt. Res. 114 1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1846 TO 1957
State—Continued

Question	Law Submitting		Date of Election	Votes	
				For	Against
*Old-age pensions	Jt. Res.	64 1933 Sp.	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
Teacher tenure law repeal	Jt. Res.	100 1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid	Chap.	525 1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving	Jt. Res.	4 1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
Sales tax for veterans bonus	Jt. Res.	62 1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990
Four year term for constitutional officers	Jt. Res.	13 1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population	Chap.	728 1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092
*Eligibility to vote for president and vice-president	Chap.	76 1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
Statewide educational television tax-supported	Jt. Res.	66 1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time	Chap.	6 1957	Apr. 1957	578,661	480,656

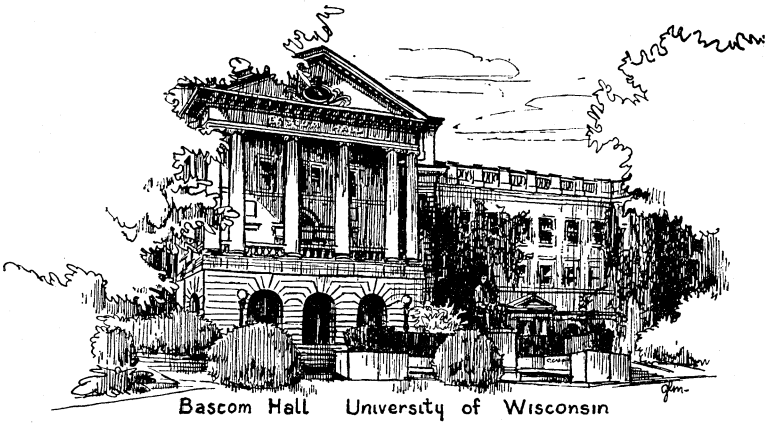
*Ratified.

†In *Gillespie vs. Palmer*, 20 Wis. 572 (Jan. term—1866). The Supreme Court ruled that Chapter 173, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

**Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Chap. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.



A captain of the state patrol checks on chemicals used in tests for determining degree of intoxication in motorists suspected of drunken driving.



Bascom Hall University of Wisconsin

**EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND
CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS**



CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

Explanatory Note

The Constitution in Article V says that the executive power is vested in the Governor. Article VI lists the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General as administrative officers. Article X refers to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Article V expressly provides for the Lieutenant Governor as part of the executive branch of the state.

Throughout the statutes the term Executive Department is used to describe the Governor's Office and the functions over which he has immediate controls. Neither the Constitution nor the statutes give official names to the agencies under control of the other constitutional officers. Custom has developed the practice of designating these offices as, Office of Secretary of State, Office of State Treasurer, Office of Attorney General and Department of Public Instruction. At no point does the Constitution or the statutes refer to the Department of Public Instruction.

Within this section we use the term Executive Department to include the functions of the office of Governor and in other cases we use the title of the man in charge. Article X, section 7, of the Constitution provides for the Land Commissioners. The Lieutenant Governor is expressly provided for in Article V of the Constitution.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: VERNON W. THOMSON.

Executive Secretary: PHILIP M. SELLINGER.

Financial Secretary: W. DONALD KNIGHT.

Legislative Counsel: ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN.

Legal Counsel: PETER G. PAPPAS.

Executive Assistant: PHILIP SELLINGER.

Director, Division of Departmental Research: JOHN C. GIBSON, JR.

Director, Industrial Development Division: ROBERT L. KOOB.

Industrial Development Advisory Committee: Senators PETER P. CARR and ALFRED A. LAUN; Assemblymen EVERETT V. BIDWELL and BERNARD LEWISON; L. G. ARNOLD; HARVEY B. BUCHHOLZ, EDWARD DROPERS; O. J. FALGE; JOHN FREDERICK; C. N. GOULET; W. D. KNIGHT; FOSTER B. PORTER; FRANK RANNEY; GEORGE RUPPLE; W. A. STEFFKE; HOWARD J. UNDERHILL; WILLIAM D. VOGEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Regular and budget messages to the legislature (mimeographed and later printed in bound legislative journals); The Governor Reports; press releases; proclamations; Welcome to the Capitol — A Souvenir of Your Visit; Wisconsin Budget in Brief, 1957-59. Publications of the Division of Industrial

Development: Evaluation and Improvement Plan for Wisconsin Communities, 1957; Guidebook for Industrial Development, 1956; Newsletter (monthly); Annual Report, 1956; Report on Survey of Community Industrial Corporations in Wisconsin, 1956; Wisconsin vs. Other States: Comparative Burden of State and Local Taxes on Manufacturing, 1956; Wisconsin Facts for Industry, 1957.

The Governor is considered the chief executive of the state, and as such his staff is commonly described as the Executive Department. In the reorganization of the late 1920's the Governor was given direct control of administration of state personnel, purchasing for the state, and state property construction and maintenance. In the case of the directors of the Bureau of Personnel and the Bureau of Purchases and the chief engineer who is head of the Bureau of Engineering, all of which are under the Executive Department, the appointments are made by the Governor under civil service and without senate confirmation. By statute these agencies are considered part of the Executive Department. The descriptions of them will be found under the name of the department.

The Governor is elected by the people for a 2-year term at the general election in November of each even-numbered year. He takes office on the first Monday in January following the general election. Under the State Constitution, the Governor is the state's principal executive officer. He is commander-in-chief of the militia and appoints all national guard officers; and he is also the ceremonial head of state, representing it and its citizens in many ceremonies of importance throughout the state and nation.

Functions of the Governor:

1. *Legislative*

- a. Recommends legislative program to each session of legislature in his biennial and budget messages and in special messages from time to time.
- b. Recommends budget for biennium to each session of legislature. The budget represents a balance between anticipated expenses and anticipated receipts, as the state's Constitution prevents deficit financing.
- c. Passes on all legislation submitted to him by the legislature.
- d. May call the legislature into special session.
- e. Reports to the legislature the reprieves, commutations or pardons granted during the preceding biennium.
- f. Reports expenditures from his contingent fund to the legislature.

2. *Administrative*

- a. Appoints members of numerous state boards and commissions and some department heads.

- b. Appoints officials to county offices, the courts, state offices and U.S. senator to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignations.
- c. Reviews and in some measure directs the state departments and agencies through budgetary processes and through the division of departmental research.
- d. May call special elections to fill vacancies in offices of U.S. senator, Lieutenant Governor (under certain conditions), congressmen, state senators and assemblymen.
- e. Approves the spending of federal aid grants, purchases of land, or construction of highways or airports.
- f. Serves as ex officio member of, or appoints his representative to, more than a dozen state agencies.
- g. Reviews the record creation, storage and destruction program.
- h. Approves travel requests for state employes to travel to meetings out of state.
- i. Reviews and approves the leasing of land or buildings for state use.
- j. Signs the administrative orders of the Conservation Department, the Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Health.
- k. Acts as chairman of the Investment Board, which manages and invests the state's funds; of the Emergency Board, which gives additional funds to departments when needed; and of the Building Commission, which plans the government's long-range building program and which must approve all construction involving an expenditure of over \$15,000 and which releases money from the building fund for approved construction projects.
- l. Appoints nonstatutory committees to secure advice from various segments of residents to aid in problems of state government. A list of these will be found at the end of this section.
- m. Coordinates activities of existing service agencies of the state to permit more efficient and economical operation of state communication facilities and business equipment.

3. *Legal*

- a. May, for proven malfeasance, dismiss from office sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners and registers of deeds. If he dismisses one of these officials, he may appoint a person to fill the vacancy.
- b. Decides upon applications from other states for extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses.
- c. Is the exclusive source of executive clemency, and may grant pardons, reprieves and commutations of sentence to persons convicted of criminal offenses.
- d. May direct the Attorney General to act for the protection of the public interest in various legal actions.

4. *Public Relations*

- a. Represents the state at interstate and national meetings.
- b. Takes part in significant ceremonies within the state.
- c. Travels throughout the state talking with citizens in every area.
- d. Maintains a public information center in the rotunda of the State Capitol.
- e. Prepares and issues about 4 proclamations a week. These relate to the observance of holidays, special days, weeks and months.

Division of Departmental Research

In 1939 the legislature created the Division of Departmental Research within the Governor's Office.

Functions:

1. Advises the Governor on the organizational problems and operating methods of state agencies.
2. Assists the Governor in directing and coordinating the records management program and in utilizing modern business equipment and up-to-date forms and systems.
3. Recommends, when necessary, changes which will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the service which the state performs for its citizens.

Industrial Development Division

In 1955 the legislature created the Division of Industrial Development within the Governor's Office. An advisory committee appointed by the Governor aids the director of the division. Membership of this committee consists of 2 senators, 2 assemblymen and 13 other members representing industry, agriculture, small business, labor, banking and finance, the University of Wisconsin, railroads, water transportation, public utilities, harbor and terminal authorities and industries at least 2 of whom represent the lake ports.

Functions:

1. Fosters the growth and diversification of industry in the state through its research and promotion and advertising programs.
2. Acts as a central coordinating agency and clearinghouse for activities and information concerning the state's economy.
3. Assists local industrial development committees in organizing programs to attract industry and to expand economic growth in the communities.
4. Formulates and directs a program of port development for the state and for this purpose a port development specialist was added to the staff in 1957.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Lieutenant Governor: Warren P. Knowles.

Office: During legislative session, State Capitol; otherwise, New Richmond.

Publications: None.

The Lieutenant Governor is elected for a 2-year term. He is president of the senate and presides over the senate but has no vote unless there is a tie vote. The Constitution, Article V, section 1, provides that he shall be chosen at the same time and in the same manner in which the Governor is elected. He must be a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector. In case of impeachment of the Governor or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation or absence from the state the powers and duties of the office of Governor devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor as acting Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor maintains an office in the senate suite, and is present during the period of the legislative session. During the interim period his presence in Madison is required only when he is acting as Governor in the absence, death or disability of the Governor or when performing some official task as presiding officer of the senate, such as signing all bills originating in the senate which have passed both houses.

STATE, SECRETARY OF

Secretary of State: ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN.

Supervisor of Division of Corporations: RODERICK J. LIPPERT.

Assistant Supervisor of Division of Corporations: LISLE W. SCHROEDER.

Supervisor of Division of Elections and Records: GAIGE S. ROBERTS.

Assistant Supervisor of Division of Elections and Records: RICHARD E. MUELLER.

Notary Division Clerk: MRS. ESTHER KERN.

Administrative Assistant: MRS. HAZEL B. OTTO.

Cashier: MRS. AGNES B. JACK.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Election Laws; Legislative Manual and Directory; Session Laws; Corporation Laws; Detective Law; Lobby Law; Trade-Mark Law; Notary Public Law; Election Calendar; U.S., State, Judicial, Congressional and County Officers.

The Secretary of State is elected for a 2-year term pursuant to the provision in the Wisconsin Constitution. As prescribed by the Constitution, the Secretary of State is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin, and is required to affix the seal and countersign all official acts of the Governor, his approval of the laws excepted, and shall record the same in his office. He is a member of the Commissioners of the Public Lands, the State Board of Canners.

Corporation Division.

Administers the program designed to enforce the statutory regulations governing corporations in Wisconsin.

1. Accepts for filing articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto and issues corporate charters for all domestic corporations, except banks and insurance companies.
2. Upon application, issues certificates of authority to foreign corporations desiring to do business or hold property in Wisconsin.
3. Files annual information reports for all business corporations, and issues certified copies, certificates of corporate status and furnishes information to the public on corporate officers, directors and status.

Elections and Records.

The statutes make the Secretary of State the central election officer of the state, and as such he is the filing officer for all candidates seeking office whose districts are larger than one county. After the official canvass of an election is completed, certificates of election are issued by him to the successful candidates. In addition, this division:

1. Issues and records city charters; village incorporations and town organization papers.
2. Licenses private detective agencies and lobbyists.
3. Files statements of trust receipt financing.
4. Records and files railroad deeds, mortgages and equipment contracts.
5. Registers trade-marks, marks of ownership and brands of beverages.
6. Files appointments, bonds, oaths of office.
7. Issues certified copies of official documents on file for the statutory fees.

Notary Public Division.

1. Issues notary public commissions.
2. Issues notarial certificates authenticating legal documents.

Additional duties of the Secretary of State.

1. Issuing and recording of school district and special loans.
2. Certification of the annual state tax levy.
3. Receive subscriptions for legislative service.

TREASURER, STATE

State Treasurer: MRS. DENA A. SMITH.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Report; Report of the Financial Condition of the State (monthly).

The State Treasurer is elected for a 2-year term pursuant to the provision in the Wisconsin Constitution and is one of the constitutional officers of the state. His duties consist of:

1. Custody of all state funds. Receives weekly or oftener, from every state department, all moneys paid to the state as fees,

taxes, etc. necessitating the issuance of 12,500 official receipts totaling \$1,351,195,207 in the past fiscal year. This money is deposited in working banks designated by the Wisconsin Investment Board and nearly one million checks are drawn covering all payments by the state. These checks amounted to \$1,351,366,430 from July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956 and included payments to the municipalities of the state covering apportionment of liquor tax, income tax, utility tax, school aids, highway money, etc.

2. Securities representing investments of the various funds of the state are in custody of the State Treasurer.
3. Holds securities deposited by banks or trust companies acting in a fiduciary capacity and deposits of securities made by insurance companies for the benefit of policyholders.
4. Moneys and other securities deposited in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Law are held by this officer.
5. Estates which escheat to the state and escheated bank deposits are deposited and remain with this office unless refunded as provided by statute.
6. Required to be in attendance at the State Fair to receive money and pay expenditures incurred during the operation of the fair.
7. Member of Commissioners of Public Lands, Board of Canvassers and the Wisconsin Wardens' State Pension Fund Committee.
8. A monthly financial statement is printed and reports are made quarterly and biennially to the Governor.
9. Notifies all railroad, street railway, light and power, telegraph, express and sleeping car companies; air carriers; conservation and regulation companies, or pipe line companies to pay taxes to him at the proper statutory time.
10. Settles with each county treasurer for the state's share of taxes and offsetting aids paid to the counties by the state.
11. Treasurer of the school fund and university trust fund.
12. Ex officio treasurer of Investment Board.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General: STEWART G. HONECK.

Deputy Attorney General: JOHN D. WINNER.

Assistant Attorneys General: JOHN E. ARMSTRONG; RICHARD E. BARRETT; A. J. FEIFAREK; BEATRICE LAMPERT; MORTIMER LEVITAN; JAMES H. McDERMOTT; HAROLD H. PERSONS; WILLIAM A. PLATZ; WARREN H. RESH; GEORGE F. SIEKER; ROY G. TULANE; ROBERT J. VERGERONT; JAMES R. WEDLAKE; E. WESTON WOOD.

Office: State Capitol.

Publication: Opinions of the Attorney General (quarterly in pamphlet form and an annual bound volume.)

The Attorney General is a constitutional officer chosen by the

electors of the state for a term of 2 years. He is the chief law officer of the state. He is not authorized, however, to give legal advice to private individuals nor to local units of government except district attorneys. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the Attorney General is one of the 3 Commissioners of Public Lands. He or one of his staff also serves as a member of the following agencies: State Medical Grievance Committee, Judicial Council, Board of Canvassers, Claims Commission, Board of Trustees of the State Library, Crime Laboratory, Natural Resources Committee and Legislative Council's Menominee Indian Study Committee.

Duties of Attorney General

1. Represent the state. He represents the state in all civil actions in which the state is a party, and all state and federal courts including the Wisconsin and U.S. Supreme Courts. He represents the state in all criminal cases in the Supreme Court and appears in cases in the trial courts when expressly authorized by statute or when requested to do so by the Governor, either branch of the legislature and in some cases by state department heads. He represents state employes in certain cases authorized by statute. He has neither the right nor the duty to participate in litigation which is purely of a private character, with no bearing on the interest of the general public.
2. Renders legal opinions to department heads and either house of the legislature. The Attorney General's opinions are given in writing. While they do not have the force and effect of court decisions, they may be relied upon by the persons to whom rendered and are of great influence in affecting public interest and the rights of all persons within the state.
3. Consult and advise with the district attorneys on all matters concerning the duties of their office. The Attorney General advises the 71 district attorneys concerning both the civil and criminal duties of their office. He also furnishes written opinions to them, when requested to do so.
4. Represent the various commissions, boards and agencies of state government. He represents these agencies in proceedings to review their decisions in the circuit court and upon appeals therefrom to the Supreme Court and advises and assists all of the various state examining and licensing boards.
5. Approves all state contracts and bonds. When requested to do so, the Attorney General approves all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments or agencies and is required to approve the form of official bonds required under state statutes.
6. Prosecutes violations of state anti-trust and unfair discrimination in trade laws.
7. Enforce orders of State Water Pollution Committee.
8. Examines and certifies county and municipal bond issues.

**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, STATE
SUPERINTENDENT OF**

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: G. E. WATSON.

First Assistant Superintendent: R. F. LEWIS.

Publications Supervisor: GORDON C. BOARDMAN.

Assistant Superintendent, Supervision: WALTER B. SENTRY.

Curriculum Coordinator: ARTHUR J. ADKINS.

Elementary and Secondary School Supervisor: R. S. IHLENFELDT.

Elementary School Supervisors: FRANK N. BROWN, LEONA E. FISHER,
MARTHA KELLOG, IDA E. OOLEY, HARDEAN I. PETERSON, ROBERT C.
VAN RAALTE.

Mental Health Supervisor: ELY A. SIRES.

Music and Art Education Supervisor: G. LLOYD SCHULTZ.

School Health, Physical Education and Safety Coordinator: ORLO
W. MILLER.

School Libraries Supervisors: IRENE M. NEWMAN, ANNA M. VOLD.

Secondary School Supervisors: CARSON A. HATFIELD, R. L. LIEBEN-
BERG, R. L. MOSELEY, CHESTER W. SPANGLER.

Veterans Education Supervisor: LAURIN P. GORDON.

*Assistant Superintendent, Indian Education, Reorganization and Trans-
portation:* VICTOR E. KIMBALL.

Indian Education Supervisor: ALAN KINGSTON.

School District Reorganization Supervisors: RALPH E. JOLIFFE,
HENRY A. OLSON.

Transportation Director: THEO. A. SORENSON.

Assistant Superintendent, Administration: ARTHUR R. PAGE.

School Building Service Supervisors: A. L. BUECHNER, ROBERT J.
HULL.

School Lunch Administrative Assistant: GORDON W. GUNDERSON.

Surplus Property Administrative Assistant: PALMER O. JOHNSON.

Assistant Superintendent, Special Education: JOHN W. MELCHER.

Child Welfare Consultant: VIRGINIA A. STEPHENSON.

Crippled Children's Division Medical Director: PATRICIA McILLECE.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing Supervisor: SAMUEL MILESKY.

Exceptional Children Supervisors: KENNETH BLESSING, DANIEL
MATHIAS, FLOYD L. BARIBEAU.

Hearing Consultants: JOSEPH MARKS, VERNON SMITH.

Medical Social Consultant: ELIE M. ASLESON.

Orthopedic Nursing Consultant: BERYL M. STRNAD.

Physical Therapy Consultants: LILLIE BACHANZ, FAE A. HENRY,
LOIS M. MITCHELL, ALFARETTA WRIGHT.

School for the Deaf, Superintendent, Delavan: KENNETH F. HUFF.

School for the Visually Handicapped, Superintendent, Janesville:
RAYMOND E. LONG.

Speech Supervisor: GRETCHEN M. PHAIR.

Assistant Superintendent, School Aids: WILLIAM C. KAHL.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Report; Department Newsletter (monthly); Official School Directory (annual); Curriculum Publications; Official Wisconsin School Library List (biennial); Reading Circle Book List (annual); research studies.

The State Department of Public Instruction in Wisconsin is organized around the State Superintendent, a constitutional officer, set up originally on August 16, 1848. Article X, Section 1, of the Constitution provides that "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as their legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law . . .".

In addition to the functions listed below under the various assistant superintendents, the State Superintendent has a number of specific legal duties enumerated under Section 39.02 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Some of these duties include: exclusion of sectarianism from public schools; attendance at educational meetings; provision of public information; examination and determination of appeals; establishing suitable reporting forms for school officers; preparation of courses of study; reporting to Governor; and other duties. The State Superintendent of Schools is also ex officio member of a number of boards including Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents of State Colleges, Co-ordinating Committee for State Institutions of Higher Education, and State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.

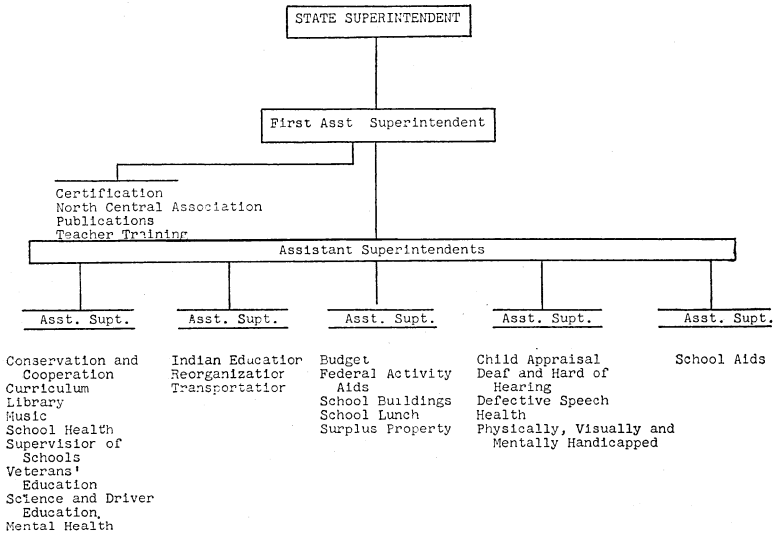
Illustrated diagrammatically (line and staff organization) the various areas of departmental work are shown in the chart.

As indicated in the diagram the State Superintendent has, in his work, the help of a first assistant superintendent and 5 assistant superintendents. Following the organization diagram through the first assistant superintendent and then from left to right with various assistant superintendents, there are 6 major divisions of the department.

First Assistant Superintendent.

The first assistant superintendent has a general deputy function as indicated from time to time by the State Superintendent and has charge of:

1. Certification. All teachers who teach on grade and high school levels in Wisconsin are certified to teach through the department. Various kinds of licenses and certificates, dependent on amount and kind of background training, are issued to teachers entitling them to occupy certain kinds of teaching positions.
2. North Central Association. This association is an unofficial organization which makes periodic surveys of high schools with a view to their accreditation. The work of this organization is at the present time centralized in the department.
3. Publications. The work of getting out the department's publications (listed earlier in this article) is centered in this division.



4. **Teacher Training.** Although the department has many relationships such as teacher training certification, its only direct responsibility in this area is with the county colleges, the supervision of which lies in this department.

Assistant Superintendent, Supervision.

Under this assistant, the various high school and grade school supervisors (special and general) carry out their jobs of visiting schools with a view to helping local administrators and supervisors improve the quality of teaching.

1. Besides the general supervisors, there are special supervisors in health, physical education and safety, in music and art, in library science, science and driver education, and mental health.
2. These supervisors also help the State Superintendent with information necessary for certain functions such as the classification of school districts for aid purposes.
3. **Veteran Education.** This assistant superintendent has also those responsibilities which relate to education in veterans' affairs.

Assistant Superintendent, Indian Education, School District Reorganization, Transportation.

1. **Indian Education.** Administers federal funds made available to the state through contract with the State Department of Public Instruction for the payment of cost of education of children of one-quarter or more Indian blood who reside on tax-exempt lands.
2. **School District Reorganization.** Administers the laws governing the creation and alteration of public school districts.

3. Transportation. Administers the laws governing the transportation of public school children.

Assistant Superintendent, Administration.

1. School Building Service. This division of the department is concerned with surveys of future building needs, selection of sites, functional planning of new buildings and the improved utilization of present structures.
2. Other Functions. Other functions are those connected with special federal school building aids in federally-affected areas; school lunch; surplus property and the supervision and administration of the department budget.

Assistant Superintendent, Special Education.

1. Bureau for Handicapped Children. This division of the department is known as the Bureau for Handicapped Children. As the name suggests, the work centers about children with physical (crippled children's division), visual, and mental handicaps and speech and hearing handicaps. The bureau's activity is concerned with helping school districts in the location, appraisal, education, and in some cases, treatment of handicapped children.

The State School for the Deaf at Delavan and the School for the Visually Handicapped at Janesville are also under the supervision of the bureau.

Assistant Superintendent, School Aids.

The 1957 Legislature set aside \$75,450,000 for flat and equalization aids and \$8,600,000 for transportation aids for the biennium. In addition to these major items, further grants are made for such services as those given to handicapped children. The job of working out, according to legislative formula, the amount of state aids going to each district and the dispensing of these aids lies with this division. Statistical studies are regularly made in the division to help to do a better job with the administration of state school aids.

PUBLIC LANDS, COMMISSIONERS OF

Commissioners: STEWART G. HONECK; MRS. DENA A. SMITH; ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN.

Chief Clerk: T. H. BAKKEN

Office: State Capitol.

Publication: Biennial Report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the Constitution. This department is headed by the Commissioners of the Public Lands, who under the Constitution are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and the Attorney General. A chief clerk employed by them has immediate charge of the work of the department.

1. Exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the

constitutional trust funds which consist of the common school fund, normal school fund, university fund and the agricultural college fund. 152,000 acres of timber or unimproved land belonging to these funds, with a value of approximately \$3,000,000, remain unsold.

2. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total over \$25,000,000 and are loaned to school districts and municipalities.
3. Has original record of sale and conveyance of state lands.
4. Has on file copies of state patents issued and the field notes and plats of the original and subsequent surveys of lands in Wisconsin. Documents made by this office from these records are used by abstractors and lawyers; and the field notes and plats by surveyors in running and locating the original section lines and corners.
5. Protects the interest of the state in lands under federal grants.
6. Under the Constitution, escheated real and personal property, as well as penal fines and forfeitures, are under the jurisdiction of this commission.

LIST OF STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS,

1943 to 1957

For 1836 to 1935 list, see 1935 Blue Book, p. 163-165.

For 1935 to 1943 list, see 1944 Blue Book, p. 162-163.

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
GOVERNOR		
Walter S. Goodland, Rep.	Racine	1943-1947 ¹
Oscar Rennebohm, Rep.	Madison	1947-1951 ²
Walter J. Kohler, Jr., Rep.	Kohler	1951-1957
Vernon W. Thomson, Rep.	Richland Center	1957-
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR		
Walter S. Goodland, Rep. ¹	Racine	1939-1945
Oscar Rennebohm, Rep. ²	Madison	1945-1949
George M. Smith, Rep.	Milwaukee	1949-1955
Warren P. Knowles, Rep.	New Richmond	1955-
SECRETARY OF STATE		
Fred R. Zimmerman, Rep.	Milwaukee	1939-1954
Louis Allis, Rep. ³	Milwaukee	1954-1955
Mrs. Glen M. Wise, Rep. ⁴	Madison	1955-1957
Robert C. Zimmerman, Rep.	Madison	1957-
STATE TREASURER		
John M. Smith, Rep.	Shell Lake	1939-1947
John L. Sonderegger, Rep. ⁵	Madison	1947-1949
Warren R. Smith, Rep.	Milwaukee	1949-1957
Mrs. Dena A. Smith, Rep. ⁶	Milwaukee	1957-

<i>Name and Party</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
ATTORNEY GENERAL		
John E. Martin, Rep. ⁷	Madison	1939-1948
Grover L. Broadfoot, Rep. ⁸	Mondovi	1948-1948
Thomas E. Fairchild, Dem. ⁹	Verona	1948-1951
Vernon W. Thomson, Rep.	Richland Center	1951-1957
Stewart G. Honeck, Rep.	Madison	1957-
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		
John Callahan	Madison	1921-1949
George Earl Watson	Madison	1949-

⁷Became Acting Governor in 1943 because of death of Governor-Elect Loomis.

⁸Became Acting Governor on death of Governor Goodland in 1947.

⁹Appointed Dec. 16, 1954, by Lieutenant Governor, for term ending Jan. 3, 1955.

⁴Appointed Jan. 3, 1955 to fill vacancy caused by death of Secretary of State Zimmerman.

⁵Appointed for unexpired term of John M. Smith, deceased Aug. 17, 1947.

⁶Appointed for unexpired term of Warren R. Smith, deceased Dec. 4, 1957.

⁷Resigned upon appointment to Supreme Court on June 1, 1948.

⁸Appointed Attorney General June 5, 1948 to replace John E. Martin, resigned. Resigned as Attorney General Nov. 12, 1948 upon appointment to Supreme Court.

⁹Appointed Nov. 12, 1948 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Attorney General Broadfoot.

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

February 15, 1958

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor	Vernon W. Thomson	Richland Center	1st Mon. Jan. 1959	\$18,000 per year ⁶
Lieutenant Governor ..	Warren P. Knowles	New Richmond ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1959	10,000 per term ⁷
Secretary of State	Robert C. Zimmerman	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1959	10,000 per year ⁸
State Treasurer	Mrs. Dena A. Smith	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1959	12,000 per year
Attorney General	Stewart G. Honeck	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1959	15,000 per year ⁹
State Superintendent of Public Instruction	George E. Watson	Madison	1st Mon. July 1961	15,000 per year ⁹

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³
Accountancy, Board of	Arthur E. Wegner	Madison	June 25, 1958	\$10 per day and expenses
135.01	L. E. Fontaine	Milwaukee ..	June 25, 1959	Same
	John A. Hoppe	Baraboo	June 25, 1960	Same
Adjutant General, The	Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson	Madison	Indefinite	\$12,916.80 per year
21.18				
⁴ Aeronautics Commission	Howard A. Morey	Madison	April 30, 1959	Expenses
114.30	Alvin G. Sell	Ashland	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	L. O. Simenstad	Osceola	April 30, 1961	Expenses
	Douglas A. Taylor	Rhineland ..	April 30, 1961	Expenses
	Gordon D. Leonard	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1963	Expenses
⁴ Agriculture, Board of	Waldo Freitag	New Glarus ..	June 2, 1959	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per year and expenses
93.02	Kenneth Wallin	Shawano	June 2, 1959	Same
	Harry C. Dix	Menomonie ..	June 2, 1961	Same
	Paul C. Schmoldt ..	Medford	June 2, 1961	Same
	Lester M. Palmer ..	Mauston	June 2, 1963	Same
	Edward A. Terrill	Waunakee ..	June 2, 1963	Same
	Wilson L. Wright ..	Waukesha ..	June 2, 1963	Same
Armory Board	Col. Dan A. Hardt	Appleton	Indefinite	None
21.615	Brig. Gen. George C. Sherman	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Lieut. Col. Edward S. Silvers	Sun Prairie ..	Indefinite	None
Athletic Commission 169.01	William B. Goodstitt	Milwaukee ..	August 20, 1958	\$5 per day but not to exceed \$3,000 per year for entire board and travel expenses
	Gilbert H. Jackson	Racine	August 20, 1959	
	Harvey C. Buchanan	Superior	August 20, 1960	
	Joey E. Sangor	West Allis ..	August 20, 1961	
	Savior Canadeo	Green Bay ..	August 20, 1962	
⁴ Auditor, State	J. Jay Keliher	Madison	June 30, 1961	\$14,500 per year
15.21				

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³
*Banking Commissioner 220.02	Guerdon M. Mathews	Madison	June 30, 1959	\$12,500 per year
*Banking Review Board	William A. Canary	Footville	1st Mon. Jan. 1958	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per year and expenses
	Max Stieg	Clintonville ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1959	Same
	John A. Puelicher ..	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1960	Same
	John Rose	Green Bay ...	1st Mon. Jan. 1961	Same
	Stuart V. Willson	Eau Claire ..	1st Mon. Jan. 1962	Same
*Basic Sciences, Board of Ex- aminers in the	George G. Town ...	Madison	April 1, 1959	\$10 per day and ex- penses
147.03	B. H. Kettelkamp ..	River Falls ..	April 1, 1961	Same
	William H. Barber ..	Ripon	April 1, 1963	Same
Boating and Opera- tion of Boats, Com. to Study	Verlie Balko	Ladysmith ...	1957-59 biennium	Expenses
Ch. 378, 1957	Lewis J. Connors ..	Antigo	1957-59 biennium	Expenses
	Clayton Ewing	Green Bay	1957-59 biennium	Expenses
	William H. Freytag ..	Elkhorn	1957-59 biennium	Expenses
	Edwin Hodge	Wauwatosa ..	1957-59 biennium	Expenses
	David C. Willis	Green Lake ..	1957-59 biennium	Expenses
	Richard E. Zirbel ..	Milwaukee ..	1957-59 biennium	Expenses
*Budget and Ac- counts, Director of ..	E. C. Giessel	Madison	June 30, 1961	\$14,500 per year
15.02				
Building Commis- sion, State	Arthur E. Wegner	Madison	Indefinite	Travel expenses
13.351 (2)				
*Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in ...	E. J. Wollschlaeger	La Crosse ...	April 1, 1959	\$10 per day and ex- penses
147.23 (2)	Merlin W. Groskopp	Clear Lake ..	April 1, 1961	Same
	S. C. Syverud	Mt. Horeb ...	April 1, 1963	\$15 per day and ex- penses
Civil Defense, Director of	Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson	Madison	Indefinite	Set by Governor
21.02 (3)				
Civil Defense Council, State	Richard E. Barrett	Madison	Indefinite	None
21.02 (3)	Donald N. McDowell	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Harold L. Plummer	Madison	Indefinite	None
Civil Service Ad- visory Committee ..	Harry W. Harder ..	Madison	October 16, 1958	None
16.051	Donald N. McDowell	Madison	October 16, 1958	None
	Wilbur J. Schmidt	Madison	October 16, 1958	None
	Ralph D. Culbertson	Madison	October 16, 1959	None
	E. C. Giessel	Madison	October 16, 1959	None
	Reuben G. Knutson	Madison	October 16, 1959	None
	Neil G. Cafferty ...	Madison	October 16, 1960	None
	Harold L. Plummer	Madison	October 16, 1960	None
	L. P. Voigt	Madison	October 16, 1960	None
Civil War Centen- nial Commission ...	Mrs. Della C. Alexander	Madison	June 30, 1966	None
S.J.R. 35, 1957	Mrs. Mina Christensen	Oshkosh	June 30, 1966	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³
	W. Norman FitzGerald	Milwaukee ..	June 30, 1966	None
	Donald M. Gerlinger	Milwaukee ..	June 30, 1966	None
	William B. Hesseltine	Madison	June 30, 1966	None
	Frank Klement	Milwaukee ..	June 30, 1966	None
	William Laux	La Crosse ...	June 30, 1966	None
	Donald R. McNeil	Madison	June 30, 1966	None
	Allan Oakey	Madison	June 30, 1966	None
	Edward J. Owens ..	Madison	June 30, 1966	None
	George A. Powers ..	Madison	June 30, 1966	None
	Jerome N. Slechta ..	Jefferson	June 30, 1966	None
	Mrs. Bessie M. Western	Madison	June 30, 1966	None
	Mrs. Lillian E. Westphal	Milwaukee ..	June 30, 1966	None
	Mrs. Helen Wilbur ..	Madison	June 30, 1966	None
⁴ Conservation Commission	A. W. Schorger	Madison	July 27, 1959	Expenses
23.09 (2)	Leonard J. Seyberth	Eau Claire ..	July 27, 1959	Expenses
	Arthur R. MacArthur	Janesville	July 27, 1961	Expenses
	Russell D. Stouffer ..	Shell Lake ...	July 27, 1961	Expenses
	Guido R. Rahr	Manitowoc ...	July 27, 1963	Expenses
	Charles F. Smith ..	Wausau	July 27, 1963	Expenses
⁴ Consumer Credit Review Board	Harry E. Seidell	Merrill	July 17, 1958	Expenses
220.037	Norman B. Critser ..	Madison	July 17, 1959	Expenses
	Frank Luick	Milwaukee ..	July 17, 1960	Expenses
	James F. Miller	Menomonie ..	July 17, 1961	Expenses
	J. H. Hendee	Milwaukee ..	July 17, 1962	Expenses
⁴ Credit Union Review Board	E. I. Carr	Beloit	1st Mon. June 1958	Expenses
186.015	Thomas C. Patterson	Superior	1st Mon. June 1959	Expenses
	Albert G. Fahrrenkrug	Neenah	1st Mon. June 1960	Expenses
	Floyd A. Fuller	Cudahy	1st Mon. June 1961	Expenses
	Joseph Hamelink ..	Kenosha	1st Mon. June 1962	Expenses
⁴ Crime Laboratory Board, State	Everett W. Gleason ..	Wausau	2nd Mon. Mar. 1959	Expenses
165.01	William J. Gleiss ..	Sparta	2nd Mon. Mar. 1959	Expenses
	Joseph LaMonte	Milwaukee ..	2nd Mon. Mar. 1961	Expenses
	George Sawyer	Delavan	2nd Mon. Mar. 1961	Expenses
	Bruce Weatherly ..	Madison	2nd Mon. Mar. 1961	Expenses
Dental Examiners, Board of	Florian J. Martin ..	Medford	May 2, 1958	\$15 per day and expenses
152.01 (1)	Byron D. Ising	Oshkosh	May 2, 1959	Same
	John S. Semrau	Milwaukee ..	May 2, 1960	Same
	S. F. Donovan	Tomah	May 2, 1961	\$3,000 per year ¹¹
	Harvey S. Huxtable	Mineral Point	May 2, 1962	\$15 per day and expenses
Departmental Research, Division of, Director	John C. Gibson, Jr.	Madison	Indefinite	\$9,399.96
15.51				
Educational Advisory Committee, Governor's	Chester Allen	Madison	Indefinite	None
15.98 (1)	Clair M. Blackely ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
	J. F. Friedrick	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	Laurin P. Gordon ..	Madison	Indefinite	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³
	Clarence Greiber ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Gordon Huseby	Madison	Indefinite	None
	LeRoy Luberg	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Eugene R. McPhee ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Otto A. Mortensen ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
	W. B. Senty	Madison	Indefinite	None
	Walter Simon	Madison	Indefinite	None
	William C. Van Cleaf	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	George Vander Beke	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite	None
	George E. Watson ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
⁴ Employment Relations Board, Wisconsin 111.03	Morris Slavney	Madison	May 12, 1959 ...	\$11,500 per year
	Laurence E. Gooding	Madison	May 12, 1961 ...	\$12,500 per year ¹⁰
	John E. Fitzgibbon	Milwaukee ..	May 12, 1963 ...	\$11,500 per year
⁵ Engineer, State Chief 15.76	Ralph D. Culbertson	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$14,000 per year
Fair Employment Practices, Advisory Committee to the Industrial Commission 111.34	Harry G. Braqarnick	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	Ford Charlton	Kenosha	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	James Dorsey	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	George Hall	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	Stanton Mead	Wisconsin Rapids	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	Thomas E. Sullivan	Fond du Lac	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
	Gene Turman	Beloit	Sept. 1, 1957	Expenses
Fine Arts Commission 15.95 (1)	Edmund D. Lewandowski	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1963 ...	Expenses
Fire Prevention and Protection, Advisory Committee on Training Program for Ch. 453, 1957	Ardell Braun	Sheboygan ..	July 1, 1959	Expenses
	Harvey Olt	New Glarus ..	July 1, 1959	Expenses
	Lawrence Larkin ..	Black River Falls	July 1, 1961	Expenses
	Ernest E. Moss	Eau Claire ...	July 1, 1961	Expenses
	Walter Okey	Cassville	July 1, 1963	Expenses
	John Pavlik	West Milwaukee ...	July 1, 1963	Expenses
Food Standards Advisory Committee .. 93.07 (20)	Flora Hanning	Madison	Sept. 1, 1959	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Anne Marshall	Menomonie ..	Sept. 1, 1959	Same
	Mary Agnes Bergin	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 1, 1961	Same
	Aaron J. Ihde	Madison	Sept. 1, 1961	Same
	Henry Scott	Madison	Sept. 1, 1963	Same
Frozen Food Locker Plants, Advisory Committee on	Elmer J. Fechner ..	Merrill	April 23, 1958 ...	None
99.13 (2)	Marvin Hewitt	Marshfield ...	April 23, 1958 ...	None
	Irvin W. Luetzow ..	Lake Mills ...	April 23, 1958 ...	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³
Grain and Warehouse Commission 126.01	Mrs. Lillian Crandall	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	\$5,500 per year
	Herbert T. Theilen	Solon Springs	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	\$5,500 per year
	Harvey C. Buchanan	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1961	\$5,500 per year
Great Lakes Compact Commission, Wisconsin 30.22 (1)	Harry C. Brockel	Milwaukee	June 30, 1959	Expenses
	Kenneth Holmes	Menasha	June 30, 1961	Expenses
	Stewart G. Honeck	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
Group Life Insurance Board Ch. 512, 1957	Stanley G. DeBoer	Black River Falls	July 1, 1959	
	Robert W. Walker	Milwaukee	July 1, 1959	
'Health, Board of 140.01	Carl Neidhold	Appleton	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	Samuel Lowell Henke	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same
	Forrester Raine	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1961	Same
	Joseph C. Griffith	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1962	Same
	W. T. Clark	Janesville	1st Mon. Feb. 1963	Same
	Elizabeth Baldwin	Marshfield	1st Mon. Feb. 1964	Same
	John S. Hollingsworth	Sheboygan	1st Mon. Feb. 1965	Same
Health and Welfare, Interagency Committee on Ch. 528, 1957	Vacancy		Indefinite	None
	Vacancy		Indefinite	None
	Vacancy		Indefinite	None
'Higher Education, Coordinating Committee on State Institutions of 39.024 (2)	Robert E. Tracy	Janesville	Oct. 18, 1959	Expenses
	Norton E. Masterson	Stevens Point	Oct. 18, 1961	Expenses
	Arthur E. Wegner	Madison	Oct. 18, 1963	Expenses
	Lee C. Rasey	Wauwatosa	Oct. 18, 1965	Expenses
'Highway Commission 84.01	Charles W. Ahner	Fond du Lac	March 1, 1959	\$13,500 per year
	Harold L. Plummer	Madison	March 1, 1961	\$14,500 per year ¹⁰
	G. H. Bakke	Menomonie	March 1, 1963	\$13,500 per year
Human Rights, Governor's Commission on 15.85	L. H. Adolfsen	Madison	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	Fred Bobo	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	Mrs. Melvin Bonn	Bloomington	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	Rev. Franklyn J. Kennedy	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	John A. Lawton	Madison	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	Mrs. William M. O'Donnell	Madison	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	Selig Perlman	Madison	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	S. P. Rigler	Rice Lake	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	Rabbi Manfred Swarsensky	Madison	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	Rev. G. Aubrey Young	Waukesha	Sept. 15, 1959	None
	Emil Drobac	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	Robert Hood	Marinette	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	Mrs. Ulysses G. Lindsay	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	H. M. Mark	Hurley	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	Victor Minahan	Appleton	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	Rev. Ewald Moerke	Milwaukee	Sept. 15, 1960	None

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³
	Mrs. Carl Nordhagen	Whitehall	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	Jeremiah O'Sullivan	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	Rev. Harold L. Patton	La Crosse	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	Stella Pedersen	Eau Claire ..	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	Rev. Perry H. Saito ..	Stevens Point ..	Sept. 15, 1960	None
	Robert Taylor	Milwaukee ..	Sept. 15, 1960	None
'Industrial Commission	Arthur W. Enright ..	Milwaukee ..	June 1, 1959	\$13,000 per year
101.02	John H. Rouse	Madison	June 1, 1961	\$13,000 per year
	Reuben G. Knutson ..	Stevens Point ..	June 1, 1963	\$14,000 per year ¹⁰
Industrial Development, Advisory Committee of the Division of	L. G. Arnold	Eau Claire ..	April 30, 1959	Expenses
15.535 (5)	Harvey B. Buchholz	Wauwatosa ..	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	Edward R. Droppers	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	O. J. Falge	Ladysmith	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	John Frederick	Madison	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	Charles N. Goulet ..	Madison	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	W. D. Knight	Madison	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	Foster B. Porter ..	Bloomington ..	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	Frank Ranney	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	George Ruppel	Shawano	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	W. A. Steffke	Wausau	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	Howard Underhill ..	Superior	April 30, 1959	Expenses
	William D. Vogel ..	Milwaukee ..	April 30, 1959	Expenses
Industrial Development, Director of Division of	Robert L. Koob	Madison	Indefinite	\$10,419.96 per year
15.535				
Institution Standards, Joint Committee on	Ellen Hemstreet	Elkhorn	Jan. 1, 1958	Expenses
49.50 (10)	Frank E. Panzer ..	Brownsville ..	Jan. 1, 1958	Expenses
	William Rhyme	Portage	Jan. 1, 1958	Expenses
'Insurance Commissioner	Paul J. Rogan	Ladysmith	June 1, 1959	\$13,000
200.01				
Interstate Bridge Commission	Hugo Swanson	Superior	Sine die adjournment, 1959 Legislature	Expenses
Ch. 631, 1957	Scott G. Williamson	Superior	Same	Expenses
Interstate Compact for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision, Administrator of the	Sanger B. Powers ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
57.13 (5)				
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of	Sanger B. Powers ..	Madison	Indefinite	None
48.993				
Interstate Cooperation, Commission on	Stewart G. Honeck ..	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
14.75 (1)	M. G. Toepel	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
	M. W. Torkelson ..	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³
Interstate Indian Council, Governors' 14.75 (4)	Gordon Dickie	Keshena	Indefinite	Expenses
	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr.	Superior	Indefinite	Expenses
Interstate Library Compact Administrator Ch. 496, 1955	Vacancy .....	.....	Indefinite .....	.....
Investment Board, State of Wisconsin 25.15 (2)	Frank Graner	Madison	March 1, 1959 ...	\$25 per day and expenses
	Frederick N. MacMillin	Madison	March 1, 1960 ...	Same
	Stanley Rewey	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1961 ...	Same
	Carl Schmitt	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1962 ...	Same
	J. C. Howdle	Madison	March 1, 1963 ...	Same
Judicial Council 251.181 (1)	Max Stieg	Clintonville ..	July 6, 1958	Expenses
	E. Harold Hallows	Milwaukee ..	July 6, 1959	Expenses
Library Commission, Free 43.09 (1)	Hilda Cavanaugh	Baraboo	June 1, 1958	Travel Expenses
	Mrs. Jean Wullung	La Crosse ...	June 1, 1959	Travel Expenses
	Mrs. Ella M. Veslak	Shawano	June 1, 1960	Travel Expenses
	John R. Barton	Madison	June 1, 1961	Travel Expenses
Medical Examiners, Board of 147.13	Jerry McRoberts ..	Sheboygan ..	July 1, 1959	Not to exceed \$15 per day and expenses
	Ewald H. Pawsat	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1959	Same
	Fordyce A. Ross ...	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1959	Same
	Thomas W. Tormey, Jr.	Madison	July 1, 1959	Not to exceed \$15 per day and expenses plus \$2,400 per year ¹¹ (Statutory minimum — \$1,800)
	Raymond S. Hirsch	Viroqua	July 1, 1961	Not to exceed \$15 per day and expenses
	Edward C. Murphy	Eau Claire ...	July 1, 1957	Same
	Clifford A. Olson	Baldwin	July 1, 1961	Same
Millard Tufts	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1961	Same	
Merit Award Board .. 16.305 (1)	Roy E. Kubista	Madison	July 1, 1958	Expenses
	Vacancy .....	.....	July 1, 1959	Expenses
	LeRoy E. Luberg ..	Madison	July 1, 1957	Expenses
Metropolitan Study Commission Ch. 421, 1957	Harold E. Beck ...	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1961 or sooner if study completed	Expenses
	Earl R. Butler	Milwaukee ..	Same	Expenses
	O. W. Carpenter ..	Fox Point	Same	Expenses
	Mrs. S. M. Cook ..	Bayside	Same	Expenses
	Richard W. Cutler	Fox Point	Same	Expenses
	Robert T. Foote ...	Shorewood ..	Same	Expenses
	Robert E. Jensen ..	Milwaukee ..	Same	Expenses
	A. S. Kliebhan	Milwaukee ..	Same	Expenses
	Irvin Knoebel	West Allis ...	Same	Expenses
	John H. Kopmeier	Bayside	Same	Expenses
	John C. Lobb, Chn.	Shorewood ...	Same	Expenses
	Ebner F. Luetzow ..	Milwaukee ..	Same	Expenses
	George A. Parkinson	Milwaukee ..	Same	Expenses
	Clifford A. Randall	Shorewood ...	Same	Expenses
	Willis Scholl	Wauwatosa ..	Same	Expenses

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³
⁴ Motor Vehicle Department, Commissioner of 110.01	Melvin O. Larson	Madison	Jan. 21, 1959	\$13,000 per year
⁴ Nursing, State Board of 149.01	Ruth Coe	Madison	March 1, 1959	Expenses
	Mensig, Edmund			
	J. Goebel	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1959	Expenses
	Sylvia Haubrich ..	Green Bay ...	March 1, 1959	Expenses
	Janet Jennings ..	Madison	March 1, 1959	Expenses
	Evelyn Mercer	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1959	Expenses
	Sister M. Regula ..	La Crosse ...	March 1, 1959	Expenses
	Rev. A. H. Schmeuzzer	Milwaukee ..	March 1, 1959	Expenses
	Henry A. Sincock ..	Superior	March 1, 1959	Expenses
Optometry, Board of Examiners in 153.03 (1)	Fred N. Harris	Milwaukee ..	Aug. 9, 1958	Not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses
	Daniel B. Fast	Marinette	Aug. 9, 1959	Same
	E. D. La Course ...	Manitowoc ...	Aug. 9, 1960	Same
	Augustus N. Abbott	Shawano	Aug. 9, 1961	Same
	Newton E. W. Lenz	Waupun	Aug. 9, 1962	Not to exceed \$15 per day and expenses plus \$2,700 per year ¹¹
⁴ Personnel, Board of .. 16.03 (1)	William Ahrens ..	Milwaukee ..	July 1, 1959	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per year and expenses
	John H. Shiels	Madison	July 1, 1961	Same
	Charles F. Brecher ..	Janesville ...	July 1, 1963	Same
⁵ Personnel, Director of 16.01	Carl K. Wettengel	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$13,000 per year
Pharmacy, Board of .. 151.01 (1)	Milton Nichols	Reedsburg ...	April 12, 1958	\$5 per day and expenses
	Arthur C. Moin ...	Superior	April 12, 1959	\$20 per day and expenses
	Peter J. Hauper ...	Union Grove	April 12, 1960	Same
	Sylvester H. Dretzka	Milwaukee ..	April 12, 1961	\$9,000 per year ¹¹
	George Elwers	Neenah	April 12, 1962	\$20 per day and expenses
Portage Levee Commission 20.13	Charles Clemmons	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	Walter Harvey ...	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	William Louis Mohr	Portage	Duration of Com.	Expenses
⁴ Public Service Commission 195.01	George P. Steinmetz	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1959	\$14,500 per year ¹⁰
	Nicholas J. Lesselyoung	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1961	\$13,500 per year
	Arthur L. Padrutt	Madison	1st Mon. Mar. 1963	\$13,500 per year
⁴ Public Welfare, State Board of 46.012 (1)	Mrs. H. L. Garner	Madison	April 1, 1959	\$25 per day, \$10 per day visiting institutions, but not to exceed \$800 per year and expenses
	Earl M. Hale	Eau Claire ..	April 1, 1959	Same
	William H. Studley	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1959	Same
	Leo Jelinske	Shawano	April 1, 1961	Same

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³
	Mrs. Karl Kleinpell	Cassville	April 1, 1961	Same
	William D. Stovall	Madison	April 1, 1961	Same
	Mrs. C. R. Beck	West Allis	April 1, 1963	Same
	Harold W. Story	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1963	Same
	Ralph A. Uihlein	Milwaukee ..	April 1, 1963	Same
*Purchases, Director of 15.55	Herbert J. Schmiege	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$13,000 per year
Radio Council, State 43.60 (1) (2)	Ellsworth Coe	Whitewater ..	Indefinite	Expenses
	Lulu Radlund	Prairie du Sac	Indefinite	Expenses
	Milo K. Swanton ..	Madison	Indefinite	Expenses
*Real Estate Brokers Board 136.03	Herbert A. Ganser	Milwaukee ..	July 12, 1959	\$10 per day and ex- penses
	Julius J. Dinger	Eau Claire ..	July 12, 1961	Same
	M. William Gerrard	La Crosse	July 12, 1963	Same
Retirement Fund, Wisconsin, Board of Trustees of 66.911	Margaret L. Clark	Green Bay	Jan. 1, 1958	Travel expenses and earnings withheld by municipalities because of attend- ance at board meet- ings
	Thomas J. Lucas, Sr.	Madison	Jan. 1, 1959	Same
	Frank E. Panzer	Brownsville ..	Jan. 1, 1959	Same
	Edwin O. Rosten ..	Madison	Jan. 1, 1960	Same
	Robert J. Poss	Marinette	Jan. 1, 1961	Same
	I. F. Knoebel	West Allis ..	Jan. 1, 1962	Same
	George F. Reinke	Madison	Jan. 1, 1962	Same
	John Bolgert	Sheboygan ..	Jan. 1, 1963	Same
Retirement Study Commission, Governor's Ch. 477, 1955 and Ch. 627, 1957	Will G. Ballentin ..	Menomonie ..	Biennium	Expenses
	Ellen Case	Milwaukee ..	Biennium	Expenses
	Donald Cuene	Green Bay	Biennium	Expenses
	George A. Hardy ..	Milwaukee ..	Biennium	Expenses
	Roy Kubista	Madison	Biennium	Expenses
	Fred Pfennig	Kenosha	Biennium	Expenses
Retirement Systems, Joint Survey Com- mittee on 13.40	Arthur L. Padrutt	Madison	April 1, 1959	Expenses
*Savings and Loan Advisory Commit- tee 215.60	Fred Schulz	Racine	1st Mon. July 1958	\$10 per day and ex- penses
	Charles M. Pors	Marshfield ...	1st Mon. July 1959	Same
	A. C. Steinhauer ..	Madison	1st Mon. July 1959	Same
	Alois Fons	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1960	Same
	A. Helmuth Koepke	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. July 1960	Same
	Iveaux W. Andersen	Neenah	1st Mon. July 1961	Same
	Lee Bort	Beloit	1st Mon. July 1961	Same
*Savings and Loan Department, Com- missioner of 215.50	Clyde P. Diggles ..	Madison	June 1, 1959	\$11,000 per year
*Securities, Director, Department of 189.01	Edward J. Samp ..	Madison	May 1, 1961	\$12,000 per year

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³	
Soil Conservation Committee 92.04 (1)	Orrie E. Shiffer	Eau Claire	July 1, 1958	\$10 per day and ex- penses	
	Harry Schuyler	Fish Creek	July 1, 1959	Same	
	George Nygaard ..	Chaseburg	July 1, 1960	Same	
	Foster Patch	Viola	July 1, 1960	Same	
'State Colleges, Board of Regents of 37.01	Herman T. Hagestad	River Falls	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	Compensation for spec- ific service and ex- penses	
	Lewis C. Magnusen	Oshkosh	1st Mon. Feb. 1959	Same	
	Harold G. Andersen	Whitewater ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same	
	Harold K. Geyer ..	Platteville	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same	
	Lyel N. Jenkins	Stevens Point	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same	
	Robert L. Pierce	Menomonie ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1960	Same	
	Barney B. Barstow	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1961	Same	
	Mary M. Walter	De Pere	1st Mon. Feb. 1961	Same	
	Foster B. Porter	Bloomington	1st Mon. Feb. 1962	Same	
	Anita V. Hinrichs	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1962	Same	
	William D. McIntyre	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1963	Same	
	Eugene W. Murphy	La Crosse	1st Mon. Feb. 1963	Same	
	'Tax Appeals, Board of 73.01 (1)	Rudolph M. Schlabach	La Crosse	1st Mon. May 1959	
		Clair L. Finch	Antigo	1st Mon. May 1961	\$5,000 per year ¹²
Joseph Michalski ..		Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. May 1963	\$6,000 per year	
				\$6,000 per year	
'Taxation, Commis- sioner of 73.02	Harry W. Harder ..	Madison	July 1, 1959	\$14,500 per year	
Teachers Retirement Board, State 42.22 (2)	Original members were appointed by Governor, subsequent members by re- irement associa- tions				
'Turnpike Commis- sion, Wisconsin 15.96 (1)	C. K. Alexander ..	Madison	June 15, 1959	\$25 per day and ex- penses	
	Edmund Fitzgerald	Milwaukee ..	June 15, 1959	Same	
	Bruce M. Jeffris	Janesville	June 15, 1959	Same	
	Glen V. Rork	Eau Claire	June 15, 1959	Same	
	Robert Stevenson ..	Milwaukee ..	June 15, 1959	Same	
Uniform State Laws, Commission on 14.76	Earl Sachse	Madison	July 11, 1959	Expenses	
	Colbrun C. Cherney, Chn. ..	Green Bay ...	July 11, 1961	Expenses	
'University of Wis- consin, The Regents of the 36.02	John D. Jones, Jr.	Racine	May 1, 1958	Expenses	
	Mrs. Helen C. Laird	Marshfield ..	May 1, 1959	Expenses	
	Wilbur H. Renk	Sun Prairie ..	May 1, 1960	Expenses	
	Oscar Rennebohm	Madison	May 1, 1961	Expenses	
	Harold A. Konnak	Racine	May 1, 1962	Expenses	
	A. Matt Werner	Sheboygan ..	May 1, 1963	Expenses	
	Ellis E. Jensen	Janesville	May 1, 1964	Expenses	
	Charles D. Gelatti	La Crosse	May 1, 1965	Expenses	
	Carl E. Steiger	Oshkosh	May 1, 1966	Expenses	

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR¹—Continued

Department ²	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ³	
Urban Expansion, Governor's Study Committee on Problems of Ch. 544, 1957	Arthur G. Dixon ..	Racine	June 30, 1959	Expenses	
	Allan L. Edgarton	Fond du Lac	June 30, 1959	Expenses	
	Robert Mortensen	Madison	June 30, 1959	Expenses	
	Rolland J. Ruby	Milwaukee	June 30, 1959	Expenses	
	Paul Schuette, Jr.	Manitowoc	June 30, 1959	Expenses	
	Maurice H. Schuster	Beloit	June 30, 1959	Expenses	
	Phillip C. Stark	Madison	June 30, 1959	Expenses	
	Franklin Wood	Eau Claire	June 30, 1959	Expenses	
	*Veterans Affairs, Board of 45.35 (2)	J. Evans Barnett ..	Boscobel	March 1, 1959	Expenses
		F. L. Weston	Madison	March 1, 1959	Expenses
James F. Burns		Milwaukee	March 1, 1961	Expenses	
Herbert C. Geittmann		Beaver Dam	March 1, 1961	Expenses	
Paul B. Clemens ..		Solon Springs	March 1, 1963	Expenses	
Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Olson		Madison	March 1, 1963	Expenses	
*Veterans Affairs, Director of 45.35 (5)	Gordon A. Huseby	Madison	Indefinite	Not to exceed \$11,500 per year	
Vocational and Adult Education, Board of 41.13	Mrs. Erna Cartwright	Oshkosh	July 1, 1959	\$100 and expenses	
	Frank C. Horyza ..	Superior	July 1, 1959	Same	
	Alfred A. Laun, Jr.	Kiel	July 1, 1959	Same	
	John Last	Lake Mills	July 1, 1961	Same	
	William C. Van Cleef	West Allis	July 1, 1961	Same	
	Elmer Wilkins	Platteville	July 1, 1961	Same	
	Edgar J. Fransway	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1963	Same	
	Ray F. Heinzen ..	Marshfield	July 1, 1963	Same	
	Henry Herreid	Racine	July 1, 1963	Same	
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in 125.03 (1)	Clyde J. Cauwenbergh ..	Green Bay	May 15, 1958	\$15 per day and expenses	
	Ralph Young	Cedarburg	May 15, 1959	\$3,600 per year and expenses ¹¹	
	Erwin J. Metzke ..	Milwaukee	May 15, 1960	\$15 per day and expenses	
	Emerson S. Waldhier	Beaver Dam	May 15, 1961	Same	
	B. W. Heald	Thiensville	May 15, 1962	Same	
Water Resources Committee S.J.R. 101, 1957	John E. Becker	Rhinelanders	1957-1959 interim	Expenses	
	J. D. Howard	Madison	1957-1959 interim	Expenses	
	Virgil J. Muench ..	Green Bay	1957-1959 interim	Expenses	
	Robert L. Roemer ..	Appleton	1957-1959 interim	Expenses	
	George Steinmetz	Madison	1957-1959 interim	Expenses	
	Ralph Theller	Tomahawk	1957-1959 interim	Expenses	
	Leon Zuehls	Markesan	1957-1959 interim	Expenses	

¹Boards and commissions may have additional members. Only those appointed by Governor are listed.²Numbers refer to Wis. statutes, session laws or joint resolutions.³Per diems and expenses set by statute, sec. 14.71 (5).⁴Requires senate confirmation.⁵Subject to civil service.New term annual salary: \$20,000⁶; \$13,000⁷; \$12,000⁸; \$17,000⁹; \$6,000¹².¹⁰Chairman. ¹¹Secretary's salary set by board.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES

In order to secure advice from laymen and experts on problems which cross department lines or where no statutory provision for an advisory group exists, the Governor has, for many years, resorted to special committees appointed by him to secure such assistance. These people, who serve in such capacity without pay, have no authority, but provide a very important link between the executive or the operating departments and the public. Some of our existing statutory agencies developed from such beginnings.

ATOMIC ENERGY, INTERDEPARTMENTAL STUDY COMMITTEE ON STATE REGULATION OF THE USE OF

Members: WILLIAM L. LEA, *chairman*, GEORGE HANSON, LAWRENCE MOTL, O. J. MUEGGE, WARREN OAKEY, ROGER OSTREM, RALPH PURUCKER, WARREN RESH, EDWARD SAMP, JOHN E. WILLARD, HARVEY E. WIRTH, THEODORE WISNIEWSKI.

Since the various state agencies are increasingly becoming involved in matters relating to the development and use of atomic energy, the Governor created this committee, March 1956, for the purpose of keeping abreast with developments in the field, advising and coordinating activities of state agencies.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH, WISCONSIN COMMITTEE ON

Members: DR. H. KENT TENNEY, *chairman*, MRS. KARL KLEINPELL, *vice chairman*, MARY WONG, *secretary-treasurer*, FRED DELLIQUADRI, *executive secretary*, PHIL BANDT, MRS. REBECCA BARTON, ELIZABETH BURR, MARGARET CHENOWETH, HELEN C. DAWE, MRS. R. J. DOUGLAS, MRS. O. L. FALK, DR. MARGARET HATFIELD, FRED HOLT, DR. AMY HUNTER, REV. FRANCIS KRANZ, RUSSELL LEWIS, A. L. LUEBKE, J. P. MANN, MRS. CARL NORDHAGEN, REV. WILLIAM SPALDING, MRS. VEDA STONE.

This state-wide voluntary citizen group was created in 1948 to coordinate planning for children and youth activities carried on by state and local agencies and organizations. The committee annually sponsors a Governor's Conference on Children and Youth and publishes a quarterly informational bulletin to stimulate local committee and community council activity.

ELIMINATION OF LITTER ALONG WISCONSIN HIGHWAYS, GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE FOR

Members: JOHN R. FREDERICK, *chairman*, MRS. RAY MARTENS, *vice chairman*, CLIFFORD HUTCHINSON, *secretary*, WALTER LINDEMANN, *treasurer*, ERWIN ALBRECHT, MRS. PAUL BLOCK, NORBERT BOEDER, ERMINIE CAREY, WINFIELD CHRISTOPHERSON, MRS. V. H. CUBELA, F. H. ELWELL,

MRS. M. W. FENSKE, MRS. H. N. FISCHER, MAURICE HASSELL, MRS. P. HULL, LORRAINE LACHAPPELLE, JOHN McCUNE, WILLIAM McILQUHAM, N. K. NIELSEN, HAROLD O'CONNOR, IRVIN J. OTT, HELEN ROSE, JOHN C. SAVAGE, JAMES SHINNERS, CHESTER SPANGLER, MARIE SWALLOW.
Steering Committee: CLIFFORD HUTCHINSON, TOM KELLY, MRS. JOHN KRUEGER, RUSS J. NEUGEBAUER, PEARL POHL, MRS. MAX SULEWSKI.

The Governor appointed a permanent committee, April 1956, to plan and administer a state-wide program to eliminate the litter along Wisconsin highways. While there were locally-sponsored movements underway, the Governor thought it advisable to establish a state-wide campaign that will reach every county in Wisconsin and revive and maintain the natural beauty along the highways. The steering committee serves to give advice to the permanent committee.

FULBRIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS, COMMITTEE ON STATE

Members: GEORGE E. WATSON, *chairman*, IRA BALDWIN, DOUGLAS M. KNIGHT, EUGENE R. MCPHEE, FATHER E. J. O'DONNELL.

The committee annually nominates students to receive the state award available under the international educational exchange program established in 1946 by the Fulbright Act (Public Law 584, 79th Congress). The Governor determines the composition of the committee and appoints members for an indefinite term. The committee screens applicants for the state award as recommended by participating colleges and universities in the state. The committee may send the names of not more than 4 nominees to the national Board of Foreign Scholarships.

HIGHWAY SAFETY, GOVERNOR'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF STATE OFFICIALS FOR

Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON, *chairman*, R. C. SALISBURY, *secretary*, C. L. GREIBER, STEWART G. HONECK, R. G. KNUTSON, MELVIN LARSON, DR. CARL N. NEUPERT, HAROLD J. PLUMMER, PAUL J. ROGAN, GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, RANDALL C. SWANSON, L. P. VOIGT, GEORGE E. WATSON, KURT WENDT.

The Governor appointed this committee, April 5, 1957 to help reduce Wisconsin's traffic death toll. The coordinating committee is based on procedure recommended by the Governor's Conference. It was formally requested by the Advisory Committee to the Safety Division, Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department. The committee is composed of the Governor and 13 state department officials.

HIGHWAY SAFETY, GOVERNOR'S SUBCOMMITTEE FOR

Members: R. C. SALISBURY, *secretary*; HENRY GAETZMAN, ORTON JOHN-SON, JEROME KEEHAN from Wisconsin County Police and Radio Operators' Association; GEORGE LEMIEUX, GEORGE SAWYER, LLOYD

THOMPSON from Wisconsin Sheriffs' and Deputy Sheriffs' Association; LAWRENCE E. BEIER, GLEN KISSINGER, MELVIN LARSON from Wisconsin State Traffic Patrol; RUDOLPH EXNER, STANLEY G. HAUKEDAHL, HENRY JOHNSON from Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association; REUBEN G. KNUTSON, HAROLD L. PLUMMER, KURT WENDT from Governor's Coordinating Committee of State Officials for Highway Safety.

This committee appointed August 28, 1957 was established to facilitate the coordination of traffic enforcement efforts by the county and state traffic patrols. Four objectives outlined by the Governor are: adoption of a uniform traffic ticket by all enforcement groups in Wisconsin, improved radio communication between county and state traffic patrols, standardized accident-reporting procedures and forms, and scheduling of traffic patrols to avoid duplication of effort by various groups in one area, and inadequate efforts in other areas.

INCOME TAX, COMMITTEE TO STUDY FEASIBILITY OF A SIMPLIFIED WISCONSIN

Members: C. K. ALEXANDER, *chairman*, J. C. GIBSON, WARREN GRADY, RICHARD L. GREEN, HARRY HARDER, WILLIAM T. HARRISON, RALPH KAMM, ROBERT KNOWLES, WILLIAM McNAMARA, GEORGE REISIMER, ARTHUR WEGNER.

This committee was appointed May 14, 1957 to study the advisability of Wisconsin adopting a simplified income tax based on the taxpayer's net taxable income as determined by federal law. The objective would be to eliminate conflicts and duplications resulting from differences between federal and state law.

MIGRATORY LABOR COMMITTEE, INTERAGENCY

Members: The director of local health services of the State Board of Health; representatives of the women and child labor department and the state employment service of the Industrial Commission; the board of Vocational and Adult Education; the Department of Public Instruction; the Governor's Commission on Human Rights; the division of child welfare and youth services and the division of public assistance of the Department of Public Welfare; and the Executive Office.

A committee to coordinate the work of a group of state agencies interested in the problems of migratory labor was created in 1950 to consider ways to improve the lot of migratory farm workers in Wisconsin and to prevent misunderstandings which have occurred in other states in recent years. The committee encouraged the formation of the State Migrant Committee, composed of members of the interagency committee, the agricultural extension division of the University of Wisconsin, community representatives, professional and

lay workers, and employer representatives. Administrative functions of the State Migrant Committee have been assumed by the Wisconsin Welfare Council.

MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WISCONSIN

Members: STEWART G. HONECK, *chairman*, PETER DE RUBEIS, GEORGE A. DONALD, ARTHUR J. HANSON, GEORGE HANSON, ROBERT KOOB, LEONARD KUEHL, M. C. McIVER, HAROLD PEAVY, EDWIN B. SHOREY, GEORGE P. STEINMETZ.

This committee was established to assist the development of low grade iron ore processing in Northern Wisconsin. In appointing new members to the committee the Governor stressed that one of the most urgent responsibilities of the state is to continue efforts to facilitate the development of mineral resources which would create new jobs for people in the northern counties.

NORTHERN GREAT LAKES AREA COUNCIL

Members from Wisconsin: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON, J. H. H. ALEXANDER, H. L. ASHWORTH, GLENN DOUGLAS, LEROY E. LUBERG, ARLE M. MUCKS, JR., JACK R. OLSON.

Following the 1945 Governors' Conference at Mackinac Island, the then Governor of Michigan requested a meeting with the Governors of Minnesota and Wisconsin and the Province of Ontario to consider an intergovernmental organization for cooperatively publicizing this area in the noncompetitive aspects of recreation. The Governors met at Duluth in September 1945, and organized the Northern Great Lakes Area Council. The council has received appropriations from member states since 1946. The council meets 2 or 3 times a year alternating among the member states. Each state is represented by the Governor and 6 other representatives.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF

Members: RALPH O'CONNOR, *chairman*, L. A. MINGENBACH, *1st vice chairman*, A. F. TREBILCOCK, *2nd vice chairman*, A. L. BEIER, *executive secretary*, S. R. SPENCER, *assistant executive secretary*, STUART H. BECKER, SID BLISS, ELLSWORTH S. COE, ROY DINGMAN, THOMAS J. DORAN, R. A. EWENS, FRED C. FREUND, F. R. FUNK, C. L. GREIBER, K. W. HAAGENSEN, GEORGE A. HABERMAN, ROBERT W. HANSEN, ROBERT W. HORGAN, MRS. MARIE HOYER, E. A. JOHNSON, C. W. KAMMEIER, H. E. KESSINGER, JOHN A. KUBIAK, BEN E. KUECHLE, MRS. MAX LAVINE, J. E. LINSTER, DAVID J. LIPPERT, RAY B. MACARTHUR, J. DONALD McMURRAY, GEORGE E. NASH, HARRY A. NELSON, JOHN OSTER, JR., ROGERS PALMER, RAY PIASKOSKI, JOHN PIER ROEMER, A. THOMAS ROSE, CHARLES M. SCHULTZ, EDWARD D. SCHWADE, WILLIAM H. SIEMERING, PALMER SONDRAL, KENNETH L. SVEE, MILO K. SWANTON, J. C. VOLLRATH, H. C. WEINLICK, JOHN WRAGE.

The committee was created in 1946 to work in conjunction with the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. It is a citizens' committee composed of management, labor, the public and interested groups and organizations. Representatives of state agencies work as consultants to the committee.

SMALL INDUSTRY ADVISORY BOARD

Members: ALLEN ABRAMS, JAMES N. BLACK, DAN K. BROWN, OSCAR O. EGGBRECHT, HAROLD L. GEISSE, W. D. KYLE, SR., LEE W. MELCHER, P. M. PETERSON, C. P. ROSS, A. F. STOFFEL, A. M. VAN DOUSER, ELMER G. VOIGT.

On June 6, 1957 the Governor appointed this advisory board to assist the Division of Industrial Development in providing guidance on problems confronting young, growing industries in Wisconsin. The board is composed entirely of retired industrial executives of Wisconsin firms. Consulting services of advisory board members will be available through the Industrial Development Division to small industry only since the board is created specifically to aid young firms which are unable to afford the services of larger national business consultant agencies.

WATERSHED COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

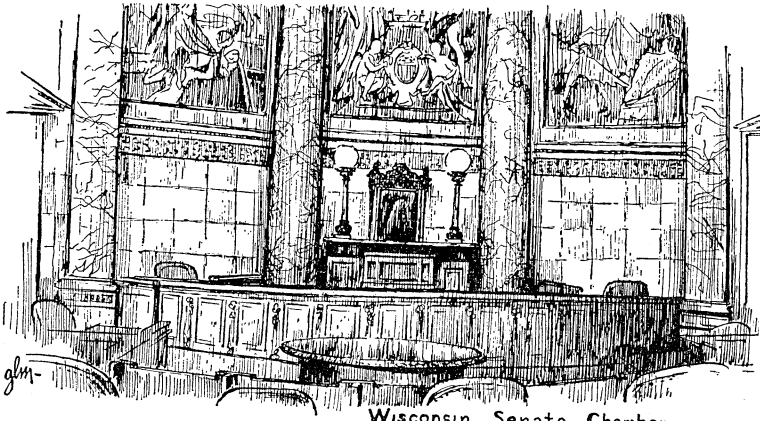
Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON, HENRY L. AHLGREN, HAROLD L. PLUMMER, M. F. SCHWEERS, GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, L. P. VOIGT, VIC C. WALLIN. *Advisors:* JOHN DALE, W. DONALD KNIGHT.

Following a preliminary meeting called by the Governor to ascertain the progress of watershed activities in the state, the Governor established this committee, July 1957. The new committee is to augment with a coordinated program on watershed development and stabilization existing cooperative plans such as those existing between the Agricultural Extension Service, State Soil Conservation Committee, U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the Wisconsin Conservation Department. Suggestions for more effective watershed operations will be submitted to the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies.

YOUTH FITNESS, WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON

Members: DR. H. KENT TENNEY, *executive director*, MARY JULIA DENTON, WILLIAM GLENN, DR. AMY HUNTER, JOHN ROBERTS, GELINDA E. VESCOLANI, GEORGE WATSON, HENRY WEINLICK.

In December 1957, the Governor established this council for the purpose of fostering the improvement of existing programs in the state to promote physical fitness. It was felt imperative to give Wisconsin youth all the training and incentive possible to assure their development as healthy, vigorous, young Americans. The members of the committee represent private and public agencies which are concerned with this problem.



Wisconsin Senate Chamber

**THE STATE GOVERNMENT
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**



THE LEGISLATURE

Officers of the 1957 Legislature

Senate: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, *president*; SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER, *president pro tempore*; LAWRENCE R. LARSEN, *chief clerk*; HAROLD E. DAMON, *sergeant at arms*.

Assembly: ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT G. MAROTZ, *speaker*; ARTHUR L. MAY, *chief clerk*; NORRIS J. KELLMAN, *sergeant at arms*.

Offices: State Capitol

Total personnel, 1957: 133 members, 111 employees.

Publications: During the session each house issues the following: manuals, giving rules; daily journals; daily calendars; weekly Bulletins of Committee Hearings; weekly Bulletins of Proceedings, published during session after the first 5 weeks and in bound volume as an index to the journals after the close of the session; bills; joint resolutions; amendments to bills and joint resolutions; and acts. For \$35 per session paid to the Secretary of State a set of journals, Bulletins of Proceedings, committee hearing bulletins, bills, joint resolutions, amendments and acts will be mailed as they are issued; or, for \$8, the acts alone. Single copies of these publications are available to the public and may be obtained from members of the legislature, chief clerks of both houses, mailing rooms of both houses or the Legislative Reference Library. The bound volumes of the daily journals, the index thereto, the session laws, and the biennial revised statutes are distributed as provided by law and sold by the Bureau of Purchases.

The Wisconsin Legislature consists of 2 houses, the senate and the assembly. The members of each house are elected by the qualified voters in the November general election from single-member districts into which the state is divided. The Constitution provides that the legislature shall make this division, called reapportionment, after each federal census.

The 33 senators are elected for terms of 4 years from single-member districts numbered one to 33. The 16 senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the 17 who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are 100 members in the assembly who are elected for 2-year terms. All members receive a salary of \$300 a month plus an allowance for living expenses of not to exceed \$175 per month during any regular or special session for those members who certify by affidavit that they have established temporary residence in Madison. In addition, members receive a weekly travel allowance of 7

cents per mile for the first 2,000 miles per month and 6 cents per mile over 2,000 miles per month; and they receive 10 cents per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session. Legislators are also compensated for actual and necessary expenses while serving as members of interim committees.

Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year and begin on the second Wednesday in January. These regular sessions usually last about 6 months, and during such sessions the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. In 7 of the last 8 sessions the legislature has recessed for several months after completion of most of the work, in order to be able to pass on gubernatorial vetoes, approve appointments, correct errors and deal with a few substantive measures on which final action had not previously been taken. After final adjournment of the regular session the Governor may call a special session which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor. Since 1915 there have been 14 special sessions, the longest of which lasted 2½ months.

Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor, under the Constitution, is the president of the senate with power to cast a vote in case of tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is an assemblyman elected by the members. The other officers are a chief clerk and sergeant at arms in each house who are elected by the members. All the employes of the legislature are appointed under civil service rules. These employes are under the direction of the chief clerk and sergeant at arms of the respective houses.

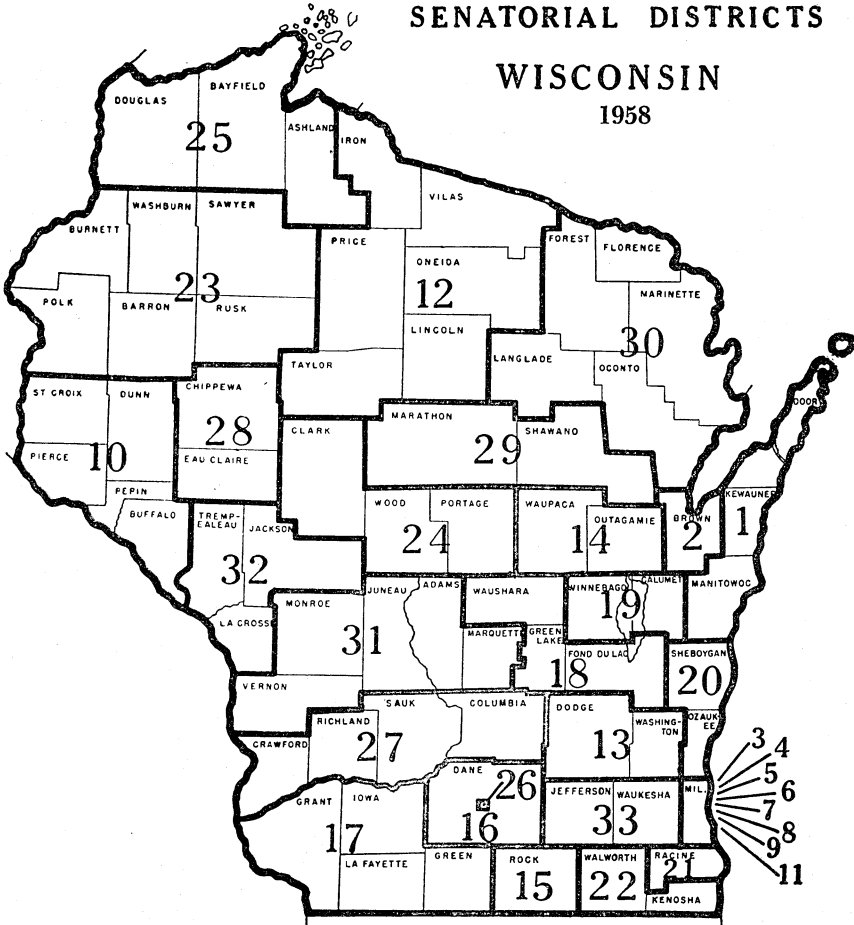
Meetings of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m. and they sometimes hold night sessions. Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously from Monday through Friday.

The afternoons, until near the close of the session, are devoted to committee hearings. The senate has 9 standing committees and 3 procedural committees while the assembly has 23 standing committees. In addition there are 2 joint standing committees and 3 joint statutory committees. With 2 exceptions, appointments to senate committees are made by the senate upon the recommendation of a Committee on Committees except that assignments of specific members of the minority party are made by the senate group of that party. The Committee on Legislative Procedure consists of the president pro tem and the chairmen of the other committees. The Committee on Committees is created on motion by the senate. The speaker of the assembly appoints the committees of that body. Senate rules provide that each member shall serve on at least one of the standing committees, but in the assembly the rules are silent on the

distribution of committee assignments, although customarily every member serves on at least one committee. The most important committee of the 2 houses is the Joint Committee on Finance to which

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

WISCONSIN
1958



ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SENATE DISTRICTS
ACCORDING TO 1950 CENSUS
By Legislative Reference Library

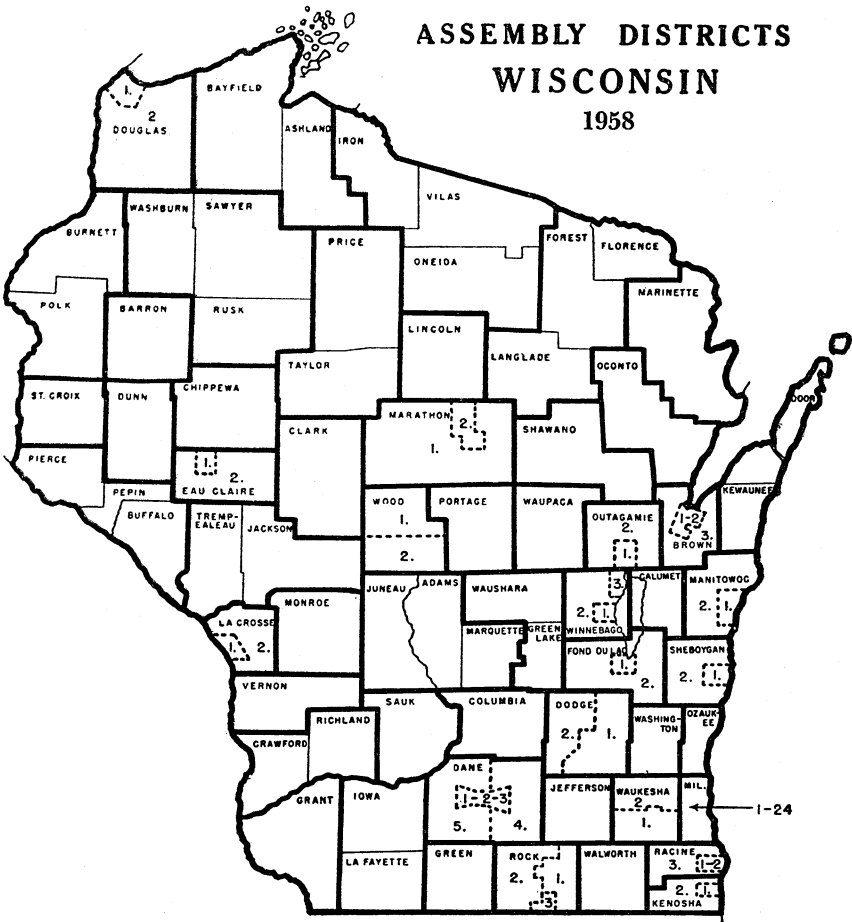
1st	105,395	13th	91,513	25th	79,936
2nd	98,314	14th	116,778	26th	95,056
3rd	106,439	15th	92,778	27th	109,040
4th	110,911	16th	73,301	28th	97,026
5th	109,162	17th	103,379	29th	115,586
6th	102,152	18th	96,498	30th	97,154
7th	112,213	19th	109,943	31st	94,959
8th	117,437	20th	103,992	32nd	107,390
9th	103,776	21st	109,585	33rd	128,970
10th	96,875	22nd	116,822		
11th	107,706	23rd	108,661		
12th	95,760	24th	117,817		
				Total	3,433,324

are referred all proposals relating to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and which is made up of members from both the senate and assembly. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. For many years one of the functions of this committee has been the review and approval of the salary plan for the classified employes of the state.

The 1955 Legislature directed that its functions also include a biennial review of fiscal needs for veterans' housing. Committees dealing with related subjects in the senate and assembly may arrange joint hearings but act independently upon all measures.

All bills and some other legislative proposals when introduced in the legislature normally are referred to committees which conduct public hearings generally on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2 p.m. in a room in the state capitol assigned to the particular committee. Any interested citizen may attend these hearings and may appear before the committee in favor of or in opposition to the proposal. These hearings are announced in the Bulletins of Committee Hearings which appear each Friday and list the hearings for the coming week.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS WISCONSIN 1958



**POPULATION OF ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS ACCORDING
TO 1950 CENSUS**

Adapted from Rotation Schedule, by Wis. Secretary
of State. Total Wis. Population 3,434,575

<i>District</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Population</i>
Adams, Juneau,		Milwaukee, 4th	37,163
Marquette	35,675	Milwaukee, 5th	36,450
Ashland, Bayfield	33,221	Milwaukee, 6th	35,106
Barron	34,703	Milwaukee, 7th	33,738
Brown, 1st	29,197	Milwaukee, 8th	36,282
Brown, 2nd	36,029	Milwaukee, 9th	36,486
Brown, 3rd	33,088	Milwaukee, 10th	35,031
Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	43,629	Milwaukee, 11th	33,493
Burnett, Polk	35,180	Milwaukee, 12th	37,776
Calumet	18,840	Milwaukee, 13th	34,346
Chippewa	42,839	Milwaukee, 14th	34,763
Clark	32,459	Milwaukee, 15th	34,594
Columbia	34,023	Milwaukee, 16th	35,049
Crawford, Richland	36,897	Milwaukee, 17th	36,287
Dane, 1st	36,810	Milwaukee, 18th	36,316
Dane, 2nd	27,910	Milwaukee, 19th	51,657
Dane, 3rd	31,336	Milwaukee, 20th	33,324
Dane, 4th	35,990	Milwaukee, 21st	31,812
Dane, 5th	37,311	Milwaukee, 22nd	40,517
Dodge, 1st	25,130	Milwaukee, 23rd	32,352
Dodge, 2nd	32,481	Milwaukee, 24th	43,993
Door, Kewaunee	38,236	Monroe	31,378
Douglas, 1st	22,041	Oconto	26,238
Douglas, 2nd	24,674	Outagamie, 1st	41,259
Dunn	27,341	Outagamie, 2nd	40,463
Eau Claire, 1st	28,929	Ozaukee	23,361
Eau Claire, 2nd	25,258	Portage	34,858
Florence, Forest,		Price, Taylor	34,800
Langlade	35,168	Racine, 1st	37,037
Fond du Lac, 1st	34,698	Racine, 2nd	34,156
Fond du Lac, 2nd	33,131	Racine, 3rd	38,392
Grant	41,460	Rock, 1st	32,128
Green	24,172	Rock, 2nd	28,770
Green Lake, Waushara	28,669	Rock, 3rd	31,880
Iowa, Lafayette	37,747	Rusk, Sawyer,	
Iron, Oneida, Vilas	38,725	Washburn	38,778
Jackson, Trempealeau	39,803	St. Croix	25,905
Jefferson	43,069	Sauk	38,120
Kenosha, 1st	36,912	Shawano	35,249
Kenosha, 2nd	38,326	Sheboygan, 1st	42,365
La Crosse, 1st	33,847	Sheboygan, 2nd	38,266
La Crosse, 2nd	33,740	Vernon	27,906
Lincoln	22,235	Walworth	41,584
Manitowoc, 1st	32,994	Washington	33,902
Manitowoc, 2nd	34,165	Waukesha, 1st	42,098
Marathon, 1st	38,959	Waukesha, 2nd	43,803
Marathon, 2nd	41,378	Waupaca	35,056
Marinette	35,748	Winnebago, 1st	30,703
Milwaukee, 1st	34,989	Winnebago, 2nd	30,526
Milwaukee, 2nd	32,728	Winnebago, 3rd	29,874
Milwaukee, 3rd	36,795	Wood, 1st	25,066
		Wood, 2nd	25,434

In addition to the standing committees special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study special problems or conduct special investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session. Prior to 1947 one or more interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and made recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947 almost all interim studies have been referred to the Legislative Council which co-ordinates the entire interim study and investigation program.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced in the legislature are printed, usually within one day after introduction. Under the Wisconsin procedure after a bill has been referred it may have a public hearing. The committee then determines whether to recommend the bill for passage or indefinite postponement and whether to recommend it in its present form or with changes known as amendments. When this determination has been made the bill is reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and is voted on in the house in which it was introduced. Amendments may be offered by the committee to which the measure was referred or by a member. If passed by one house a bill is sent to the other and goes through the same course in the second house. If concurred in by the second house, it is enrolled (i.e., printed in act form), signed by the presiding officers of the 2 houses and the chief clerk of the house in which it originated, and delivered by such clerk to the Governor. The Governor has 6 days after receiving the bill, not counting Sundays, in which to act on the proposal. If he approves, this fact is reported to the house in which the bill originated and the original copy which carries his signature is filed with the Secretary of State. If he vetoes the measure, he is required by the Constitution to send a message giving his objections to the house in which the bill originated. The legislature then may either uphold (sustain) the veto or may overrule the veto by passing the bill with a two-thirds vote in each house. If, during the legislative session, the Governor does not return a bill within the 6-day period, the bill becomes a law without his signature. However, if the legislature adjourns sine die (final adjournment) before the 6-day period has expired the Governor may kill a bill by not signing it. This is known as a "pocket veto". In recent years the Governor has issued statements to explain some of these "pocket vetoes". He has also issued statements at times to explain his reasons for signing certain bills. After passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at a time specified in the measure.

A recent development in the Wisconsin Legislature has been the appendage of fiscal notes to bills. As a result of acts and legislative rules adopted in 1953, 1955 and 1957, all measures carrying a sum sufficient appropriation, increasing or decreasing fiscal liability or

revenue of the state, are required to carry a fiscal note prepared by the state agency affected and affixed to the measure prior to its introduction. The note indicates the approximate sum of money involved and hence shows the legislator the cost to the state of adoption of the measure.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its actions known as the journal. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons appearing at committee hearings. A record is kept, however, of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings, which after the session is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon.

The acts passed by the legislature are published in the official state paper, now the Wisconsin State Journal. Later the session laws, which are a compilation of all acts passed by the legislature at that session, are issued in book form by the Secretary of State, and soon thereafter the Revisor of Statutes issues the biennial Wisconsin Statutes in 1 or 2 volumes, which contains the permanent general statutes of the state as amended by the laws enacted at the last legislative session.

Members of the Wisconsin Legislature are elected on a partisan basis, and a partisan organization is an integral part of the legislative machinery. Over the long pull most Wisconsin legislators have been members of one or the other of the 2 dominant political parties, Democratic and Republican. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937 when there were one or more Socialists in the legislature and between 1933 and 1947 when the Progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the Progressive Party had a plurality in both houses. Since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of the 2 major political parties.

Party organization is maintained in the legislature through the party caucus which is composed of the members of the party in one house organized largely for the purpose of determining and putting into effect a unified attitude toward a particular measure or group of measures under consideration. Caucus meetings may be held at regular times, such as weekly and in addition when called by the leaders of the parties.

In each house each party has a floor leader and assistant floor leader who, to a varying degree, direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to direct the action on every measure under consideration, and it is highly doubtful whether the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would favor the very stringent party controls exercised in some states.

Both parties normally nominate candidates for president pro tempore of the senate and speaker of the assembly, and the positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

EMPLOYES OF THE LEGISLATURE

Staff of the Chief Clerk of Senate. The chief clerk of the senate is authorized by statute to employ a staff consisting of 10 legislative clerks to assist him in maintaining the official records of proceedings, index, revise and enroll bills, and maintain mailing lists; 12 legislative stenographers to serve members and committees; and 3 legislative typists to engross bills and perform other typing duties.

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms. The sergeant at arms of the senate is authorized by statute to employ 12 legislative messengers to guard the premises and direct visitors; one night watchman, one policeman, one gallery attendant and 2 night laborers; and 4 legislative clerks to have charge of the printed matter and of the legislative post office.

Staff of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly. The chief clerk of the assembly is authorized by statute to employ 13 legislative clerks, 2 of whom shall revise and enroll bills and one of whom shall operate the voting machine; 15 legislative stenographers; 4 legislative typists; and one messenger to assist the voting machine operator.

Staff of the Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly. The sergeant at arms of the assembly is authorized by statute to employ 17 legislative messengers, one policeman, one night watchman, 2 gallery attendants, one cloakroom attendant, 2 night laborers, one post office messenger, and 4 legislative clerks.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture — JONES, *chairman*, DEMPSEY, DONNELLY, HOLLANDER, LAFAYE.

Conservation — KRUEGER, *chairman*, BICE, DEMPSEY, LAFAYE, NELSON.

Education — CLARK, *chairman*, CARR, LORGE, MAIER, RASMUSEN.

Governmental and Veterans' Affairs — O'BRIEN, *chairman*, BICE, KNOWLES, MOSER, ZABORSKI.

Highways — MILLER, *chairman*, JONES, KENDZIORSKI, PANZER, TRAVIS.

Interstate Cooperation — PANZER, *chairman*, LEVERICH, TRAVIS.

Judiciary — MERTEN, *chairman*, BUSBY, HENDEE, LORGE, McPARLAND.

Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking — TRINKE, *chairman*, HENDEE, HOLLANDER, KNOWLES, LAURI.

Public Welfare — CARR, *chairman*, CLARK, LEVERICH, RASMUSEN, WILKIE.

SPECIAL PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Committee on Committees — MILLER, *chairman*, CLARK, PANZER.

Contingent Expenditures — PRANGE, *chairman*, DEMPSEY, O'BRIEN.

Legislative Procedure — PANZER, *chairman*, BUSBY, CARR, CLARK, JONES, KRUEGER, LAUN, MERTEN, MILLER, O'BRIEN, PRANGE, TRINKE.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Agriculture — RICE, *chairman*, ANDERSON (JOSEPH), BRUNER, JAHNKE, LEWISON, MERRIAM, PRITCHARD, RIEHLE, SCHLUETER, SCHOWALTER, SYKES.

Commerce and Manufactures — CRAWFORD, *chairman*, BAUMGART, HARPER, KOSTUCK, LAUBY, PRITCHARD, WARREN.

Conservation — DILLMAN, *chairman*, GRAASS, MERZ, OWEN, PETERSON (JAMES), SULLIVAN, THOMPSON, WALLIN, ZELLINGER.

Contingent Expenditures — LEWISON, *chairman*, DILLMAN, HUBER, HUIBREGTSE, MURPHY.

Education — CALVERT, *chairman*, ANDERSON (JOSEPH), COGGS, CRANE, GUELL, HAASE, HARDIE, HARPER, HUTNIK, TREMAIN, WARD, W.

Elections — WALLIN, *chairman*, BRUNER, CLEMENS, COGGS, O'CONNELL, OWEN, TREMAIN.

Engrossed Bills — KINTZ, *chairman*, HAGEN, HARDIE.

Enrolled Bills — SYKES, *chairman*, GRECO, SCHOWALTER.

Excise and Fees — ABRAHAM, *chairman*, GENZMER, KOSTUCK, LUEDTKE, PETERSON (JAMES), REDFORD, RYCZEK.

Highways — NITSCHKE, *chairman*, HUBER, HUTNIK, NELSON, QUINN, RYCZEK, SCHMIDT, SULLIVAN, ZELLINGER.

Insurance and Banking — PETERSON (RICHARD), *chairman*, DUFFEY, FRANK, HEIDER, McESSY, NITSCHKE, POMMERENING, SOBOCINSKI, SOKOLOWSKI.

Judiciary — TOEPEL, *chairman*, ABRAHAM, CANE, CRAWFORD, DANIELSON, FRICKER, GRADY, GRECO, HEIDER, MOGILKA, PETERSON (RICHARD), REDFORD.

Labor — GENZMER, *chairman*, JAHNKE, LEONARD, MERRIAM, O'CONNELL, PELLANT, STAUFFER, WALLIN, WARREN.

Municipalities — LUEDTKE, *chairman*, CLEMENS, FLANNIGAN, LEONARD, LUEBKE, MORTON, NALEID, QUINN, SUSSMAN, TIMMERMAN, WACKETT.

Printing — HINZ, *chairman*, CALVERT, FLANNIGAN, MURPHY, REWALD.

Public Welfare — WARD, M., *chairman*, BAUMGART, BIDWELL, CROWNS, LARSEN, LYNCH, SCHMEICHEL, TALSKY, VOGEL.

Revision — REDFORD, *chairman*, TALSKY, TIMMERMAN.

Rules — GRADY, *chairman*, ABRAHAM, BLANCHARD, MAROTZ (ex officio), MOLINARO, STONE, TOEPEL, *vice chairman*.

State Affairs — BLANCHARD, *chairman*, ANDERSON (NORMAN), BIDWELL, CROWNS, HAGEN, LEWISON, McESSY, MURPHY, SCHMIDT (CHARLES).

Taxation — POMMERENING, *chairman*, BELTING, GUELL, METZNER, MEYER, PERALA, RISSER, SCHLUETER, SCHMIDT (CHARLES).

Third Reading — PETERS, *chairman*, METZNER, NALEID.

Transportation — HAGEN, *chairman*, BELTING, KENYON, LUEBKE, LYNCH, SOKOLOWSKI, STAUFFER.

Veterans and Military Affairs — WACKETT, *chairman*, FRANK, FRICKER, KENYON, LAUBY, MORTON, PELLANT, RIEHLE, VOGEL.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance — SENATORS: LAUN, *chairman*, DRAHEIM, LEVERICH, PRANGE, STALBAUM. ASSEMBLYMEN: STONE, *chairman*, GRAASS, HINZ, HUIBREGTSE, KINTZ, MOLINARO, PETERS, REWALD, SEYMOUR.

Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws — SENATORS: BUSBY, *chairman*, NELSON. ASSEMBLYMEN: CANE, *chairman*, DUFFEY, HAASE.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE CREATED IN 1953
AND CONTINUED IN 1955 AND 1957**

Interstate Bridge Commission (Ch. 250, Laws of 1953; Jt. Res. 35, A., 1955; and Chs. 106 and 631, Laws of 1957)

Members: SENATORS HENDEE, KENDZIORSKI. ASSEMBLYMEN HAGEN, OWEN, WALLIN. Public members — HUGO SWANSON, S. G. WILLIAMSON.

Appropriation: Expenses of members.

Report: December 30, 1956.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES CREATED IN 1957

(For special committees attached to Legislative Council see Legislative Council write-up)

Unethical Conduct, Charges Against Members of the Senate, Special Bipartisan Committee to Hear (Res. No. 11, S.)

Members: SENATORS CARR, KENDZIORSKI, KRUEGER, MCPARLAND, PANZER.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None.

Farm Progress Days at Mauston, Special Joint Committee (Jt. Res. 115, S.)

Members: SENATORS HOLLANDER, JONES, LEVERICH. ASSEMBLYMEN HARDIE, KENYON, TREMAIN.

Appropriation: None.

Report: None.

**PERMANENT STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF**

Members: SENATORS MCPARLAND, TRINKE; ASSEMBLYMEN FRICKER, KOSTUCK, REWALD.

Office: Revisor of Statutes, State Capitol.

Publication: Biennial Report, 1955-56 printed in Assembly Journal, Jan. 18, 1957.

This special joint legislative committee was created by Chapter 221, Laws of 1955. It consists of 2 senators and 3 assemblymen, appointed as are standing committees in both houses of the legislature for terms of 2 years expiring on May 1 of each odd-numbered year. The committee has advisory powers only and its function is to promote adequate and proper rules by state agencies and the understanding by the public of such rules. It may recommend to the state agencies suggested changes in rules. The committee may hold public hearings, make investigations and subpoena witnesses.

A biennial report is to be made to the legislature and the Governor. This report is to contain a description of the activities and recommendations of the committee.

RETIREMENT STUDY COMMISSION, GOVERNOR'S

Members: ARTHUR L. PADRUTT, *chairman*; SENATOR HENDEE, *vice chairman*; FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN, *secretary*; ASSEMBLYMAN HUIBREGTSE. Ex officio member: RAY L. LILLYWHITE. Representative

of the Attorney General: JAMES R. WEDLAKE. Public members: WILL G. BALLENTIN, ELLEN CASE, DONALD CUENE, GEORGE A. HARDY, ROY KUBISTA, FRED PFENNIG.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Progress Report, August 1, 1956; Final Report, January 15, 1957.

Created by Chapter 477, Laws of 1955, this commission was directed to make a broad and comprehensive study of the policy involved in the Wisconsin Retirement Fund and the State Teachers' Retirement System. In 1957, Chapter 627 reconstituted the Commission and continued it for the 1957-59 biennium in order to provide for continuing study, research and planning of the public retirement systems. The Commission is composed of 12 members and is attached to the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems for administrative purposes.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

Members: ARTHUR L. PADRUTT, *chairman* and public member; J. R. WEDLAKE, *secretary*; SENATORS HENDEE and KNOWLES; ASSEMBLYMEN HEIDER and HUIBRETSE; J. J. MCCORMICK.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Reports on bills introduced in the 1957 Legislature and referred to it, printed in the Senate and Assembly Journals of various dates.

In 1947, by Chapter 376, the legislature created this committee with a membership of 7: 2 members from the senate and 2 from the assembly are appointed as are standing committees; an assistant Attorney General; a member of the public appointed by the Governor and the Commissioner of Insurance or an experienced actuary in his department.

No bill creating or modifying any system for the retirement of public officers or employes shall be acted upon by the legislature until it has been referred to this committee, and the committee shall have submitted a written report on the bill. These reports shall pertain to the probable costs involved, the effect on the actuarial soundness of the retirement system, and the desirability of such proposal as a matter of public policy. Under Chapter 30, Laws of 1957, each report is to be submitted to the chief clerk and then referred to a standing committee. The report shall be printed as an appendix to the bill and attached thereto as are amendments. This procedure replaces printing the reports in the daily journals.

The committee may also investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employes. Chapter 355, Laws of 1957, further empowered the committee to determine, upon petition to it, which of the two retirement systems — Wisconsin Retirement Fund or State Teachers Retirement System — a person should be a member of in event the question arises.

Chapter 660, Laws of 1957, directs the committee to study the adequacy of contribution rates and retirement age provisions of Wisconsin retirement law with respect to law enforcement and fire-fighting personnel in state and local governments. A report of its findings and recommendations shall be made at the opening of the 1959 Legislature.

STATE INSTITUTIONS, COMMITTEE TO VISIT

Members: SENATOR RASMUSEN, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN MURPHY, *vice chairman*; SENATOR HOLLANDER, *secretary*; SENATOR BICE; ASSEMBLYMEN JOSEPH H. ANDERSON, PRITCHARD and MAMBE WARD.
Office: State Capitol.
Publication: Report, dated January 9, 1957, printed in Jan. 11, 1957, Senate Journal.

The 1947 Legislature, by Chapter 525, created this joint legislative committee consisting of 3 senators and 4 assemblymen appointed as are committees in each house. The committee inspects state institutions and reports in writing to the legislature as to the needs of any institutions. A member of the committee is represented on the State Building Commission.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JOINT

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN MAROTZ, *chairman*; SENATOR PANZER, *vice chairman*; SENATOR CLARK, *secretary*; SENATORS KNOWLES, MERTEN, MILLER, TRAVIS; ASSEMBLYMEN ABRAHAM, GRAASS, GRADY, HINZ, MOLINARO, NITSCHKE, RYCZEK, STONE.

Executive Secretary: EARL SACHSE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Report, 1957, in 3 volumes. Vol. 1, Vehicle Code; Vol. II, General Report; Vol. III, Highways. Also, Digest of Council Bills in 1957 session; numerous staff and interim reports.

The Joint Legislative Council, commonly referred to as the Legislative Council, was created by the 1947 Legislature and the first council was organized late that year. The powers and duties of the council are set forth in section 13.35 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The council consists of 15 members; 6 senators and 9 assemblymen, appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses. At least one member is appointed from each of Wisconsin's 10 congressional districts. The president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the assembly must be included in the membership. The members of the council and of the committees receive no compensation but are reimbursed for expenses. During the 1955-1957 interim the council appointed 14 committees. Six of these were assisted by 19 advisory committees or subcommittees.

The principal function of the council is to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present

the results to the legislature. Some problems are referred directly by the legislature to the council while others are brought to the attention of the council during the interim. The council is directed to maintain liaison with federal, state and local government officials and agencies.

Based on the recommendations of its committees the council prepared bills and introduced these in the 1957 Legislature. Forty-seven measures were introduced under the name of the council, and 31 became law. Although 16 council measures failed to win approval, in 5 cases similar or identical bills were adopted. The statutes provide that the council may introduce only such bills as it recommends for passage by a two-thirds vote of the council membership. It is generally conceded that this provision (adopted in 1953) reduces the number of bills introduced by the council. The final report of the council was submitted to the legislature and the Governor.

The following projects have been assigned to the council for the 1957-59 interim and the membership of the council committees in charge of these studies are as follows:

Boating: Created pursuant to Chapter 378, Laws of 1957, the committee is directed to study the long-range needs of the state for an adequate program with respect to boating, including safety regulations and revenue sources. The committee is further directed to present recommended legislation if any is found to be necessary.

Members: SENATOR TRINKE, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN CLEMENS, *vice chairman*; EDWIN HODGE, public member, *secretary*; SENATOR KRUEGER; ASSEMBLYMEN HUBER, J. D. PETERSON. Public members: VERLIE BALKO, LEWIS J. CONNORS, CLAYTON EWING, WILLIAM FREYTAG, DAVID C. WILLIS, RICHARD E. ZIRBEL.

Building Maintenance: Created pursuant to Chapter 462, Laws of 1957, the committee is directed to study the physical condition, maintenance and operation of the capitol, state office building, executive mansion and heating plant.

Members: SENATOR BICE, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN LUEDTKE, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN REDFORD, *secretary*.

Conservation: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 104, A., 1957, the committee is directed to study several conservation subjects including: 1. capital improvements; 2. migratory waterfowl management; 3. deer range management; 4. management of fur bearing animals; and 5. public access to lakes and rivers.

Members: SENATOR LAFAYE, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN LEWISON, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN DILLMAN, *secretary*; SENATORS KRUEGER, TRAVIS; ASSEMBLYMEN ABRAHAM, PELLANT, ZELLINGER.

Education: The Legislative Council created this committee and referred to it 2 studies which had been ordered by the legislature: 1. Jt. Res. 103, S., directing a study of the substance of Bill 615, S., 1957, relating to the functions and scope of the office of the county superintendent and the establishment of an effective intermediate

school district; and 2. Jt. Res. 118, S., directing the council to make a comprehensive study of vocational and adult education.

Members: SENATOR CLARK, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN CALVERT, *vice chairman*, ASSEMBLYMAN HARDIE, *secretary*; SENATOR MAIER; ASSEMBLYMAN HARPER.

Family Law: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 52, S., the committee is directed to study the laws relating to family law, divorce and domestic relations.

Members: SENATOR MERTEN, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN CANE, *vice chairman*; Public member, JUDGE RONOLD DRESCHSLER, *secretary*; ASSEMBLYMAN SUSSMAN; Public members: MSGR. W. J. BRONNER, JOHN DEVITT, JUDGE C. B. DILLETT, MRS. LOUIS DUBRIN, MRS. W. R. DUNWIDDIE, REV. AL ELLASON, MRS. JANE GILDAY, JUDGE ROBERT GOLLMAR, S. RICHARD HEATH, RAY PEABODY, REV. MARTINIUS SILSETH, RABBI L. J. SWICKOW. State Bar representatives: MAX H. KLEIN, HAROLD A. KONNAK.

Highways: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 81, S., the committee is directed to continue the study of the highway system in Wisconsin, particularly the classification of highways. In addition the legislature assigned to this committee the following directives: 1. Jt. Res. 88, S., directing the committee to test the effects of the multi-compensating heavy duty wheel suspension as a device to permit increased loads without increasing the effect of weight on highways; 2. Jt. Res. 107, S., directing the committee to study the substance of Bill 417, S., 1957, to increase the allotment apportioned by counties for state trunk highway construction, and Bill 529, S., 1957, to increase aids to municipalities for public alleys used for public travel; 3. Jt. Res. 105, A., directing the study of Bill 293, A., 1957, to increase state highway aids for connecting streets to \$1,000 and Bill 496, A., 1957, to increase basic state highway aids to towns and villages; 4. Jt. Res. 107, A., directing a study of the subject matter of Bill 493, A., 1957, repealing the provision for separate county traffic officers under the jurisdiction of the county boards or committees; 5. Chapter 472, Laws of 1957, directing a study of the feasibility of establishing a limited access industrial highway running northerly from Kenosha, through Racine and Oak Creek, to Milwaukee; 6. Jt. Res. 50, A., directing the investigation of the policy of the State Highway Commission with respect to erecting guardposts along state trunk highways in places where they interfere with the operations of roadside business establishments; and 7. that portion of Jt. Res. 116, S., relating to truck reciprocity.

Members: SENATOR MILLER, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN NITSCHKE, *vice chairman*; DONALD C. MCDOWELL, public member, *secretary*; SENATORS PANZER, TRAVIS; ASSEMBLYMEN HUBER, HUTNIK, QUINN, SULLIVAN. Public members: PAUL ROGAN, OTTO C. ROLLMAN.

Judiciary: The Legislative Council created this committee by its own resolution in recognition of the importance of the judicial branch in the state's government. The council referred to this committee: 1. Jt. Res. 21, A., directing a study of the public assistance legal

settlement laws contained in section 49.10 of the statutes, including (a) Attorney General's opinions, administrative determinations and court decisions; (b) the equity of existing law; (c) statutory changes necessary to simplify the procedure of determination; 2. Jt. Res. 112, A., directing the committee to work in consultation with the Judicial Council in studying court reorganization; and 3. Jt. Res. 109, A., directing a study of the substance of Bill 442, A., 1957, relating to increasing the amount of life insurance made payable to a named beneficiary which is exempt from the inheritance tax.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN GRADY, *chairman*; SENATOR BUSBY, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN DANIELSON, *secretary*; SENATORS DONNELLY, MERTEN; ASSEMBLYMEN DUFFEY, HEIDER, R. E. PETERSON.

Menominee Indian Study Committee: Created pursuant to Chapter 464, Laws of 1957, continuing the committee which operated during the 1955-57 interim. The committee is directed to study the problems arising from the termination of federal control over the Menominee Indian Tribe.

Members: STEWART HONECK, Attorney General, *chairman*; SENATOR JONES, *vice chairman*; JAMES G. FRECHETTE, *secretary*; SENATOR LAFAYE; ASSEMBLYMAN MAROTZ. Public members: CHARLES W. AHNER; MRS. REBECCA C. BARTON; ALLAN FILEK; BERNARD GRIGNON; H. W. HARDER; GEORGE M. KEITH; ARTHUR H. SCHULTZ; OSCAR SORENSEN; GEORGE E. SPRECHER; GEORGE E. WATSON; HILARY WAUKAU.

Mental Health and Youth Programs: Created pursuant to Chapter 613, Laws of 1957, the committee is directed to study the problems of mental health and programs for children and youth with special emphasis on: 1. improvement in the degree of co-ordination of all state mental health services including evaluation of the programs for emotionally disturbed children; 2. methods of recruiting professional personnel for the care of mental patients; 3. methods of developing alternatives to institutional care; 4. methods of increasing health and hospital insurance coverage to include treatment for mental disorders; 5. legal procedures for the admission of mental patients; 6. evaluation of the program for the prevention of delinquency; and 7. evaluation of the programs for physically handicapped and mentally retarded children.

Members: SENATOR HENDEE, *chairman*; SENATOR MOSER, *vice chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN MAMRE WARD, *secretary*; SENATOR CARR; ASSEMBLYMEN HINZ and MERZ. Ex officio members: FRED DELLQUADRI, LESLIE OSBORN. Public members: MRS. MARY DRAHEIM, GEORGE RICE, MRS. ROBERT SCHUMPERT.

Ports and Navigation: The Legislative Council created this committee to carry out the directive of Jt. Res. 7, A., to revise the statutes relating to navigation, harbor development and port authorities; these statutes are now found in Chapters 30, 138 and elsewhere in the Wisconsin Statutes and in the session laws.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN HAASE, *chairman*; SENATOR MCPARLAND, *vice chairman*; Public member GEORGE EPSTEIN, *secretary*; SENATORS O'BRIEN, TRINKE; ASSEMBLYMEN CRAWFORD, LEONARD, MOLINARO, SCHMIDT. Public members ANDY BORG, HARRY BROCKEL, FRED GRILLE, HERMAN JENSCH, W. F. KERWIN, KENNETH WALKER.

School Building Utilization: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 62, A., the committee is directed to study the more complete utilization of school buildings with the aim of reducing the need for new construction.

Members: SENATORS CLARK, HOLLANDER; ASSEMBLYMEN GRADY, KINTZ, SCHMIDT. Public members: R. G. DU CHARME, BEN HANNEMAN, OLIVER JACOBSON, JESS LAUNDRIE, MRS. PHOEBE PINKLEY, FOSTER PORTER, GEORGE E. WATSON or his designate.

State Government Operations: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 97, S., the committee is directed to continue the study of the various state department programs by examination of their organization and methods of operation, with particular emphasis upon the elimination of duplicate or unnecessary functions, the reduction of needless expenditures and the development of methods for improved fiscal control by the legislature. The committee is further directed to appoint a special 7-member subcommittee to study the methods of reproduction, the policy of distribution and the financing of state publications.

Members: SENATOR KNOWLES, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN STONE, *vice chairman*; SENATOR HENDEE, *secretary*; SENATORS LAUN, JR., STALBAUM; ASSEMBLYMEN GRAASS, MERRIAM, POMMERENING, SEYMOUR.

Urban Expansion Problems: Created pursuant to Chapter 544, Laws of 1957, the committee is directed to study the problems confronting city and village governments throughout the state resulting from urban expansion and the effect of such expansion upon adjacent communities, to determine what areas of the state are involved, to recommend necessary revisions in the statutes, and to consider the respective roles of the state and local governments in the solution of the problem. Milwaukee County is expressly excluded from the study.

Members: ASSEMBLYMAN METZNER, *chairman*; SENATOR CARR, *vice chairman*; Public member PHILLIP C. STARK, *secretary*; SENATORS DRAHEIM, O'BRIEN; ASSEMBLYMEN GUELL, NALEID, SYKES. Public members: ARTHUR G. DIXON, ALLAN L. EDGARTON, ROBERT MORTENSEN, ROLLAND J. RUBY, PAUL SCHUETTE, JR., MAURICE H. SCHUSTER, FRANKLIN WOOD.

Water Resources: Created pursuant to Jt. Res. 101, S., the committee is directed to study watershed control and water use legislation, including both surface and underground water with the purpose of presenting a well-rounded plan and effective legislation to implement the plan; and Jt. Res. 109, S., directing the committee to study the substance of Bill 759, A., 1957, providing that the Public Service Commission might grant permission to alter a watercourse on agricultural land if the change would not be adverse to the public interest.

Members: SENATOR JONES, *chairman*; RALPH THELLER, public member, *vice chairman*; J. D. HOWARD, public member, *secretary*; SENATORS MERTEN, TRAVIS; ASSEMBLYMEN JAHNKE, RICE, RYCZEK. Public members: JOHN E. BECKER, VIRGIL J. MUENCH, ROBERT ROEMER, GEORGE STEINMETZ, LEON ZUEHLS.

**COMMITTEE CREATED IN 1957 AND ATTACHED
TO THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR
ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY**

Camp McCoy, Committee on Reactivation of: This special interim committee was originally created by Jt. Res. 53, S., of 1953, Jt. Res. 70, S., of 1955 and was further continued in the 1957 session by Jt. Res. 102, S. The committee is charged with attempting to persuade the federal government not to deactivate Camp McCoy as a permanent military camp.

Members: SENATORS BICE, DEMPSEY, LEVERICH; ASSEMBLYMEN KENYON, LAUBY, WACKETT. *Ex officio:* GOVERNOR THOMSON, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR KNOWLES, ADJUTANT GENERAL OLSON.

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1848	June 5—Aug. 21	78	217	.....	.....	155
1849	Jan. 10—April 2	83	428	.....	.....	220
1850	Jan. 9—Feb. 11	34	438	.....	.....	284
1851	Jan. 8—Mar. 17	69	707	.....	.....	407
1852	Jan. 14—April 19	97	813	.....	.....	504
1853	Jan. 12—June 13	153	1,145	.....	.....	521
1854	Jan. 11—April 3	83	880	.....	.....	437
1855	Jan. 10—April 2	83	955	.....	.....	500
1856	Jan. 9—Mar. 31 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sept. 3—Oct. 14	125	1,242	.....	.....	688
1857	Jan. 14—Mar. 9	55	895	.....	.....	517
1858	Jan. 13—Mar. 31 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	April 10—May 17	116	1,364	157	342	436
1859	Jan. 12—Mar. 21	69	986	113	143	680
1860	Jan. 11—April 2	83	1,024	69	246	489
1861	Jan. 9—April 17	99	857	100	235	387
1861	Spec. Sess. May 15-27	13	28	24	23	13
1862	Jan. 8—April 7; June 3-17 ..	105	1,008	125	207	514
1862	Spec. Sess. Sept. 10-26	17	43	25	37	17
1863	Jan. 14—April 2	79	895	101	157	383
1864	Jan. 13—April 4	83	835	62	141	509
1865	Jan. 11—April 10	90	1,132	82	190	565
1866	Jan. 10—April 2	93	1,107	64	208	733
1867	Jan. 9—April 11	93	1,161	97	161	730
1868	Jan. 8—Mar. 6	59	887	73	119	692
1869	Jan. 13—Mar. 11	58	887	52	81	657
1870	Jan. 12—Mar. 17	65	1,043	54	89	666
1871	Jan. 11—Mar. 25	74	1,066	55	82	671
1872	Jan. 10—Mar. 26	77	709	79	124	322
1873	Jan. 8—Mar. 20	72	611	62	122	308
1874	Jan. 14—Mar. 12	58	688	91	111	349
1875	Jan. 13—Mar. 6	53	637	39	93	344
1876	Jan. 12—Mar. 14	63	715	57	115	415
1877	Jan. 10—Mar. 8	58	720	59	95	384
1878	Jan. 9—Mar. 21	72	735	79	134	342
1878	Spec. Sess. June 4-7	4	6	14	10	5
1879	Jan. 8—Mar. 5	57	610	49	105	256
1880	Jan. 14—Mar. 17	64	669	58	93	323
1881	Jan. 12—April 14	83	780	104	100	334
1882	Jan. 11—Mar. 31	80	728	75	90	330
1883	Jan. 10—April 4	85	705	75	100	360
1885	Jan. 14—April 13	90	963	97	108	471
1887	Jan. 12—April 15	94	1,293	114	161	60
1889	Jan. 9—April 19	101	1,355	136	82	529
1891	Jan. 14—April 25	102	1,216	137	91	483
1892	Spec. Sess. June 28—July 1 ..	4	3	7	7	1
1892	Spec. Sess. Oct. 17-26	10	8	6	14	2
1893	Jan. 11—April 20	100	1,124	135	86	312
1895	Jan. 9—April 20	102	1,154	139	88	387
1896	Spec. Sess. Feb. 18-28	11	3	10	15	1
1897	Jan. 13—April 21; Aug. 17-20	106	1,077	155	39	381
1899	Jan. 9—May 4	114	910	113	40	357
1901	Jan. 9—May 15	127	1,091	81	39	470
1903	Jan. 14—May 23	130	1,115	85	81	451
1905	Jan. 11—June 21	162	1,357	134	101	523
1905	Spec. Sess. Dec. 4-19	16	24	15	26	17
1907	Jan. 9—July 16	189	1,695	205	84	677
1909	Jan. 13—June 18	157	1,567	213	49	550
1911	Jan. 11—July 15	186	1,710	267	37	665
1912	Spec. Sess. April 30-May 6 ..	7	41	7	6	22
1913	Jan. 8—Aug. 9	214	1,847	175	79	778
1915	Jan. 13—Aug. 24	224	1,560	220	79	637
1916	Spec. Sess. Oct. 10-11	2	2	8	4	2
1917	Jan. 10—July 16	188	1,439	229	115	679
1918	Spec. Sess. Feb. 19-Mar. 9 ..	19	27	22	28	16
1918	Spec. Sess. Sept. 24-25	2	2	6	9	2
1919	Jan. 8—July 30	204	1,350	268	100	703
1919	Spec. Sess. Sept. 4-8	5	7	4	6	7

LENGTH OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS—Continued

Year	Length of Session	Calendar Days	Measures Introduced			Laws Enacted
			Bills	Joint Resolutions	Resolutions	
1920	Spec. Sess. May 25-June 4	11	46	10	22	32
1921	Jan. 12—July 14	184	1,199	207	93	591
1922	Spec. Sess. Mar. 22-28	7	10	7	12	4
1923	Jan. 10—July 14	186	1,247	215	93	449
1925	Jan. 14—June 29	167	1,144	200	115	454
1926	Spec. Sess. April 15-16	2	1	8	12	1
1927	Jan. 12—Aug. 13	214	1,341	235	167	542
1928	Spec. Sess. Jan. 24- Feb. 4	12	20	35	23	5
1928	Spec. Sess. Mar. 6-13	8	13	9	17	2
1929	Jan. 9—Sept. 20	255	1,366	278	185	530
1931	Jan. 14—June 27	165	1,429	291	160	487
1931	Spec. Sess. Nov. 24, '31— Feb. 5, '32	74	99	93	83	31
1933	Jan. 11—July 25	196	1,411	324	157	496
1933	Spec. Sess. Dec. 11, '33— Feb. 3, '34	55	45	160	53	20
1935	Jan. 9—Sept. 27	262	1,662	346	190	556
1937	Jan. 13—July 2	171	1,404	228	127	432
1937	Spec. Sess. Sept. 15-Oct. 16	32	28	18	23	15
1939	Jan. 11—Oct. 6	270	1,559	268	133	535
1941	Jan. 8—June 6	151	1,368	160	109	333
1943	Jan. 13—Aug. 3, 1943					
	Jan. 12—Jan. 22, 1944	214	1,153	202	136	577
1945	Jan. 10—June 20					
	Sept. 5—Sept. 6	164	1,156	208	109	590
1946	Spec. Sess. July 29-30	2	2	6	14	2
1947	Jan. 8—July 19					
	Sept. 9—Sept. 11	196	1,220	195	97	615
1948	Spec. Sess. July 19-20	2	—	5	11	—
1949	Jan. 12—July 9, Sept. 12-13	181	1,432	188	86	643
1951	Jan. 10—June 14	155	1,559	157	73	735
1953	Jan. 14—June 12					
	Oct. 26—Nov. 6	162	1,593	175	70	686
1955	Jan. 12—June 24					
	Oct. 3—Oct. 21	183	1,503	256	74	668
1957	Jan. 9—June 28					
	Sept. 23—Sept. 27	176	1,512	246	71	706

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS DURING
THE 1957 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Bechtel, William R.	Milwaukee Journal
Blobaum, Roger	Associated Press
Bollenbeck, William J.	Sheboygan Press
Bradee, Richard	United Press
Brautigam, Richard	Milwaukee Sentinel
Bystrom, Arthur	Associated Press
Bystrom, Lucile	Milwaukee Sentinel
Doyle, Robert	Milwaukee Journal
Eifert, Carl	United Press
Harned, Jack	Wisconsin State Journal
Hoffman, Mack	Associated Press
Hunter, John P.	Capital Times
Lawson, Herbert	United Press
Lippert, David J.	Milwaukee Sentinel
MacKay, Neil	Milwaukee Journal
Revell, Aldric	Capital Times

Roberts, Lew	Wisconsin State Journal
Smith, Willard	Milwaukee Journal
Snyder, Fred	Associated Press
Wyngaard, John	Appleton Post Crescent
Zielke, Carl	Wisconsin Press Association

MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE
From 1945 to 1957

For 1848-1915, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1915, p. 253-315; 488-539.
 For 1917 to 1925, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1927, p. 643-52.
 For 1927 to 1935, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1935, p. 261-66.
 For 1937 to 1943, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1944, p. 186-90.

SENATORS

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Bice, Raymond C.	La Crosse	32	1953, 55, 57 ¹
Blenski, Roman R.	Milwaukee	7	1949, 51, 53 ¹
Brown, Taylor G.	Oshkosh	19	1945, 47, 49 ²
Bubolz, Gordon A.	Appleton	14	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53
Buchen, Gustave W.	Sheboygan	20	1945, 47, 49, 51 ²
Busby, Allen J.	Milwaukee	8	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²
Carr, Peter P.	Janesville	15	1955, 57
Cashman, John E.	Denmark	1	1945
Clark, William Walter	Vesper	24	1953, 55, 57 ¹
Dempsey, Chester E.	Hartland	33	1947, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²
Donnelly, Davis A.	Eau Claire	28	1957
Downing, Philip	Amberg	30	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55 ²
Draheim, William A.	Neenah	19	1951, 53, 55, 57
Fellenz, Louis J., Jr.	Fond du Lac	18	1945, 47 ²
Flynn, Gerald T.	Racine	21	1951, 53
Franke, Harry F.	Milwaukee	4	1953, 55 ¹
Freehoff, William A.	Waukesha	33	1945 ²
Gawronski, Anthony P.	Milwaukee	7	1945, 47 ²
Gehrmann, B. J.	Mellen	12	1955 ¹
Gettelman, Bernhard	Milwaukee	5	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53 ²
Heden, Ernest A.	Ogema	12	1945, 47 ²
Hendee, Kirby	Milwaukee	4	1957
Hicks, Clayton	Phillips	12	1949, 51
Hilker, Edward F.	Racine	21	1945, 47, 49 ²
Hollander, Walter G.	Rosendale	18	1957
Hipke, George H.	Eau Claire	28	1945, 47 ²
Jacklin, Harley M.	Plover	23	1945 ²
Jones, Hugh M.	Wausau	29	1955, 57
Kaftan, Frederick F.	Green Bay	2	1949, 51
Kendzioriski, Casimir	Milwaukee	3	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57 ¹
Knowles, Robert P.	New Richmond	10	1955, 57
Knowles, Warren P.	New Richmond	10	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53
Krueger, Clifford W.	Merrill	25; 12 ³	1947, 49, 51, 53; 57
LaFave, Reuben	Oconto	30	1957 ¹
LaFond, Everett F.	Two Rivers	1	1947, 49, 51, 53
Laird, Melvin R., Sr.	Marshfield	24	1945 ²
Laird, Melvin R., Jr.	Marshfield	24	1947, 49, 51
Laun, Alfred A.	Kiel	1	1955, 57
Lauri, Carl E.	Superior	25	1955, 57
Lenroot, Arthur A.	Superior	11	1947, 49, 51, 53 ^{1 a}
Leverich, James Earl	Sparta	31	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²
Lorge, Gerald D.	Bear Creek	14	1955, 57 ¹
Lytie, Harold A.	Green Bay	2	1945, 47 ²
McBride, John C.	Milwaukee	4	1945, 47
McNeight, William H.	Unity	25	1945 ²
McParland, Leland S.	Cudahy	7	1955, 57 ^{1 a}
Madsen, Charles D.	Luck	29	1945, 47 ²
Maier, Henry W.	Milwaukee	9	1951, 53, 55, 57
Mayer, George A.	Milwaukee	4	1949, 51
Merten, Walter L.	Milwaukee	5	1955, 57 ¹
Miller, Jess	Richland Center	27	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²

SENATORS — cont.

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Moser, William R.	Milwaukee	6	1957
Neale, Oscar W.	Stevens Point	23	1947, 49, 51, 53
Nelson, Gaylord A.	Madison	26; 16 ³	1949, 51, 53, 55; 57
O'Brien, Leo P.	Green Bay	2	1953, 55, 57
Olson, John F.	Chetek	29	1949
Olson, Melvin J.	South Wayne	17	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53 ²
Owen, William E.	Menomonie	29	1951, 53 ¹
Padrutt, Arthur L.	Chippewa Falls	28	1949, 51, 53, 55 ^{1, 2}
Panzer, Frank E.	Oakfield	13	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²
Peterson, Elmer C.	Superior	11	1945 ²
Porter, Foster B.	Bloomington	16	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55
Prange, Louis H.	Plymouth	20	1953, 55, 57
Rasmusen, Holger B.	Spooner	23	1957 ¹
Reuther, Edward W.	Milwaukee	6	1945, 47
Risser, Fred	Madison	26	1945, 47 ²
Robinson, Robert P.	Beloit	15	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53 ²
Rogan, Paul J.	Ladysmith	12; 23 ³	1953; 55 ¹
Schlabach, Rudolph M.	La Crosse	32	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53 ²
Schmidt, William A.	Milwaukee	6	1949, 51, 53, 55
Shearer, Conrad	Kenosha	22	1945, 47 ²
Stalbaum, Lynn E.	Racine	21	1955, 57
Tehan, Robert E.	Milwaukee	9	1945, 47, 49 ²
Travis, Robert	Platteville	17	1955, 57 ¹
Trinke, William F.	Lake Geneva	22	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Van De Zande, Alfred	Campbellsport	18	1949, 51, 53, 55 ^{1, 2}
Wilkie, Horace W.	Madison	26	1957
Zablocki, Clement J.	Milwaukee	3	1945, 47 ²
Zaborski, Richard J.	Milwaukee	11	1955, 57

¹See list of assemblymen.

²See list of legislators, Wisconsin Blue Book, 1944, p. 186-90.

³District changes due to reapportionment indicated by semicolon.

ASSEMBLYMEN

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Abraham, Harvey R.	Oshkosh	Winnebago, 1st	1947, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57
Anderson, Joseph H.	Winneconne	Winnebago, 2nd	1955, 57
Anderson, Nels	Gilman	Taylor	1947, 49
Anderson, Norman C.	Madison	Dane, 1st	1957
Angwall, Orin W.	Marinette	Marinette	1945 ²
Austin, Arthur E.	Rio	Columbia	1945 ²
Bakke, G. H.	Menomonie	Dunn	1951, 53, 55
Balzer, Arthur J.	West Allis	Milwaukee, 21st	1955 ²
Banach, William P.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 12th	1947, 49, 51
Barnard, Charles R.	Brillion	Calumet	1945, 47 ²
Baumgart, Lloyd R.	Lena	Oconto	1957
Beggs, Lyall T.	Madison	Dane, 1st	1945, 47 ²
Belter, William N.	Wautoma	Green Lake, Waushara	1953, 55
Belting, George B.	Beloit	Rock	1957
Benson, Guy	Spooner	Burnett, Washburn	1945, 47 ²
Bergeron, William A.	Somerset	St. Croix	1949, 51, 53, 55
Betts, Arnie F.	Lodi	Columbia	1947, 49, 51
Bice, Raymond C.	La Crosse	La Crosse, 1st	1947, 49, 51, 53 ¹
Bichler, Nicholas J.	Belgium	Ozaukee	1951 ²
Bidwell, Everett V.	Portage	Columbia	1953, 55, 57
Birkett, Glenn W.	Burlington	Racine, 3rd	1949
Blanchard, David J.	Edgerton	Rock, 2nd	1955, 57
Blaska, John M.	Marshall	Dane, 2nd	1949
Blenski, Roman R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 17th	1945 ¹
Bloodgood, Joseph W.	Madison	Dane, 1st	1955
Broadfoot, Grover L.	Mondovi	Buffalo, Pepin	1945, 47
Brooks, Halbert W.	Green Lake	Green Lake, Waushara	1945, 49, 51
Brown, Cecil B., Jr.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th	1955

ASSEMBLYMEN — cont.

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Bruner, Ervin M.	Verona	Dane, 3rd; Dane, 5th ^a	1953; 55, 57 1945 ^a
Brunner, Pat W.	Lyndon Station	Juneau	1945, 47, 49 ^a
Burmester, Milton F.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee, 20th	1955, 57
Calvert, Walter B.	Benton	Iowa, Lafayette	
Cane, Arnold J.	Menasha	Winnebago, 2nd; Winnebago, 3rd ^a	1951, 53; 55, 57 1945, 47 ^a
Canniff, Jesse Anson	Beaver Dam	Dodge, 2nd	1949, 53, 55 ^a
Catlin, Mark S., Jr.	Appleton	Outagamie, 1st	1951, 53
Cavers, Walter D.	Antigo	Langlade	1947
Cavey, John M.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 1st	1945 ^a
Chapple, John C.	Ashland	Ashland	1945, 47 ^a
Christensen, Carl C.	Racine	Racine, 1st	1945 ^a
Christman, Nicholas J.	Tony	Rusk, Sawyer	
Clark, Boyd A.	Wild Rose	Green Lake, Waushara	1947
Clark, William W.	Vesper	Wood	1945, 47, 49, 51 ^a
Clausen, Herman	Bruce	Rusk, Sawyer	1947
Clemens, Harold W.	Oconomowoc	Waukesha, 2nd	1957
Coggs, Isaac N.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 6th	1953, 55, 57
Collar, Charles E.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 15th	1945, 47 ^a
Cook, Walter E.	Unity	Clark	1945, 51, 53, 55 ^a
Crane, Wilder W., Jr.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1957
Crawford, John S.	Marshfield	Wood, 1st	1955, 57
Crowns, Arthur J.	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood, 2nd	1955, 57
Cummings, Mike J.	Fitfield	Price	1945, 47
Dancey, David L.	Waukesha	Waukesha, 1st	1947
Danielson, Dennis B.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire, 1st	1957
Daug, Palmer F.	Lake Mills	Jefferson	1945 ^a
Dewitt, John R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 14th	1945
Dillman, Marvin E.	Lac du Flambeau	Iron, Oneida, Vilas	1955, 57 1949, 51
Doyle, Ruth Bachhuber	Madison	Dane, 1st	1947, 49
Duel, Myrton	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, 1st	1955, 57
Duffey, Thomas J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 16th	1949
Duffey, William J.	Greenleaf	Brown, 2nd	1945, 47
Ebert, Charles J.	Gresham	Shawano	1949, 51
Eisner, Hermann	Cross Plains	Dane, 3rd	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53 ^a
Engelbreton, Burger M.	Beloit	Rock, 2nd	1949, 51, 53
Falbe, Raleigh W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 15th	1945 ^a
Feierstein, Fred L.	Random Lake	Ozaukee	1945, 47, 49 ^a
Finch, Clair L.	Madison	Langlade	1947
Finnegan, John E.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 8th	1945
Fisher, Charles M.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 18th	
Fisher, Walter S.	Minocqua	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1945, 47 ^a 1957
Flannigan, Allen J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 7th	1945, 47
Follansbee, Clyde W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 7th	1945, 47, 57
Frank, Fred H.	Appleton	Outagamie, 1st	1951 ^a
Frank, Harry F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 14th	1945 ^a
Frazell, Willis	Racine	Racine, 2nd	1955, 57
Fricke, Earle W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 15th	1945 ^a
Fritzen, James C.	Neenah	Winnebago, 2nd	1949, 51
Gade, Harold	Racine	Racine, 1st	1947, 49, 51, 53 ^a
Gehrmann, B. J.	Mellen	Ashland	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ^a
Genzmer, Elmer L.	Mayville	Dodge, 1st	1953
Giese, William C.	Racine	Racine, 1st	1951
Gilbertson, Larry D.	Black River Falls	Jackson	
Gilley, Clarence Wm.	Rhineland	Florence, Forest, Oneida	1949, 51, 53 1953
Godar, Arthur R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 14th	1945 ^a
Goldthorpe, William H.	Cuba City	Grant, 1st	
Grass, Frank N.	Sturgeon Bay	Door; Door, Kewaunee ^a	1951, 53; 55, 57 ^a 1953, 55, 57
Grady, Warren A.	Port Washington	Ozaukee	1945, 47 ^a
Graf, Edward L.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 9th	1945, 47, 49, 51 ^a
Grassman, Edward	Edgerton	Rock, 1st	1955, 57
Greco, Joseph A.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 1st	1945 ^a
Greene, Charles P.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 3rd	1957
Guell, Corwin C.	Thorp	Clark	1945, 47, 49 ^a
Gunderson, Selmer W.	Spring Valley	Pierce	1957
Haase, Robert D.	Marinette	Marinette	1951, 53
Haebig, Kenneth W.	Kewaskum	Washington	1953, 55, 57
Hagen, Lawrence M.	Superior	Douglas, 2nd	

ASSEMBLYMEN — cont.

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Hall, Earl D.	Tomah	Monroe	1951, 53, 55 ²
Hammond, Albert	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 8th	1949
Hamlin, James H.	Merrill	Lincoln	1945 ²
Hanges, Gustave E.	Kimberly	Outagamie, 2nd	1945
Hanson, Earl W.	Elk Mound	Dunn	1945, 47, 49 ²
Hardie, Keith	Taylor	Jackson; Jackson, Trempealeau ³	1953; 55, 57
Harper, Hugh A.	Lancaster	Grant, 2nd; Grant ³	1945, 47, 49, 51; 57 ²
Heath, Chauncey E.	Osseo	Trempealeau	1945
Heider, Robert R.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee, 21st	1957
Heimick, John D.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 14th	1947, 49
Hickey, Thomas A.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 1st	1949
Hicks, Louis	West Allis	Milwaukee, 3rd	1947
Hinz, Emil A.	Merrill	Lincoln	1947, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57
Hitt, Edmund	Alma	Buffalo, Pepin	1949
Holtebeck, Theodore	West Bend	Washington	1945, 47, 49
Howard, Martin F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 17th	1947, 49, 51 ²
Huber, Robert T.	West Allis	Milwaukee, 3rd; Milwaukee, 22nd ³	1949, 51, 53; 55, 57
Huibregtse, Harold F.	Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan, 2nd	1955, 57
Hutnik, Willis J.	Tony	Rusk, Sawyer; Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn ³	1953; 55, 57
Jaeger, Paul O.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 18th	1947
Jahnke, Franklin	Markesan	Green Lake, Waushara	1957
James, Glenn H.	Montfort	Iowa	1945 ²
Jewett, Clyde A.	Janesville	Rock, 1st	1953, 55
Jones, Theodore S.	Lake Mills	Jefferson	1947, 49, 51
Kapitz, Millard M.	Rib Lake	Taylor	1951
Kasik, William R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 19th	1955
Keeqan, Harry A.	Monroe	Green	1945, 49, 51, 53, 55 ²
Kendziorski, Casimir	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 5th	1947 ¹
Kenyon, Kyle	Tomah	Monroe	1957
Kintz, Milford C.	Richland Center	Richland; Crawford, Richland ³	1951, 53; 55, 57
Kostuck, John T.	Stevens Point	Portage	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²
Krause, Edward C.	La Crosse	La Crosse, 1st	1945 ²
Kryszak, Mary O.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 5th	1945 ²
Kuhlman, Ray	Eau Claire	Eau Claire, 1st	1955
LaFave, Reuben	Oconto	Oconto	1951, 53, 55 ¹
Lamb, Eugene	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 9th	1949, 51, 53
Landowski, Ralph J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th; Milwaukee, 18th ³	1949, 51, 53; 55
Landry, Robert W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 1st	1951, 53
Larsen, Harvey E.	Denmark	Brown, 2nd	1947, 51, 53
Larsen, Lawrence R.	Racine	Racine, 2nd	1951, 53
Larsen, Marty	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th	1957
Lauby, Alfred J.	Antigo	Florence, Forest, Langlade	1955, 57
LeClair, Frank J.	Two Rivers	Manitowoc, 2nd	1947, 51, 53, 55
Lenroot, Arthur A.	Superior	Douglas, 2nd	1945 ^{1, 2}
Leonard, Jerris G.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 19th	1957
Leschinsky, Wallace	Beloit	Rock, 3rd	1955
Lesselyoung, Nicholas J.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, 1st	1951, 53, 55
Lewison, Bernard	Viroqua	Vernon	1955, 57
Lippert, James G.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 7th	1955
Long, Robert M.	Westfield	Adams, Marquette	1945 ²
Lorge, Gerald D.	Bear Creek	Outagamie, 2nd	1951, 53 ¹
Lourigan, Joseph	Kenosha	Kenosha, 1st; Kenosha, 2nd ²	1951, 53; 55
Loy, William A.	Fennimore	Grant, 2nd; Grant ³	1953; 55
Lucey, Patrick J.	Ferryville	Crawford	1949
Ludvigsen, Alfred R.	Hartland	Waukesha, 2nd	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55 ²
Luebke, William	West Allis	Milwaukee, 23rd	1955, 57 ²
Lueck, Martin C.	Hamburg	Marathon, 1st	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53 ²
Luedtke, Paul A.	Wausau	Marathon, 2nd	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²
Lynch, Robert E.	Green Bay	Brown, 1st; Brown, 2nd ³	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53; 55, 57 ²

ASSEMBLYMEN — cont.

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
McCutchin, Robert	Arena	Iowa	1947, 49, 51 ²
McDowell, Donald C.	Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1945, 47
McEssey, Earl F.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, 1st	1957
McParland, Leland S.	Cudahy	Milwaukee, 10th	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53 ^{1, 2}
Marotz, Robert G.	Shawano	Shawano	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Matheson, Robert J.	Racine	Racine, 3rd	1951, 53
Melchior, Walter	Appleton	Outagamie, 1st	1951
Merriam, William R.	Janesville	Rock, 1st	1957
Merten, Walter L.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 19th	1951, 53 ¹
Mertz, Edward F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 16th; Milwaukee, 1st ³	1949, 51, 53; 55
Merz, Louis L.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 1st	1957
Metzner, Carroll E.	Madison	Dane, 3rd	1955, 57
Meunier, Alex J.	Sturgeon Bay	Door	1945, 47 ²
Meyer, John R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 18th	1957
Mleziva, Joseph M.	Luxemburg	Kewaunee	1945, 47 ²
Mockrud, Arthur O.	Westby	Vernon	1947, 49, 51, 53
Mogilka, David R.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 14th	1957
Molinaro, George	Kenosha	Kenosha, 2nd; Kenosha, 1st ³	1947, 49, 51, 53; 55, 57
Monson, Martin O.	South Wayne	Lafayette	1947, 49, 51, 53
Morton, Earl D.	Kenosha	Kenosha, 2nd	1957
Mullen, Earl	Madison	Dane, 2nd	1945, 47 ²
Murphy, Joseph P.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 8th; Milwaukee, 4th ³	1951, 53; 55, 57
Naleid, Roy E.	Racine	Racine, 2nd	1955, 57
Nawrocki, William L.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 13th	1945, 47 ²
Nelson, Carl M.	Medford	Taylor	1945 ³
Nelson, Charles E.	Superior	Douglas, 2nd	1947, 49, 51
Nelson, Lowell A.	Grantsburg	Burnett, Polk	1957
Nestingén, Ivan A.	Madison	Dane, 2nd	1955
Nicol, Alex L.	Sparta	Monroe	1945, 47, 49 ²
Nield, Wallace E.	Racine	Racine, 2nd	1947
Nitschke, Elmer C.	Beaver Dam	Dodge, 2nd	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Norman, John A.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc, 1st	1949, 51, 53
Nowakowski, Richard B.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 12th; Milwaukee, 14th ³	1953; 55
Nuernberg, Fred E.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan, 1st	1951, 53, 55
Nuss, William J., Jr.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac, 1st	1945 ²
O'Connell, Michael F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 2nd; Milwaukee, 10th ³	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53; 55, 57 ²
Ostby, Byron C.	Superior	Douglas, 1st	1949, 51
Owen, William E.	Menomonie	Dunn	1957 ¹
Padrutt, Arthur L.	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1945, 47 ^{1, 2}
Paulson, Russell	Strum	Trempealeau	1951, 53
Peabody, Raymond A.	Milltown	Polk; Burnett, Polk ³	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53; 55 ²
Pellant, Howard F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 17th	1953, 55, 57
Perala, Reino A.	Superior	Douglas, 1st	1953, 55, 57
Peters, Henry M.	Menasha	Calumet	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Peterson, Arthur L.	Prescott	Pierce	1951, 53
Peterson, Charles A.	Rosendale	Fond du Lac, 2nd	1949, 51, 53
Peterson, James D. H.	La Crosse	La Crosse, 1st	1955, 57 ⁴
Peterson, Richard E.	Clintonville	Waupaca	1951, 53, 55, 57
Petrus, John R.	Highland	Iowa	1953
Pfennig, Frederick S.	Kenosha	Kenosha, 1st	1945, 47, 49 ²
Pommerening, Glen E.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee, 20th	1955, 57
Pritchard, John T.	Eau Claire	Eau Claire; Eau Claire, 2nd	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53; 57 ²
Proxmire, William	Madison	Dane, 2nd	1951
Pyszczyński, Peter	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 12th	1945 ²
Quinn, Jerome F.	Green Bay	Brown, 1st	1955, 57
Raether, Bernard H.	Augusta	Eau Claire, 2nd	1955
Raihle, Sylvia Havre	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1949, 51, 53, 55
Raineri, Alex J.	Hurley	Iron, Vilas	1945, 47
Rasmussen, Holger B.	Spooner	Burnett, Wash- burn	1949, 51, 53 ¹
Redford, Alvin J.	Waukesha	Waukesha, 1st	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Reiland, Donald E.	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	1953
Reilly, John E., Jr.	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee, 20th	1951, 53
Rewald, Anthony B.	Burlington	Racine, 3rd	1955, 57
Rice, Ora R.	Delavan	Walworth	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²
Riebau, Ernest L.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 16th	1945, 47
Riehle, Ben	Athens	Marathon, 1st	1955, 57

ASSEMBLYMEN — cont.

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Riley, Frank E.	Two Rivers	Manitowoc, 2nd	1945 ²
Risser, Fred A.	Madison	Dane, 2nd	1957
Roethlisberger, Rudy W.	Verona	Dane, 3rd	1945, 47
Rogan, Paul J.	Ladysmith	Rusk, Sawyer	1949, 51 ¹
Rohan, William M.	Kaukauna	Outagamie, 2nd	1947, 49 ²
Romell, Louis C.	Adams	Adams, Marquette; Adams, Juneau, Marquette ³	1947, 49, 51, 53, 55; 1949
Rowe, Hallie H.	Sturgeon Bay	Door	1949
Rundell, Elmer Lloyd	Roberts	St. Croix	1945, 47 ²
Runden, Randolph H.	Union Grove	Racine, 3rd	1945, 47 ²
Rust, Fred	Medford	Taylor	1953
Ryczek, Ervin John	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 11th	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²
Satter, Rodney J.	Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1951, 53
Schaeffer, Frank E.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 4th	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53
Schaller, John	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 7th	1949, 51, 53
Schilling, Harry W.	Onalaska	La Crosse, 2nd	1947, 49, 51 ²
Schlueter, Fred W.	Ripon	Fond du Lac, 2nd	1955, 57
Schmeichel, Ewald J.	Two Rivers	Manitowoc, 2nd	1957
Schmidt, Charles J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 18th; Milwaukee, 9th ³	1949, 51, 53; 55, 57
Schmidt, Walter R.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan, 1st	1957
Schneider, Edward M.	Oshkosh	Winnebago, 1st	1945
Schneider, John, Jr.	Sheboygan	Sheboygan, 1st	1945, 47, 49
Schoonover, Ray H.	Monroe	Green	1947
Schowalter, Elmer J.	Jackson	Washington	1955, 57
Sengstock, Roy H.	Marinette	Marinette	1947, 49, 51, 53, 55 ²
Seymour, Edward A.	De Pere	Brown, 3rd	1955, 57
Sheehan, Frank D.	Superior	Douglas, 1st	1945 ²
Siebert, Matt G.	Salem	Kenosha, 2nd	1945 ²
Simmons, LeRoy J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 6th	1945, 47, 49, 51
Sobocinski, Sherman R.	Cudahy	Milwaukee, 24th	1957
Sokolowski, George	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 5th; Milwaukee, 12th ³	1951, 53; 55, 57
Spearbraker, Julius	Clintonville	Waupaca	1945, 47, 49 ²
Squires, S. E.	Mason	Bayfield	1945, 47, 49 ²
Stadler, Arthur E.	Owen	Clark	1947, 49
Stancel, Julius P.	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1949, 51, 53
Stauffer, Christ M.	Monticello	Green	1957
Steffens, Richard J.	Menasha	Winnebago, 2nd	1947, 49
Steltz, Douglas C.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 8th	1945
Stewart, Walton Bryan	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 2nd	1955
Stone, James Riley	Reedsburg	Sauk	1949, 51, 53, 55, 57
Storandt, Ernest F.	West Salem	La Crosse, 2nd	1945
Strouf, Adolph	Two Rivers	Manitowoc, 2nd	1949
Sullivan, William T.	Kaukauna	Outagamie, 2nd	1955, 57
Sussman, Norman	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 2nd	1957
Sweeney, William J.	De Pere	Brown, 2nd	1945 ²
Swendson, Alfred H.	Greendale	Milwaukee, 3rd	1945
Sykes, Charles H.	Chetek	Barron	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57 ²
Talsky, George J.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 8th	1955, 57
Taylor, Thomas Cole	Racine	Racine, 2nd	1949
Thompson, Carl Wm.	Stoughton	Dane, 2nd; Dane, 4th ²	1953; 55, 57
Thomson, Vernon W.	Richland Center	Richland	1945, 47, 49 ²
Timmer, Henry W.	Waldo	Sheboygan, 2nd	1945, 47, 49, 51, 53
Timmerman, Lawrence W.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 5th	1955, 57
Toepel, Eugene A.	La Crosse	La Crosse, 2nd	1953, 55, 57
Travis, Robert	Platteville	Grant, 1st	1947, 49, 51, 53 ¹
Tremain, Ben	Hustler	Juneau; Adams, Juneau, Marquette ³	1947, 49, 51, 53; 57
Van De Zande, Alfred	Campbellsport	Fond du Lac, 2nd	1945, 47 ^{1 2}
Vogel, Hugo E.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc, 1st	1955, 57
Vogel, Otto A.	Manitowoc	Manitowoc, 1st	1945, 47 ²
Wackett, Byron F.	Watertown	Jefferson	1953, 55, 57
Waller, Casper D.	Black River Falls	Jackson	1945, 47, 49 ²
Wallin, Vic C.	Grandview	Bayfield; Ashland, Bayfield ³	1951, 53; 55, 57
Ward, Mamre H.	Mondovi	Buffalo, Pepin; Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce ³	1951, 53; 55, 57

ASSEMBLYMEN — cont.

Name	Post Office Address	District Represented	Sessions
Ward, William W.	New Richmond	St. Croix	1957
Warren, Earl	Racine	Racine, 1st	1955, 57
Westfahl, Charles F.	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, 19th	1945, 47, 49 ²
Whealdon, Albert D.	Superior	Douglas, 1st	1947
Wheeler, Floyd E.	Madison	Dane, 1st	1953
Wheelock, Jerome H.	Viroqua	Vernon	1945 ²
Wicklund, Arne H.	Gile	Iron, Vilas	1951, 53
Wiley, Guilford M.	Galesville	Trempealeau	1947, 49
Windrow, George C.	Cudahy	Milwaukee, 24th	1955
Woerth, George J.	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1945, 47 ²
Woodhead, Frederic F.	Waukesha	Waukesha, 1st	1945 ²
Yeschek, William R.	Lac du Flambeau	Iron, Vilas	1949
Youngblood, Henry	Woodford	Lafayette	1945 ²
Youngs, John E.	Oconto	Oconto	1945, 47, 49 ²
Zaun, Ralph L.	Grafton	Ozaukee	1947, 49
Zellinger, Vincent J.	Phillips	Price, Price, Taylor ³	1949, 51, 53; 55, 57

¹See list of senators.

²See list of legislators, Wisconsin Blue Book, 1944, p. 186-90.

³District changes due to reapportionment indicated by semicolon.

⁴See list of legislators, Wisconsin Blue Book, 1927, p. 643-52.

⁵See 1935 Blue Book, p. 264.

**PRESIDENTS PRO TEM OF THE WISCONSIN SENATE
1861-1957**

Prepared by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library
September 1957

Name	Post Office	District	Session
A. I. Bennett	Beloit	18th	1861
F. O. Thorp	West Bend	4th	1862
Wyman Spooner	Elkhorn	12th	1863
S. S. Wilkinson	Prairie du Sac	14th	1864
W. H. Chandler	Windsor	11th	1865, 1866
Geo. F. Wheeler	Nanuapa	20th	1867
N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater	12th	1868
Geo. C. Hazelton	Boscobel	16th	1869
David Taylor	Sheboygan	1st	1870
C. G. Williams	Janesville	17th	1871, 1872
H. L. Eaton	Lone Rock	28th	1873
J. C. Holloway	Lancaster	16th	1874
Henry D. Barron	St. Croix Falls	24th	1875
R. L. D. Potter	Wautoma	25th	1876
Wm. H. Hiner	Fond du Lac	18th	1877
L. W. Barden	Portage	27th	1878
W. T. Price	Black River Falls	32nd	1879
Thomas B. Scott	Grand Rapids	11th	1880, 1881
Geo. B. Burrows	Madison	25th	1882
Geo. W. Ryland	Lancaster	16th	1883
E. S. Minor	Sturgeon Bay	1st	1885
Charles K. Erwin	Tomah	32nd	1887
Thomas A. Dyson	La Crosse	31st	1889
Fred W. Horn	Cedarburg	33rd	1891
Robert J. MacBride	Neillsville	25th	1893
Thompson D. Weeks	Whitewater	24th	1895
Lyman W. Thayer	Ripon	18th	1897, 1899
James J. McGillivray ...	Black River Falls	31st	1901 - 1905
James H. Stout	Menomonie	29th	1907, 1909
Harry C. Martin	Darlington	17th	1911, 1913
Edward T. Fairchild	Milwaukee	5th	1915

Timothy Burke	Green Bay	2nd	1917, 1921
Willard T. Stevens	Rhineland	30th	1919
Henry A. Huber	Stoughton	26th	1923
Howard Teasdale	Sparta	31st	1925
William L. Smith	Neillsville	24th	1927
Oscar H. Morris	Milwaukee	4th	1929
Herman J. Severson	Iola	23rd	1931
Orlando S. Loomis	Mauston	31st	1933
Harry W. Bolens	Port Washington	20th	1935
Walter J. Rush	Neillsville	24th	1937
Edward J. Roethe	Fennimore	16th	1939
Conrad Shearer	Kenosha	22nd	1941 - 1945
Frank E. Panzer	Oakfield	13th	1947 - 1957

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY
1945-1957

For 1848-1935 list, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1935, p. 259;
For 1937-1943 list, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1944, p. 190.

Year	Name	Post Office Address
1945	Donald C. McDowell	Soldiers Grove
1947	Donald C. McDowell	Soldiers Grove
1949	Alex L. Nicol	Sparta
1951	Ora R. Rice	Delavan
1953	Ora R. Rice	Delavan
1955	Mark S. Catlin, Jr.	Appleton
1957	Robert G. Marotz	Shawano

CHIEF CLERKS OF THE LEGISLATURE
1945-1957

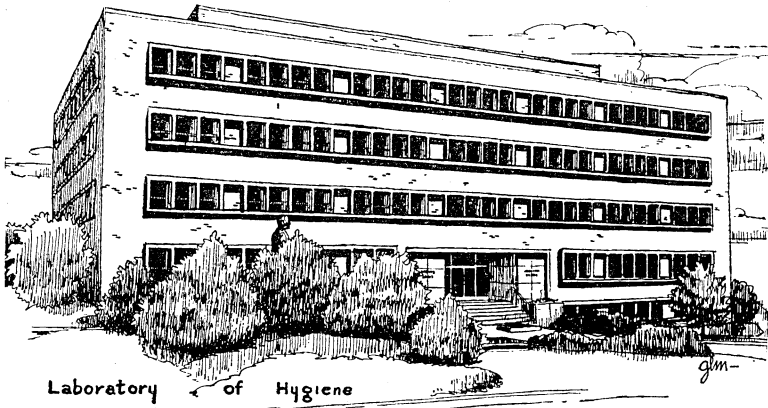
For 1848-1935 list, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1935, p. 259;
For 1937-1943 list, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1944, p. 190.

Year	Senate	Post Office Address	Assembly	Post Office Address
1945	Lawrence R. Larsen	Racine	Arthur L. May	Madison
1947	Thomas M. Donahue	Madison	Arthur L. May	Madison
1949	Thomas M. Donahue	Madison	Arthur L. May	Madison
1951	Thomas M. Donahue	Madison	Arthur L. May	Madison
1953	Thomas M. Donahue	Madison	Arthur L. May	Madison
1955	Lawrence R. Larsen	Racine	Arthur L. May	Madison
1957	Lawrence R. Larsen	Racine	Arthur L. May	Madison

SERGEANTS AT ARMS OF THE LEGISLATURE
1945-1957

For 1848-1935 list, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1935, p. 260;
For 1937-1943 list, see Wisconsin Blue Book, 1944, p. 191.

Year	Senate	Post Office Address	Assembly	Post Office Address
1945	Harold E. Damon	Wausau	Norris J. Kellman	Galesville
1947	Harold E. Damon	Wausau	Norris J. Kellman	Galesville
1949	Harold E. Damon	Wausau	Norris J. Kellman	Galesville
1951	Harold E. Damon	Wausau	Norris J. Kellman	Galesville
1953	Harold E. Damon	Wausau	Norris J. Kellman	Galesville
1955	Harold E. Damon	Wausau	Norris J. Kellman	Galesville
1957	Harold E. Damon	Wausau	Norris J. Kellman	Galesville



THE STATE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Arranged According to Subject Matter

**Data on Number of Personnel in Administrative
Agencies Will Be Found at End of This Section**

**List of Advisory Committees to State Agencies
Will Be Found at End of This Section**



ACCOUNTANCY, BOARD OF

Members: LAMONT E. FONTEINE, *president*; JOHN A. HOPPE, *vice president*; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, *secretary*.

Office of secretary: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Annual Register.

This board was created in 1913 when the first accountancy law was enacted. In 1935 the legislature materially strengthened the statute.

The board, consisting of 3 members, is appointed by the Governor. The members must be residents of the state and holders of certificates as certified public accountants.

Functions:

1. May prescribe and publish standards of professional conduct and rules.
2. May hold hearings on such standards and rules.
3. Issues and revokes licenses to certified public accountants.
4. Holds annual examinations.
5. Controls reciprocal provisions of the law.
6. May issue license to person holding such license issued by a foreign country.
7. Enforces law relating to disclosure of interest in any corporation, association or copartnership.
8. May make investigations and conduct hearings or revocations or suspensions of licenses.
9. May officially censure holders of certificates.

AERONAUTICS COMMISSION

Members: HOWARD A. MOREY, *chairman*; L. O. SIMENSTAD, *vice chairman*; A. G. SELL, *secretary*; GORDON D. LEONARD; DOUGLAS A. TAYLOR.

Director: T. K. JORDAN.

Operations Consultant: FRITZ E. WOLF.

Education Consultant: CARL E. GUELL.

Airport Engineer: ROBERT L. ANDERSON.

Accountant: VINCENT F. SCALLON.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Badger Air News (monthly); Wisconsin Aeronautics Laws (biennial); Biennial Report; Pilots Guide (annual).

History and Organization

The Aeronautics Commission was created by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945, as a direct result of a recommendation of Governor Goodland's Special Aviation Advisory Board. The commission consists of 5 members appointed to 6-year terms by the Governor with senate approval. The commissioners act as a policy-making body and are required to have a knowledge of and experience or interest

in aeronautics. They receive no salaries but are reimbursed for actual expenses. A civil service administrative staff, headed by a director selected and appointed by the commissioners, carries on the agency's functions. The director supervises the staff and is responsible for the execution of policies established by the commission.

The commission is responsible for the general supervision of aeronautic activities in the state, and their sound promotion and development. Among other things, it is directed by law to safeguard the interests of those engaged in all phases of aviation; to formulate, recommend and promote reasonable regulations in the interest of safety, and to coordinate the state's aviation interests with those of other state and federal governments. It is especially charged with the responsibility of cooperating with the federal government regarding all federal laws providing for a national airport system, and to make recommendations to the Governor and the legislature on such measures as will best enable the state to derive maximum benefits from such legislation.

For the purpose of administration the functions of the commission are divided into 7 classifications.

1. **Airport Development.** Encourages the development of an adequate system of publicly-owned airports in Wisconsin. The commission has established a state airport system plan deemed adequate to meet the anticipated aeronautical needs of the state, which includes at least one airport in each county, and all the airports in the national airport plan.
 - a. Exercises control over airport development projects by means of findings issued as the result of petitions for airport aids filed by project sponsors.
 - b. With the approval of the Governor, controls the allocations of all state and federal airport aids in Wisconsin.
 - c. Handles all dealings with the federal government for federal aid for individual airport projects.
 - d. Through agency agreements with public airport sponsors, as required by law, has jurisdiction over individual project finances (local, state and federal) and has the authority to spend such funds for authorized developments.
 - e. By agreement with the project sponsors, assumes responsibility for project planning, design and supervision of construction for all work involving state and federal aid, with the exception of Milwaukee County, which handles its own with the approval of the commission.
2. **Airport Operation and Management.** Conducts studies and investigations with respect to the most effective methods for the development and operation of airports; assists public airport owners with airport operation and management problems and makes annual inspections of public airports in the state to determine the level of airport maintenance, and makes reports of its findings to the airport owners, the commission and the federal government.

3. **Aviation Education.** Renders technical assistance on matters involving aviation education to educational institutions in the state; publishes various aviation educational materials and disseminates information on this subject; in the capacity of consultant and advisor, works closely with all of the various state educational departments and boards; supervises veterans flight training schools in the state at the request of the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee.
4. **Aircraft Registration.** All aircraft customarily kept in the state are annually registered with the commission, and pay a fee, in lieu of a general property tax, established according to the weight and age of the aircraft.
5. **Control of Obstructions to Flight.** Controls erection of tall structures within the state. Permits must be obtained from the commission for the erection of all structures which project over 500 feet above the level of the ground within a radius of one mile of the structure, or if over 150 feet high and located within a 40:1 glide slope of a public airport. The commission cooperates with the Airspace Committee of the federal Air Coordinating Committee in matters relating to tall structures under federal jurisdiction, and with the Wisconsin Public Service Commission regarding structures under its jurisdiction that might constitute a hazard to aerial navigation.
6. **Air Route Development.** The commission, represented by the Attorney General, takes part in air route cases before the Civil Aeronautics Board in which the state and its communities have interests that would not otherwise be properly represented. Aeronautics Commission decisions to become a party in Civil Aeronautics Board cases are approved by the Governor. It is customary for local communities desiring state support in air route applications to petition the commission for such support.
7. **Staff Services.**
 - a. Has developed, and maintains, an air-marking system second to none, with over 900 air-marked communities in the state.
 - b. Renders assistance to public officials and others, insofar as its facilities will permit, in airport site selection, airport design and construction and airport zoning.
 - c. Cooperates with local units of government in the enforcement of reckless flying statutes.

AGING POPULATION, INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON

Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON, *chairman ex officio*; GEORGE E. WATSON, *chairman*; EUGENE R. MCPHEE, *secretary*; E. B. FRED; C. L. GREIBER; S. JANICE KEE; REUBEN G. KNUTSON; RAY L. LILLYWHITE; FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN; CARL N. NEUPERT; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.

Office: Governor's Office, State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Aging Population was created by Chapter 269, Laws of 1957. It consists of the Governor, who is ex officio chairman, and officials of 10 state agencies or their representatives: the director of the State Department of Public Welfare; the chairman of the Industrial Commission; the State Health Officer; the director of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the president of the University of Wisconsin; the secretary of the Board of Regents of State Colleges; the secretary of the Free Library Commission; the executive director of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund; the executive secretary of the State Teachers Retirement Board. The committee shall select a chairman and a secretary.

The committee is to provide liaison among the agencies of the state which are concerned with the problems of the aged.

Functions:

1. Prepares an inventory of existing programs and services and revises it biennially.
2. Informs the people of the state about existing governmental programs for the aged.
3. Studies and makes recommendations for coordination of programs of the state.
4. Studies the programs of other states.
5. Makes recommendations to regions and local units of government regarding available state facilities.
6. Reports biennially to the legislature.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: KENNETH WALLIN, *chairman*; PAUL C. SCHMOLDT, *vice chairman*; WALDO FREITAG, *secretary*; HARRY C. DIX; LESTER PALMER; ED TERRILL; WILSON WRIGHT.

Director: DONALD N. MCDOWELL.

Administrative Division: ELWYN JONES, *chief and deputy director*; ARTHUR R. KURTZ, *personnel and administrative officer*; FRED J. GRIFFITH, *legal counsel*; DALE BRUHN, *supervisor of information*.

Agricultural Statistics Division: C. D. CAPARON, *chief*.

Dairy and Food Division: HARVEY J. WEAVERS, *chief*.

Animal Health Division: A. A. ERDMANN, *chief*.

Economic Practices Division: CLAIRE L. JACKSON, *chief*.

Fairs Division: W. M. MASTERTON, *chief*.

Markets Division: DON WILKINSON, *chief*.

Plant Industry Division: E. L. CHAMBERS, *chief*.

Veterinary Examiners, Board of: F. L. GENTILE; A. M. McDERMID; B. W. NUSSDORFER; L. J. SWANSON; G. B. WRIGGLESWORTH.

Offices and Laboratories: State Capitol — Administrative Division; Dairy and Food Division; Markets Division; Animal Health Division; Agricultural Statistics; Economic Practices Division, Weights and Measures Laboratory. Plant Industry Division and Dutch Elm Disease Laboratory, 448 W. Washington Avenue, Madison. Feed and Fertilizer Laboratory, Biochemistry Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Seed and Weed Laboratory, Agronomy Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, 2115 Linden Dr., Madison. Ring Test Laboratories: Amery, Black River Falls, Green Bay, Mineral Point, Watertown. Fairs: State Fair Park, West Allis. Dairy and Food Laboratory, Chemistry Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publications: Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in co-operation with U. S. Department of Agriculture); Wisconsin Dairying; Wisconsin Licensed Veterinarians; Commercial Fertilizers; Directory of Wisconsin Dairy Manufacturing Plants; Commercial Feeds; State Fair Premium Lists; Fairman's Handbook.

General Department Organization and Functions

The Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture as we recognize it today was established by a legislative act adopted in 1929. From 1929 to 1938 the department was administered by a 3-man commission. Since 1938 a part-time policy board appointed by the Governor and a full-time director have been responsible for the administration of all the activities of the department.

Department of Agriculture duties and functions are fourfold:

1. Enforcement of the state agricultural laws and regulations.
2. Service to all producers and processors of agricultural products as well as to the general consuming public.
3. Promotion of Wisconsin's great agricultural industry and the products it produces.
4. Information, including statistical data about the Wisconsin agricultural industry.

In serving both the consumer and the producer, department activities extend into every phase of agriculture, namely: production, manufacturing, assembling, inspection, grading, sanitation, advertising, merchandising, wholesaling, retailing.

To effectively perform these services the department has been grouped into 8 main divisions: 1. Administrative; 2. markets; 3. dairy and food; 4. animal health; 5. plant industry; 6. economic practices; 7. agricultural statistics; 8. fairs. Several sections are grouped within each division and are responsible for a specific part of department work.

The State Board of Agriculture

The major function of the State Board of Agriculture is to serve as an advisory and policy-making body. At regular monthly meetings the members confer with the director, the division heads and other department officials. Upon the counsel and advice of farm leaders all over the state, careful consideration is given to all agricultural problems. Formulation of department policies is based on the grassroot thinking of Wisconsin farmers and the broad needs of the state's great agricultural industry. Upon appeal to the department further consideration may also be given to the decisions made by the director and members of his staff.

The board consists of 7 men appointed by the Governor and approved by the senate. The appointments are staggered and are made for 6-year terms. The officers, a chairman, vice chairman and secretary, are elected by the board for one-year terms.

The Director

As provided in the statutes, the director is the administrative and executive head of the department. In conference with the board he selects and appoints division heads and, as department head, is the official appointing authority in making all personnel assignments. The director with his staff of assistants and his division chiefs is responsible for administering all department functions. He represents the department on state and federal matters and confers with the Governor and other state officials, providing them with information and details concerning all agricultural problems. He holds public hearings and on the record there established, issues orders and regulations, as provided by the statutes, which have the weight of law.

Administration of Department Functions

Administrative Division. This division, under the director, deputy director, division chief and administrative staff, serves as a central and coordinating office for the entire department. Major functions of this division include:

1. The preparation and maintenance of department records.
2. Negotiation of cooperative agreements with other state agencies and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
3. The preparation and review of budgets and maintenance of all financial records.
4. Preparation and coordination of information concerning department policies and functions.
5. Handling of all licenses issued by the department.
6. Departmental public relations.
7. Issuing news releases and coordination of department participation in radio and television.

8. Handling of all legal problems involving interpretation and application of state laws and regulations affecting agriculture.
9. Coordination of all department employe activities and personnel assignments.
10. Coordination of the department's civil defense program.

Agricultural Statistics Division. Of increasing importance to the function of the department in its service to Wisconsin agriculture is the gathering, publishing and interpretation of primary agricultural data. This material is prepared and published as a public service so as to provide basic information on farm trends to the people in and out of agriculture.

The State Department of Agriculture cooperates with the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Service and the Weather Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce in this work. Data is made available in the following types of publications:

1. The monthly "Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter".
2. The monthly "Wisconsin Dairying".
3. Individual county bulletins.
4. Periodic preparation and publication of bulletins and reports on special subjects on Wisconsin agriculture.
5. Current information is made widely available through regular press and radio reports.
6. A weekly release on crops, markets and weather during the growing season.

Animal Health Division. All state and federal livestock disease control programs are administered under the direction of the chief veterinarian who is jointly employed by the State Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S.D.A. A 1954 merger of the former Bureau of Animal Industry office for Wisconsin with the State Department of Agriculture's former Livestock Sanitation Division combined the administration of the 2 disease control agencies into one office. The Animal Health Division performs the following duties in its enforcement of the livestock disease control laws and regulations:

1. Develops programs to prevent, suppress, control and eradicate communicable diseases among domestic animals.
2. Administers and supervises all work in the state-wide Brucellosis control program.
3. Administers and supervises the T.B. eradication program by regular county area tests.
4. Approves permits for interstate and export movement of livestock.
5. Establishes quarantines on infected premises when necessary.
6. Maintains herd health records.

7. Provides diagnostic and testing service at the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory.
8. Provides an investigational staff to check on suspected violations involving animal health.

Dairy and Food Division. On the basis of state laws and regulations this division is responsible for administering programs which will help to improve and maintain the quality of all dairy and food products produced, processed and consumed in Wisconsin and offered for sale in interstate commerce. To achieve this objective it performs the following functions:

1. Food inspection covering sanitation, adulteration, misbranding and false advertising of all foods processed and packed and offered for sale.
2. Segregation of food damaged by fire, flood or other similar disasters.
3. Administration of the quality milk program in the state for both the consumer and the producer.
4. Enforcement of milk quality laws and regulations by the regular check of production facilities, processing operations and the composition of finished products.
5. The Dairy and Food Laboratory provides regular official analyses of samples submitted by department inspectors.
6. Establishment and enforcement of department regulations relating to grading of cheese.
7. Supervision of industry butter labelling laws and regulations.
8. Enforcement of oleomargarine laws.
9. Cooperates with the State Food Standards Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor.

Economic Practices Division. The legal functions of the department which are of the nature to help foster and build sound business practices in agriculture and industry throughout the state, and to promote a sound basis for economic progress and growth have been grouped together in this division. The division deals with programs and problems in the field of economics, finance, trade practices and general business activity. Its activities cut across every phase of individual and group business activity and affect consumers and producers alike. The major programs of this division include the following activities:

1. The financial responsibility of dairy plants and food processors and public storage warehousemen wherein the financial responsibility of each licensed activity must be ascertained by the department as a requirement for annual license.
2. The state weights and measures program including along with 60 city departments of weights and measures, the responsibility of administration and enforcement of correct quantity determination in all commercial transactions.

3. General trade and business practice activities.
 - a. Administration of Wisconsin's trading stamp law. The law requires that all trading stamps used in this state have a stated cash value and be redeemable in cash only.
 - b. Administration of Wisconsin's fraudulent advertising law. This law has the purpose of promoting truthful, ethical advertising.
 - c. Administration of Wisconsin's Unfair Sales Act, or antiloss leader law. This statute provides for a minimum markup of 6% at retail and 2% at wholesale on all merchandise sold in the state.
 - d. Conduct certain trade practice and price investigations as directed.

Fairs Division. The work of this division is twofold — first, to administer the Wisconsin State Fair and second, to supervise the activities of the county and district fairs conducted throughout the state as a prerequisite to the distribution of state aid appropriated by the legislature.

1. The primary purposes of the State Fair are:
 - a. To provide a show window for Wisconsin agriculture, business, industry and labor.
 - b. Promote Wisconsin agriculture.
 - c. Introduce better farm methods and practices.
 - d. Provide worthwhile educational and cultural features.
 - e. Present clean, wholesome recreation and entertainment.
 - f. Provide a climax for rural and urban youth activity.
2. The major work in connection with county and district fairs includes:
 - a. Approval of all premium lists.
 - b. Auditing of claims for state aid.
 - c. Furnishing advisory service.

Markets Division. Primarily a service division charged by statute with the responsibility of helping to improve the marketing of farm products. To do this, attempts are made to maintain close cooperation with all marketing organizations and farm cooperatives. The major services of this division include responsibility for:

1. Development of improved methods of marketing all farm products.
2. Helping to protect the farmers' interests at the market place.
3. The promotion of Wisconsin products in all markets.
4. Assistance to farm cooperatives on organization, reorganization and general operating procedures.
5. Providing cooperative audits and milk audit service at cost.
6. Providing immediate market news information for industry, television, radio and press.

7. Supervision of poultry and egg improvement programs.
8. Establishment of grades and standards.
9. Providing farm products inspection service at cost.

Plant Industry Division. The work of the division centers around the control and elimination of the hazards involved in crop production. The major functions of this division include:

1. Nursery stock inspection.
2. Insect and plant disease surveys.
3. Agricultural and vegetable seed inspection.
4. Laboratory service for seed testing work.
5. Laboratory and field inspection of feed and fertilizers, and legume cultures offered for sale in Wisconsin.
6. Establishment and enforcement of quarantines when necessary to prevent the further spread of plant diseases and insect outbreaks.
7. Apiary inspection service.
8. Cooperation with federal agencies on disease and insect control programs and seed law enforcement.
9. Registration of economic poisons.
10. Assistance to local weed enforcement officials.

ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, REGISTRATION BOARD OF

Chairman: KURT F. WENDT.

Architect's Division: G. J. DE GELLEKE, *chairman*; EDGAR H. BERNERS; ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF; R. H. KLOPPENBURG.

Engineer's Division: WM. E. CRAWFORD, *chairman*; RALPH D. CULBERTSON; ROBERT C. JOHNSON; DELMAR W. NELSON.

Secretary: W. A. PIPER.

Secretary's address: 1140 State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: The Annual Report, which includes the registration act, rules of board, interpretation of act, and rosters of registered architects and professional engineers.

Registration of architects in Wisconsin began in 1917, but no restriction was placed on the practice of architecture. A law passed in 1931 defined the practice of architecture and restricted its practice to holders of registration as an architect, and defined the practice of civil engineering and restricted its practice to holders of registration as a civil engineer. This law was amended in 1935 to regulate the practice of all branches of professional engineering and restricted its practice to holders of registration as a professional engineer. Further amendments were made in 1943 to more clearly define the practice of architecture and professional engineering and restrict the use of the titles architect and professional engineer. In 1949, the law was again amended to provide for certification of engineers-in-training,

revise the qualifications for architects and professional engineers, clarify the wording of the act, change the fees, and provide for the use of an injunction to stop illegal practice or offer to practice. In 1955 the law was amended to revise the definition of the practice of professional engineering.

In 1955 a law was enacted defining the practice of land surveying and restricting the practice of land surveying to holders of registrations as land surveyors. The engineering division of the board was made the administrator of that law.

The board consists of 3 ex officio members: the dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin, the state architect, and the state engineer; and 3 architects and 3 professional engineers who are appointed by the Industrial Commission from nomination lists submitted by the architectural and engineering societies of the state. The appointed members hold office for 3 years. They receive no salaries but are reimbursed for their expenses.

Principal Functions of the Board:

1. Provides information as to the requirements to practice or offer to practice: architecture, professional engineering, and land surveying.
2. Provides, receives, files, processes and reviews applications for registration as an architect, a professional engineer, and a land surveyor and for certification as an engineer-in-training.
3. Conducts oral and written examinations for persons desiring to qualify for registration as architects, professional engineers and land surveyors; and determines competence for and grants registrations and certifications.
4. Receives complaints of and investigates practice of fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate of registration or a certificate of record, any gross negligence, incompetency or misconduct by a registrant in the practice of architecture, professional engineering, or land surveying or in the professional activity of a holder of a certificate of record as engineer-in-training.
5. Conducts hearings and revokes certificates of registration and certificates of record when accused found guilty by the board.
6. Receives complaints of and investigates practice of architects, professional engineers and land surveyors; and offer to practice by persons not registered, exempt, or holder of a permit to practice and brings action to enjoin such persons from practicing or offering to practice.
7. Publishes annual roster of holders of current certificates of registration for limited distribution.

ARMORY BOARD

Members: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON, chairman; Brig. Gen. GEORGE C. SHERMAN, secretary-treasurer; RALPH D. CULBERTSON; Col. DAN A. HARDT; Lieut. Col. EDWARD S. SILVERS.

Office: Adjutant General's Office, 3012 Wright St., Truax Field, Madison.

Publications: None.

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. The board consists of the adjutant general, the state engineer, and 3 members appointed by the Governor from the active list of the Wisconsin National Guard or its successor. The primary duty of the board is the construction or acquisition of armory buildings suitable for use by the Wisconsin National Guard. The board has corporate powers. It may borrow money and issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring building sites and buildings and constructing and equipping buildings and may lease any of its sites or buildings to the state or to any person or entity upon such terms as the board may determine. When property acquired or constructed by the board has been fully paid for and all bonds or other evidences of indebtedness incurred in connection therewith have been fully paid, the board is to donate and transfer such property to the state.

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commissioners: HARVEY C. BUCHANAN; SAVIOR CANADEO; WILLIAM B. GOODSITT, G. H. JACKSON; JOEY SANGOR.

Secretary: FRED J. SADDY.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Publications: Biennial report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The Athletic Commission was created in 1913 and today it operates under the oldest boxing law in the country. It regulates and supervises amateur and professional boxing; licenses boxing clubs, matchmakers, managers, doctors, referees, boxers and seconds (trainers); and appoints judges and inspectors. The commission appoints all officials for boxing matches conducted in the state. Commission rules require a doctor to be present at boxing matches. Each boxer is weighed and given a thorough examination and a written report of the boxer's physical condition is filed. Matches are passed upon as to ability and weight of the boxers. Inspectors are in attendance at the gate to see that all who enter have tickets, and all tickets are counted by the inspector. The state collects 5% of all gate receipts. The inspectors also check the ring for proper padding and safety.

The commission is composed of 5 commissioners appointed by the Governor, and the secretary. With the exception of the last 2 years it has been self-sustaining. Over and above its expenses the commission has turned over to the state, during the period of its existence, about \$40,000.

AUDIT, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

State Auditor: J. JAY KELIHER.

Supervisor of Departmental Audits: L. J. CARPENTER.

Supervisor of Municipal Audits: R. S. MALLOW.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Biennial report; report on annual audit of state's central accounting records; statements of recommendations submitted in audit reports on state government operations; bulletins on public debt; bulletins on governmental receipts and disbursements.

The Wisconsin Department of State Audit was created in 1947 to serve the financial interest of taxpayers by conducting independent post-audits and submitting factual, public reports on state government operations. It is a professional auditing agency which must of necessity be independent of the executive branch of government. In addition to its operations at the state level, the department provides auditing and other technical accounting services for local units of government upon request.

The director of this department, who is State Auditor, is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of 6 years. He may be removed by the Governor with the consent of a majority of the members of the senate. The State Auditor is required by statute to be a holder of the certificate of a certified public accountant.

It is now generally acknowledged throughout the nation that taxpayers — the stockholders in government — must have the protection of independent audits and reports on government operations. The Wisconsin legislature recognized its obligation to our taxpayers, and was one of the leaders in establishing a state post-audit agency on a sound basis.

A. Specific Tasks of the State Auditor Related to the State

1. At least once each biennium he conducts a post-audit of all state revenues and expenditures in respect to each state department.
2. Reports specific instances of illegal or improper expenditures.
3. Submits recommendations for improvement and efficiency in accounting procedures.
4. At least once a year and at such other times as the Governor or legislature may direct, makes an examination to determine that all money belonging to the several state funds is in the vaults of the treasury or in the several state depositories.
5. Annually audits financial records and transactions of the State Treasurer and accounts for the cash, bonds and other securities belonging to all public funds on deposit in the State Treasury.
6. Annually audits the state's central accounting records.
7. Makes special examinations of the accounts and financial trans-

- actions of any department or office upon direction of the Governor or legislature.
8. Attends all public hearings of the Joint Committee on Finance and gives information requested by the committee relative to financial operations of the state and its several departments.
- B. Specific Tasks of the Auditor Related to Local Governments
1. Devises uniform systems of accounts for towns, villages, cities, counties, drainage districts and school districts upon request of the governing body.
 2. Audits the records of such units upon request of the local governing body.
 3. Annually audits records of all county mental hospitals, county tuberculosis sanatoria and private tuberculosis sanatoria approved by the State Board of Health, ascertains their compliance with the mandatory uniform system of accounts and verifies their actual per capita costs of maintenance, care and treatment of patients.
 4. May on his own motion, conduct audits of local units of government.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: GUERDON M. MATTHEWS.

Deputy Commissioner: WILLIAM E. NUESSE.

Chief Bank Examiner: JOHN E. JOHNSON.

Supervisor of Credit Unions: ROSS S. RICHARDSON.

Supervisor of Consumer Credit: JOHN F. DOYLE.

Banking Review Board: JOHN ROSE, *chairman*; W. A. CANARY; J. A. PUELICHER; MAX STEIG; STUART V. WILLSON.

Credit Union Review Board: FLOYD A. FULLER, *chairman*; E. I. CARR; ALBERT G. FAHRENKRUG; JOSEPH HAMELINK; THOMAS PATERSON.

Consumer Credit Review Board: J. H. HENDEE, *chairman*; NORMAN B. CRITSER; FRANK LUICK; JAMES F. MILLER; H. E. SEIDELL.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Annual Report on Banks and Trust Companies; Annual Report on Credit Unions; Annual Report on Small Loan and Discount Loan Companies, Collection Agencies and Foreign Exchange Companies; Banking Laws.

Article XI of the Constitution of Wisconsin adopted in 1848 provided that, "The legislature may submit to the voters at any general election, the question of 'bank or no bank', and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, . . .". Pursuant to this authority the legislature made provision for a referendum vote in the general election held November 4, 1851. A majority of ballots cast were in favor of "bank". Chapter 479, Laws of 1852, created the office of Bank Comptroller,

to be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate, and included provisions for the organization, operation and supervision of banks in Wisconsin. Private banks as well as incorporated banks were permitted. Chapter 28, Laws of 1868, abolished the office of Bank Comptroller, effective January 1, 1870, and placed state incorporated and private banks under supervision of the State Treasurer. Chapter 291, Laws of 1895, directed the State Treasurer, with approval of the Governor, to appoint a Bank Examiner to be in active charge of the supervision and examination of banks. The Bank Examiner was authorized to appoint a deputy to assist him. Banks were not examined prior to enactment of this chapter. Chapter 234, Laws of 1903, created a Banking Department to be under the management and control of a Commissioner of Banking, appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the senate. This chapter included the banking laws substantially in the form presently in effect. Authority to operate private banks was abolished and all such banks then in operation had 75 days from the date the law was published, May 15, 1903, to incorporate under the Banking Department or to go out of business. Chapter 374, Laws of 1933, abolished the office of Commissioner of Banks and created a Banking Commission consisting of 3 members, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Chapter 10, Laws of Special Session of 1931-32, created a Banking Review Board. Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, abolished the Banking Commission and created the position of Commissioner of Banks. The act provided that the commissioner appoint a deputy with consent of the Governor. The organization, operation and supervision of credit unions was provided by Chapter 334, Laws of 1923.

Consumer credit agencies were placed under the supervision of the Banking Department by the following acts:

Foreign exchanges	Chapter 217, Laws of 1921
Small loan companies	Chapter 540, Laws of 1927
Discount loan companies	Chapter 408, Laws of 1929
Sales finance companies	Chapter 474, Laws of 1935
Adjustment service companies	Chapter 515, Laws of 1935
Collection agencies	Chapter 358, Laws of 1937
Community currency exchanges	Chapter 240, Laws of 1945

Bank Division. Administers the laws relating to state commercial banks, mutual savings banks and trust company banks.

1. Enforces the laws relating to banks and the banking business.
2. Establishes rules and regulations relating to bank operations as authorized and directed by the statutes.
3. Receives and acts upon applications for new banks.
4. Examines all state banks at least once in each calendar year.
5. Prepares and furnishes forms for report of condition of each bank at least twice in each year.
6. Assesses and collects fees from banks covering cost of examinations and for the cost of maintenance of the Banking Department.

7. Exercises control and supervision over consolidation, merger or liquidation of state banks.
8. Prepares and submits an annual report to the Governor.

Credit Union Division. Administers the laws relating to credit unions.

1. Enforces all laws relating to state chartered credit unions.
2. Establishes rules and regulations relating to the operation of credit unions as authorized and directed by the statutes.
3. Receives and acts upon applications for new credit unions.
4. Examines each credit union once in each calendar year.
5. Prepares and furnishes forms for an annual report from each credit union.
6. Assesses and collects fees from credit unions to cover cost of examinations and cost of office administration.
7. Exercises control and supervision over liquidation or consolidation of credit unions.
8. Promotes and assists the organization of credit unions, furnishing forms, material and advice that may be needful or helpful to discharge this duty.

Consumer Credit Division. Administers the laws relating to foreign exchanges, small loan companies, discount loan companies, sales finance companies, adjustment service companies, collection agencies and community currency exchanges.

1. Enforces all laws relating to consumer credit agencies, the primary objective being to protect the consuming public from unethical practices in the various forms of consumer credit.
2. Establishes and enforces rules and regulations as authorized and directed by the statutes for the control and supervision of operations of consumer credit agencies.
3. Provides the necessary forms, receives and acts upon applications for licenses, and renewals thereof.
4. Conducts an examination of each agency as directed by the statutes.
5. Investigates complaints from customers and requires adjustments or refunds from agencies when justified by facts.
6. Conducts hearings when necessary on license applications or in connection with possible revocation of a license.
7. Assesses and collects license fees and examination fees from each licensee.
8. Requires the filing of a surety or fidelity bond when directed by the statutes or when authorized and deemed necessary to protect customers of licensees.
9. Exercises supervision over liquidation of licensees when authorized and directed by the statutes.

BAR COMMISSIONERS, STATE

Commissioners: W. WADE BOARDMAN, *president*; JOHN P. MCGALLOWAY, *vice president*; BARNEY B. BARSTOW; CLARENCE E. FUGINA; GEORGE P. ETTENHEIM; GORDON SAMUELSEN, *clerk* of the Supreme Court,

secretary; RUDOLPH P. REGEZ, Monroe, *counsel for board*.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

The Board of State Bar Commissioners was organized in 1886. Members of the board are appointed by the Supreme Court for terms of 5 years and the clerk of the Supreme Court is ex officio secretary of the board. The Supreme Court supervises all activities of the board. The latter examines applicants for admission to the bar, qualifications for which are partly prescribed by statute and partly by rules and regulations of the Supreme Court. The board also investigates complaints of misconduct on the part of licensed attorneys. Causes for disbarment, suspension, or other disciplinary actions are set forth in the statutes and Canons of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association. Discipline may be imposed only by the Supreme Court, after hearing on complaint filed by the board. Applications for reinstatement to the bar are investigated by the board and recommendations filed with the Supreme Court.

Duties:

1. Examines qualifications of applicants for admission to the bar upon bar examination.
2. Prepares, conducts and grades annual bar examinations.
3. Issues certificates to persons entitled to admission to bar upon examination.
4. Investigates complaints of professional misconduct against licensed attorneys.
5. Files complaints and prosecutes disciplinary actions in Supreme Court.
6. Investigates and makes recommendations to Supreme Court on applications for reinstatement to the bar.

BASIC SCIENCES, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

Members: GEORGE G. TOWN, *president*; W. H. BARBER, *secretary*; B. H. KETTELKAMP.

Office of Secretary: 621 Ransom St., Ripon.

Publications: Information and Suggestions, 1955.

This board was established by the 1925 Legislature and was the first of its kind in the United States. It consists of 3 members, appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the senate and holding office for 6 years. The law states that no person shall treat or attempt to treat the sick unless he has a certificate of registration in the basic sciences, which are anatomy, physiology, pathology and physical diagnosis. The State Board of Medical Examiners, State Board of Dental Examiners and the State Board of Examiners in Chiropractic shall not admit to their examinations or license or register any applicant unless he first presents a certificate of registration in the basic sciences.

Functions:

1. Conducts examinations and issues certificates of registration.
2. Issues certificates of registration on the basis of reciprocity, waiver or endorsement of credentials.
3. Revokes certificates for cause.

BOUNDARY SURVEY COMMISSION, JOINT

Members: GEORGE HANSON; JOHN W. OCKERMAN; two members each from the states of Michigan and Minnesota.

Office: Science Hall, University of Wisconsin.

Publications: None.

For many years there had been uncertainty regarding the boundaries in Lakes Michigan and Superior. A conference of representatives of the Governors of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin was held October 30, 1946 with the purpose of starting a movement to define these boundaries. As a result of this and subsequent conferences, compacts were prepared, ratified by the respective legislatures and confirmed by Congress. The Wisconsin members of the Joint Boundary Survey Commission were appointed by Acting Governor Rennebohm, April 28, 1948.

Pursuant to the ratification of a compact establishing the boundaries on Lakes Michigan and Superior between the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin by Chapter 222, Laws of 1947, 2 engineers were appointed to survey the reference points on the shores of the lakes. Each shore point was precisely located by latitude and longitude. A bronze monument set in concrete was then placed along the 2 reference monuments. A detailed topographic map was made of each shore point area and photographs were taken of the monuments. The field notes, geodetic computations, maps and photographs are now in the office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State.

The boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota in the Duluth-Superior harbor has been defined and all computations made. It awaits the ratification of a compact between Minnesota and Wisconsin. This segment, when approved, will complete the boundary line between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS, DEPARTMENT OF

Director of Budget and Accounts: E. C. GIESSEL.

Supervisor of Budget and Accounts: J. E. GOETZ.

Chief Accountant: C. A. REUTER.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Wisconsin State Budget; Annual Fiscal Report; supplied each member of the legislature and filed in the Legislative Reference Library for public use.

History and Organization

The Board of Public Affairs, created in 1911 and succeeded by the Budget Bureau in 1929, was reorganized into the Department of Budget and Accounts by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, effective July 1, 1947. Duties relate to the budget system of the state, preauditing, centralized accounting, check-writing, financial statements and statistics, and administrative and budget analysis.

The director of budget and accounts is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a 6-year term. The director may be removed by the Governor but only by and with the consent of a majority of the members of the senate. He is the financial aide and advisor of the Governor and is in effect the secretary of the Joint Committee on Finance and of the Emergency Board. His duties are not to determine policies but rather, as an expert, to advise and assist both the Governor and legislature in financial matters.

The Governor's Budget

Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the Governor to the legislature on or before February 1 in the odd-numbered years, at the time he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the director of budget and accounts but presents the recommendations of the Governor. For the information of the legislature, it shows in parallel columns, the actual receipts and disbursements of all state departments and institutions in the 3 fiscal years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, the estimated receipts and disbursements of the current year; the department's requests for the next 2 years; explanatory material on programs accompanies the statistical budget; and the appropriations recommended by the Governor.

With the budget the Governor also presents the executive budget bills for the general fund, the highway fund, the conservation fund and the miscellaneous segregated funds. The budget bills, like the budget, are prepared by the director of budget and accounts under instructions from the Governor at the termination of the Governor's budget hearings.

The executive budget bills incorporate the Governor's recommendations for appropriations for the succeeding biennium. Appropriations, except those for highway construction and aids to local units, are divided into 3 allotments: personal services, other operating expenses and capital outlay.

The legislature is not bound to follow the Governor's recommendations, but the Governor may veto in whole or in part the budget bill which the legislature finally passes. The net result is that the biennial executive budget act is really a joint product of the Governor and the legislature.

Bills containing appropriations or increasing the cost or expense of state government or decreasing state revenues must bear a fiscal note to such effect and may not be passed by either house until the general fund executive budget bill has passed both houses; except that the Governor or the Joint Committee on Finance may recommend the enactment of emergency executive budget bills for the current biennium.

The Finance Committee's Budget

Immediately after the delivery of the Governor's budget message to the legislature the budget bills are introduced without change into either house by the Joint Finance Committee and when introduced are referred back to that committee which also conducts hearings thereon and recommends such changes as it deems advisable. The legislature, in turn, may accept or reject these recommended changes and make such other changes as it wishes. Not later than 10 days after passage of the executive budget bill for the general fund, the Joint Committee on Finance must report to the legislature: the estimated condition of the general fund on the succeeding July 1; the estimated general fund revenues during the ensuing biennium; the total amount of appropriations in the executive budget bill; the estimated condition of the general fund at the end of the ensuing biennium; recommendations as to fiscal policy; and budget allotments.

After appropriations are voted, they are not actually available to the departments to which they are made until released by the director of budget and accounts. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the director may not approve until he is satisfied that they will not exhaust, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department and that there will be sufficient revenues to meet such contemplated expenditures. If the director is satisfied that an estimate for any period is more than sufficient for the execution of the normal functions of a department he may modify or withhold such estimate.

Among the duties delegated to the State Department of Budget and Accounts are the following:

1. Suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenues and expenditures.
2. Direct the collection of all moneys due the state.
3. Keep and state all accounts in which the state is interested.
4. Examine, determine and audit, according to law, the claims of all persons against the state; supervise preaudit of the university, state colleges, and charitable and penal institutions.
5. Draw warrants on the State Treasurer payable to claimants for amounts audited and allowed.
6. Approve departmental purchase orders, contracts and printing orders prior to incurring liability thereon.

7. Prescribe the forms of accounts and other financial records to be used by all departments.
8. Prepare at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 15, a condensed and popular account of the finances of the state, showing the sources of the state's revenue and the purposes of its expenditures, including a comparison with the prior year.
9. Prepare at the end of each fiscal year not later than October 15, a statement of the condition of the general fund, showing the cash balance, the accounts receivable, the accounts payable, and the continuing unexpended and unencumbered appropriation balances on June 30.
10. Prepare biennial Wisconsin state budget report.
11. Allot, quarterly, departmental requests for appropriation expenditures.

Functional Divisions

The duties and functions of the Department of Budget and Accounts are performed within 4 major divisions of the department as follows:

General Administration Division. The general administration division is primarily concerned with policy matters connected with interpretations of fiscal laws enacted by the legislature. Hearings of the Governor and the Joint Finance Committee on the budget are attended by the director to furnish financial information on the operations of state government. The director attends meetings of the Emergency Board, and he is a member of the Investment Board, the State Building Commission, the Small Claims Commission and the Civil Service Advisory Committee.

This division is responsible for:

1. State revenue estimates and revenue research.
2. Supervision of the Annual Fiscal Report.
3. Supervision of the Biennial State Budget.
4. Preparation of special fiscal reports and analyses.
5. Preparation and drafting of the budget bills for the legislature.
6. General surveys of accounting and budgetary techniques.
7. Supervision, co-ordination and direction of all other divisions.
8. Consultative services to other state agencies on fiscal affairs.
9. Furnishing fiscal information to the Governor, the members of the legislature, the press and the general public.

Budget Analysis Division. This division is responsible for:

1. Detailed analysis of departmental budget requests.
2. Fiscal evaluation of bills referred to Joint Committee on Finance.
3. Inspection and approval of departmental purchase requisitions.
4. Analysis of departmental allotment requests.
5. Approval of departmental requests for new personnel.
6. Internal management surveys of state agencies.

7. Participation in general surveys and studies conducted by the Governor's Office and the Legislative Council.
8. Furnishing information to departments in regard to budget matters.

Accounting and Reporting Division. This division is responsible for:

1. Maintenance of fiscal control records on all state agencies, including the following:
 - a. Revenue ledgers by agency and source.
 - b. Expenditure ledgers by agency, function and purpose.
 - c. Investment ledgers by fund and type of security.
 - d. Appropriation, allotment and encumbrance records.
 - e. Detail accounts by agency, object and class.
 - f. 8-year file of all state vouchers, receipts and fiscal documents.
2. Preparation of tables, exhibits and schedules for the Annual Fiscal Report and for other fiscal reports and analyses required.
3. Preparation of the 3-year-actual figures for the Biennial Budget.
4. Preparation or acquisition of fiscal notes for legislative bills.
5. Preparation of monthly fiscal reports to all state agencies.
6. Reconciliation of all state agency accounts at end of fiscal year.
7. Physically routing and processing each year approximately 290,000 vouchers, 7,000 investment accounts, 15,000 receipts, 400,000 electric punch cards, 75,000 purchase orders and 2,600 ledger accounts.
8. Furnishing information to departments in regard to accounting matters.

Preaudit and Check-writing Division. This division is responsible for:

1. Auditing, before payment, all claims against the state. This function involves examination of vouchers in the following particulars:
 - a. Legality and propriety of outlays for all state activities.
 - b. Quantities, prices, extensions, credits and adjustments.
 - c. Correctness of appropriation, accounts and fiscal years.
 - d. Authorized signatures of certifying state agencies.
 - e. Travel routes, allowances and receipts.
 - f. Justifications and underlying data submitted with vouchers.
2. Compiling each October the settlements between the state and counties.
3. Recording and controlling assignments, garnishees and awards.

4. Preparing state checks covering audited claims for all state activities.
5. Physically auditing and processing each year approximately 290,000 state vouchers and 1,100,000 state checks.
6. Furnishing information to departments regarding preaudit matters.

BUILDING COMMISSION, STATE

Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON, *chairman*; Senators ALFRED A. LAUN, JR., HOLGER B. RASMUSEN, FRANK E. PANZER; Assemblymen DAVID BLANCHARD, PAUL LUEDTKE, J. RILEY STONE; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, citizen member.

Advisory Members: RALPH D. CULBERTSON, E. C. GIESSEL, ROGER KIRCHHOFF.

Office: Governor's Office, State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The legislature created the State Building Commission in 1949. The commission consists of the Governor, a citizen member appointed by the Governor, 3 senators and 3 assemblymen. In accordance with 1957 legislation, the state chief engineer, the state architect and the director of budget and accounts are advisory members with no voting power and their staffs are directed to assist the commission.

The State Building Commission was created near the beginning of the most extensive building program in the history of the state in an effort to coordinate the building program and to establish a long-range plan for the development of the physical plant of the state. To this end procedures were established for determining the building needs of the state, the relative urgency of the particular projects and a stable source of revenue. The importance of such a coordinating agency is apparent when we realize that in its building program the state has expended over \$100,000,000 since the middle 1940's.

The State Building Commission is the central building authority for the state and since 1957 must approve all contracts or agreements for the construction, reconstruction, remodeling or additions to any structure for the state which involves cost in excess of \$15,000 regardless of the source of the funds for the project. While the legislature still retains the authority to direct the erection of specific buildings, a large part of the program of modernization and expansion is conducted under the authority of the State Building Commission.

Specifically, the functions which the Building Commission performs are as follows:

1. Receives biennially from the operating departments their long-range building plans with estimated costs and priorities.

2. Reports to the legislature the progress of the state building program listing all projects completed, under way and contemplated.
3. Approves all contracts and agreements for the construction and remodeling or addition to state buildings where the amount involved exceeds \$15,000 from any source whatsoever.
4. Makes the original allocation of space in all new structures which then are under the jurisdiction of the state chief engineer.
5. Allocates the funds in the state building trust fund and other appropriations granted by the legislature for construction in accordance with the priorities established. Since 1949 the state has annually set aside a sum equal to a certain percentage of the value of the state's physical plant as the state building trust fund. Since 1957 this fund has been augmented by monies for university and state college buildings based on a percentage of university and state college students' academic fees collected in the previous fiscal year.
6. Prepares an analysis of and recommendations on available and alternative methods of financing buildings for the use of state agencies.

CANVASSERS, BOARD OF

Members: ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN; MRS. DENA A. SMITH; STEWART G. HONECK.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The Board of State Canvassers was created by section 69, Chapter 6, Revised Statutes of 1849. This is an ex officio board consisting of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General, formed for the purpose of canvassing the vote cast for presidential electors, state officers, congressmen, legislators representing districts of more than one county, certain judicial officers, constitutional amendments and state-wide referenda. The tabulating of the election returns is performed by the personnel of the Secretary of State's office on the basis of the certified returns made to the Secretary of State by the several county clerks of the state. On the basis of the certificates of the Board of State Canvassers, the Secretary of State issues certificates of election to the successful candidates.

CHIROPRACTIC, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

Members: E. J. WOLLSCHLAEGER, *chairman*; S. C. SYVERUD, *secretary*; M. W. GROSKOPP.

Secretary's address: 320 W. Main St., Mount Horeb.

Publications: None.

Historical Statement

The year 1925 marked an important milestone in the history of chiropractics in Wisconsin for it was then that a law was passed that chiropractors be licensed, thereby establishing the State Board of Examiners in Chiropractic. Since the enactment of this law, all chiropractors are required to hold a basic science certificate by examination or reciprocity, and a chiropractic license by examination to legally practice in the state.

Organization

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints the board which consists of 3 chiropractors, each of whom has been a continuous resident in and practitioner of chiropractic in the state for the preceding 3 years. The term of office is 6 years and the board elects a chairman, secretary and superintendent of examinations. It is also empowered to employ an investigator.

Functions of the Board:

1. Receives and acts on all applications for license.
2. Examines, grants, suspends and revokes licenses.
3. Disciplines its members.
4. Enforces the law as it appears in the statutes.
5. Regulates advertising and educational literature on the subject.

CIVIL DEFENSE, OFFICE OF

Director: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON.

Deputy Director: JOHN W. FITZPATRICK.

Co-director for Administration: vacancy.

Co-director for Health Services: CARL N. NEUPERT.

Co-director for Operations: JOHN W. FITZPATRICK.

Co-director for Safety Services: MELVIN O. LARSON.

Co-director for Transportation: vacancy.

Co-director for Warning and Communications: NORMAN H. BLUME.

Co-director for Welfare Services: WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.

State Civil Defense Council: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON; Senators GERALD D. LORGE and RICHARD ZABORSKI; Assemblymen WALTER B. CALVERT and ELMER L. GENZMER; RICHARD E. BARRETT, DONALD N. McDOWELL and HAROLD L. PLUMMER.

Office: 3002 Wright Street, Madison.

Publications: Civil Defense in Wisconsin; Civil Defense Summary; Schools in Civil Defense; Rural Civil Defense; Youth in Civil Defense; Police Services; Police Services Training Manual; Basic Civil Defense Course; Civil Defense Bulletin; Civil Defense Film List; Activities for Women Volunteers in Civil Defense.

The Office of Civil Defense was created in 1950 by Chapter 443, Laws of 1951, and with the passage of Chapter 377, Laws of 1955,

its powers were expanded and activities broadened. The legislature assigned specific civil defense responsibilities to the Department of Agriculture, State Board of Health, State Highway Commission and State Department of Public Welfare. The civil defense director, by authority of the legislature, assigned responsibilities to other departments. State-level civil defense is administered through services, each of which is headed by a co-director. Basic plans and policy are established by the Civil Defense Council.

Chapter 539, Laws of 1957, extended civil defense responsibility to include natural disasters as well as enemy-caused disasters. This law authorizes civil defense personnel, equipment, supplies and facilities at all levels to be used as needed in all kinds of disasters. In event of a disaster of such magnitude as to cause the state government to leave Madison, it is planned to establish the emergency seat of government at Stevens Point. The civil defense control center and government offices will be set up in Stevens Point State College.

Functions

1. Administration. Guides and counsels county and local units; conducts training; administers federal matching funds program in Wisconsin; handles public information and prepares publications.
2. Health Services. Administers emergency health services including medical teams, hospitals, blood procurement, sanitation, epidemic control and radiological monitoring.
3. Operations. Operates control center in an emergency; responsible for security, intelligence, state-federal relations, and state-county and local relations.
4. Safety Services. Administers emergency police, fire, rescue and industrial protective services.
5. Transportation. Provides land, air and water transportation for all state-level civil defense in emergencies.
6. Warning and Communications. Operates national attack warning system in Wisconsin by providing links from federal to county units. Provides emergency communications including land lines, radio, amateur radio, messengers and teletype services.
7. Welfare Services. Responsible for establishing and operating emergency welfare services including housing, feeding, providing clothing, registration and inquiry service and child care. Charged by legislature to care for inmates of state institutions and hospitals.

Related Functions

Following the policy set by the legislature to use resources of the state government for civil defense purposes, the following assignments are being carried out by the following state agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture. Development of a plan for emergency distribution and rationing of food and fuel.
2. Free Library Commission. Distribute textbooks for civil defense training.
3. Highway Department. Designating escape routes and erecting signs along them.
4. Industrial Commission. Administer manpower uses in emergencies.
5. Superintendent of Public Instruction. Assisting in civil defense training program.
6. University of Wisconsin Extension Division. Administer state civil defense film library, teach correspondence study courses in civil defense, conduct studies for civil defense planning purposes.
7. State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. Using its schools and faculties for civil defense training.

As other departments are needed in civil defense, they will be called upon.

Local Functions

To make the greatest possible aid available to stricken areas, resources of more than 300 municipalities are being brought together in 8 mobile support battalions. They will provide medical teams, fire fighters and fire fighting apparatus, engineering equipment and police escorts so this support can be sent to any disaster area needing it. The battalions are under the direct control of the state director.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Members: DONALD M. GERLINGER, *chairman*; MRS. D. F. ALEXANDER; MRS. MINA CHRISTENSEN; W. NORMAN FITZGERALD, JR.; WM. B. HESSELTINE; FRANK KLEMENT; WM. LAUX; DONALD R. McNEIL; ALLAN OAKY; EDWARD J. OWENS; GEORGE A. POWERS; JEROME M. SLECHTA; MRS. BESSIE M. WESTERN; MRS. H. E. WESTPHAL; MRS. HELEN WILBUR; Senators KRUEGER, LORGE; Assemblymen O'CONNELL, PETERS.

The 1957 Legislature, by Jt. Res. 35, S., created this voluntary committee to commemorate the Civil War during 1961-65. The 19-member committee consists of 4 legislators, representatives of the University of Wisconsin, Marquette University, State Colleges and various patriotic organizations, appointed by the Governor. There shall be a chairman, vice chairman and secretary.

The commission is authorized to make plans and arrangements for the proper observance of the centennial of the Civil War, including the commemoration of Wisconsin's part in the conflict and

recommendations for the operation of the war museum. A final report shall be submitted to the Governor by June 30, 1966, and the commission shall be dissolved on that date.

CLAIMS COMMISSION

Members: STEWART G. HONECK, *chairman*; E. C. GIESSEL, *secretary*;
GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON; Senator ALFRED A. LAUN, JR.;
Assemblyman J. RILEY STONE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

This commission was created by Chapter 669, Laws of 1955. It consists of 5 members: a representative of the Executive Department selected by the Governor; a representative of the Department of Budget and Accounts selected by its director; a representative of the Attorney General's Office selected by the Attorney General; and the 2 chairmen of the Joint Committee on Finance.

The commission is directed to receive, investigate and make recommendations on all claims filed and requiring legislative action. The findings and recommendations of the commission shall be reported to the legislature.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: LEONARD J. SEYBERTH, *chairman*; ARTHUR R. MAC ARTHUR, *secretary*; GUIDO RAHR; A. W. SCHORGER; CHARLES F. SMITH; RUSSELL D. STOFFER.

Director: L. P. VOIGT.

Assistant Directors: JOHN A. BEALE; GEORGE E. SPRECHER.

Comptroller: C. A. BONTLY.

Chief Clerk: LULU M. KORN.

Chief Engineer: LAURENCE F. MOTL.

Chief Ranger: NEIL LEMAY.

Chief Warden: G. S. HADLAND.

Superintendent of Fish Management: EDWARD SCHNEBERGER.

Superintendent of Forest Management: S. W. WELSH.

Superintendent of Forests and Parks: C. L. HARRINGTON.

Superintendent of Game Management: J. R. SMITH.

Superintendent of Information and Education: W. T. CALHOUN.

Counsel: EMIL KAMINSKI.

Personnel and Administrative Officer: WILLIAM A. MATSON.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin (monthly); Activities Progress Report (monthly); Wisconsin Wildlife Research (quarterly); Biennial Report; hunting, fishing and trapping regulations.

The Conservation Commission and Conservation Department in their present forms were provided for by statute in 1927. Previously

Wisconsin had a series of agencies dealing with various aspects of conservation. A Board of Fish Commissioners was established in 1874. Game wardens and fish wardens were appointed by the Governor in 1887. A Department of Forestry was organized in 1887. All these agencies underwent reorganization and change of name in succeeding years. A State Park Board was created in 1907. In 1915 a Conservation Commission of 3 paid members assumed the functions of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Fish and Game Warden Department, Board of Forestry and the Park Board. It was succeeded in 1923 by a single full-time Conservation Commissioner.

The conservation act of 1927 provided for an unpaid Conservation Commission with 6 members appointed by the Governor for terms of 6 years. This commission was charged with responsibility for carrying out the purposes of the act, stated in section 23.09 of the statutes "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources of the state of Wisconsin." The commission was, and is still, authorized to make such rules and regulations, inaugurate such studies, investigations and surveys, and establish such services as it may deem necessary to redeem its responsibilities.

Policies of the commission are executed by the director who is the administrative head of the Conservation Department. At present 2 assistant directors (one of them the chief state forester) aid the director in administration of the department and its program. Also attached to the administration division is a personnel and administrative officer and a legal counsel.

Although Wisconsin conservation organization basically has been unchanged since 1927, there has been at least one noteworthy development concerned with the establishment of citizen advisory groups: first, the Conservation Congress which is interested in sport fishing and game regulation; and more recently the Great Lakes Commercial Fishery Advisory Committee, the Forestry Advisory Committee, the Research Advisory Committee and a temporary Recreational Industry Advisory Committee.

Forest Management Division

This division is responsible for technical forestry advice and assistance, state-wide forest pest control, forest inventory and administration of the Forest Crop and Woodland Tax Laws. Forest management assistance is given to other divisions of the department in the management of department lands and other publicly-owned lands.

Functions:

1. Plans and prepares annual and long-range forest management programs for timber sales, tree planting, cultural operations, road construction, land surveying, insect and disease control

on county forest lands and on privately-owned land; and plans forest fire protection programs for areas not included in organized forest protection districts.

2. Advises and assists private woodland owners with timber harvests, and in the application of intermediate silvicultural practices.
 3. Advises wood-using industries.
 4. Advises and assists the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees in formulating programs and carries out the forestry phases of the ACP program, Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank and the Soil Conservation Service.
 5. Promotes watershed management through advice to watershed associations, and forest management assistance to association members.
 6. Administers Forest Crop and Woodland Tax Laws.
 7. Collects and disseminates forest product market information.
- To carry out these services the division has the following sections: county forestry, private forestry, forest pest control, forest crop and woodland tax laws and forest inventory.

Forests and Parks Division

State Parks. From its beginning in 1900, with the acquisition of Interstate Park, the state park system has grown to include 31 properties. The primary purpose of the state parks is to preserve the outstanding scenic or historic places of state-wide significance for public recreation and educational uses consistent with park policies. An area may qualify as a state park by reason of its scenery, its plants and wildlife, or its historical, geological or archeological features.

State parks are classified according to the type of use or reason for establishing. At the present time there are 16 scenic parks, 7 roadside parks and 8 historical parks in the system. Scenic parks are established on the basis that each has a distinctive feature of state-wide significance; such as Devil's Lake, with its lake and mountainous scenery; Pattison, site of the highest waterfall in the state (165 feet); Rib Mountain, the highest point of land in the state; and Wyalusing, overlooking the confluence of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers with beautiful river and bluff scenery.

State historical parks are relatively small in area but each possesses a distinctive story of state-wide interest. Thus, Nelson Dewey, the home of Wisconsin's first Governor, and First Capitol, the site of the first capitol of the Wisconsin Territory, are important elements in the cultural background of the state. The roadside parks are intimately associated with the main highways of the state and contain facilities that a traveler may use for a short rest and picnic or an overnight stop with tent or trailer. The most recent addition

to the park system was High Cliff State Forest Park in 1956. This area contains about 290 acres with high limestone bluffs overlooking Lake Winnebago, the major attraction.

Attendance in state parks continues to increase and in 1956 for the first time passed the 5,000,000 visitor count, an increase of over 9 per cent above the 1954 attendance. Campers totaled 262,000 in 1956, a 49 per cent increase over 1954 causing additional emphasis to be put on expanding camping facilities. The special appropriation by the 1955 Legislature enabled some of the much needed capital improvements to be made in the parks.

Functions:

1. Acquires lands or waters suitable for state park purposes.
2. Makes and carries out plans for the development of the state parks so that services and facilities will make the parks more attractive for public use.
3. Makes surveys and investigations of sites considered potentially valuable for state parks.
4. Maintains and protects existing parks and facilities thereon.
5. Provides recreational opportunities for the state citizens in keeping with the concepts of state parks.

(A list of state parks will be found in the statistical section of this volume.)

State Forests. The primary purpose of state forests is to produce recurring forest crops for commercial use; however, under the "multiple use" management principle practiced in Wisconsin, scenic attractions, scientific and educational values, outdoor recreation, public hunting and fishing and watershed stabilization also are important aspects in the broader forestry program. Forest lands are basically composed of submarginal lands unsuited for agriculture due to low fertility, rough topography or poor drainage, but which will produce a timber crop and provide recreational opportunities.

The basic idea of "forest reserves" evolved around 1900 and was in reality the beginning of the state forest system of today. Acquisition of lands in 1906, by gift or purchase, formed the nucleus of the Brule River State Forest which was the initial step in this long-range program. In 1957 an area of over 54,000 acres was given to the state by the federal government and named Black River State Forest. The land formerly comprised the western section of the Central Wisconsin Conservation Area but now has become the 8th state forest in Wisconsin. Since 1955, 6,300 additional acres have been acquired for forestry purposes on the various properties.

Recreational potential on the state forests has resulted in increased use by visitors and campers. Extensive lake and river frontage attract people in the summer for swimming, fishing and boat-

ing while increased emphasis on winter sports has also caused increased winter use.

Functions:

1. To produce recurring forest crops and conduct silvicultural practices.
2. To provide facilities in designated areas for recreational purposes.
3. To aid in stabilization of watersheds and stream flow and utilization of submarginal lands for forestry purposes.
4. To acquire additional lands within recognized state forest boundaries.
5. To prepare adequate work plans for each state forest to insure good forest management in the future.

State Forest Nurseries. More than 60,000,000 seedlings and transplants were distributed by the state forest nurseries in 1955 and 1956 with the ideal of encouraging reforestation and planting for game cover and watershed purposes. The Conservation Department has been producing planting stock since 1913 and in that period has distributed over 464,000,000 trees and game food shrubs for planting on public and private lands in Wisconsin.

Plantings have been made by schools, 4-H groups and extension forestry projects for educational and demonstration purposes, as well as by farmers, industry and state agencies primarily for future financial return. The conservation reserve program of the soil bank act and the demand it is placing on nursery production has necessitated an extensive expansion program so that output can be increased. The state is planning an increase of 30,000,000 in seedling production to answer the present needs of participants in the soil bank program.

Functions:

1. Provides tree planting stock for recurring forest crops and woodland planting.
2. Provides planting stock for game food and cover, control of soil erosion and windbreaks.
3. Conducts research in nursery practices and cooperates with other agencies in such research.

Forest Protection Division

The extension of fire control work has been a gradual development from the early beginnings 45 years ago to the present system of protection encompassing 12 fire protection districts. The forest protection division has the responsibility for the prevention and suppression of all forest, field and marsh fires in the state. Generally speaking, the degree of forest protection provided in the various parts of Wisconsin is in direct proportion to the amount of forested lands which contribute to the forest economy of its people. In the

northern and central counties, where forest acreage greatly exceeds farm lands, the protection effort is, of necessity, much more intensified.

Of the 1,058 fires in 1956, 456 were located by the 141 observation towers, 440 were discovered and reported by the local residents or other citizens before they were big enough to be seen by the towers, and the remaining 162 were first discovered by regular personnel or emergency fire wardens either on ground or airplane patrol.

The 12 districts now have 1,154 duly-appointed, trained and experienced emergency fire wardens who are paid only when called upon to help extinguish fires in addition to 89 full-time forest rangers who comprise an experienced and dedicated group of highly-trained forest-fire-control men. They are supplemented by 61 equipment or construction specialists who operate and maintain the physical plant and fire equipment. The final group of 192 seasonal employes man the fire towers and actively engage in fire detection and suppression during the fire season.

Forest fire statistics for the last 10 years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Fires</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Fires</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1947	1,398	16,007	1952	1,246	4,962
1948	1,825	23,574	1953	1,218	9,799
1949	1,164	9,749	1954	957	6,736
1950	669	2,313	1955	885	3,461
1951	464	2,036	1956	1,058	5,374

The last 2 years saw the extension of cooperative forest fire protection to all parts of the state. The revision of the fire report form, which made possible the transfer of information to IBM cards, for sorting and tabulation, now provides a comprehensive and complete reporting of all phases of the forest fire control program.

Game Management Division

Established in 1928, this division is concerned with "the art of making land produce sustained annual crops of wild game for recreational use". It consists of central administration plus 5 geographical management areas which are subdivided into 22 districts and subdistricts. This administrative plan provides management decentralization and a close contact in the field with the public interested in wildlife management.

1. General Functions:

- a. Assists in carrying out approved wildlife policies and programs.

- b. Develops interdivisional and interagency cooperation and cooperative programs.
 - c. Informs the public relating to the wildlife programs.
2. Specific Functions:
- a. Recommends to the Conservation Commission proposed hunting and trapping regulations based on scientific field investigations and surveys.
 - b. Develops a state-wide system of leased and owned public hunting grounds.
 - c. Conducts a game habitat improvement program on state-owned and leased lands, on other public lands by cooperative agreement with other state and federal agencies, and on private lands by extension services given to schools, conservation clubs, farmers and by cooperation with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service county agents, and the agricultural conservation program.
 - d. Conducts wildlife research programs involving game survey and census, forest game, wetland game, farm game and wildlife pathology.
 - e. Operates the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm at Poynette, involving the propagation of native and exotic species of birds; research concerning habits and foods of birds and animals; prevention and control of disease; assistance to commercial game and fur breeders of the state; and maintenance of bird and animal exhibits.
 - f. Conducts a winter bird feeding program and cooperates with participating groups and interested individuals in this program.
 - g. Maintains records of game harvests showing quantity and location of game animals, upland birds, waterfowl and bountied animal yields; and maintains complete historical summaries showing kill trends and seasons.
 - h. Administers the licensed shooting preserves program.
 - i. Supervises the bird and animal farm and fur farm program.
 - j. Issues bird banding permits, scientific collection permits and miscellaneous permits for animals held in captivity for non-commercial purposes.

Fish Management Division

The first state governmental bureau dealing with the fisheries resources was the Fish Commission. Formed in 1874 it was primarily concerned with administering a fish propagation program. The modern fish management division, with comprehensive responsibility for the management of all fishing resources, dates back to 1933 when the Conservation Commission was given the power to establish seasons, size, bag and possession limits on fish. Soon after, the division embarked on rough fish control operations, and initiated survey and research projects to provide better guidance to

the commission. Other programs have been added since then. At this time the line organization consists of the division chief and his assistant and area supervisors in 5 areas assisted by an area biologist, habitat management supervisor and operations supervisor. A chief biologist reporting directly to the division chief is responsible for research. Another staff assistant directs the fish habitat improvement. Both the habitat improvement and research program have been expanded and intensified in recent years.

Functions:

1. Provides the commission with recommendations for regulating the harvest of fish resources as a result of investigations to establish the condition of fish resources and research designed to determine the effect of both new and old regulations upon fish stocks. Statistical records are maintained on commercial fishing through a reporting system, and on sport fishing by sampling of creels.
2. Maintains the fish resources of the state through management in a productive state consistent with public demands. The rough fish control programs involve the supervision of operations, lamprey control along Lake Superior and Michigan streams, the promotion of the value of rough fish species as food and the sale of rough fish caught by the state. The pan fish control activities include eradication of undesirable fish with toxicants, intensive netting and removal operations, and intensive stocking of predator fish. In maintaining the fish supply for anglers the division operates 12 trout hatcheries and rearing stations, 2 hatcheries and ponds for muskellunge, and about 100 acres of natural ponds for rearing walleye fingerlings. It also conducts research for more effective ways to manage and maintain fish resources.
3. Improvement of fish resources and opportunities for fishing.
 - a. Fencing and leasing or purchase of good trout stream frontage or lake frontage.
 - b. Construction of stream improvement devices to create cover and living space for trout and smallmouth bass.
 - c. Construction of fish shelters to both offer hiding places, protection and feeding areas for warm water fish in clear infertile lakes.
 - d. Planning for and financing construction of artificial waters in areas which are deficient.
 - e. Converting undesirable low quality fish populations to desirable trout, bass or other species.
 - f. Experiments with new methods to improve fisheries and more successful methods of catching fish.
4. Miscellaneous
 - a. Administers private fish hatchery and bait dealers license law.

- b. Issues special permits to collectors and others for taking fish for scientific purposes.
- c. Makes investigations and reports on fisheries values for the Public Service Commission, Committee on Water Pollution, and Highway Commission hearings.
- d. Supplies children's fish ponds with catchable fish.
- e. Furnishes advice on water problems and the management or culture of fish.

Law Enforcement Division

The Law Enforcement Division is one of the oldest in the Conservation Department. Conservation law enforcement began early, but haltingly. Over the years this program has been expanded and streamlined while wardens' duties have multiplied. In 1879 the State Fish Commission, which consisted of 3 members, was empowered to appoint one fish and game warden for the enforcement of fish and game laws in Ashland, Bayfield and Douglas Counties, provided that the counties pay the salaries and the expenses. In 1885, 3 fish wardens were appointed for the Great Lakes. In 1887 the legislature empowered the Governor to appoint 4 game wardens for 2-year terms. Two more wardens were appointed in 1888, and in 1890 the positions of fish wardens and game wardens were abolished, and a state fish and game warden was appointed with the power to appoint deputies for the various counties. In 1889 the legislature authorized the state fish and game warden to appoint not to exceed 30 deputy game wardens at whatever seasons of the year he thought they were necessary. In 1909 the merit system was established, and Wisconsin was one of the first states, if not the first, to place its conservation wardens under the merit system. Civil service examinations were given on a competitive basis. Since then the division has grown until today we have 130 full-time personnel in this division.

In the past 2 years the division has employed an additional 25 new conservation officers. Also, it has reinaugurated a special investigation section consisting of 4 members. An advanced in-service training program was established in an effort to train the officers in the field of using new methods relating to investigations and bringing them to successful conclusions in the courts. A cooperative agreement has been made with the State Crime Laboratory whereby its facilities and skilled technicians are used in analyzing evidence and in obtaining expert testimony at trials. Further, for administrative reasons, the state is divided into 5 areas, and an assistant area supervisor and a supervisor, who are the field bosses, supervise approximately 25 law enforcement officers in each area.

Approximately 70 per cent of time is spent on actual conservation law enforcement, and the remaining 30 per cent is spent in educational and preventive programs. That 30 per cent also includes time spent to assist in carrying out programs of other divisions in the department.

Functions:

1. Prepares and administers a state-wide law enforcement program to enforce the laws and regulations on fish and game, water pollution, state parks, water safety, commercial fishing on the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, litterbugs, gun safety and trespassing on state-owned lands.
2. Acts as liaison agents for any other state departments who do not have field representatives in obtaining information relative to violations of their laws. (For example, Public Service Commission)
3. Investigates and makes settlements of complaints of deer and bear damage to growing crops, apiaries and livestock; investigates applications for various special permits and submits recommendations; investigates drowning and hunting accidents.
4. Sells licenses, keep records and makes financial returns in accordance with state laws and procedures.
5. Conducts public hearings.
6. Handles and disposes of seizures and confiscations.
7. Assists and cooperates with other divisions such as: assisting Forest Protection Division in fire fighting; assisting Game Management Division on game population and range surveys, feeding of game, and stocking and distribution of game; and assisting Fish Management Division on surveys and on fish stocking and distribution programs.
8. Acts as the department representative in disseminating information to the public relative to the complete program of the department, including teaching water and gun safety and pleading with the public to cooperate in abiding by conservation laws.
9. Inspects game and fur farms for fences, enclosures, posting, accuracy of descriptions; and surveys game populations for recommendations in this connection.

This division's goal is not to see how many arrests can be made in any given period of time. It is aimed at a program which will provide for the best possible compliance of conservation laws with a minimum number of arrests. It is also felt that an understanding public is a sympathetic public; and to that end the officers are instructed to disseminate all information and participate in an active educational and preventive program which will pay dividends in the years ahead.

Information and Education Division

The aim of the division is to bring the public into closer participation in conservation affairs and accomplishes this through these activities:

1. The Conservation Congress. Is advisory to the Conservation Commission. Meetings of local groups of the congress are held in May in all counties. Proposed regulations are voted on and

county representatives to the state congress are elected. The latter meets in June to draft state-wide recommendations to the commission and elects a council of the congress to meet with the commission. Committees of the congress meet throughout the year to assist the commission.

2. Publications such as hunting, fishing, trapping regulations; Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin; Activities Progress Report, are issued.
3. Work with Schools. Effected by promoting conservation training for teachers at state colleges and other schools; field workshops for teachers; work with high school boys on watershed development; and promotion of Conservation Day in the schools.
4. Public Relations. Department programs are presented weekly over many radio and television stations; news releases are issued; a large stock of films in color and sound is available; exhibits are prepared. Recreational publicity includes general tourist promotion, placement of advertising in out-of-state publications; and operation of a tourist bureau in Chicago.

Engineering Division

The many activities carried on by the Conservation Department require a rather extensive engineering service. The Engineering Division consists of a chief conservation engineer and approximately 12 engineers, surveyors and draftsmen, and in addition, 2 biologists who constitute the rivers survey section and function in an advisory capacity relative to evaluation of conservation projects. The division has 4 sections: mechanical, electrical and communications, structural, topographic and hydrology. The rivers survey section works through the latter engineering section, although dealing fundamentally in water problems which associate themselves with conservation values. The chief conservation engineer administers and coordinates the engineering activities of the engineering sections and the rivers survey section. He must also, as necessary, coordinate departmental activities with the State Bureau of Engineering, the Public Service Commission, the Industrial Commission, the State Board of Health and related federal aid engineering offices and such other outside engineering agencies as may be required.

Functions:

1. Provides engineering services in connection with selecting maintenance, utilization and development of all mechanical equipment in the department. This includes several hundred trucks, tractors, various types of trailers, plows, fire pumbers, and much other varied equipment.
2. Provides required engineering services associated with the operation and ownership of over 2,000 miles of telephone line with related equipment; the operation of several hundred mobile 2-way radio-telephone units; and such other regular electrical engineering service as may be required.

3. Provides all engineering planning for new building construction within the department; engineering structural design associated with dam construction or other construction than building; and keeps the department's building inventory records up to date. The department's normal complement of buildings is approximately 1,500 buildings with an estimated value of about \$6,000,000.
4. Provides all mapping service within the Conservation Department, conducts all hydrological studies handled by the department, and carries out basic designs associated with dam construction and water impoundments developed for recreational purposes or game and fish management habitat developments.
5. Determines effect on conservation values of variation in water levels in connection with any streams or bodies of water.
6. Maintains an up-to-date inventory of Priority I streams in the state which are listed for preservation in a natural state.
7. Evaluates effect on conservation values of road construction projects.
8. Gathers data for desirable public access to public waters.
9. Represents conservation interests in connection with diversion of water from Wisconsin's streams for agricultural irrigation purposes.

Finance Division

Responsible for the financial business and financial transactions of the Conservation Department. This responsibility includes budgeting and budgetary controls; accounting records, both general and costs; internal auditing; license sales; cashiering; inventory and property records; and procurement.

Clerical Division

The clerical division is composed of 4 sections: stenographic; typing; mail and supply; filing.

CRIME LABORATORY

Members of Board: STEWART G. HONECK, *chairman*; IRA L. BALDWIN; EVERETT GLEASON; WILLIAM J. GLEISS; JOSEPH LAMONTE; GEORGE SAWYER; BRUCE WEATHERLY.

Superintendent: CHARLES M. WILSON.

Assistant Superintendent: JOS. C. WILIMOVSKY, JR.

Offices and Laboratory: 917 University Avenue, Madison.

Publications: Scientific and Law Methods of Judicial Proof; weekly bulletin (distribution restricted to law enforcement agencies).

The State Crime Laboratory, created in 1947, operates under the supervision of a board of 7 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Governor. A majority of the members are required to be actively engaged in law enforcement work. The Attorney General and an ad-

ministrative officer of the University of Wisconsin, designated annually by the president, are ex officio members. This board holds regular meetings at least 4 times annually, and special meetings are called at the request of a majority of the board or on the chairman's initiative on 5 days' notice. Board members receive no compensation for their services, but are reimbursed for the expenses incurred in attending the meetings in Madison.

The Crime Laboratory was established for the purpose of maintaining and operating a laboratory to provide necessary modern technical assistance to law enforcement agencies where a criminal offense is under investigation. It was created to supplement and assist, rather than duplicate, activities of law enforcement agencies in problems arising from criminal investigations. It is unique in that it has no police power, and although it has no direct connection with any enforcement agency, the laboratory works in close relationship with local law enforcement agencies, district attorneys and the courts, requesting technical assistance.

Functions:

1. Co-operation and assistance to law enforcement agencies in criminal investigation by the use of the latest accepted scientific processes in the field of firearms identification, chemical and microanalytical examinations, handwriting comparisons, comparative micrography, lie-detector or deception-test examinations and fingerprinting.
2. Acquaints the local law enforcement agencies with on-the-scene procedures recommended in cases involving collection, preservation and marking of evidence.
3. Familiarize local personnel with recommended on-the-scene procedures concerned with the recovery and handling of physical evidence.
4. Acquaint the law enforcement agencies, district attorneys and the courts with the proper use of the services offered by the laboratory through a 234-page manual, *Scientific and Laboratory Methods of Judicial Proof*, compiled and edited by the laboratory.
5. A series of 3-day institutes, dealing with scientific and laboratory methods of judicial proof, and open to district attorneys, their assistants, judges sitting in courts having criminal jurisdiction and pathologists, were held biennially since February 1951, under the joint sponsorship of the laboratory, the Attorney General's office, the extension division of the university, the medical and law schools of the university, the Wisconsin District Attorneys Association and the Wisconsin County Boards Association.
6. Participated in the presentation of the University of Wisconsin's Law School seminars, the most recent held in the spring term session 1956-1957 on "Scientific Evidence and Judicial Proof."

7. A confidential law enforcement bulletin published weekly is distributed to law enforcement agencies in the state and surrounding areas. The bulletin carries wanted notices with photographs and descriptions, notices and details of various types of offenses, lists of stolen property and other confidential information of value to the law enforcement agencies in their investigation of crime.
8. The laboratory has established and maintains a central worthless check file to which worthless checks passed in Wisconsin and adjacent areas are submitted by various law enforcement agencies, where they are examined, classified and linked to worthless checks passed in other localities.
9. As a further aid to the law enforcement agencies, the laboratory has designed and built special equipment for its own use. Recently it has been responsible for the design of a low-cost finger and palmprint stand; also 2 cameras, one designed for the taking of identification photographs, the other for photographing latent fingerprints. In addition an evidence collection kit is also available.
10. Handles requests directed to the laboratory for technical assistance involving an actual or suspected criminal offense, and referred to the laboratory through sheriffs, coroners, chiefs of police, village marshals, the district attorney of the county in which the offense is presumed to have been committed, the courts, the State Department of Public Welfare, the Attorney General, or the Governor.
11. Undertakes examinations for a defendant in a criminal action if the request is properly directed through the courts. This provides the technical services of the laboratory available to defense as well as prosecution, in a criminal proceeding.

DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF

Members: J. S. SEMRAU, *president*; B. D. ISING, *vice president*; S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; H. S. HUNTABLE; F. J. MARTIN.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Publications: Annual Dental Directory; dental laws and bylaws.

Created in 1885 this board is composed of 5 members appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms. The members must be practicing dentists and shall not be connected with or interested in any dental school or dental department of a school. The board is directed by law to meet annually but other meetings may be called by the board. The Attorney General shall advise and assist the board but the board may employ an attorney for consultation or to assist in legal proceedings. It examines and licenses dentists and dental hygienists and regulates unprofessional advertising. The current registration is 3,200 dentists and 745 dental hygienists.

Functions of the board:

1. Conducts examinations for dentists and dental hygienists.
2. Grants, suspends and revokes licenses.
3. Makes rules and regulations for guidance, government, discipline and regulations of the board and licensed dentists and dental hygienists.
4. Enforces law relating to unprofessional advertising.
5. Controls the reciprocal license provisions governing dentists and dental hygienists.
6. May hold hearings, take testimony, and hire investigators; require the attendance of persons and the production of papers.
7. President and secretary may issue subpoenas and administer oaths.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, GOVERNOR'S

Members: GORDON A. HUSEBY, *chairman*; WALTER B. SENTY, *secretary*; CHESTER ALLEN; CLAIR M. BLAKELY; J. F. FRIEDRICK; LAURIN P. GORDON; CLARENCE GREIBER; LEROY LUBERG; EUGENE R. MCPHEE; OTTO A. MORTENSEN; WALTER F. SIMON; WILLIAM C. VAN CLEAF; GEORGE VANDER BEKE; G. E. WATSON.

Office of Secretary: Department of Public Instruction, State Capitol.
Publications: None.

This committee was first appointed by the late Governor Goodland in November 1944. Its purpose was to act as an approving agency for educational institutions desiring to train veterans in Wisconsin under the provisions of U.S. Public Laws 16 and 346. In 1950 Congress passed Public Law 550, which granted benefits to Korean veterans similar to those granted under Public Law 346. The committee was given legal status by the 1953 Legislature and the present members were appointed by Governor Kohler.

All courses in institutions must be approved by the committee before veterans may be enrolled and receive benefits. It decides on matters of policy and is responsible for the continued observance of the law by the institutions training veterans.

The 1957 Legislature broadened the scope of the committee's activities to some extent by the enactment of Chapter 438, Laws of 1957. The new act gave the committee the authority to investigate the adequacy of courses leading to vocational objectives offered to residents of the state by agencies not supported wholly by taxes, except courses approved by a recognized accrediting agency, courses conducted by an employer for his employes or any denominational courses having a sectarian objective. The committee was authorized to establish rules, standards and criteria to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of courses, and to publish from time to time a list of schools and courses meeting these standards and criteria.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON, *chairman*; Senator ALFRED A. LAUN, JR.; Assemblyman J. RILEY STONE.
Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.
Publications: None.

The Emergency Board was organized in 1915 and reorganized in its present form in 1929. It consists of the Governor and the senate and assembly chairmen of the Joint Committee on Finance. The board has no employes but it was authorized by the 1933 Legislature to employ help if necessary. The Governor is *ex officio* chairman of the board and calls meetings at least once each quarter. The 2 legislative members are reimbursed their expenses and receive \$10 per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the Governor.

The main function of the Emergency Board is to take care of unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. For this purpose appropriations of \$2,000,000 for the biennium 1957-1959 were made to the board to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient. The detailed appropriations are as follows:

\$1,000,000 for general emergencies.

\$1,000,000 for emergencies of state educational, charitable and penal institutions and brucellosis indemnities.

The Emergency Board may reduce any appropriation by such amount as it deems feasible, not exceeding 25 per cent of the appropriations for each year, except that appropriations for aids to political subdivisions of the state and for highways may not be reduced.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD

Commissioners: LAURENCE E. GOODING, *chairman*; J. E. FITZGIBBON; MORRIS SLAVNEY.

Executive Secretary: ARVID ANDERSON.

General office: State Office Building, Madison; *Regional office:* 794 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee.

Publications: Annual Report; Digest of Decisions.

This department was created by Chapter 57, Laws of 1939, to replace the previous Labor Relations Board. Its functions are defined in Chapter 111 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The 3 commissioners serve full time and are appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation for 6-year terms.

Functions of the Department:

1. Prevents unfair labor practices after complaint and hearing on such complaints filed by any party in interest.

2. Attempts mediation as an aid in resolving labor disputes.
3. Serves or appoints impartial persons to serve on boards of arbitration at the request of disputants.
4. Conducts elections among employes for the purpose of determining whether or not a majority of the employes desire to be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining by a collective bargaining representative.
5. Conducts referenda to determine whether or not the required number of employes approve the inclusion of an "all-union" provision in any collective bargaining agreement to be entered into between their employer and their collective bargaining representative.

Advisory Committee. Section 111.13 of the statutes provides for an advisory committee to be appointed by the commissioners. The committee consists of an equal number of representatives of employes and employers. The former include organizations representing labor unions both affiliated and nonaffiliated. Representatives of employers include agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits.

ENGINEERING, BUREAU OF

State Chief Engineer: RALPH D. CULBERTSON.

Deputy State Chief Engineer: JOHN J. GLAETTLI, JR.

Consultant to Chief Engineer: MARTIN W. TORKELOSON.

State Architect: ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF.

State Plant Engineer: ARNOLD C. BESSERDICH.

State Civil Engineer: OLIVER W. MUNZ.

Director, Planning Division: HENRY M. FORD.

Superintendent of Services: MALCOLM L. BROWN.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: State Capitol Guide Book; Local Planning and Development (Bulletin No. 18); Rural Planning and Zoning (Bulletin No. 19); Wisconsin, The Badger State.

History and Functions

The Bureau of Engineering was created as the Department of Engineering by Chapter 500, Laws of 1915. In 1929 it was established as the Bureau of Engineering by Chapter 468, which combined certain functions of the former Superintendent of Public Property with the original duties of the department. Chapter 397, Laws of 1951, transferred the functions of the State Planning Board to the Bureau of Engineering, and created the planning division within the bureau.

Since the bureau is responsible for the design and construction of all buildings and structures for the state, a large part of its activity is proportional to the current state building program. Work on projects totalling 44 million dollars is presently in progress. Ap-

proximately three-fourths of this amount is under construction, involving 275 separate contracts. Engineering and architectural work for a substantial portion of these projects was handled by private consulting offices.

Organization

The bureau, under the administrative direction of the State Chief Engineer, comprises 3 major units: engineering and architectural; planning; and services. The engineering and architectural unit includes divisions of architecture, civil engineering, and plant engineering. The services section includes divisions of buildings and grounds, and accounting.

State Chief Engineer. Is a member ex officio of the Armory Board, the State Geographic Board, the Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers, the Committee on Water Pollution and the Water Regulatory Board. He is an advisory member of the State Building Commission, and is by statute the State Drainage Engineer.

State Architect. Is a member ex officio of the Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers, the Fine Arts Commission and an advisory member of the State Building Commission.

Engineering and Architectural Section. Headed by the State Architect, the architectural division prepares plans and specifications for, and supervises construction or remodeling of state buildings. It also reviews similar professional work done by private consulting firms. Twenty employes, architects, draftsmen and building construction superintendents are assigned to this division. The 8 engineers and aides of the civil engineering division are responsible for the design of and specifications for structures, water and sewage systems, land improvements and property surveys. The plant engineering division develops plans and specifications for projects involving mechanical and electrical engineering, including heating and power plants or systems, electrical distribution systems, refrigeration or air conditioning installations and improvements to such existing facilities. It operates the Capitol heating and power plant, and conducts tests in connection with coal purchasing for 30 state institutions. Nine technical and 18 plant employes are assigned to the division.

Planning Division. Furnishes technical assistance to local governments in connection with zoning, city and area planning, public works, and development of recreational facilities. It conducts planning studies for state departments, makes recommendations regarding platting and approves land division plats.

Services Section. Consists of buildings and grounds and accounting divisions. It operates and maintains the Capitol, the State Office Building, and the Milwaukee State Office Building with the assistance

of 135 employes. Custodial employes, elevator operators, telephone operators, guides and maintenance craftsmen are included in this group. The 5 accountants and clerks of the accounting division are responsible for the fiscal records of the bureau, and also the accounting involved in processing payments on construction contracts and architectural agreements for the state's building program. Such payments presently aggregate approximately 12 million dollars per year.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

Members: MRS. D. B. DANA; EDWARD H. DWIGHT; EDMUND LEWANDOWSKI; ROGER G. KIRCHHOFF; JAMES S. WATROUS.

Office of Secretary: Bascom Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Publications: None.

This commission was created by Chapter 450, Laws of 1951, to approve the design, structure, composition, location and arrangement of all monuments, memorials and works of art which are to become the property of the state. Works of art which are the property of the University of Wisconsin and the State Historical Society are excluded.

The commission consists of the state architect, the director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, a member of the art faculty of the University of Wisconsin, a member of the board of curators of the State Historical Society; and a citizen of the state of recognized standing in the fields of fine arts, architecture or landscape architecture appointed by the Governor.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Members: L. P. VOIGT, *executive officer and secretary*; R. D. CULBERTSON; GEORGE F. HANSON.

Office: Conservation Department, State Office Building, Madison.
Publications: Decisions on Names in Wisconsin, with supplements.

The State Geographic Board, established under section 23.25 of the Wisconsin Statutes, consists of the following membership: the conservation director, who is executive officer and secretary of the board; the state geologist; and the state chief engineer. All records are kept in the Conservation Department offices and requests from the public should be directed to the executive secretary.

Duties of the Board:

1. Determines the correct and most appropriate names of the lakes, streams, places and other geographic features in the state, and the spelling thereof.
2. Passes upon and gives names to lakes and other geographic features in the state for which no single generally accepted name has been in use.

3. In cooperation with county boards and with their approval, changes the names of lakes, streams, places and other geographic features, with the end in view of eliminating, as far as possible, duplication of names within the state.
4. Prepares and publishes an official state dictionary of geographic names.
5. Serves as the state representatives of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and cooperates with that national board in eliminating conflicts between state and federal designations of geographic features within the state.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Commissioners: LILLIAN CRANDALL, *chairman*; HARVEY BUCHANAN, *vice chairman and treasurer*; BERNARD F. GLONEK, *secretary*.

Chief Weighmaster: F. J. GODFREY.

Chief Grain Inspector: W. DEFORE.

Office: Board of Trade Building, Superior.

Publications: None.

The Grain and Warehouse Commission was organized in 1905 and is located in the city of Superior. Warehouses in Green Bay, La Crosse and Superior are served by this commission. It is composed of 3 members appointed by the Governor for 3-year terms, without senate confirmation. It is supported entirely from its receipts. Earnings in excess of the permitted working surplus of \$100,000 go into the state general fund.

Functions of the commission:

1. To service all grain warehouses in the city of Superior and may extend its services to warehouses in other cities, except Milwaukee.
2. To weigh all grain received in or shipped from public grain warehouses, and to give official certificates of weight.
3. To register warehouse receipts on request.
4. To inspect grain received on request and to inspect all grain shipped from public grain warehouses and to give official certificates of grade.
5. To analyze on request at its protein laboratory all grain and cereal products offered for analysis, and to give official certificates on content.
6. To license and require to post bond all grain warehouses that store grain for the public.
7. To regulate the fees for the services so that the operation of the commission shall be self-sustaining.
8. To fix the rates charged by public grain warehouses for the handling and storage of grain.
9. To insure an honest inspection and weighing of grain between sellers and purchasers in the market at Superior, and other public grain warehouses licensed by the commission.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: HARRY C. BROCKEL, *chairman*; STEWART G. HONECK, *secretary*; KENNETH HOLMES.

Wisconsin Office: c/o Attorney General, State Capitol.

Publications: Great Lakes Newsletter (bimonthly); Annual Report, 1956.

In connection with the operation of the Great Lakes Basin Compact the 1955 Wisconsin Legislature by Chapter 275 of the laws of that year created the Great Lakes Basin Compact Commission. The members of this commission shall be Wisconsin representatives of the Great Lakes Commission, which is the interstate agency participating in the Great Lakes Basin Compact. The compact shall become effective upon enactment by the legislatures of any 4 of the states invited to join. To date Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have joined and New York and Ohio have not. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec may also become parties to the compact.

The Great Lakes Commission has established offices in the Rackham Building, University of Michigan campus, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. It has retained a professional secretariat, and its program of research and interstate consultation has been launched.

The 3 members of the Wisconsin commission are appointed by the Governor. All members shall have knowledge of and interest in problems of the Great Lakes Basin. One commissioner shall be a state officer or employe and shall serve as secretary. He has also been designated, by the commission as the administrative officer. The commissioners receive expenses but no salaries.

The act creating this commission abolished the Deep Waterways Commission and transferred the functions of this agency to the Great Lakes Compact Commission.

Functions of the Commissioners:

1. The commissioners represent Wisconsin on the Great Lakes Commission.
2. Maintain a continuing investigation of the project of connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean by means of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River.
3. Urge upon Congress the enactment of appropriate legislation.
4. Direct and execute a program of education in support of projects for the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the deepening of the Great Lakes connecting channels.
5. Engage in mutual research and discussion in 14 broad fields of water resource problems, including lake levels, fisheries, port development, the St. Lawrence Seaway, and the broad pattern of physical and economic development of the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin.

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE BOARD

Members: VERNON W. THOMSON, *chairman*; HAROLD H. PERSONS, *secretary*; STANLEY G. DEBOER; PAUL J. ROGAN; ROBERT W. WALKER; CARL K. WETTENGEL.

Director: FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

Office: 117½ Monona Ave., Madison 3.

Publications: None.

The board consists of the Governor, who is chairman ex officio, the Attorney General or his representative, the Commissioner of Insurance, the Director of Personnel, a state employe and a citizen appointed by the Governor. The executive director of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund serves as director.

A new program for state employes and officers was inaugurated by the 1957 Legislature. Unless the individual waives coverage, all state personnel under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, the State Teachers Retirement System (after 6 months service) and the old Conservation Warden Pension Fund are covered by group life insurance providing a policy equal to their annual earnings to the next highest even thousand. The employe cost is 60 cents per month per \$1,000 for persons of age 40 or over, and 50 cents per month per \$1,000 for persons under 40. After attaining the age of 65, whether active or retired, the insured pays no premiums but the coverage is reduced in 3 annual steps to 25%. Premiums are also waived for persons receiving disability annuities and for persons retiring before 65 after 25 years of service.

Comprehensive specifications served as the basis of bids by companies in this field, and the contract was awarded to the company which the board determined to have submitted the best bid.

HEALTH, BOARD OF

Members: SAMUEL L. HENKE, *president*; CARL D. NEIDHOLD, *vice president*; CARL N. NEUPERT, *secretary*; WILLIAM T. CLARK; J. P. CONWAY; JOSEPH C. GRIFFITH; JOHN S. HOLLINGSWORTH; STEPHEN E. GAVIN.

State Health Officer: CARL N. NEUPERT

Assistant State Health Officer: E. H. JORRIS

General Administration Section: E. H. JORRIS, *assistant state health officer*; division of staff services, E. H. JORRIS, *director*; division of personnel, HENRY KJENTVET, *director*; division of statistical services, (vacancy) *statistician*; division of fiscal services, FRED E. BROWN, *director*; division of internal services, LENORE BRANDON, *supervisor*; division of laboratories, W. D. STOVALL, *director*; bureau of vital statistics, PAUL WEIS, *assistant state registrar*; division of dental education, FRANCIS A. BULL, *director*; division of health education, LUIDA E. SANDERS, *director*; division of hospital and related services, VINCENT F. OTIS, *director*; division of cosmetology,

KATHLEEN BOWER, *supervisor*; division of barbering, THOMAS D. RITCHIE, *supervisor*; division of funeral directing and embalming, HELEN KJELSON, *supervisor*; division of hotels and restaurants, HAROLD E. OLSEN, *supervisor*.

Preventable Diseases Section: MILTON FEIG, *director*; bureau of communicable diseases, MILTON FEIG, *director*; division of venereal disease control, A. L. VAN DUSER, *director*; division of cancer control, A. L. VAN DUSER, *director*; division of tuberculosis control, MILTON FEIG, *acting director*; division of heart disease control, MILTON FEIG, *acting director*.

Environmental Sanitation Section: O. J. MUEGGE, *state sanitary engineer*; bureau of sanitary engineering, HARVEY WIRTH, *director*; division of plumbing, WALTER SPENCER, *supervisor*; division of well drilling, THOMAS CALABRESA, *supervisor*; division of rendering and slaughtering, HAROLD L. JOHNSON, *supervisor*; division of water and pollution control, T. F. WISNIEWSKI, *director*.

Maternal and Child Health Section: AMY LOUISE HUNTER, *director*; bureau of maternal and child health, AMY LOUISE HUNTER, *director*; division of child guidance, A. B. ABRAMOVITZ, *director*; division of nutrition, LUCILE K. BILLINGTON, *supervisor*.

Local Health Administration Section: ALLAN FILEK, *director*; bureau of public health nursing, JANET JENNINGS, *director*; division of industrial hygiene, WILLIAM L. LEA, *director*; division of local health administration, ALLAN FILEK, *director*.

Subordinate Boards and Committees

Barbers Examining Board: HEINZ DIEHL; WM. J. FENHOUSE; JOSEPH LANDREE.

Cosmetology Examining Board: MRS. LELIA M. RAYNES; MRS. CHARLOTTE TOELLNER; MRS. NORAH DALTON.

Advisory Committee in Cosmetology

HENRY KJENTVET, *secretary*; MRS. BERTHA ACKERMANN; RALPH HATFIELD; MRS. EDNA JENNINGS; MRS. ZELMA KELLENBERG; MRS. EDLA ROA; MRS. EVALYN SORENSON.

Funeral Directing and Embalming, Committee of Examiners in: DONALD L. GOODRICH; WALTER J. KARTH; LESTER F. THIELEN.

Plumber Examiners, Board of: WILLIAM BAUMANN; HAROLD MORGAN; WALTER SPENCER.

Public Health Nurses, Certification Committee for: RUTH C. ADAMS; HARDEAN PETERSON; IONE ROWLEY.

Advisory Hospital Council: E. E. BERTOLAET; PAUL BJERKE; HAROLD M. COON; MRS. OTTO FALK; CLARENCE L. GREIBER; CARL N. NEUPERT; W. R. PLATER; FRED PROCTOR; JOHN RAMSAY; DAVID C. REYNOLDS; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT; H. A. SINCOCK; ALICE TOPZANT; HERBERT VONIER.

Nursing Homes Advisory Committee: THEDA L. WATERMAN, *chairman*; E. H. JORRIS, *secretary*; SISTER M. CLARINE; MARGARET HEALY; RAYMOND HIRSCH; MRS. FRANCES JELLEN; GEORGE M. KEITH; ROBERT B. L. MURPHY; MRS. MOLLIE RAHR.

Advisory Committee on Hospital Regulation and Approval: PAUL BJERKE; W. R. PLATER; DAVID C. REYNOLDS; H. A. SINCOCK; ALICE TOPZANT.

Examining Committee for Registered Sanitarians: RAY ARNDT; GEORGE BERNAUER; EDWARD FRIDAY; ROBERT M. KEOWN; LESTER LEGRID.

General Office: State Office Building, Madison.

District Health Offices: No. 1, 602 Insurance Bldg., Madison; No. 2, 9 W. Walworth, Elkhorn; No. 3, 146 Forest Ave., Fond du Lac; No. 4, 114½ S. Water St., Sparta; No. 5, City Hall, Wisconsin Rapids; No. 6, 605 S. Adams St., Green Bay; No. 7, 417½ N. Bridge St., Chippewa Falls; No. 8, Courthouse, Rhinelander.

Publications: Biennial Report; Health (a quarterly bulletin); special publications which are listed in Health Publications; and Health Films, a catalog of health films and filmstrips.

Background

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876, the 11th such agency in the nation and the 3rd in the middle west. At that time the emphasis in public health work was on the control of communicable diseases through sanitation and quarantine. As the incidence of these diseases has declined, emphasis has shifted to control of chronic diseases.

The 7 members of the Board of Health are appointed by the Governor for 7-year terms. The board elects a secretary who is also the State Health Officer. Responsibilities of the board include:

1. Determination of policies to be followed by the department.
2. Approval of programs to be developed or in operation.
3. Making and enforcing rules and regulations pertaining to public health.
4. Holding hearings and issuing orders on subjects under its jurisdiction.

The department was reorganized into 5 sections in 1948. In 1957 the legislature provided for the abandonment of the state sanatorium at Wales and the Lake Tomahawk State Camp and the institutional care of the tubercular was transferred entirely to the counties. Specific functions are outlined below.

1. **General Administration Section.** Coordinates the activities of the entire department, furnishes such staff services as personnel, fiscal and statistical work, and directly supervises 9 subordinate divisions.
 - a. *Laboratories.* The State Laboratory of Hygiene, located on the University of Wisconsin campus since its establishment in

- 1903, obtains its budget through the University Board of Regents but it is also by law a Board of Health laboratory. Functions are described in a separate write-up in this book.
- b. *Vital Statistics Bureau.* Registration of vital statistics began in 1852 in Wisconsin. Responsibility for it was transferred to the Board of Health in 1905.
 - (1) Original birth, death, marriage and divorce records are collected, processed and maintained for the issuance of certified copies.
 - (2) Certified copies are made on request from individuals upon the payment of a fee.
 - (3) Microfilm laboratory develops all 77 mm. X-ray films of the tuberculosis division, microfilms records, prepares photocopies and produces a wide variety of photographic work at cost for any public agency in Wisconsin.
 - c. *Dental Education Division.* Responsible for a state-wide program for the prevention and control of dental caries with special emphasis on the younger age groups.
 - (1) Assists local public health personnel in the formation and carrying out of dental health education programs in cooperation with local dental societies.
 - (2) Makes dental surveys to determine present incidence of decay at certain age levels and for use in evaluating dental health progress.
 - (3) Encourages the adoption of fluoridation of public water supplies. (As of 1957, 101 Wisconsin communities have adopted this program.)
 - (4) Supervises local public health dental hygienists.
 - d. *Health Education Division.* Established as a separate division in 1948 to assist other staff with education programs and offer a limited amount of service directly to the public.
 - (1) Writes for and edits quarterly bulletin, Health, catalogs of materials and special publications in cooperation with other divisions. Assists in their distribution for use in health education programs.
 - (2) Maintains library of over 500 health films, filmstrips, and recordings which are loaned without charge to Wisconsin residents.
 - (3) Demonstrates use of health visual aids in rural schools in selected counties.
 - (4) Promotes home safety program through councils of safety and state-wide organizations.
 - e. *Hospital and Related Services Division.* Created in 1945 to survey the need for hospital and medical facilities, establish priorities for several categories of projects and administer hospital and nursing home licensure and approval programs. Specific activities include:

- (1) Surveying needs and assisting in the planning and construction of hospitals and related facilities.
 - (2) Approval of 160 general and allied special hospitals and licensure of 150 maternity departments as to their maintenance and operation.
 - (3) Inspection and licensure of over 400 nursing homes and homes for the aged which care for aged, infirm and chronically ill.
- f. *Cosmetology Division*. Regulates and supervises schools of cosmetology; inspects and licenses beauty salons; licenses shop operators, manicurists, managers, instructors and electrolysisists.
- g. *Barbering Division*. Inspects and licenses barber shops; examines and licenses barbers; prescribes courses of study and supervises vocational schools teaching barbering.
- h. *Funeral Directing and Embalming Division*. Examines and licenses funeral directors and embalmers; inspects and licenses funeral homes; supervises apprentices.
- i. *Hotels and Restaurants Division*. Inspects and licenses hotels, tourist rooming houses, restaurants, roadside stands, taverns that serve food, eating places at carnivals and fairs; conducts institutes for food service employes.
- j. *Civil Defense Division*. In 1955 the board was made responsible for sanitary facilities and medical care of evacuees in reception centers in event of disaster. The board also:
- (1) Cooperates with the State Office of Civil Defense in setting up and recruiting 100 mobile medical casualty teams.
 - (2) Initiates blood procuring programs for emergencies.
 - (3) Procures emergency hospitals and trains personnel to operate them.
 - (4) Coordinates planning for existing hospitals to care for injured in event of disaster.
2. **Preventable Diseases Section**. Coordinates the work on control of infectious and chronic diseases.
- a. *Bureau of Communicable Diseases*. Through district offices supervises and aids local health officials who are legally responsible for control of communicable diseases.
- (1) Establishes systems of disease reporting.
 - (2) Advises on local immunization programs and helps establish emergency programs as needed.
 - (3) Develops regulations on communicable disease for adoption by Board of Health, publishes and distributes copies of rules and regulations and interprets them to local health officials.
 - (4) Conducts investigation and research in transmission and control of communicable diseases.
 - (5) Aids physicians in diagnosis of communicable disease.

- (6) Responsible for distribution of gamma globulin for prevention of infectious hepatitis, measles and poliomyelitis.
 - (7) Organizes special programs for communicable disease control as need arises, such as poliomyelitis and Asian influenza.
- b. *Tuberculosis Control Division.* Cooperates with local health personnel and other agencies in a program to eradicate tuberculosis.
- (1) Maintains 3 mobile X-ray units which visit rural and suburban areas periodically taking chest X-rays.
 - (2) Loans X-ray units to City of Madison and Dane County, Milwaukee County and City of Milwaukee.
 - (3) Loans X-ray units to 14 general hospitals in a demonstration of value of routine X-raying of all admissions.
 - (4) Aids local health services in follow-up of suspected cases for diagnosis and hospitalization and maintains a case register.
- c. *Heart Disease Control Division.* An increasing percentage of all deaths are caused by various forms of heart disease. It is now the leading cause of death in Wisconsin, killing over 14,500 persons each year.
- (1) Established a case-finding program for high blood pressure in cooperation with chest X-ray programs described above to find cases of heart disease.
 - (2) Sponsors postgraduate education for physicians and nurses.
 - (3) Offers consultation service on public health aspects of heart disease control.
 - (4) Uses statistical studies on incidence of heart disease in planning information programs for the public.
- d. *Venereal Disease Control Division.* Wisconsin has been fortunate in having one of the lower venereal disease rates in the nation. Continued effort is needed to maintain and improve this record.
- (1) Receives reports of all diagnosed cases from physicians and laboratories and maintains case register.
 - (2) Refers reports to local public health workers to assure adequate therapy and find undiagnosed cases among contacts of the patient.
 - (3) Provides medical consultation services to doctors and institutions.
 - (4) Administers the premarital and other laws related to venereal disease control.
- e. *Cancer Control Division.* Cancer causes over 6,000 deaths each year in Wisconsin and is the second leading cause of death. The division works closely with other public health groups and agencies, medical societies, doctors, and hospitals in control efforts.

- (1) Conducts educational program for the public encouraging periodic examination of the apparently well and prompt treatment if symptoms are noticed.
- (2) Assists in providing free laboratory cell examinations to aid physicians in diagnosing cancer of cervix and uterus and also cooperates in a 14-county project sponsored jointly with the U.S. Public Health Service and the State Laboratory of Hygiene. Physicians are encouraged to take Papanicolaou smear on every woman patient.
- (3) Offers consultant nursing service to local public health workers.
- (4) Makes available films, the Cancer Bulletin and speakers for professional education programs.
- (5) Does statistical research such as a 5-year survival study of cancer cases.

3. **Environmental Sanitation Section.** Exercises general supervision and guidance over public health works in the state such as can be accomplished through application of sanitary engineering and sanitation principles.

a. *Bureau of Sanitary Engineering:*

- (1) Provides general supervision over public water supplies, sewerage systems, swimming facilities and incinerators, insofar as their sanitary and physical condition affects health or comfort.
- (2) Reviews and approves, prior to construction, plans for new systems as covered in item number 1 above and improvements to existing ones.
- (3) Certifies water supplies and watering points used by interstate carriers.
- (4) Certifies Grade A milk supplies used by common carriers inter- or intrastate and provides for advisory milk sanitation service to local health departments.
- (5) Issues certificates or conditional permits to owners of migrant labor camps upon annual application and subject to inspection of the migrant camp.
- (6) Reviews plats not served by a public sewer system for conformity with regulations adopted.
- (7) Supervises public bathing places; garbage and refuse disposal; recreational and trailer camps.
- (8) Licenses those engaged in the business of servicing septic tanks, seepage pits, grease traps and privies.
- (9) Offers advisory service to public and municipalities on insect and rodent control, housing and miscellaneous sanitation problems.

b. *Plumbing Division.* State Plumbing Law gives Board of Health authority to adopt minimum rules and regulations governing plumbing and drainage installations.

- (1) Examines and licenses qualified persons as plumbers and registers and supervises apprentices.
 - (2) Assigns personnel to make routine inspections of plumbing and drainage installation and to investigate complaints of nuisances and health hazards on request.
 - c. *Well Drilling Division.* Board of Health has responsibility for prescribing, publishing, and enforcing minimum reasonable standards and rules and regulations so that water used for human consumption is pure.
 - (1) Registers well drillers and pump installers.
 - (2) Conducts investigations of alleged faulty well and pump installations.
 - (3) Inspects unsafe wells on request and in certain areas inspects and certifies water supplies to the Federal Housing Administration.
 - (4) Reviews requests for permits for high capacity private wells.
 - (5) Reviews requests for approval of new designs for equipment and materials.
 - d. *Rendering and Slaughtering Division:*
 - (1) Supervises maintenance and operation of all slaughterhouses and rendering plants and licenses them; makes annual inspections.
 - (2) Inspects sites of new plants.
 - (3) Reviews and approves plans for construction of new and modified plants.
 - e. *Water Pollution Control Division.* Committee on Water Pollution Control, which was established in 1927 and includes a representative of the Public Service Commission, the state chief engineer, a representative of the Conservation Commission, the state health officer and the state sanitary engineer, is discussed under its own name in this volume. Administrative work is carried out through this division of the board.
4. **Section on Maternal and Child Health.** Promotes the health of mothers, infants and children through various educational, demonstration and training programs of the following divisions.
- a. *Bureau of Maternal and Child Health.* Provides consultation and advisory service to parents, doctors, public health agencies, hospitals, schools and other interested individuals or agencies; participates in training programs for professional groups; and makes educational materials available.
 - (1) Reviews state and local health problems and needs relating to mothers and children and assists communities in planning and carrying on health programs and services.
 - (a) Hospital nursing consultation to obstetric and pediatric hospital staff, assistance in adoption of

new methods and techniques, loan of incubators for care of immature infants and help in staff training programs.

- (b) Public health nursing consultation to public health personnel encouraging community activities such as expectant parent classes, parent study groups, selective physician-nurse referrals for nursing home visits, and readiness-for-school programs.
 - (c) School health consultation to public health agencies, school administrators, teachers and teacher-training institutions as part of the Wisconsin Co-operative School Health Program promoting healthful living, health services and health instruction for the school-age child.
- (2) Participates in special studies, workshops, institutes and meetings with state and local medical societies, other state departments and private agencies for undergraduate and postgraduate education of public health personnel, physicians, nurses, teachers and others working with children and families.
 - (3) Provides educational aids, such as the prenatal letter service, literature, films and guides for parents and professional and lay groups.
- b. *Nutrition Division.* Education is carried on through health and welfare agencies, schools, and institutions to provide better understanding of dietary needs.
- (1) Aids community groups in surveying food habits and determining unmet food needs.
 - (2) Assists public health nurses and other health and welfare personnel in their work to improve the diets of all age groups, especially expectant mothers, infants and children, and ill and aged persons.
 - (3) Works with local school administrators and teacher-training institutions in extending nutrition education and improving the nutrition of school children.
 - (4) Provides consultation on diet planning to small hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, nursing homes, children's camps, child-care institutions and day-care nurseries.
- c. *Child Guidance Division.* Develops preventive mental health programs as an integral part of public health in local areas.
- (1) Helps prepare communities for the establishment of child guidance clinic services.
 - (2) Assists with the demonstration and development of local child guidance clinics.
 - (3) Provides various educational and consultant services to promote practical application of knowledge of human needs as a basis for health and adjustment. These programs include:

- (a) In-service training of professional persons who deal with children.
 - (b) Help to institutions training professional personnel, such as teachers, nurses and physicians.
 - (c) Intensive teaching of lay and professional persons for community leadership through small discussion groups.
 - (d) Consultation in local planning and demonstrations of educational projects such as prenatal classes and parent discussion groups.
 - (e) Mass communication teaching by literature, radio, films and other means.
- (4) Training facilities for mental health work are supported and coordinated with University of Wisconsin resources.

5. **Local Health Administration Section.** Serves as the channel of communication between all the state districts and local health agencies and the various divisions of the State Board of Health and supervises 3 divisions.

a. *Division of Local Health Administration.* Provides consultation, advice and assistance to the 8 district offices. Most of the district staffs include a physician trained in public health who is the health officer, advisory public health nurse, public health engineer, generalized sanitarian and 2 hotel and restaurant sanitarians. Some districts also have a nutritionist, dental hygienist, stream pollution engineer and clinical psychologist. Responsibilities of the districts include:

- (1) Investigation of cases of disease such as smallpox, tularemia, typhoid fever, brucellosis, rabies, infectious diarrhea of the newborn, poliomyelitis and outbreaks of other diseases. Follow-up of recalcitrant tuberculosis cases.
- (2) Advise and counsel county public health nurses through district health officer's role as member of county health committees and advisory nurse's assistance in public health programing.
- (3) Supervises public water supplies and sewage disposal systems; water supplies for trains and boats; hotels, restaurants, and similar establishments; industrial camps and other sanitation activities.
- (4) Consultation services to individuals, institutions and agencies on nutrition, dental health, maternal and child health programs, and chronic diseases.

b. *Public Health Nursing Division.* Functions in cooperation with the 8 district advisory nurses to keep local public health nurses abreast of new trends and developments in nursing practice.

- (1) Certifies public health nurses and licensed practical nurses who work under supervision of a certified nurse.
 - (2) Gives counseling service to boards and committees of local public health agencies in recruiting qualified nurses and maintaining suitable personnel practices.
 - (3) Encourages adequate preparation for public health nursing through scholarships for nurses who take courses in approved programs of study at universities.
 - (4) Assists in supervising student nurses doing field practice in public health.
 - (5) Conducts yearly orientation program for newly-employed public health nurses as well as in-service education in each district emphasizing chronic illness and rehabilitation, and mental health aspects of maternal and child care.
- c. *Industrial Hygiene Division.* Concerned mainly with safeguarding the health of industrial workers.
- (1) Makes engineering studies in plants to determine the amount of exposure of employes to toxic materials.
 - (2) Analyzes air samples collected by field engineers during plant studies and also does chemical analyses of body fluids to determine exposure to toxic substances.
 - (3) Nursing consultant assists industrial nurses in improving and expanding in-plant health services and correlating them with local, district and state health agencies.
 - (4) Promotes medical and nursing programs which include pre-employment and periodic physical examination of employes.
 - (5) Sponsors in-plant clinics on industrial health for physicians to stress procedures used in the early detection of occupational disease.

HEALTH AND WELFARE, INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON

Members: FRED DELLIQUADRI; AMY L. HUNTER; E. H. JORRIS; THOMAS J. LUCAS, SR.; LESLIE A. OSBORN; VINCENT OTIS; 3 vacancies.

Created by Chapter 528, Laws of 1957, the committee consists of 9 members: 3 representatives of the State Board of Health; 3 representatives of the State Department of Public Welfare; and 3 other agencies selected by the Governor because of a particular interest in human welfare. Members serve at the pleasure of the appointing officers and shall receive no additional compensation. A chairman, vice chairman and secretary shall be selected. The committee shall meet bimonthly.

Duties of the committee include the study of operations of the several agencies of state government relating to health and public welfare. It shall make recommendations to the legislature through

the Legislative Council and to the departments involved. The committee has no other power than to study, advise and recommend.

HIGHER EDUCATION, COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR

Members: W. D. McINTYRE, *chairman*, 1957; WILBUR N. RENK, *chairman*, 1958; ARTHUR E. WEGNER, *secretary*, NORTON E. MASTERTSON, LEE C. RASEY, ROBERT T. TRACY, *citizen members*; HAROLD G. ANDERSON, BARNEY B. BARSTOW, LEWIS C. MAGNUSEN, EUGENE MURPHY, representing the Board of Regents of the State Colleges; CHARLES D. GELATT, ELLIS E. JENSEN, CARL STEIGER, A. MATT WERNER, representing the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Higher Education, An Investment in People — Wisconsin's Most Precious Resource (semiannual report).

The Coordinating Committee for Higher Education was created by Chapter 619, Laws of 1955. Its membership consists of the presidents of the state colleges and university boards of regents acting alternately as chairman and co-chairman, 4 regents of the university, 4 regents of the state colleges, 4 citizen members and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Functions of the Committee:

1. To co-ordinate the activities of the University of Wisconsin and the 10 state colleges.
2. To make a continuing study of the state-supported institutions of higher education in relation to the needs of the people of Wisconsin.
3. To recommend necessary changes in programs and facilities.
4. To provide for a single, consolidated, biennial budget request for all institutions under its jurisdiction.
5. To report the results of its studies and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature.

The committee was charged by law with the responsibility of merging the state college and university extension center at Milwaukee into a single institution of higher learning as an integral part of the University of Wisconsin. This was accomplished on July 1, 1956.

Joint Staff. In 1956, the Coordinating Committee established a joint staff consisting of representatives of the university and state colleges to make detailed studies of the needs of Wisconsin citizens in higher education and to assist in the development of a co-ordinated plan of action. The committee has sought and received the co-operation of the county teachers' colleges, schools of vocational and adult education and the private colleges in the state in order that all institutions involved in post-high school education might work co-operatively in the establishment of the necessary opportunities for Wisconsin's youth.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: HAROLD L. PLUMMER, *chairman*; CHARLES W. AHNER, *vice chairman*; G. H. BAKKE, *secretary*.

Engineering Division: E. L. ROETTIGER, *state highway engineer*; J. S. PILTZ, *engineer of design*; HAROLD B. SCHULTZ, *engineer of bridges*; S. E. HICKS, *engineer of construction*; W. J. BURMEISTER, *engineer of maintenance*; J. ROLAND SCHULTZ, *engineer of materials*; W. N. VOLK, *engineer of traffic services*.

Administration Division: W. L. HAAS, *director of administration*; W. F. STEUBER, *chief of public information*; R. B. SAWTELLE, *chief of right of way and roadside control*; J. T. STARR, *chief of organization and management*; H. F. ALT, *chief of office services*; R. L. WILLIAMS, *chief of waysides and landscaping*; R. MILHAUPT, *chief of personnel*.

Planning and Research Division: B. R. L'HOMMEDIEU, *director of planning and research*; D. H. KUENZLI, *chief of economic studies*; T. J. HART, *chief of programming*; F. R. HAYDEN, *engineer of secondary roads*; C. A. LEWIS, *chief of mapping*.

Finance Division: W. B. BLAIR, *director of finance*; C. A. CLEASBY, *chief accountant*; B. J. KEEFE, *chief field accountant*; MARIAN A. KERR, *chief of payrolls*.

District Engineers: J. C. JONES, District 1; J. E. MEIER, District 2; L. W. EMPEY, District 3; A. W. PILTZ, District 4; V. L. FIEDLER, District 5; E. R. HOLM, District 6; R. N. JACKSON, (Acting), District 7; M. B. OLSEN, District 8; E. G. PLAUTZ, Milwaukee Metropolitan District.

Offices: General Office, State Office Building, Madison. District Engineers' Offices: No. 1, 3313 University Ave., Madison; No. 2, 310 S. West Ave., Waukesha; No. 3, 1276 Main St., Green Bay; No. 4, Wisconsin Theatre Bldg., Wisconsin Rapids; No. 5, 501-512 Hoeschler Bldg., La Crosse; No. 6, 105-107 Grand Ave., East, Eau Claire; No. 7, Court House, Rhinelander; No. 8, 1517 Tower Ave., Superior; Milw. Metropolitan District, 794 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee.

Publications: Biennial Report; Highway Laws of Wisconsin; Highway Map (annual); Statutory Distribution of Total Motor Vehicle Revenues (annual).

History

State concern over road and highway matters first took formal status in the laws of 1907 directing the Geological and Natural History Survey to investigate and carry on experimental work in road building, to determine costs of the different types of road building in different areas of the state and to recommend standards for the construction of highways. From 1907 to 1911 the highway

division, created within the Geological and Natural History Survey to carry out the provision of the law, carried on what might be called a consulting engineering work, giving highway engineering service free to towns and counties in the state. A resolution in 1905, a law of 1907 and the election of November 1908, completed an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution permitting the state to engage in building roads, an activity denied up to that time by the prohibition against the state engaging in internal improvements. The legislature of 1911 authorized state aids for road building and created a State Highway Commission to administer state road aids and to engineer road construction.

The legislature of 1917 created the State Trunk Highway System, that of 1925 passed the state's first motor fuel tax. Laws of 1929 reorganized the State Highway Commission from a 5-man, part-time commission to a 3-man, full-time body. Laws of 1945 segregated highway revenues for highway purposes and the laws of 1955 created a State Arterial System of highways of major traffic attraction, raised motor fuel revenue and passed enabling legislation so that the state could participate fully in the benefits of the 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act.

Commissioners

Manage the state highway fund and federal highway aids for the improvement of highways, conduct the affairs of the organization, interpret and apply the directives set forth in the statutes, make policy, control and co-ordinate the operations of the district offices and the activities of the staff divisions, and conduct public relations.

Engineering Division

Advises the commission and furnishes guidance to the districts on all highway engineering matters. Directs the work of the 6 engineering sections at the central office at Madison.

Design Section. Prepares standards for construction, recommends and co-ordinates highway design practices, determines where highways shall be located and negotiates with railroad companies and utilities where highway interests are involved.

Bridge Section. Prepares designs, standards and specifications for bridges and structures, provides inspection services and examines periodically the state's bridges and structures for report as to strength, condition and safety.

Materials Section. Tests highway materials for compliance with specifications, recommends proposed standards and specifications for materials, conducts research, directs product control of materials and makes surveys of available road materials.

Construction Section. Prepares highway specifications, prequalifies contractors, estimates the cost of projects, conducts highway lettings and supervises highway construction.

Maintenance Section. Administers the upkeep and repair of the State Trunk Highway System, directs the ice control and snow removal activities and co-ordinates the work of the counties which perform the physical work of maintaining the State Trunk Highway System.

Traffic Services Section. Develops standards for signs and traffic control devices; designs, manufactures and erects signs; marks pavements; zones highways for speed; installs, maintains and operates traffic control devices; issues permits for oversize and overweight vehicles; conducts special traffic studies; and makes studies of highway accidents.

Administrative Division

Defines and clarifies the function, responsibility, authority and relationships of each management position; reviews the conduct of affairs by organizational components; prepares performance standards for managerial positions; reviews and recommends policy revisions and is generally concerned with the organization and efficiency of the entire highway department.

Public Information Section. Reports highway matters to the public through correspondence, news releases, articles and speeches.

Right of Way and Roadside Control Section. Directs the appraisal and acquisition of lands needed for highways, reviews plats for subdivisions abutting on state trunk highways, processes the declarations establishing controlled access.

Organization and Management Section. Advises and assists in the development, maintenance and improvement of plans of management including organization, functions, responsibilities, authorities and relationships.

Office Services Section. Makes purchases, co-ordinates and controls office space, supplies and equipment, mail and files, stenographic and reproductive services.

Waysides and Landscaping Section. Plans and develops waysides, roadside landscaping, historical markers, overlooks, turnouts and picnic table sites.

Personnel Section. Develops and applies plans and practices for personnel administration, employe relationships, recruiting of personnel, training programs.

Planning and Research Division

Makes plans for developing highways and highway systems on a long-range basis, recommends annual programs consistent with the long-range planning, reviews legal and administrative systems of highways and recommends classification, changes, extensions and layouts. Appraises and records highway adequacy, conducts research

on highway and transportation matters for the commission and for the Legislative Council.

Economic Studies Section. Collects, compiles, correlates, interprets statistical data concerning the physical characteristics and the extent and character of the traffic on public highways and streets. Keeps historical record of road life and costs, road mileages, road inventory, State Trunk Highway System adequacy.

Programming Section. Prepares proposed annual and long-range construction programs, collects and interprets data for road classification, estimates highway financial needs.

Secondary Roads Section. Administers the rural federal aid secondary roads program off the State Trunk Highway System and provides services to local government in programming, engineering, inspection and management of such highways.

Mapping Section. Prepares and maintains in current condition the official trunk highway system map, the official free map, the general highway and traffic map, the highway series of county maps and any such other maps as are needed throughout the department.

Finance Division

Accounts, audits, prepares the budget, prepares payrolls, compiles statistics, prepares financial statements, estimates revenues and disbursements and recommends policy on fiscal matters.

Accounting and Auditing Section. Computes the highway aids to be paid to local units of government and certifies the amounts to the State Treasurer, checks highway bids, computes payments to contractors, computes reimbursements to counties for costs of maintaining the State Trunk Highway System.

Budgetary Control Section. Assembles and consolidates the proposed annual budgets of the organizational components into a proposed annual budget, reconciles the totals with the estimated revenues and appropriations. Prepares the statutory biennial budget. Administers and enforces approved budgets. Estimates current and long-term revenues and expenditures and effects on fund balances. Analyzes and determines detailed financing needs of construction programs.

Auditing Services Section — County Highway Accounts. Assists county highway departments in uniform cost accounting, analyzes methods and procedures in county highway accounting, audits county costs of work performed for the state.

Payroll Section. Receives payrolls from the districts and other organizational components, checks amounts of payments and withholdings in keeping with federal laws, rulings, regulations, and requirements of the State Bureau of Personnel. Deposits withholdings, prepares reports to Internal Revenue Service, Social Security Ad-

ministration, Wisconsin Retirement Fund, Unemployment Compensation Division, Department of Taxation, insurance companies and others.

District Offices

The district offices administer locally the work of the State Highway Commission. The district offices maintain the commission's relationship with the counties, towns, cities and villages. Here the surveys are made, the roads designed, the plans drawn, the right of way purchased, the construction supervised, the highways maintained and the routes marked and signed.

HISTORICAL MARKERS COMMISSION

Members: HAROLD L. PLUMMER, *chairman*; CLIFFORD L. LORD, *secretary*; HENRY FORD; L. P. VOIGT; GEORGE WATSON.

Office: 816 State Street, Madison 6.

Publications: None.

The Historical Markers Commission was created by Chapter 192, Laws of 1953. Members are the director of the State Historical Society, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, chairman of the State Highway Commission, director of the Conservation Commission, director of regional planning and/or designated representatives from the agencies named.

Functions of the Commission:

1. To plan, develop and publicize a uniform official system of markers for the historical, archaeological, geological and legendary sites in the state.
2. To approve use of a marker of standard design upon application of interested agencies, public groups, organizations and individuals, with an inscription setting forth accurately the facts of interest.
3. To accept the aid, support and cooperation of local public and private agencies and individuals to establish approved markers at the sites selected.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Director: CLIFFORD L. LORD.

Associate Director: DONALD R. McNEIL.

Assistants to the Director: JOHN C. JACQUES; DANIEL R. PORTER.

Librarian: BENTON H. WILCOX.

Curator of Museum: WALTER S. DUNN.

Chief of Research: ALICE E. SMITH.

Editor, Books: OLLEN L. BURNETTE, JR.

Editor, Wisconsin Magazine of History: WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD.

Coordinator, McCormick Collection: MRS. LUCILE KELLAR.

Supervisor of School Services: THURMAN O. FOX.

Supervisor of Sites and Markers: RAYMOND S. SIVESIND.

Field Supervisor: WILLIAM J. SCHERECK.

Finance Officer: LEONARD W. BEHNKE.

Office: 816 State Street, Madison 6.

Publications: Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Badger History (monthly, Sept.-May); 30th Star (monthly, Sept.-May); Wisconsin Public Documents, a Checklist (quarterly); Wisconsin Then and Now (monthly); Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter (monthly, Sept.-May); Chronicles of Wisconsin (a series); Bibliography of Wisconsin History Shelf (annual); Historic Sites in Wisconsin (annual).

The Historical Society was established in 1846 during the state's first constitutional convention, reorganized the next year and chartered by the legislature in 1853. It is governed by a board of 36 curators, 12 of whom are chosen at each annual meeting. The board selects the officers, including the director and associate director, who are the administrative heads of the society. The Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the President of the University and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are permanent ex officio members of the board. Though it is a membership corporation with considerable endowment, it is also an official state agency and serves some 500,000 citizens of the state annually. It is now one of the largest state historical societies in the nation with a senior membership of approximately 5,000 and a junior membership of some 26,000.

Since its establishment, with liberal state support the society has collected one of the finest and largest libraries of American history in the country. Third largest in size of collections and number of users in the state, its 300,000 bound volumes and 325,000 pamphlets constitute an unusually good reference wealth in American and Wisconsin history. Recently enhanced by the acquisition of the noted McCormick Collections, its manuscript holdings of 3,610 bound volumes and over 2,500,000 pieces are extremely important to the historical knowledge of the region. Boasting an almost complete file of Wisconsin daily and weekly newspapers from their first issues, the newspaper collections are one of the best anywhere, numbering over 50,000 bound volumes and over 27,000 reels of microfilm. Its labor collection, begun under the late John R. Commons, America's first historian of organized labor, is already rated as the richest and most extensive in the entire country and is currently being augmented by manuscript records of labor organizations both past and current. Its public documents collection — federal, state and local — rates seventh in the nation and serves as the depository and central exchange agent for the publications of all state agencies. The 1953 Legislature authorized the society to pioneer in setting up a state-wide loan service of its federal depository items in an experiment welcomed by the federal govern-

ment and by depository libraries everywhere. Its collections of American patents are a welcome service to Wisconsin business and to patent lawyers. The genealogical reference collection is the best west of the Alleghenies. These collections serve the university as its library of American history and have some 60,000 annual users. The library forms the nucleus of American history research resources, which include the museum, the historic sites and markers, the manuscript collections, school services programs and publications.

The museum, reorganization of which is well under way, traces for youth and adult alike the development of Wisconsin from Indian to present time. Visited annually by over 85,000 people, including some 45,000 school children, its special exhibits are changed every 2 months. The museum supports the Wisconsin archaeological survey and is the repository for the finds of those survey expeditions.

The society is also the official depository for the public records of the state. Certain types of county records deemed of permanent historical importance must be offered to the society prior to destruction by county officials. Such records, together with local public records, business records and other manuscript materials are deposited by the society in regional depositories it is establishing throughout the state, particularly in the libraries of the state colleges. Court records which have been filmed or which have been on file for 75 years or more may be transferred to the society's custody on court order. Municipal records and records of defunct banks may be destroyed only after submission to the society for determination of historical importance.

The society publishes quarterly the Wisconsin Magazine of History, and irregularly various hard-bound books on Wisconsin subjects. Several volumes are scheduled for appearance in the coming 2 years, continuing a series of biographies of Wisconsin leaders. It also issues each fall an annual Wisconsin Calendar, a date book featuring unusual pictures of the Wisconsin scene.

For the past 11 years the society has promoted through the schools of Wisconsin the largest state-wide junior historians' movement in the U.S. The more than 26,000 participants in the program receive Badger History and the Wisconsin Teacher Newsletter monthly, and charters, membership buttons and cards. Participating schools have a priority in use of circulating museum exhibits available through the society. The society publishes many teaching aids on Wisconsin history for the elementary, intermediate and secondary levels and offers a film strip in full color depicting the story of our state. Since 1955, the society has offered a secondary school history program, highlighted by issuing of 30th Star (monthly) and the Chronicles of Wisconsin, a continuing series of pamphlets on Wisconsin subjects.

For school child and adult alike, the society's mobile unit, the Historymobile, was added in 1954 to the radio and television of-

ferings of the society in the program of taking history of their area to the people. This traveling museum on wheels was donated by public-spirited citizens.

The society cooperates with the Highway Commission and the Conservation Commission in a program of historic markers on state lands throughout Wisconsin. In cooperation with the Conservation Commission, the society preserves and administers historic Old Wade House at Greenbush and is developing the State Farm and Craft Museum as a part of the restoration of Stonefield at Nelson Dewey State Park. Villa Louis at Prairie du Chien is a completely society-operated site that attracts and educates almost 50,000 visitors per year. In development stage are a Circus World Museum at Baraboo, a National Railroad Museum at Green Bay and a Medical Museum at Prairie du Chien.

Regional meetings of those interested in history, a women's auxiliary, special exhibits on special occasions around the state and at local and state fairs, radio work, speeches, and the work of the numerous local and county historical societies (most of whom are incorporated as affiliates under the society charter) complete the program of this service agency — a program cited by the American Association for State and Local History as the outstanding one for any state historical society in the nation.

Functions:

1. *General*

- a. Serves as trustee of the state in the preservation and care of all records and artifacts of whatever nature of historical interest and significance placed in its custody.
- b. Interests itself constructively as the agent of the state in the preservation and care of all such materials wherever they may be.
- c. Collects by gift, exchange, or purchase, books, periodicals, pamphlets, records, tracts, manuscripts, maps, charts, papers, artifacts, relics, paintings, photographs and other materials illustrative of the history of this state in particular and of the West in general.
- d. Conducts research in the history of Wisconsin in particular and of the West generally.
- e. Inculcates through publications, museum extension services, and other media a wider and fuller knowledge and appreciation of the history of Wisconsin and its significance.
- f. Services the citizens of this state with library and museum facilities at all reasonable hours on business days without fee except for historic sites operated outside its headquarters, for subsidiary pagents, lectures or similar special events, or for special exhibits on loan or under agreement.
- g. Is the custodian of the official series of painted portraits of the former governors of Wisconsin and maintains such portraits in proper condition. The society may effect the loans

- of such portraits for hanging in various state buildings for feasible periods of time.
- h. Encourages and facilitates local societies to incorporate as affiliates under the society charter without fee and with approval of the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society and accepts in behalf of the state the assets of local societies applying for such custodianship.
 - i. Offers to the schools of this state such materials as it shall from time to time prepare or make available to facilitate the instruction in history and civil government as required by section 40.46 (1) of the statutes and prepares, publishes, issues, loans or circulates such magazines, books, aids, guides and other publications, visual aids, special exhibits, and other teaching materials and aids as it may, in consultation with the Department of Public Instruction, deem advisable.
2. *American History Research Center*
 - a. Encourages research in American history in general, and in the history of Wisconsin and of the West particularly.
 - b. Interprets to the public the nature of our heritage and the role of state and local history in contributing to it.
 - c. Receives bequests in any form in pursuance of that goal and undertakes research projects, makes grants-in-aid and publicizes the results of such aid in any form best deemed suitable to attain such ends.
 3. *Depository of Public Documents*
 - a. Is the official documents depository of the state.
 - b. Receives from the Bureau of Purchases under section 35.84 (20) of the statutes 3 copies of each and every publication of whatever type originated at state expense, and likewise from any state agency however distributed.
 - c. Supplies nonstate agencies of local, out-of-state, federal and international nature with exchange items of state publications.
 - d. Makes available under proper and reasonable regulations its public document collections.
 - e. Acquires and establishes a central depository loan collection of federal documents to service colleges, libraries and the public.
 - f. Prepares a periodic checklist of public documents issued by the state and publishes this list.
 4. *Museum Extension Service*
 - a. Makes its collections and the teaching values of its museum techniques available on a state-wide basis, to stimulate more effective local museum offerings by a museum extension service.
 - b. Lends to other museums, public libraries, art galleries, colleges, schools or other responsible institutions or organizations replaceable items from its collections.

- c. Participates in cooperative or joint exhibits with other museums or auxiliary societies and provides financial or technical assistance not to exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate in any year to assist other museums or auxiliaries to participate in this program.
- 5. *Depository for Public Records*
 - a. Provides for the preservation in an ultimate depository as the archives of the state any such public records as may be transferred to the society by the Committee on Public Records.
 - b. Selects regional depositories under section 44.10 and transfers to such depositories without title transfer such records as are related to those depositories by reason of geography and origin in areas serviced by such regional depositories.
- 6. *Historic Sites*
 - a. Develops by cooperation with the Conservation Commission and such other agencies as may be interested therein the State Farm and Craft Museum at Nelson Dewey State Park to portray graphically the farm and craft practices of the past.
 - b. Operates other historic sites where deemed advisable in cooperation with other state agencies.
 - c. Accepts gifts, appropriations and bequests made to it in accordance with the society charter and uses these gifts as far as practicable in accordance with the wishes of the donor.
 - d. Accepts the aid, support and cooperation of county, city, village or town agencies, or private agencies or persons in executing its projects.

HUMAN RIGHTS, GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON

Members: REV. FRANKLYN J. KENNEDY, *chairman*; G. AUBREY YOUNG, *vice chairman*; MRS. MELVIN BONN, *secretary*; L. H. ADOLFSON; FRED BOBO; EMIL DROBAC; ROBERT HOOD; JOHN LAWTON; MRS. ULYSSES LINDSAY; H. M. MARK; VICTOR MINAHAN; PASTOR EWALD MOERKE; MRS. CARL NORDHAGEN; MRS. WILLIAM O'DONNELL; JEREMIAH O'SULLIVAN; REV. HAROLD PATTON; STELLA PEDERSEN; SELIG PERLMAN; S. P. RIGLER; REV. PERRY H. SAITO, RABBI MANFRED SWARSENSKY; ROBERT TAYLOR.

Director: REBECCA CHALMERS BARTON.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Director's annual reports; Reports on Cases of Alleged Discrimination; news letters; periodic research studies on minority group problems; workshop reports; Handbook on Wisconsin Indians; Nonwhite Housing in Wisconsin; Helping Children Learn to Respect Human Rights; The Way to a Man's Mind; Our Human Rights: A Study in the Art of Per-

suasion; Speech Sampler on Human Rights; State Agencies and the Migrant Labor Problem in Wisconsin; The Relationship of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights to the Migrant Labor Problem in Wisconsin; Youth Advisory Board annual reports.

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights was created by Chapter 296, Laws of 1947. It consists of not more than 35 members, appointed by the Governor for terms of 3 years each, without senate confirmation. Members receive no compensation and "shall be appointed from the entire state and shall be representative of all races, creeds, groups, organizations, and fields of endeavor." By statute, the commission is assigned "to disseminate information and to attempt by means of discussion as well as other proper means to educate the people of the state to a greater understanding, appreciation and practice of tolerance, to the end that Wisconsin will be a better place in which to live."

The program was originally administered by a director but the staff now includes 2 administrative assistants, a part-time stenographer, and a part-time research worker. In 1953 the commission appointed a Youth Advisory Board of outstanding high school seniors and has continued to do so each year subsequently.

The Governor's Commission on Human Rights was established as an educational agency but the commission has construed education in the broadest sense of the term. Sometimes prevention is not enough and tension situations develop. Conference, conciliation or persuasion is the desirable method of promoting a new understanding. The commission also, however, recognizes that upholding a civil rights law is a form of education of the citizenry as well as a safeguard for the individual whose rights are at stake. Successive Attorney Generals have made special provisions for giving attention to human rights cases of state-wide importance on the recommendation of the commission.

Although a governmental agency, the commission is indebted to the voluntary cooperation of the people of the state who have constantly offered to help with the commission's programs and purposes, which seeks to systematize, coordinate, and, in general, act as a clearinghouse for all this good will and good work. Perhaps the commission's most important function in relation to this voluntary support is to supply accurate information and to develop workable and learnable techniques in the handling of controversial issues. It states repeatedly that the real problem is not the color problem nor the clash of creed but the problem of finding ways to call forth the resources for good in human nature itself.

Services of the commission:

1. Encouraging and undertaking research and fact-finding about human rights problems in Wisconsin.
2. Writing, publishing and distributing studies based upon this factual material.

3. Providing information program suggestions, etc., to office visitors, mail correspondents, private and public organizations inside and outside the state and representatives of the press.
4. Initiating and participating in local, regional and state conferences.
5. Giving talks and leading discussions on human rights for a variety of church and civic groups.
6. Preparing and participating in radio and television programs.
7. Writing articles for magazines and preparing press releases.
8. Supporting remedial legislation when within the scope or the commission's objectives.
9. Mediating in cases of alleged discrimination and utilizing the specific case as a springboard for handling any over-all state-wide problem which may be indicated.
10. Developing methods and techniques for handling controversial issues.
11. Helping to set up community committees for human rights and serving in a consultant capacity as requested.
12. Initiating a Youth Board and a youth human rights program in the state and serving these youth boards in a consultant capacity.
13. Working with foreign visitors and students at colleges and the state university on special projects and programs.
14. Cooperating with other state and private agencies on problems of human rights and encouraging interagency teamwork in alleviating any alleged discriminatory practices.

HYGIENE, STATE LABORATORY OF

Members of Administrative Committee: JOHN Z. BOWERS; E. B. FRED; STEPHEN E. GAVIN; CARL N. NEUPERT; W. D. STOVALL.

Director: W. D. STOVALL.

Office: University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publications: None.

The State Laboratory of Hygiene was created in 1903 and has been located on the campus of the university since that time. By statute it is the laboratory for the State Board of Health. It is administered by a committee composed of the president of the university, the dean of the medical school, the president and secretary of the State Board of Health and the director of the laboratory. The laboratory's budget is part of the university's budget and its staff is selected by the Board of Regents of the university, upon the recommendation of the dean of the medical school of the university and with the approval of the administrative committee.

Functions of the Laboratory:

1. Assists physicians and health officers in the diagnosis, control and eradication of communicable diseases.

2. Receives specimens from health officers, public health nurses, sanitarians, veterinarians, public officials, physicians, sanitary engineers and epidemiologists for the purpose of sanitary control of environment in which people live, the diagnosis of disease, the recognition of diseases of animals which are transmissible to people; for the study of the occurrence; spread and distribution of certain chronic diseases.
3. Water specimens from all parts of the state are analyzed for purity.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Commissioners: R. G. KNUTSON, *chairman*; A. W. ENRIGHT; JOHN H. ROUSE.

Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Apprenticeship Division: W. F. SIMON, *director*.

Employment Service Division: A. T. ROSE, *director*; F. L. HARKER, *teacher's placement supervisor*; WILLIAM H. SIEMERING, *veterans placement*.

Fair Employment Practice Division: VIRGINIA HUEBNER, *director*.

Industrial Safety and Buildings Division: ROGER OSTREM, *director*; WENDELL KILPATRICK, *supervisor*; CISCO CADDELL, *buildings engineer*.

Statistical Division: ORRIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician*.

Unemployment Compensation Division: PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *director*.

Wage Collection Division: LOUIS KISCHE, *examiner*, Milwaukee.

Woman and Child Labor Division: DOUGLAS AJER, *director*; MARION ZIMMERMAN, *area supervisor*, Milwaukee.

Workmen's Compensation Division: RALPH E. GINTZ, *director*.

General Office: State Office Building, Madison; *Milwaukee Office:* 794 N. Jefferson St.; *Employment Service:* Adm. Office, 105 S. Blair St., Madison; *Unemployment Compensation Division,* 137 E. Wilson St., Madison.

Publications: Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Act and Workmen's Compensation Annual Report; statistical reports; reprints of laws and orders administered by Industrial Commission; Labor Market Letter; Applicant Register of Professional, Executive and Technical Personnel; Farm Labor Bulletin; Veteran's Job Register; Community Basic Statements.

History

The Industrial Commission is the labor department of the state. Since the first labor law was passed in 1867, new laws on the subject have been enacted at every session of the legislature. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was created in 1887 to enforce all labor laws, but in 1911, when the Workmen's Compensation Law

was passed, it was replaced by the Industrial Commission. This commission is composed of 3 persons appointed by the Governor for 6-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate.

The commission's activities are carried out by the following divisions:

Apprenticeship Division. Administers the apprenticeship law.

1. Approves new indentures; issues cancellations for cause; passes upon transfer of apprentices; and grants diplomas upon completion of training.
2. Maintains file of individual agreements of all indentured apprentices in the state and issues monthly statistical report giving names of parties to indentures, trade, location and nature of each transaction such as approval, transfer, cancellation or completion.
3. Assists and advises management and labor in establishing and administering training programs in all skilled crafts.
4. Acts as the state approval agency for veteran job-training.

Division of Industrial Safety and Buildings. The laws of 1911 creating the Wisconsin Industrial Commission placed responsibility on the employer to furnish safe employment and a safe place to work, and required the employer to do everything reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety and welfare of employes and frequenters. The same laws placed responsibility on the owners of public buildings to construct, repair or maintain public buildings in order to render them safe. Other duties, powers, jurisdiction and authority of the commission granted by law include:

1. Upon investigation, ascertains and prescribes what safety devices, safeguards or other means or methods of protection are best adapted for providing safe employment and safe places of employment.
2. Ascertains and fixes such reasonable standards and prescribes, modifies and enforces such reasonable orders for the adoption of safety devices and safeguards as may be necessary to carry out all laws and lawful orders relative to the protection of the life, health, safety and welfare of employes and frequenters.
3. Ascertains, fixes and orders such reasonable standards, rules or regulations for the construction, repair and maintenance of places of employment and public buildings as shall render them safe.
4. Requires the submission for examination and approval of plans and specifications for places of employment and public buildings as well as for permanent equipment of such buildings.
5. Fixes and collects fees for the inspection of boilers, elevators, escalators, power dumbwaiters, and for the examination of drawings for buildings and certain component parts of buildings.

6. Boiler Section. Inspects boilers operated at high pressures, unfired pressure vessels and refrigeration plants; investigates the cause of failure of such equipment especially when injuries to workmen are involved; and conducts examinations for boiler inspectors employed by insurance companies and certifies their competency.
7. Building Section. Inspects the construction of buildings and existing buildings and their components for compliance with approved plans and code requirements; and establishes standards for strength and efficiency of building materials and equipment manufactured and used by the building industry and building trades.
8. Education Section. Promotes and assists in the sponsorship and establishment of industrial safety programs in places of employment and edits and publishes the Wisconsin Safety News.
9. Electrical Section. Inspects electrical installations; investigates injuries caused by electricity or electrical equipment; and cooperates with local electrical inspectors, municipal and private electrical utilities in developing safe procedures and operation.
10. Elevator Section. Inspects new and existing installations; investigates failures of installations and causes of injuries related to these installations; supervises testing of safety devices; and conducts examinations of elevator inspectors employed by insurance companies and certifies their competency.
11. Factory Section. Inspects places of employment for compliance with safety rules; advises management and labor on procedures and requirements on safeguarding generally, the guarding of machinery and the prevention of injuries and occupational diseases; and investigates industrial injuries.
12. Fire Prevention Section. Inspects actual storage and handling facilities for petroleum products, liquified petroleum gases and other flammable materials, including refineries and cleaning and dyeing plants; investigates causes of injuries related to fires and explosions; determines eligibility of fire departments to provide services to different communities and for obtaining insurance premium rebates; and assists fire departments and fire department associations in maintaining and expediting fire prevention programs.
13. Mine-Quarry Section. Inspects mine and quarry operations, pits, tunnels, caissons, excavations, trenches and the storage and handling of explosives; advises management and labor on the safeguarding of machinery peculiar to the different industries; conducts examinations for blasters and certifies their competency; and investigates causes of injuries and occupational diseases related to employment in these fields.

Employment Service Division. The Wisconsin State Employment Service has a history that begins back in 1899 when the first public employment office was opened in the city of Superior. Since 1933 the WSES has operated in accordance with provisions of the federal Wagner-Peyser Act. This act was augmented by the federal Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944 and the Employment Act of 1946. Although financing costs are borne by the federal government, based on a payroll tax on Wisconsin employers who employ 4 or more workers, the service is administered by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission as a state agency. The purpose of the public employment service is to facilitate full employment and to promote employment stability in communities throughout the state, as well as to administer the "work test" to claimants for unemployment compensation. The service operates a program which includes:

1. Placement of job seekers.
2. Special services to veterans.
3. Employment counseling and services to the handicapped, youth and older workers.
4. Approval and certification of out-of-state migratory and foreign workers.
5. Placement service to members of teaching profession, school boards and appointing school officers.
6. Placement service to professional, executive and technical applicants (except teachers).
7. Labor market information.
8. Industrial services and testing.
9. Cooperation with local community and state-wide groups.
10. 26 district employment offices.
11. Part-time employment service through an itinerant service program in 80 other communities.
12. A system for clearance of labor throughout the nation.

Fair Employment Practices Division. Administers the Fair Employment Practices Law, which, during the 1957 session of the legislature, was amended to provide for judicial review, and granted enforcement authority to the administering agency.

1. Receives and investigates complaints alleging discrimination in employment matters because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.
2. Works with business and industry, labor organizations, employment agencies, civic groups and educational institutions so as to gain more widespread acceptance of the principle of equal job opportunity to implement fair employment practices.
3. Counsels with job applicants emphasizing the responsibilities which the right to equal job opportunity imposes.
4. Maintains public relations relating to fair employment practices by public appearances and speeches.

Statistical Division

1. Workmen's Compensation Statistics:
 - a. "First Reports" of injuries are tabulated to show place of

- occurrence of the injury; industry; certain cause of injury data; number of days elapsed between date of injury and date of first disability.
- b. Injury cases settled under the Workmen's Compensation Act are tabulated to show data regarding nature and extent of disability, indemnity and death benefit payments, and other information.
2. Current Employment Estimates Program. The information collected is regularly reported to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for preparation of state-wide and national summaries of employment data. The tabulations are reported in its monthly statistical series under the title "Wisconsin Employment Trends."
 - a. Publishes estimates on number of employes in non-agricultural establishments broken down by industry divisions. Tabulated separately for Milwaukee and Racine Counties.
 - b. Prepares tables on production worker employment, hours of work and average weekly and hourly earnings for broad industry groups of manufacturing industries.
 3. Wage Rates for State Contract Construction Work. Certifies minimum wage rates for state contract building construction projects, as required by section 103.49 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and for state contract highway construction work, as required by section 103.50, Wisconsin Statutes.
 4. Issues annual reports on child labor and street trade permits.
 5. Unemployment Compensation Statistics. Prepares information on benefit claims; benefit payments; initial determinations made as to unemployment benefits; appeals as to cases pending, received and disposed of by appeals authorities; employment and payroll data for covered workers; experience rating of individual employers; and promptness of unemployment compensation benefit payments, and many types of administrative statistics.

Unemployment Compensation Division. Wisconsin enacted its pioneer unemployment compensation law in January 1932--3 years earlier than any other state. Contributions have been paid by covered employers since July 1934 and unemployment benefits have been paid to eligible workers since August 1936. The law now covers over 30,000 employers of 4 or more persons, and about 850,000 workers. This division:

1. Collects contributions from employers.
2. Receives jobless benefit claims at employment offices.
3. Pays weekly benefit checks to eligible workers.

Each employer's contributions are credited to his separate account in the state's unemployment reserve fund. Under Wisconsin's experience rating system, each employer's contribution rate depends on his own experience, as shown by the contributions credited and the benefits charged to his separate account. Steadier employment means lower contribution rates.

To secure benefits under the law, each unemployed worker must register for work and report weekly at a public employment office. That office tries to help him find a job. Benefits due under the law, for weeks of unemployment, are paid by check, mailed to the worker at his home address. Each worker's weekly benefit is based on his own average weekly wage. The resulting weekly payments for total unemployment range from \$11 to \$38. The length of time a worker may draw benefits depends on how long he has recently worked in "covered" employment. Based on 38 or more weeks of covered employment within the past year, he may draw up to 26½ weeks of benefits, if he stays jobless and eligible.

Woman and Child Labor Division. This division administers Women's hours; minimum wage; homework; one day of rest in seven; child labor; street trades; wage payment and collection; and private employment agency laws.

1. Investigates complaints and inspects places of employment for violations of the laws including collection of minimum wage when found due.
2. Appoints permit officers throughout the state to assist with the issuance of permits and maintains files of all child labor and street trades permits issued.
3. Issues licenses for homework manufacture.
4. Issues licenses for private employment agencies.
5. Aids in the collection of valid wage claims.

Workmen's Compensation Division. The Workmen's Compensation Act of Wisconsin was the first effective law of this nature to be passed in the United States and it became effective on May 3, 1911. It provides for payment of compensation and for all necessary medical and incidental treatment to employes injured in the course of their employment while working for an employer covered by the law; and also for compensation to dependents of employes whose injuries resulted in death. Over 1,000,000 employes and 63,800 employers are subject to this law.

All injuries with disability and lost time beyond 3 days or with any permanent disability must be reported. The record is reviewed in each such case to assure that proper payment of compensation is made. In about 90 per cent of the cases, payments are made promptly and without dispute or formal order. In about 10 per cent of the cases, formal orders for payments are made upon written agreement of the parties or after hearing. Whenever a dispute arises, a hearing may be requested by any one of the interested parties. This hearing is conducted by a law examiner who draws findings and issues an order, from which appeal may be made to the commission and then to the Dane County Circuit Court and the State Supreme Court. Hearings are scheduled at most county seats throughout the state and the testimony is recorded by a court reporter.

Records are also maintained and reviewed to assure that all

employers subject to the law carry the required insurance coverage unless specifically exempt by the commission after a satisfactory showing of financial security.

An advisory committee on workmen's compensation composed of representatives of labor, management and insurance companies meets with the commission and submits proposed amendments to the legislature.

INNOCENT PERSONS, COMMISSION FOR THE RELIEF OF

Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

This commission was created by Chapter 189, Laws of 1913, now section 285.05 of the Wisconsin Statutes. It provides that the Governor and the members of the State Board of Control, the predecessor of the Public Welfare Board, constituted a board for the purpose of hearing petitions for allowances from the state as compensation for wrongful imprisonment of persons who claim to be innocent. Subsequently the composition of the board was changed to consist of the Governor and the director of the State Department of Public Welfare.

If the board, after a hearing on such petition, finds that the petitioner was innocent and that he did nothing to contribute to his conviction, the board may award him not more than \$5,000 and at a rate of not more than \$1,500 a year for each year of imprisonment. If the commission feels that the amount it may award is not adequate, it reports an amount which is deemed adequate to the legislature for its consideration. The commission acts very infrequently, and during the past 30 years, at least, has made no awards.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: PAUL J. ROGAN.

Deputy Commissioner: CHARLES J. TIMBERS.

Rating Division: MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE, *chief.*

Examining Division: MARTIN F. RAYNOHA, *chief.*

Funds Division: HAROLD DUCKERT, *chief.*

Fire Marshal Division: WM. D. ROSSITER, *chief.*

Employe Welfare Fund Division: JOHN GROGAN, *chief.*

Services Division: ARVID IVERSON, *chief.*

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Annual Report; Insurance Laws.

History

The administrative head of the Insurance Department is the Commissioner of Insurance appointed by the Governor with the

consent of the senate for a 4-year term. A deputy commissioner is appointed under civil service rules by the commissioner whenever a vacancy occurs.

The Insurance Department was established pursuant to Chapter 56, Laws of 1870, which directed the Secretary of State to establish in his office a department of insurance to administer the insurance laws. Chapter 214, Laws of 1878, established an independent Department of Insurance under the direction of a Commissioner of Insurance to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. In 1881 the office of Commissioner of Insurance was made elective (Chapter 300, Laws of 1881) and this arrangement continued until the office was again made appointive by Chapter 484, Laws of 1911.

The office of State Fire Marshal was created in 1907 as a separate department of state government. In 1911, the Commissioner of Insurance was made ex officio State Fire Marshal and the duties and powers were transferred to him. In 1917, the duties of making inspections of property; supervision of local officers, such as chiefs of local fire departments, in making fire prevention inspections; and enforcement of statutes and orders relating to fire prevention and building codes were transferred to the Industrial Commission.

The State Insurance Fund was created by an act of the legislature in 1903 for the purpose of insuring all state property against loss by fire, windstorm, and other perils to property. In 1911 and 1913, the statutes were amended to include county, city, village, town, school district and library board property.

The State Life Fund of the state was created by legislative act in 1911 to be conducted by the state under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance.

The Compensation Insurance Board, created by Chapter 637, Laws of 1917, consisted of the Commissioner of Insurance, one member of the Industrial Commission, and one person appointed by the Governor. In 1933, this board was abolished by legislative act and its powers and duties transferred to the Commissioner of Insurance.

The functions of the department include the following:

1. *General*
 - a. Enforces laws relating to insurance, and exercises such supervision and control over insuring organizations and their agents as the statutes require.
 - b. Devises rules and regulations for enforcement of insurance laws.
 - c. Licenses insuring organizations, agents, adjusters and rating organizations.
 - d. Prepares and furnishes forms of annual statements to be completed and filed by the various types of insurers and societies.

- e. Determines adequate reserves for insurers.
 - f. Acts as attorney for insurers admitted to this state for the purpose of service of summons and legal process.
 - g. Enforces rights of policyholders.
 - h. Supervises incorporation of domestic insurance companies.
 - i. Supervises sale of stock of domestic insurance companies.
 - j. Supervises insurance placed by agents in unlicensed fire and casualty insurance companies.
 - k. Regulates unfair insurance business methods and practices.
 - l. Examines insurers licensed to operate in this state.
 - m. Institutes proceedings against insolvent or delinquent insurers.
 - n. Administers workmen's compensation security funds.
 - o. Administers employe welfare funds.
2. *Regulation of Rates*
- a. Determines whether rates for fire and allied lines and casualty insurance rates are excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory.
 - b. Reviews filings of rating schedules, rating plans and underwriting rules and forms made by rating organizations or individual insurers.
 - c. Reviews filings upon complaint of insured or on motion of the commissioner.
 - d. Reviews filing of deviations from rates and rules by members or subscribers of rating organizations.
 - e. Examines rating organizations.
 - f. Devises and promulgates statistical plans and requires insurers to report their experience thereunder.
 - g. Conducts necessary hearings in connection with rate reviews and on complaints of policyholders.
 - h. Reviews windstorm rates when regional classifications are involved.
 - i. Reviews rates and rating plans of town mutual insurance companies on risks in incorporated cities and villages.
 - j. Reviews agreements, combinations or compacts for the purpose of establishing and maintaining rates.
 - k. Reviews premiums charged for accident and health policies.
 - l. Requires rates for life insurance to be filed.
 - m. Reviews rates of mutual benefit societies.
 - n. Regulates credit life and accident and sickness insurance rates and practices.
3. *Workmen's Compensation Insurance*
- Approves classifications of risks; approves minimum adequate pure premium for each classification; establishes maximum and minimum limits of expense; approves expense loadings, examines rating bureau; supervises insurance of rejected workmen's compensation risks.
4. *State Insurance Fund (Fire and Allied Lines of Insurance).*
- a. Administers laws governing operation of the State Insurance

Fund. This involves determination of rates, issuance of policies, collection of premiums, adjustment of and payment of losses, inspection of property insured, and such other duties usually performed by insurance companies and agents.

The statutes provide that all state property be insured in the fund for an amount equal to at least 90% of its actual cash value. Boards in charge of property of counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts and libraries may insure their property in the fund. The rates charged by the fund are 50% of the rates established by recognized rating bureaus.

The following insurance coverages are available for terms of 1, 3 and 5 years: fire and lightning; fire and extended coverage; wind and hail; builders' risk; inland marine, including floater and all-risk insurance; and motor vehicle, including fire, theft, wind or comprehensive coverage. The fund does not insure unemployment or workmen's compensation insurance, public liability insurance or any type of casualty insurance. Any insured (except the state) may withdraw from the fund by passing a resolution so to do.

5. *State Life Fund*

- a. Administers the statutes governing the operation of the fund.
- b. Promulgates rates and policy forms, reviews applications for insurance, issues policies, collects premiums, pays losses, apportions and distributes dividends and such other duties usual to the operation of a life insurance company.

The State Life Fund was created by the legislature in 1911 to be conducted by the state under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance. The fund issues participating life insurance policies on standard risks subject to additional premiums for extra occupational hazards. Premium rates and reserves are based on the American Experience Table of Mortality and 3% interest. Insurance in the State Life Fund is available to any person of either sex who is within the state or a resident thereof at the time the insurance is granted. The applicant must be at least 15 years of age at nearest birthday. Policies once in force are not affected by subsequent removal of the insured from the state. The fund is administered by the state without liability on the part of the state beyond the amount of the fund. The usual standard forms of ordinary life, limited pay life, endowment and term policies are issued.

6. *State Fire Marshal*

- a. Supervises and directs investigations of fires of unknown or incendiary origin.
- b. Assists district attorney in prosecution of the crime of arson.

- c. Requires filings of reports of adjustment of fire losses and keeps a record of all fires occurring in this state.

7. *Taxes and Fees*

- a. Determines and collects taxes and license fees and fire department dues.
- b. Collects miscellaneous fees. Approximately \$7,910,500 in taxes, fees and fire department dues was collected in 1956-57. The fire department dues, amounting to \$588,070, were distributed to approved cities, villages and towns for support of their fire departments.

8. *Supervision of Special Groups*

In addition to the usual types of insurance companies which are subject to supervision, the statutes also provide regulations for the following groups:

- a. Nonprofit plans by medical societies for the care of the sick.
- b. Hospital service corporation.
- c. Co-operative associations organized for the care of the sick.
- d. Voluntary benefit plans in schools.
- e. Motor club service companies and their agents.
- f. Title guaranty corporations.
- g. Domestic mutual benefit societies.
- h. Burial insurance companies.

9. *Employe Welfare Funds*

In order to assure that funds created by employes or employers to provide benefits to employes in case of sickness, disability, unemployment, etc. are properly administered, the commissioner:

- a. Registers such funds, as specified in Chapter 552, Laws of 1957.
- b. Examines the affairs of such funds as often as deemed necessary and examines at least once in 5 years.
- c. Prepares requirements for annual statements and annual reports of each such fund.
- d. If the Commissioner of Insurance finds that any employe welfare fund has been depleted, he may transmit findings to the Attorney General who may bring action.
- e. May seek an injunction to prevent the change of a fund or the maintenance of an unregistered fund.
- f. Appoints an advisory council of 7 members, 2 representing management, 2 representing employes, and 3 representing the public from the fields of banking, economics and insurance to advise the commissioner and to make recommendations relating to the registration, examination and supervision of employe welfare funds.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION, COMMISSION ON

Members: SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER, *chairman*; ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT G. MAROTZ, *vice chairman*; M. W. TORKELSON, *secretary*; SENATORS J. EARLE LEVERICH and ROBERT TRAVIS; ASSEMBLYMEN WARREN GRADY and HARVEY R. ABRAHAM; STEWART G. HONECK; M. G. TOEPEL; GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: None.

The Commission on Interstate Cooperation was created by Chapter 273, Laws of 1937. It consists of 3 senators and 3 assemblymen appointed as are standing committees of the respective houses at the beginning of each legislative session, and 3 state officials appointed by the Governor. The Governor is an ex officio, nonvoting member. The only change in organization ever made was by Chapter 387, Laws of 1951, when there was created within the commission a committee of 2 members, one an Indian to represent the state on the Governor's Interstate Indian Council. This committee is appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure. Vacancies on the commission are filled as are the original appointments except that vacancies occurring when the legislature is not in session are filled by the Governor.

Functions of the Commission:

1. To carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments.
2. To encourage and assist the legislative, executive, administrative and judicial officials and employes of the state to develop and maintain friendly relations with officials and employes of other states, the federal government and local units of government.
3. To promote co-operation between this state and other units of government by proposing and facilitating the adoption of compacts, reciprocal agreements, uniform laws and other suitable processes in order to enable this state to do its proper part in forming a more perfect union.
4. To designate, through its chairman, subject to the approval of the Governor, members or other state officials to represent this state in conference with officials of other states to carry out the objectives set forth above.
5. To report the results of all conferences to the Governor and to the legislature within 15 days of the opening of the legislative session and at such other times as it deems appropriate.

Functions of the Indian Committee. To attend meetings of the Governor's Interstate Indian Council and to assist in finding a solution to Indian problems by bringing federal wardship to an early end, rehabilitating the Indian, encouraging him to preserve his best traditions and bringing Indian affairs more in keeping with present-day needs.

INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON, *chairman*; E. C. GIESSEL; FRANK M. GRANER; J. C. HOWDLE; FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN; STANLEY L. REWEY; CARL A. SCHMITT.

State Investment Commissioners: ALBERT TRATHEN, *chairman*; FRED G. MORTON, *vice chairman*; CHARLES F. JACOBSON, *secretary*.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

Introduction

The Investment Board and Commission were created in 1951, to succeed to the investment functions of the former Annuity and Investment Board and to the administrative functions of the former Board of Deposits. Much earlier in the state's history, various groups of officials had been responsible for the investment of the different funds of the state.

The Governor and the budget director serve *ex officio* on the Investment Board and 5 other members are appointed for staggered 6-year terms. These 5 consist of: one member each from the State Teacher's Retirement System and the Wisconsin Retirement Fund and 3 members representing the public. Each of these must have had at least 10 years of investment experience.

The Investment Commissioners are selected by the board to serve as full-time managers in the administration of various investment funds. They must be fully qualified to handle the state's \$300 million retirement fund assets and the rapidly flowing hundreds of millions that otherwise move in and out of the state's hands during each year. The operating costs are paid from the income earned on investments.

Investment Policy and Program

Different policies are clearly required for the investment of various funds for which the board is responsible. The retirement funds are long-term in character and present no particular liquidity problems. Hence, investment policy for these funds is quite broad and the board's program has been one of investment in long term bonds, mortgages and improved real estate which is leased, a few preferred stocks and a dollar averaging program for common stocks purchases. Currently about \$8 million of the annual growth of approximately \$30 million is being invested in common stocks. This broad policy has helped to increase the current earning rate to 3.8% which amounts to income of nearly \$11½ million per year on the present investment assets of the Teachers' State Retirement System and the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

The various operating and temporary reserve funds of the state which are now to be merged into the State Investment Fund

have been invested only in highly liquid United States government securities. All of these investments are made for the purpose of having cash available to meet the various spending schedules of the funds and to earn a satisfactory rate of interest in the interim. The earning rate varies with conditions in the short-term money market and under current conditions the rate is approximately $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. This amounts to about \$5 million per year of income. Thus the Investment Board and Commission, in exercising their respective duties and functions are employing the assets entrusted to their management so as to produce about \$16 $\frac{1}{2}$ million of income per year. The cost of this service is paid for from the income earned, and amounts to less than 1% of income and less than $\frac{4}{100}$ of 1% of assets.

Bank Deposits and Deposit Fund Policy

Since its organization, the Investment Board has emphasized the importance of employing all possible cash in the State Treasurer's balances. To accomplish this purpose, all but the minimum working cash balances have been invested. The working banks, those which accept daily deposits and against which the state's checks are drawn, have been selected by competitive bidding to enable the state to operate with minimum cash balances. No time deposits or nonworking bank deposits are carried.

The deposit fund was established in 1933 to pay losses incurred by public depositors in the banks. The amounts paid into the fund varied from time to time as determined by the original Board of Deposits. Important changes in relation to the deposit fund have occurred in recent years. In 1952 the Investment Board, after public hearing, eliminated the deposit rate into this fund which had been set by 1943 legislation at a maximum of $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% of the average quarterly bank balance of each public depositor in the state. In doing so the board recognized that federal deposit insurance, which did not exist when the deposit fund was established, and the more exacting standards of the banking authorities had largely eliminated the need for continuing deposits into the fund. The Investment Board was also concerned with the vast amount of detailed administrative work associated with the very modest payments being received. The second change was the enactment of Chapter 332, Laws of 1955, by which the legislature required that the assets of the deposit fund be transferred to the general fund. This legislation further provided that the general fund would henceforth make good any legitimate claims for public depositor losses which formerly were payable from the deposit fund. The aggregate of payments from the general fund may not exceed the balance in the state deposit fund as of the close of business on June 30, 1955 (about \$6,000,000) plus interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent per annum computed to the date of any such payment. In accordance with 1957 legislation the Investment Board may call for deposits into the fund if losses payable and attendant expenses exceed the amounts payable by the general fund.

Permitted Investments

Originally, investments which could be made for all of the funds under the management of the board were the same as those which domestic life insurance companies could make. Various laws which have been adopted during the last 4 legislative sessions have brought about substantial changes.

Retirement Funds:

1. May now hold up to 15% of assets in investments not otherwise approved for life insurance companies. This permissive is used for common stock purchases on a consistent plan.

2. May invest in common stocks all of the deposits into and transfers to a new variable annuity division of each of the 3 major retirement funds. The variable division is one which any member of the system may choose to join by agreeing that not to exceed 50% of current and matching deposits will continuously be made into the variable division. After so choosing, a member may also transfer, periodically, to the variable division up to 50% of the member's existing credits in the system.

3. Any funds not deposited in or transferred to the variable division will be affected differently in the 3 systems.

- a. Fixed annuity division assets of Wisconsin Retirement Fund members will continue with the 15% permissive stated under No. 1.
- b. The 15% permissive will also hold for existing assets of the Milwaukee Teachers' Retirement System and for those State Teachers' Retirement System assets representing the credits of teachers who did not elect to receive social security coverage under the integration plan adopted by the 1957 Legislature.
- c. The 15% permissive will expire in 1963 for the fixed annuity division assets of both of the teachers' systems.

State Insurance Fund. May make investments under laws governing casualty and fire insurance companies rather than life insurance companies.

State Historical Society Trust Funds. As a result of 1957 legislation, up to 50% of assets may be invested in common stocks.

State Life Insurance Fund and 2 Small Closed Retirement Funds. No changes have been enacted and these funds continue to be invested under life insurance laws.

State Building Trust Fund. A law enacted in the 1957 session provides that the assets of this fund may be invested in certain loans to various Wisconsin building corporations upon the direction of the State Building Commission.

All Other Funds of the State Under the Board's Management. These assets are being merged into an investment pool known as the State Investment Fund in accordance with a legislative enactment of the 1957 session. Only U.S. government and federal agency

evidence of indebtedness maturing within 5 years from the date of investment may be purchased for this investment fund.

Functions

Various duties are prescribed for the board and the commission by the statutes, the most important of which are:

1. Invests and reinvests all funds owned or administered by the state except those funds which the Constitution requires be invested by the Commissioners of the Public Lands, the university trust funds and the trust funds of the State Colleges. Investment responsibility for the Milwaukee Teacher's Retirement System was delegated to the Investment Board by an act of the 1957 Legislature, raising the total number of funds managed to 28.
2. Designates public depositories for the deposit of state money by the State Treasurer, and determines the amount of state money which may be deposited in any such depository.
3. Establishes after public hearing the rate of interest to be paid by public depositories on the active deposits and special deposits of the State Treasurer and publishes appropriate notice of such action.
4. Fixes the rate of payments into the state deposit fund by public depositors, after appropriate public hearing.
5. Pays losses to public depositors resulting from the failure of any properly designated, public depository.

JUDGMENT DEBTOR RELIEF COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON; SENATOR ALFRED A. LAUN, JR.; WILBUR J. SCHMIDT; ASSEMBLYMAN J. RILEY STONE.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

This commission created by the legislature in 1953, consists of the Governor, the 2 chairmen of the legislature's Joint Committee on Finance and the director of the State Department of Public Welfare. The commission was created to relieve state law enforcement officers who have judgments for damages, counsel fees or trial costs incurred as a result of actions brought against them for acts committed in good faith while in their line of duty.

On petition of any such debtor the commission shall hold hearings, make its findings of facts and conclusions and determine its award accordingly. Such awards are limited not to exceed \$5,000, but the commission shall report any inadequacy to the legislature for its action. The findings, conclusions and award of the commission are subject to judicial review.

LIBRARY, STATE

Board of Trustees: GROVER L. BROADFOOT, TIMOTHY BROWN, GEORGE R. CURRIE, THOMAS E. FAIRCCHILD, E. H. HALLOWS, STEWART G. HONECK, JOHN E. MARTIN, EMMERT L. WINGERT.

State Librarian: EDWIN C. JENSEN.

Assistant: WILLIAM KNUDSON.

Location: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The Wisconsin State Library was created in 1836 by the act of Congress which established the Wisconsin territory. It is governed by a board of trustees consisting of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General. Although officially known as the State Library, it is commonly known as the Law Library, because its holdings are almost exclusively legal materials. It holds high rank among the law libraries of the U.S.

The holdings, numbering over a hundred thousand volumes, consist of the court reports, statutory material and administrative material of all the states as well as the U.S. and are very complete. The library has the complete National Reporter system and all of the selected case series. Similar material for all the other common law jurisdictions of the world, Africa, Australia, Canada and Great Britain, for example, are in the library. Adequate digests and citators are kept for most of the above jurisdictions, and for all jurisdictions in the U.S., very complete coverage is maintained.

The library makes no attempt to collect material for the civil law jurisdictions, and has only small holdings in international law. The library is able to direct researchers in these fields to libraries where the material is available.

A collection of about 300 legal and bar periodicals, is available, with indexes. Several thousand legal treatises are available. This collection is kept up to date, and the old editions are also kept. A limited number of modern loose-leaf services are maintained, dealing principally with taxation and labor law. Only the appeal papers for the Wisconsin Supreme Court are collected. The library has perhaps the only complete collection in existence.

The function of the library is to furnish the Supreme Court with any and all legal material that it may need in rendering its decisions, and this involves a tremendous amount of research. The library must not only have the material, when it is needed, but it must anticipate the need. The Attorney General and his large staff depend upon the library and so do various other state departments.

The library is also used by the circuit judges, county judges, district attorneys and various county officers throughout the state. It is, of course, open to anyone, subject to its rules, wishing to do legal research. It is a reference library and does not circulate its material. Neither does it furnish research service nor legal advice. Cooperation is maintained with other law libraries and material not at hand will often be secured for use in the library.

LIBRARY COMMISSION, FREE

Commissioners: MRS. JEAN WULLING, *chairman*; BENTON H. WILCOX, *vice chairman*; JOHN R. BARTON; HILDA CAVANAUGH; WILSON THIEDE; MRS. ELLA M. VESLAK; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Secretary: S. JANICE KEE.

Legislative Reference Library: M. G. TOEPEL, *chief*.

Traveling Library and Extension Department: ELIZABETH BURR; KENNETH F. DUCHAC; JOHN C. FRANTZ; DOROTHY NAUGHTON; IONE A. NELSON; MRS. RUTH P. SWENSON.

Offices of Secretary of Commission and Legislative Reference Library: State Capitol. Traveling Library and Extension Department: 706 Williamson St., Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Library Bulletin (bimonthly); Annual Service Record. Legislative Reference Library publications: Wisconsin Legislative Newsletter (monthly); research and informational bulletins; Blue Book (biennial).

The Free Library Commission, established in 1895, consists of 7 members. Four members are appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms and 3 are ex officio representatives of the university, the State Historical Society and the Department of Public Instruction. The commission appoints a secretary and a chief of the Legislative Reference Library. The public service functions of this agency fall into 2 principal categories of work carried on by the Legislative Reference Library and the Traveling Library and Extension Department.

Functions:

1. *Legislative Reference Library*
 - a. Maintains a small working library of materials related to state government and allied subjects.
 - b. Provides reference and research services to the legislators, other state agencies and citizens in general.
 - c. Provides bill drafting services to the legislators and other governmental agencies.
 - d. Compiles and edits the Wisconsin Blue Book for publication.
2. *Traveling Library and Extension Department*
 - a. Supplies books and information directly to the people of the state who have no public libraries and furnishes the same to public libraries and to charitable and penal institutions when needed.
 - b. Encourages and aids local public libraries in their activities relating to the continuing education of adults.
 - c. Assists state officers, members of the legislature and other citizens who desire to study the growth and development of the affairs and institutions of the state.
 - d. Gives advisory and technical assistance to librarians, library trustees and interested citizens on the establishment of new public libraries and the improvement of public libraries in cities, villages, towns and counties.

- e. Holds institutes for training librarians to make wiser and more effective use of the libraries in their charge.
- f. Fixes standards for public libraries.
- g. Issues certificates to public librarians who meet the requirements prescribed by law.
- h. Assists public libraries to collect and file state publications and documents.
- i. Receives, analyzes and publishes the annual reports of public libraries.
- j. Provides media for reporting and giving advice to library trustees, librarians and libraries. (Bulletin, special mailings, etc.)
- k. Carries out the purposes for which gifts and grants are made to the commission from the federal government or other agencies.
- l. Works with and receives reports from county library study committees appointed by county boards.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF

Members: C. A. OLSON, *president*; THOMAS W. TORMEX, JR., *secretary*; R. S. HIRSCH; J. W. MCROBERTS; E. C. MURPHY; EWALD H. PAWSAT; F. A. ROSS; MILLARD TUFTS.

Board Investigator: D. C. PRESENTIN.

Address of Secretary: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Annual List of Registered Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths.

The 1897 Legislature created this board for the purpose of licensing physicians and surgeons. The 8-member board is appointed by the Governor. Seven of the members shall be licensed resident doctors of medicine and one shall be a licensed resident doctor of osteopathy. The term of office is 4 years.

Functions of the board:

1. Conducts examinations for physicians, surgeons, osteopaths, physical therapists, and chiropradists.
2. Grants, suspends and revokes licenses and/or certificates.
3. Controls the reciprocal license provisions governing the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathy, and physical therapy.
4. Annually registers every person licensed to practice medicine, surgery and osteopathy, and physical therapy and surgical chiropody.
5. Publishes and mails the register to each registered person, Secretary of State, each district attorney, each local board of health, each sheriff, chief of police of each community, and other public officials requesting it.
6. Investigates complaints, notifies prosecuting officers and institutes proceedings.
7. Maintains a record of applications, examinations, registrations, fees, decisions, orders and proceedings.

MEDICAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Members: CARL N. NEUPERT, *chairman*; STEWART G. HONECK; THOMAS W. TORMEY, JR.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

The State Medical Grievance Committee was created by Chapter 70, Laws of 1935. The members are the state health officer, the secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and the Attorney General or deputy Attorney General, or their representatives. The state health officer is designated as chairman. The committee is authorized to investigate, hear and act upon practices by persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery that are inimical to the public health. The committee has the power to warn and to reprimand and to institute criminal action or action to revoke licenses when they find cause therefor.

MENTAL HEALTH, INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMISSION ON

Members: W. D. STOVALL, *chairman*; W. T. CLARK; E. H. JORRIS; WILBUR SCHMIDT; G. E. WATSON.

Office: State Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

Publications: None.

The 1947 Legislature, by Chapter 170, created the Interdepartmental Commission on Mental Health. The law directs that the commission shall consist of the director of the Department of Public Welfare, the State Health Officer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or persons designated by these officials. In addition, members shall include one member of the Board of Public Welfare elected by the board and one member of the Board of Health elected by that board. The commission shall elect a chairman. It shall meet at the call of the chairman but not less than once each fiscal year, for the purpose of reviewing the needs and resources for mental health services, making recommendations to the legislature or any department administering such services, and to determine the allocation of federal grants-in-aid.

METROPOLITAN STUDY COMMISSION

Members: JOHN C. LOBB, *chairman*; HAROLD E. BECK; EARL R. BUTTER; O. W. CARPENTER; MRS. S. M. COOK; RICHARD W. CUTLER; ROBERT T. FOOTE; ROBERT E. JENSEN; A. S. KLIEBHAN; IRVIN KNOEBEL; JOHN H. KOPMEIER; EBNER F. LUTZOW; GEORGE A. PARKINSON; CLIFFORD A. RANDALL; WILLIS SCHOLL.

Chapter 421, Laws of 1957, creates a 15-member metropolitan commission in every county having a population of 500,000 or more. The Governor appoints the members: 12 citizens at large;

and 3 officials, one from a city of the first class, one from a city other than a city of the first class, and one from a village or town. The chairman of the commission shall be designated by the Governor; and the commission may elect a vice chairman and secretary. It has an appropriation of \$30,000.

Functions:

1. Investigates the character, extent, adequacy, cost and efficiency of principal services provided by governmental units for county residents.
2. Investigates cooperative agreements or procedures among units of government.
3. Studies experience of other metropolitan areas.
4. Gives consideration to specific problems pertaining to the functions and services of local governments in the county suggested by the county board or governing body of a municipality.
5. Submits reports to the Governor, the legislature and to specified local government officials.
6. May publish and circulate bulletins.
7. Accepts services, gifts, grants and contributions of money to be used in the study of local government.
8. Has created 3 subcommittees on governmental functions; land use and zoning; revenue sources and distribution.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: MELVIN O. LARSON.

Director of Registration: DAN F. SCHUTZ.

Director of Enforcement: L. E. BEIER.

Director of Driver Control: JOHN W. THOMPSON.

Director of Highway Safety Promotion: R. C. SALISBURY.

Offices: General Office, State Office Building, Madison; branch office, 794 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee.

Publications: Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Laws (published after each session of legislature); Official Motor Vehicle Department Bulletin (published monthly for enforcement officers); Manual for Motorists; Motoring in Wisconsin (digest of state traffic laws); Driver Education materials (for high school teachers of driver education); Wisconsin School Bus Regulations (revised periodically); Wisconsin Accident Facts (published annually); Comparative Report on Traffic Fatalities (published monthly); New Car Registration List (published daily); Wisconsin Traffic Safety Reporter (published monthly); and special reports and booklets published from time to time.

This department was created as a separate entity in 1939 by the transfer of certain functions from the Secretary of State, State Highway Commission and Public Service Commission. It is ad-

ministered by a single commissioner, appointed by the Governor for a 6-year term with approval of the senate. Originally the department had 3 divisions: registration and licensing, inspection and enforcement, and highway safety promotion. In 1955 a fourth division, driver control, was established.

In 1955, driver license examinations were made a function of the state exclusively, and the Wisconsin State Patrol was authorized to expand its strength from 70 to 250 men. To train recruits and provide refresher training for regular officers of the patrol, a State Patrol Training Academy was established at Camp McCoy. The full course of the academy covers 13 weeks of intensive study of traffic regulations, vehicle inspection procedures, accident investigation, first aid, preparation of cases for court, conducting chemical tests to determine degree of intoxication and related subjects.

In October 1957, the department's 85-man force of driver license examiners was expanded to 100. These examiners are employed in the driver control division. Special training schools have been conducted for the examiners to assure uniformity in the administration of examinations required of applicants for motor vehicle operators' licenses.

In 1957 a modernization of laws relating to motor vehicles and their operation was enacted — 52 years after the first motor vehicle laws were passed. This revised vehicle code now ranks as one of the nation's finest.

Wisconsin was the first state to issue automobile license plates on a staggered basis, whereby approximately one-twelfth of the licenses become due each month during the year. The state's first chauffeurs' license law was passed in 1957, to become effective January 1, 1958.

Registration and Licensing Division. Administers laws relating to the registration and licensing of motor vehicles.

1. Registers all passenger cars, motor trucks, trailers, motorcycles, motor scooters and busses. Issues certificates of registration and license plates for all such vehicles.
2. Issues and transfers certificates of title when vehicles are purchased or sold.
3. Licenses motor vehicle dealers, salesmen, distributors and manufacturers.
4. Issues permits and maintains records showing proof of insurance coverage for private, contract and common carriers of passengers and property.

Driver Control Division. Responsible for administration of the driver license law and the law setting forth certain financial responsibility requirements.

1. Tests applicants for original drivers' licenses and in some cases for renewals.

2. Administers the biennial renewal of all drivers' licenses, such renewal dates now coinciding with operator's birth date.
3. Maintains a driver record file containing the applications for drivers' licenses, arrest and conviction reports, and information on accidents in which a driver has been involved.
4. Administers the point system whereby drivers' licenses are suspended when 12 demerit points are accumulated within a 12-month period, or 18 points in a 24-month period, or 24 points in a 36-month period. Traffic court convictions are given certain point values. A schedule of these point values can be obtained from the driver control division on request.
5. Administers the chauffeurs' license provisions of the state motor vehicle code.
6. Receives reports of motor vehicle traffic accidents required of drivers involved in a mishap which causes death, personal injury or total estimated property damage of \$100 or more.
7. Administers the law under which proof of financial responsibility is required of persons who have been involved in accidents and in those instances where proof of financial responsibility for the future is required.

Inspection and Enforcement Division. Responsible for the enforcement of laws relating to motor vehicles and their operation.

1. Its officers enforce provisions of the state motor vehicle code and department regulations.
2. Weighs and inspects motor carriers at certain fixed weighing stations and at various temporary points.
3. Conducts periodic inspections of vehicles used in the transportation of school children.
4. Operates a state-wide police radio system.
5. Issues reciprocity permits to trucks from out-of-state permitting them to operate on Wisconsin highways if the state in which vehicle is registered has reciprocity with Wisconsin.
6. Inspects the premises of new and used car dealers and auto salvage yards.
7. Administers an in-service and recruit training program for officers of the Wisconsin State Patrol.

Highway Safety Promotion Division. This is the official state agency responsible for highway safety promotion.

1. Analyzes and publishes statistical data on traffic accidents reported to the state.
2. Administers the high school driver education program, with approval and cooperation of state educational authorities.
3. Promotes and aids in development of traffic court safety schools.
4. Conducts annual motor vehicle fleet safety contest.
5. Provides speakers for meetings on highway safety.
6. Coordinates official activities and campaigns on highway safety.

7. Supervises participation of Wisconsin as a state and its cities over 5,000 population in the Annual National Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities.
8. Supervises participation of state and its cities in Annual National Pedestrian Protection Contest.
9. Supervises participation of state and its cities in Annual National Driver Education Award Program.
10. Provides safety information for editors, broadcasters, and organized groups and inquiring citizens seeking to help in the continuing campaign for highway safety.
11. Provides leadership and consultation services in conferences, institutes and seminars devoted wholly or in part to traffic problems.

NATIONAL GUARD, WISCONSIN

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON.

The Adjutant General: Maj. Gen. RALPH J. OLSON.

Deputy Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.

Executive Officer: (On military leave).

U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer: Col. MALVIN P. WANG.

State Maintenance Officer: Lt. Col. RILEY D. ROBINSON.

Air Training Site Supervisor: Col. EVERETTE E. ROBERTS.

Base Detachment Commanders: Col. SEYMOUR M. LEVENSON; Col. ARTHUR C. SMITH.

Administrative Assistant: THOR H. HANSON.

Offices: General Office: Wright Street, Truax Field, Madison;

U.S. Property & Fiscal Office: Camp Williams, Camp Douglas;

State Maintenance Office: Camp Williams, Camp Douglas;

Air Training Site Office: Volk Field, Camp Douglas; Air

National Guard (Madison): Truax Field, Madison; Air Na-

tional Guard (Milwaukee): 4840 S. Howell Ave., Milwaukee.

Publications: Biennial Report; Roster of Units and Commissioned Officers; The Badger Guardsman (monthly).

The National Guard serves a twofold purpose: first, to provide a security force for the state under the command of the Governor and second, to provide a force capable of augmenting our regular army during a war or emergency, when it is called or ordered into active federal service by proper authority.

The physical composition of units of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard shall be that authorized by the Secretary of Defense. The Army National Guard of Wisconsin now consists of 117 units, of various branches of service, which compose the 32d Infantry Division. The Wisconsin Air National Guard consists of 2 Fighter Interceptor Groups.

All officer and enlisted personnel of the guard must qualify under the same physical and educational requirements as that required of personnel of the regular army or air force.

The Wisconsin National Guard is maintained by both the federal and state governments. The federal government provides arms and ammunition; all equipment and uniforms; pay of all personnel; supervision of instruction; outdoor training facilities. The state assumes the obligation of providing personnel; training requirements under the National Defense Act; providing armories and storage facilities.

Adjutant General's Department

The Governor, by statute, is the Commander-in-Chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. However, the administration is delegated to the Adjutant General who is the Chief of Staff to the Governor and has the following duties:

1. Custody of all military records, correspondence and documents pertaining to the volunteers of the state.
2. Is the media for all military correspondence with the Governor.
3. Reports to the Governor on all transactions and conditions of the National Guard since the last biennium.
4. Has charge of all military property of the state, including preservation and repair of same.
5. Is chief of all logistical services.
6. Contracts for transportation of all troops, arms, equipment, stores and other property and preparation for encampment.
7. Has the power to grant to the federal government the right to use any area of Camp Williams not already leased to the federal government and now known as Volk Field.
8. Upon approval of the State Chief Engineer he may sell and convey with approval of the Governor, any state-owned property, both real and personal, acquired or erected for state military purposes when the property is no longer useful to the National Guard.
9. Is auditor of military accounts or claims payable from the treasury of the state.
10. Prepares and issues books, blanks and forms required for the National Guard.
11. Hires, terminates and supervises the employment, under the delegation of authority of the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force, of approximately 700 federally-paid civilian employes of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard.

U. S. Property and Fiscal Office

The U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer is appointed by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau upon the recommendation of the Governor to act as the agent for the federal government to receive, disburse, collect and account for federal funds, uniforms and

equipment issued to the state for National Guard purposes. Specifically, he is responsible for:

1. The storage of uniforms and equipment at his installation.
2. The issue and return of new, excess, salvage and unserviceable federal property from National Guard units.
3. Propriety of, and payment of all federal funds for: field training; schools; furniture, clothing, maintenance parts and supplies, machinery; transportation of material; civilian personnel paid in federal funds; maintenance and repair of installations; clothing allowance to National Guard personnel; medical care and supplies; construction of armories.

State Maintenance Office

The State Maintenance Officer is responsible for the maintenance of all federal property issued to the state's Army National Guard which includes the following:

1. Administration and supervision.
2. Technical inspection.
3. Vehicles (wheeled and tracked).
4. Armament (artillery, hand and shoulder weapons).
5. Instrument (fire control, survey, office machines).
6. Signal (communication).
7. Leather and canvas repair.
8. Parts and supply service.
9. Light aircraft.

In addition, 16 organizational maintenance shops throughout the state maintain and repair equipment which is within their capabilities to service. Equipment which requires higher echelon maintenance is sent to the combined field maintenance shop at Camp Williams.

Air National Guard

The Wisconsin Air National Guard maintains 2 air bases in the state. They are located at Billy Mitchell Field, Milwaukee; and Truax Field, Madison. Each base is supervised by a base detachment commander who:

1. Coordinates all maintenance involving assembly, disassembly, changes and modifications to Air National Guard aircraft.
2. Maintains equipment and supplies and salvages same.
3. Coordinates all flying activity at the base.
4. Operates the flying field and provides service.
5. Collects and maintains flying data.
6. Submits reports and coordinates administrative matters.
7. Directs and supervises clerical personnel.

In addition to the above 2 bases, the Wisconsin Air National Guard maintains an air training site at Volk Field, Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, for the purpose of training Air National Guard person-

nel of Wisconsin, the Air National Guard of other states and air components of other services. In charge of this installation is the Air Training Site Supervisor. He is required to:

1. Maintain all buildings, runways, grounds, roads and other facilities.
2. Supervise employes in opening and closing the site.
3. Furnish communications for the site.
4. Operate the theater and post exchange at the site.
5. Advise the U. S. Property and Fiscal Officer of the subsistence required and issue same.
6. Coordinate supply and administration activities of the site and receive, store and issue supplies.
7. Maintain equipment for the site.
8. Account for, requisition, issue and store petroleum products for the site and for transient aircraft.

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE OF STATE AGENCIES

Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON, *chairman*; GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *vice chairman*; M. W. TORKELSON, *secretary*; ASSEMBLYMAN ABRAHAM; IRA L. BALDWIN; C. D. CAPARON; HARRY W. HARDER; STEWART G. HONECK; ARTHUR R. KURTZ; O. J. MUEGGE; WARREN OAKEY; SENATOR PANZER; RAYMOND J. PENN; HARRY M. SCHUYLER; GEORGE E. SPRECHER; WILLIAM F. STEUBER; PHILIP SUNDAL; L. P. VOIGT.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Reports to the 1953, 1955 and 1957 Legislatures; The Natural Resources of Wisconsin, December 1956.

Chapter 203, Laws of 1951, created this committee, with the purpose of providing a method of collecting, analyzing and interpreting information and of making recommendations to the several state agencies on matters relating to the soils, waters, forests, fish, wildlife and other natural resources of the state and to co-ordinate activities in these fields.

The members of the committee are the Governor, who is chairman; 2 members of these state agencies: Department of Agriculture, Conservation Department, Joint Legislative Council, Public Service Commission and the University of Wisconsin; and one representative from: Attorney General's Office; Board of Health; Division of Industrial Development; Highway Commission; State Planning Division; State Soil Conservation Committee; Department of Taxation.

The committee shall report to each regular session of the legislature, and upon request, additional reports shall be made to the legislature and to the Joint Legislative Council. If the committee desires it may make reports to other state departments and agencies.

The committee has been active since its organization in July 1951. It sponsored important conservation legislation before the legislatures of 1953, 1955 and 1957, some of which became law. During the 1955-1956 biennium it compiled an inventory of Wisconsin natural resources as a basis for future analysis and recommendations.

NURSES, STATE DEPARTMENT OF

Members of Board of Nursing: RUTH COE, *president*; SYLVIA HAUBRICH, *vice president*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; MONSIGNOR E. J. GOEBEL; JANET JENNINGS; EVELYN MERCER; CARL N. NEUPERT; SISTER REGULA PONGRATZ; REV. A. H. SCHMEUSZER; HENRY SINCOCK.

Director: ADELE STAHL.

Assistant Director: JOSEPHINE BALATY.

Supervisor of Registration: MRS. AIMEE WHITE.

Committee of Examiners for Nurses: ALICE SCHMITT, *chairman*; HELEN BRUNCLIK, *vice chairman*; ADELE, STAHL, *secretary*; SISTER SAINT BARBARA HAEN; SISTER M. CONCEPTA SCHAPMAN.

Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses: MRS. GERTRUDE NEUMAN, *chairman*; ADELE STAHL, *secretary*; MRS. MARIE A. ARNOLD; MRS. FLORENCE BYRNE; SISTER M. AQUIN GEISLER; JOHN STEMPER; MRS. ETHEL STRAW.

Office: Room 607, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison.

Publications: Directory of Accredited Schools of Professional and Practical Nursing; Annual Statistical Report of Schools; Study of Examination Results by Schools; Nursing Law and Rules.

The State Department of Nurses, created by Chapter 402, Laws of 1949, functions in an administrative capacity to the State Board of Nursing, the Committee of Examiners for Nurses and the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses. The director of the department, appointed under civil service rules, serves as the secretary of the 3 statutory bodies.

The first law governing the practice of professional nursing and licensure of nurses was enacted in 1911. In 1943 provision was made for the licensure of trained practical nurses. Licensure was permissive for those engaged in nursing prior to 1955 when amendments to the nursing practice act defined professional and practical nursing and made it unlawful for persons without current certificates as registered nurses to practice professional nursing.

Since 1955 the accredited professional schools of nursing have increased to 23, three of which offer baccalaureate degrees. There are 7 accredited schools of practical nursing. Certificates of registration as registered professional nurses were granted to 1,364 persons during 1956 and 452 received licenses as trained practical nurses.

The functions of the board, committees of examiners and the department include:

1. *Board*
 - a. Establishes minimum standards for accredited schools of professional and practical nursing.
 - b. Accredits schools of nursing and agencies offering a part of the educational program.
 - c. Publishes a list of accredited schools of nursing.
 - d. Promotes the professional education of registered nurses by providing for scholarships, seminars and distribution of technical information which will improve the standards of the nursing profession.
2. *Committee of Examiners for Nurses*. Prescribes rules, subject to approval of the State Board of Nursing, for the examinations for registered professional nurses and conducts the examinations.
3. *Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses*. Prescribes rules, subject to approval of the State Board of Nursing, for examinations for trained practical nurses and conducts the examinations.
4. *Department*
 - a. Enforces the law and rules of the board and the examining committees relating to nursing.
 - b. Surveys potential schools of nursing and associated agencies.
 - c. Resurveys accredited schools and agencies.
 - d. Serves as consultant to existing and potential educational programs in nursing; persons seeking registration or licensure in other jurisdictions; and persons seeking information regarding accredited schools throughout the country.
 - e. Processes applications and renewals for registration or licensure.
 - f. Assists registered nurses and trained practical nurses of other jurisdictions and foreign countries to qualify for registration and licensure in Wisconsin. Issues certificates and licenses to such persons.
 - g. Issues certificates of registration and licenses to persons who qualify by examination.
 - h. Conducts hearings for removal of schools from the accredited list and for the revocation of certificates of registration and licenses.
 - i. Administers the scholarship fund.
 - j. Makes studies relating to nursing and nursing education.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

Members: DANIEL B. FAST, *president*; A. N. ABBOTT, *vice president*;
NEWTON E. W. LENZ, *secretary*; P. G. JACOBSON; E. D. LA COURSE.

Investigator for the Board: R. E. GORDON.

Secretary's address: 20 S. Madison St., Waupun.

Publications: Optometry Law.

The board was created in 1915 to license applicants to practice optometry. The 5 members of the board are appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms.

Duties of the Board:

1. Approves and processes applications.
2. Conducts examinations.
3. Grants, suspends and revokes licenses.
4. Enforces the statutes relating to optometry.
5. Investigates complaints of violations of laws and institutes prosecutions.

PERSONNEL, BUREAU OF

Members of Personnel Board: WILLIAM AHRENS; CHARLES BRECHER;
JOHN H. SHIELS.

Director: CARL K. WETTENGEL.

Chief, Examination and Recruitment Division: P. E. TEEGARDIN.

Chief, Classification and Compensation Division: MRS. HELEN MORGAN.

Chief, Office Management Division: THOMAS M. DONAHUE.

Merit Award Board: LEROY LUBERG, *chairman*; ROY E. KUBISTA;
CARL K. WETTENGEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial reports; Civil Service Law and Rules.

The merit principle for the selection of state employes was established by Chapter 363, Laws of 1905. The law created a Civil Service Commission of 3 members to be appointed by the Governor. In 1929 there was a general revision of the civil service law and Chapter 465, Laws of 1929, replaced the Civil Service Commission with the Bureau of Personnel under the direction of a Personnel Board. The members of this board are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate for overlapping 6-year terms. The law provides for a Director of Personnel to administer the program. He is appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term after civil service examination.

The Civil Service Advisory Committee, created by Chapter 611, Laws of 1947, meets with the Personnel Board at least once each month. It consists of 9 department heads appointed by the Governor for overlapping 3-year terms. The purpose of the committee is to represent the several state agencies and to advise the Personnel Board and the director on matters which affect personnel administration.

The functions of the Bureau of Personnel include the following, which relate to the classified service only:

Examination and Recruitment

1. Announcements and publicity regarding state positions within the classified service.

2. Direct recruiting of personnel.
3. Construction and administration of civil service examinations.
4. Preparation of employment registers.
5. Certification of qualified personnel to departments.

Classification and Compensation

1. Preparation and administration of a job classification plan.
2. Preparation and administration of a salary plan.
3. Preparation and administration of job evaluation program.
4. Preparation of job specifications.
5. Administration of salary surveys.

Office Management

1. Application and interpretation of civil service regulations.
2. Payroll auditing of classified employes.
3. Approval and recording of personnel transactions.
4. Maintenance of central personnel files.
5. Internal office management.

Other functions include:

1. Administration of the merit award program: a cash reward program granted state employes for suggested improvements in office management.
2. Employe training activities.
3. Review (by the Personnel Board) of appeals made by employes from disciplinary actions of appointing authorities.
4. Providing service to local units of government in the selection, classification and administration of salaries for employes.
5. General administration of the merit principle in state government.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF

Members: SYLVESTER H. DRETZKA, *secretary*; GEORGE E. ELWERS; PETER J. HAUPER; ARTHUR C. MOIN; ROBERT E. STEELE.

Secretary's address: 794 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee.

Publications: Pharmacy laws; regulations; annual report.

In 1882 the Board of Pharmacy was established by legislative action. The first members of the board were appointed by Governor Jeremiah K. Rusk on April 13 of that year. First officers of the board were T. H. Spence of La Crosse, president; and E. B. Heimstreet of Janesville, secretary.

The board consists of 5 pharmacists who are appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of 5 years. They receive no salary but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses and \$20 per diem.

The functions of the board are:

1. Enforces the basic pharmacy, narcotic, dangerous drugs and poison laws and regulations.
2. Licenses drug stores and checks them for registered personnel, prescription room equipment and sanitation.

3. Checks all unregistered outlets to determine if they sell drug products contrary to law.
4. Administers a program of apprentice training of one year in a pharmacy under an approved preceptor.
5. Examines applicants for registration as pharmacists and after hearings may suspend or revoke licenses for cause.
6. Renews registrations of individuals and outlets.
7. Supervises a program of reciprocity for pharmacists.
8. Registers manufacturers of medicinal products and wholesalers of dangerous drugs.
9. Registers and supervises pharmacies in hospitals.
10. Cooperates closely with federal and municipal authorities in matters of narcotics and other dangerous drugs.
11. Supervises administration of drugs in asylums, nursing homes, and homes for the aged.
12. May employ inspectors, investigators, chemists and others.

PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM L. MOHR, *chairman*; CHARLES CLEMMONS,
WALTER HARVEY.

Office: Portage.

Publications: None.

The Portage Levee Commission has charge of the operation and maintenance of the system of levees on the Wisconsin River in Columbia and Sauk Counties in the vicinity of Portage. The system includes about 8 miles of earth levees on the north side of the Wisconsin River which protect not only a part of the city of Portage and the low-lying lands immediately adjacent to the levees, but also the entire Fox River Valley from Portage to Lake Winnebago from flood waters of the Wisconsin River, and 9 miles of levees on the south side of the river for the protection of property, highways and bridges between the Baraboo and Wisconsin Rivers.

PUBLIC EMPLOYES SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

Director: FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

Administrative Assistant: ALTA E. MOORE.

Office: 117½ Monona Avenue, Madison 3.

Publications: The Inclusion of Public Employes in Wisconsin Under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System; Instructions to Public Agencies in Wisconsin Which Have Been Included Under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System.

In 1951 the legislature accepted the 1950 amendment to the Federal Social Security Act (OASI) permitting on an optional basis the inclusion of eligible public personnel throughout the state under OASI. Under federal and state law this option must be

exercised through a resolution adopted by the governing body and then the state upon behalf of the political subdivision must execute an agreement with the federal government.

Originally the federal law limited coverage of public employes to positions not included under an existing retirement system. Most of the actions taken to provide OASI coverage have thus been taken by political subdivisions which did not then provide any retirement plan for its personnel. While the law covered eligible state personnel relatively few state employes and officers were not under any retirement system.

As contemplated when the system was originally established the legislature acted in 1953 as soon as permitted by federal law to cover all positions under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, with the exception of firemen. This was possible under a special act of Congress applicable solely to this system.

In 1954 Congress established complex provisions pursuant to which positions under an existing public employe retirement system can be covered if a referendum among its active members so authorizes. In 4 instances action was taken under this new law covering less than 100 employes.

As of November 1, 1957 OASI coverage under these several methods had been provided, in addition to state personnel, for the eligible personnel of 70 counties, 171 cities, 227 villages, 523 towns, 637 school districts (for nonteaching personnel) and 22 miscellaneous public agencies. Approximately 50,000 public employes in Wisconsin were covered under OASI as of November 1, 1957, of which over 34,000 were also included under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. Coverage had been extended to all city and county employes throughout the state except for the City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County, which have special retirement systems, and one city under 700 population. All of the 196 villages over 500 population have provided coverage for their employes with 18 exceptions.

In 1956 Congress amended the federal law in a provision applicable to Wisconsin and a few other states which permitted an existing retirement system to be divided upon the basis of an individual choice by each member, one group declining OASI coverage, and the other composed of persons to be covered under OASI. The 1957 Legislature provided for such a choice for 3 systems -- the State Teachers Retirement System, the Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund and the Milwaukee County Employes Retirement System.

In each case those choosing OASI coverage also brought themselves under a modified retirement plan coordinated with OASI which is intended eventually to attain an actuarially sound basis. The City of Milwaukee took similar action for its retirement system (which under federal law could not apply to policemen and firemen) by proceeding under its home rule authority.

Under this choice procedure the following number of persons chose to be included under the modified retirement plan with OASI coverage:

State Teachers Retirement System	15,700	of about	25,000
Milwaukee Teachers Annuity & Retirement Fund	1,702	of about	3,400
Milwaukee County Employes Retirement System	2,884	of about	5,000
Employes Retirement System of the City of Milwaukee	3,769	of about	9,000

Because of a technicality in the federal law the referenda were also held among those who have already chosen OASI coverage. In each case the referendum carried, and for each of the 4 systems formal agreements with the federal government providing such coverage were executed late in December 1957. Under federal law in each of these systems all new personnel who are eligible must be covered under OASI (except policemen and firemen). Thus eventually all members of these 4 systems will be under OASI. Action has now been taken for all public employe retirement systems of any consequence which are eligible under federal law to provide OASI coverage.

By the beginning of 1958 the vast majority of public employes in Wisconsin were covered under the federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System.

The executive director of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund also administers this department. This state agency acts as a liaison between public agencies and the federal authorities in the transmission of payroll reports, contributions, the making of adjustments, etc., but public employes who are covered procure information as to their accounts, benefits, etc., from their social security district office in the same manner as those in private employment.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *chairman*; NICHOLAS J. LESSELYOUNG; ARTHUR L. PADRUTT.

Secretary: EDWARD T. KAVENY.

Administration Department: EDWARD T. KAVENY, *chief*.

Legal Department: WILLIAM E. TORKELSON, *chief counsel*.

Transportation Department: A. WILFORD LARSON, *chief*.

Engineering Department: WARREN OAKEY, *chief*; RALPH E. PURUCKER, *assistant chief*.

Accounts and Finance Department: A. R. COLBERT, *chief*; RALPH S. BUTLER, *assistant chief*.

Rates and Research Department: HENRY J. O'LEARY, *chief*; EUGENE M. DOWNEY, *assistant chief*.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Commission Reports of Opinions, Decisions, and Orders (published annually); biennial reports; reprint of Wisconsin Statutes administered by or relating to the com-

mission; Weekly Calendar of Hearings (includes publication of motor carrier certificates, licenses and assignments granted without hearing); Wisconsin Intrastate Common Motor Carrier Passenger Directory; and the following statistical bulletins: Statistics of Wisconsin Public Utilities; Revenue and Consumption Ratios of Electric Utilities; Revenue and Consumption Ratios of Gas Utilities; Expense Ratios of Electric Utilities; Expense Ratios of Gas Utilities; Comparison of Residential Electric Rates; Comparison of Commercial Electric Rates; Comparison of Large Industrial Power Rates; Comparison of Residential Gas Rates; Comparison of Water Rates; Public Fire-protection Revenue Ratios of Municipal Water Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Wholesale Electric Rates; Comparison of Telephone Rates; Recent Trends in Rural Electrification; and Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Utilities.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners, created in 1874 with regulatory powers over railroads only, was not renamed Public Service Commission until 1931 although the scope of its jurisdiction had, for many years, been expanding greatly.

The commission is comprised of 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the Governor for 6-year terms and confirmed by the senate. The terms expire consecutively in March of odd-numbered years. The Governor designates one of the commissioners to serve as chairman.

Trends and developments of recent years are reflected in proceedings associated with the discontinuance of railroad passenger and freight agency service, declining patronage of urban bus service, the conversion to bulk tank truck hauling of milk, the use of Wisconsin streams for irrigation, the availability of natural gas, and the extension and improvement of utility service in connection with suburban expansion.

Administration Department Functions

1. The main office section operates as administrative office and general information bureau of the commission; keeps "full and correct records of all transactions and proceedings of the commission" (section 195.01 (8), statutes).
2. Maintains files and records of commission work, personnel, and finances.
3. Records official word-by-word proceedings at formal hearings and prepares transcripts.
4. Prepares monthly and annual assessments of regulatory expense against railroads and utilities involved.

Transportation Department Functions

1. Investigates transportation rates, fares and service of truck and bus lines and of railroads.
2. Processes petitions for rate, fare or other tariff changes of transportation companies.

3. Processes applications for motor carrier certificates and licenses or amendments thereto or assignments, leases, suspension or abandonment thereof.
4. Analyzes the record, makes recommendations, prepares proposed orders and participates in proceedings involving transportation tariffs, operating rights and services.
5. Maintains a file of freight, express, telegraph and passenger tariffs to meet statutory requirements and audits freight and express bills upon request, to the extent provided in section 195.38, statutes.
6. Maintains files of carriers' reports and of general statistics on transportation industry.
7. Audits books and reports and analyzes costs of railroads and motor carriers.
8. Participates as directed in Interstate Commerce Commission proceedings.
9. Investigates compliance of transportation agencies with the requirements of the statutes, administrative rules, tariffs, certificates and licenses.
10. Maintains liaison and cooperates with other governmental agencies concerned with regulation of transportation.
11. Proposes the amendment or promulgation of administrative rules relating to transportation.
12. Provides information and assistance, upon request, to the public and to carriers on transportation matters.

Engineering Department Functions

1. Makes investigations, participates in proceedings and makes recommendations to commission on applications for permits or certificates of authority to:
 - a. Construct or maintain a dam.
 - b. Divert water for purposes of irrigation.
 - c. Dredge materials from bed of navigable lake.
 - d. Deposit materials or place any structures on bed of navigable waters.
 - e. Establish shore lines on navigable waters.
 - f. Add utility plant facilities or make interconnections.
 - g. Offer utility service in new area.
 - h. Build or alter structure over or adjacent to railroad tracks when less than statutory clearances are involved.
2. Prepares specifications concerning accuracy and methods of measuring utility service.
3. Makes recommendations to the commission concerning specifications for quality of utility service.
4. Investigates complaints and inquiries relating to, and makes periodic inspections of telephone, gas, electric, bus, truck and railroad operations and equipment.
5. Receives and studies reports of railroad and utility accidents; makes investigations where necessary.

6. Prepares specifications for safety of construction for electric, gas, and telephone utilities and railroads.
7. Makes valuations of utility property for rate, security issue, and acquisition purposes; supervises maintenance of continuing property records of utility property.
8. Makes recommendations as to joint use of facilities of railroads (use by more than one railroad) and of utilities (where utility offers more than one service, as gas and electric or electric and water).
9. Deals with petitions or complaints relating to establishment, closing, or protection at railroad-highway crossings.
10. Investigates water power and navigation matters, such as lake levels, obstructions in navigable waters, measurement of stream flow, and plans for proposed water power structures and their operation.
11. Inspects dams and reviews plans submitted for their construction or repair.

Accounts and Finance Department Functions

1. Audits the books, accounts and annual reports of gas, electric, telephone and water public utilities.
2. Designs uniform systems of accounts for all Wisconsin public utilities and prepares any required interpretations of those systems; joins with accounting departments of other state and federal commissions in formulating uniform accounting regulations.
3. Installs and advises on new utility accounting systems.
4. Investigates and studies utility applications for authority to issue stocks, bonds and all other forms of securities.
5. Makes investigations of utilities' proposals to purchase, consolidate or merge with other utility companies.
6. Recommends annual depreciation rates for public utilities.
7. Investigates financial arrangements between utility affiliated interests which require commission approval.
8. Prepares and presents exhibits and testimony in rate cases and other proceedings before the commission.
9. Conducts research in cost of capital for reference in rate of return studies.

Rates and Research Department Functions

1. Investigates and recommends rates and rules and analyzes costs of telephone, electric, gas and water utilities.
2. Handles complaints involving utility rates and rules and extension of service to prospective customers.
3. Discusses problems and complaints and advises in informal conferences with utility representatives or utility customers.
4. Prepares technical reports and recommendations in connection with formal utility proceedings.
5. Investigates applications of electric utilities to extend rural distribution lines.

6. Collects, analyzes and furnishes information and data on the utility industry; makes studies of economic conditions affecting the utility industry.
7. Maintains file of electric, telephone, gas and water rates.

Legal Department Functions

1. Furnishes assistance to the commission in proceedings in the Circuit Court for Dane County, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, as well as other courts and tribunals.
2. Gives legal advice and service to the commission and its staff with respect to matters arising out of their official duties.
3. Schedules, prepares notices of, and holds formal hearings.
4. Edits and prepares for printing the decisions and general orders appearing in the annual volume of decisions by the commission.

PUBLIC WELFARE, STATE DEPARTMENT OF

Members of Board: WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *chairman*; HAROLD W. STORY, *vice chairman*; MRS. C. R. BECK, *secretary*; MRS. H. L. GARNER; EARL M. HALE; LEO T. JELINSKE; MRS. KARL KLEINFELL; WILLIAM H. STUDLEY; RALPH A. UHLEIN.

Director: WILBUR J. SCHMIDT.

Deputy Director: GEORGE M. KEITH.

Parole Board: SANGER B. POWERS, *chairman*; THOMAS C. BOURKE; BERNETT O. ODEGARD.

Civil Defense: THOMAS J. LUCAS, JR.

Administrative Analysis: WALLACE LEMON.

Bureau of Collection and Deportation: FRANK P. FOSGATE.

Bureau of Research and Statistics: JOHN W. MANNERING.

Division of Business Management: KURT J. KASPAR, *director*.

Division for Children and Youth: P. FREDERICK DELLIQUADRI, *director*.

Division of Corrections: SANGER B. POWERS, *director*.

Division of Mental Hygiene: LESLIE A. OSBORN, *director*.

Division of Public Assistance: THOMAS J. LUCAS, SR., *director*.

Correctional Institutions

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Administrator</i>
Wisconsin Home for Women	Taycheedah	MRS. MARCIA SIMPSON
Wisconsin School for Boys	Waukesha	MARVIN R. McMAHON
Wisconsin School for Girls	Oregon	THOMAS TUNNEY, JR.
Wisconsin State Prison	Waupun	JOHN C. BURKE
Wisconsin State Reformatory	Green Bay	MICHEL A. SKAFF

Mental Institutions

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Administration</i>
Central State Hospital	Waupun	EDWARD F. SCHUBERT
Central Wisconsin Colony and Training School	Madison	J. H. MURPHY
Mendota State Hospital	Madison	WALTER J. URBEN
Northern Wis. Colony and Training School	Chippewa Falls	A. C. NELSON
Southern Wis. Colony and Training School	Union Grove	JOHN M. GARSTECKI
Winnebago State Hospital	Winnebago	JOHN T. PETERSIK
Wis. Diagnostic Center	Madison	L. J. GANSER

Child Care Institution

Wisconsin Child Center Sparta JOHN F. HOLMES

Main Office and the Division of Business Management, State Capitol; Divisions of Children and Youth, and Public Assistance, 311 State St., Madison; Division of Corrections, 104 E. Dayton St., Madison; Division of Mental Hygiene and the Wisconsin Diagnostic Center, 1552 University Ave., Madison.

District Offices: District I, 2361 N. Lake Drive, Milwaukee 11; Districts II and III, 207 N. Pinckney St., Madison 3; District IV, 20 Forest Ave., Fond du Lac; District V, 1442 Main St., Green Bay; District VI, 410½ Main St., Stevens Point; District VII, 206 Van De Steeg Bldg., La Crosse; District VIII, 8½ Farwell St., Eau Claire; District IX, 108 Davenport St., Rhinelander; District X, 209 Vaughn Ave., Ashland.

Publications: Biennial reports; quarterly reports; monthly program statistics; population trends; special reports and publications.

For more than 2 decades after becoming a state, Wisconsin met by special legislative enactment each of the separate and various problems relating to the public care, custody and rehabilitation of the mentally ill, of law violators and delinquents and of the handicapped, neglected and dependent. Upon the establishment of each new institution or agency it made provision quite separately for its government by a board of trustees or managers.

In 1871 there were 6 separate institutions, each with an independent governing authority of from one to 15 members. In 1871 a beginning of co-ordination was started with the creation of the State Board of Charities and Reform which, however, had powers principally limited to inspection, visitation, research and recommendation. To remedy deficiencies in this system, which in time became apparent, the legislature in 1881 created the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions, without eliminating the old Board of Charities and Reform. The 2 boards functioned for another 10 years. Both were abolished in 1891. In that year the legislature created the State Board of Control of Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable and Penal

Institutions. Finally, in 1939, the present State Department of Public Welfare came into being, and to it were transferred all the functions, powers and duties of the Board of Control, the State Pension Department and the Public Welfare Department. The governing body of the department is the 9-member policy-forming, regulatory and advisory State Board of Public Welfare. All administrative and executive authority and duties of the department are vested by law in the director of the department. He is appointed by the board for an indefinite term and is assisted by a deputy director. Certain special functions are attached to the director's office and are not incorporated into one of the divisions.

Bureau of Collection and Deportation. Has statutory and delegated functions.

1. Principal statutory function is collection of per capita cost of care and maintenance from patients, spouses and parents of minors in state and county mental institutions and the university hospitals. Prepares annual statement of accounts between counties and the state for institutional charges, prorates collections and corrects erroneous charges. Another statutory function is the authorization of interstate deportation and importation of mental patients based on residence and legal settlement.
2. Delegated functions include intrastate transfer of mental patients between the state and county mental hospitals, legal processing of sterilizations, and general legal services in the nature of research, advice, drafting and correspondence.

Bureau of Research and Statistics. Has immediate responsibility for the statistical functions of the divisions of corrections and mental hygiene, and co-ordinating responsibility for research and statistics with respect to all divisions. The bureau prepares the departmental quarterly report to the Governor and other reports on a routine and special basis as required by the department.

Civil Defense. Executes the department's responsibilities for emergency welfare services in civil defense and co-ordination of plans and activities with the State Civil Defense Director, who heads the program.

The 5 divisions — Business Management, Children and Youth, Corrections, Mental Hygiene, and Public Assistance — presently constitute the principal functional groupings of department activities. Each operates in a designated field of institution or welfare supervision, under a divisional director who is directly responsible to the director of the department.

Division of Business Management. Is the general administrative branch of the department. The major functions delegated to the division include responsibility for:

1. Compiling and reviewing departmental and institutional budgets and controlling expenditures in accordance with the established budget.

2. Supervising and directing accounting operations of the department and its institutions.
3. Supervising and directing institutional consulting services, including engineering and maintenance service, dietetic and food service and safety inspection.
4. Operating a central warehouse, repair shop and salvage industry.
5. Supervising and directing the procurement operations of the department and its institutions.
6. Supervising and directing the personnel operations of the department and its institutions.
7. Supervising and directing the farming activities of all institutions.
8. Managing the departmental district offices.

Division for Children and Youth. Operates through a staff of consultants and field services in order to administer laws pertaining to the welfare of children.

1. Operates the Wisconsin Child Center.
2. Conducts a program of foster care for children under state auspices.
3. Investigates adoptions.
4. Consultant to county agencies and juvenile courts.
5. Has a program of community services and delinquency services.
6. Has the responsibility for the licensing of private child welfare agencies and day care centers and the supervision of their operation.
7. Issues permits for foster homes.

Division of Corrections. Is charged with supervision over the operations of the state's 5 correctional institutions — each of which is separately administered by a superintendent or warden — as well as farms and prison camps, the probation and parole system, the psychiatric field services, and the program of correctional education.

1. The 3 strictly penal and custodial institutions supervised by the division are: Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun, the Wisconsin State Reformatory at Green Bay and the Wisconsin Home for Women at Taycheedah.
2. The division supervises the operation of the state's 2 correctional schools for wayward and delinquent children between the ages of 12 and 18, which are: the Wisconsin School for Boys at Waukesha, and the Wisconsin School for Girls at Oregon.
3. Is responsible for the care, custody and control of persons committed to the department under the provisions of the sex deviate law.

4. Establishes standards for, and inspects jails and other local detention facilities and inquiries into their methods and management.
5. Gives correctional psychiatric field services.
6. Makes investigations for courts.

Division of Mental Hygiene. Supervising agency in charge of the state's hospitals for the mentally ill, institutions for the mentally defective and the Wisconsin Diagnostic Center.

1. The psychiatric treatment institutions are the Mendota State Hospital at Madison, the Winnebago State Hospital at Winnebago and the Central State Hospital at Waupun.
2. The institutions for the mentally defective are the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Chippewa Falls, the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Union Grove and the Central Wisconsin Colony and Training School now under construction at Madison.
3. Supervisory authority for 38 county mental hospitals through the power of consultation, inspection of facilities and transfer of patients between institutions.
4. Operates the Wisconsin Diagnostic Center.

Division of Public Assistance. Has been designated to perform the following functions:

1. Supervise the administration of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to totally and permanently disabled persons and the state dependents program.
2. Administer a program for relief of needy Indians.
3. Administer a program of services to the blind.
4. Co-operate with the federal government in federal programs concerning public assistance.
5. Supervise the distribution of state relief monies allocated by the State Emergency Board for contributing to the cost of relief in financially distressed counties and municipalities.
6. Certify to the Director of Budget and Accounts, with the approval of the Emergency Board, amounts to be paid eligible financially distressed counties to assist in financing social security aids.
7. Adjudicate intra- and inter-county relief claims.
8. Administer the student loan fund.
9. Collect basic data on relief and public assistance problems.

PURCHASES, BUREAU OF

Director of Purchases: HERBERT J. SCHMIEGE.

Assistant Director: WILLIAM R. RANK.

Supervisor, Printing and Central Service Section: DON M. LEICHT.

Purchasing Agents: RALPH BAUMANN, ERWIN J. GEHLER, RAY E. MAYNE, CLARENCE E. NIELSEN.

State Archivist: JESSE E. BOELL.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Printing laws; list of state publications.

The Bureau of Purchases, an agency in the Executive Department, was established by Chapter 468, Laws of 1929, under the director of purchases who is appointed by the Governor under the merit system.

Chapters 15 and 35 of the Wisconsin Statutes prescribe the duties and powers of the director of purchases:

1. The purchase of all equipment, supplies.
2. Contractual services.
3. Printing.
4. Records management service.
5. Sale and distribution of state publications.
6. Supervision of the procurement of equipment, supplies and services which may be delegated in a limited manner to educational, charitable and penal institutions.

The Bureau of Purchases is organized on the basis of 3 major functions: purchasing and surplus section; printing and central services section; records management service section.

The Purchasing and Surplus Section

Procurement Division. The primary function of this division is the procurement of equipment, supplies, and services for state departments, boards, commissions and state agencies.

1. A program of scheduled buying is followed which covers all classes of commodities common to all state agencies for a definite period of time.
2. Formal and informal inquiries are prepared, complete with specifications, general instructions and bid forms. The bids are publicly read on the appointed day and hour.
3. After the award is determined, contracts or formal purchase orders are issued for furnishing certain specific commodities for a given period.
4. These contracts include such items as automobiles, canned goods, clothing, coal, fuel oils, gasoline, groceries, lamps, lubricants, meats, paper, printing, road oils, textiles, tires and tubes, trucks, X-ray supplies. It is estimated that the total value of the commodities purchased under contract, or otherwise, amounts to approximately \$15,000,000 annually.

Stores Division. Maintains a storeroom which handles a variety of office supplies used by the state departments and agencies.

Surplus Property Disposal Division.

1. The state departments and agencies declare property that is surplus to their needs.
2. These surplus declarations are then processed to determine the best method of disposal.

3. Departments and agencies are advised of the available surplus which they may purchase.
4. The surplus equipment may be disposed of by public sale.

Accounting Division. Accounts for the internal operation of the stores and printing and central services. Six revolving accounts cover a specific type of service. After the service is performed, the department concerned is invoiced for the service and the receipts are credited to the revolving fund appropriation. This division also audits all vendors invoices against purchases, and certifies such invoices for processing and payment through the requisitioning agency.

Printing and Central Services Section

Printing Division. It is the function of this division to administer the printing law covered by Chapter 35 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

1. Bids are taken each biennium to cover the various classes of printing and binding. Statutory prices covering composition, press work, binding and miscellaneous operations serve as a basis for all bids.
2. All paper required for printing is purchased by the Bureau of Purchases.
3. The printing involves, in part, such items as the biennial printing of 8,400 copies of the Wisconsin Statutes, consisting of 4,000 pages in 2 volumes; 45,500 copies of the Blue Book; all legislative printing; Administrative Code; millions of copies of fish and game rules; reports and bulletins of many of the state departments and agencies; and other miscellaneous items.

Central Service Division.

1. Operates a central duplicating, addressograph, shipping and mailing service for the convenience and service of the state departments and agencies.
2. Stores, distributes and sells to the general public such publications as the Wisconsin Statutes; Building Code; Electrical Code; session laws; and other state publications.

Records Management Division

The 1957 Legislature authorized the Executive Department to establish and maintain a records management service in the Bureau of Purchases. The division:

1. Advises with the state departments and local agencies on handling various aspects of their records problems, such as the creation and use of record techniques and the preservation and destruction of official material.
2. Maintains a close liaison with the Committee on Public Records and advises the committee on the desirability of approving department requests to destroy official records.

3. An archives program is being maintained in cooperation with the State Historical Society.
4. The local units of government are being serviced on their problems relating to the preservation of their historical records. Some of these records are deposited in the State Historical Society archives, the Capitol Building and the University Library.
5. Records of a semipermanent nature are being stored in a records center in the State Office Building, Madison, where they are readily available to the using department upon request.

RADIO COUNCIL, STATE

Members: H. L. EW BANK, *chairman*; GEORGE E. WATSON, *vice chairman*; ELLSWORTH COE; CLARENCE L. GREIBER; E. R. MCPHEE; MRS. LULU RADLUND; MILO K. SWANTON; GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON; CHARLES A. WEDEMEYER.

Executive Director: HAROLD B. McCARTY.

Assistant Director: HAROLD A. ENGEL.

Technical Director: GLENN KOEHLER.

Program Coordinator: NORMAN MICHIE.

Chief Engineer: JOHN H. STIEHL.

Office: Radio Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publication: Bi-monthly Program Bulletin.

The State Radio Council was created by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945, to take advantage of the FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting channels reserved for noncommercial educational use, and to develop an educational radio service for Wisconsin.

Council Membership: Statutory (9 members)

1. The Governor or representative.
2. President of the university or representative.
3. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
4. Secretary of Board of Regents of State Colleges.
5. Director of State Board of Vocational and Adult Education.
6. University representative appointed by Board of Regents.
7. Three citizen members appointed by the Governor.

Council Functions:

1. To plan, construct and develop a state system of educational broadcasting for the presentation of educational, informational and public service programs.
2. To formulate program and operating policies.
3. To co-ordinate the efforts of various agencies in the use of the broadcasting facilities.
4. To conduct research and experimentation in educational television.

Broadcasting Facilities

1. *Studios.* The council shares the use of the studios of WHA, the University of Wisconsin station in Madison. Individual stations have no studios.
2. *Stations.* The council's state-wide network embodies 8 FM stations and one AM (amplitude modulation) station. These are:

WHA-FM	Madison	88.7 megacycles
WHAD	Delafield	90.7 megacycles
WHKW	Chilton	89.3 megacycles
WHRM	Wausau	91.9 megacycles
WHSA	Brule	89.9 megacycles
WHWC	Colfax	88.3 megacycles
WHLA	West Salem	90.3 megacycles
WHHI	Highland	91.3 megacycles
WLBL (AM)	Auburndale	930 kilocycles

3. *Network linking.* The programs are relayed from one station to the next around the circuit by means of off-the-air pickup and rebroadcasting.
4. *Authorized operation.* The FM stations are permitted unlimited hours of operation by the Federal Communications Commission. WLBL is required to leave the air at sunset.
5. *Area coverage.* The council's stations serve every county in Wisconsin. In some locations the use of an outside antenna is needed for reliable reception.

Program Service

The council's stations operate noncommercially as an adjunct to the state's educational services. Programs are designed to serve particular segments of the public at different times. Approximately 85 hours of operation per week are provided. Included are:

1. In-school programs.
2. Adult education courses.
3. Agricultural information and homemakers' programs.
4. Legislative broadcasts and political education series.
5. Controversial issues in forums and discussions.
6. Literature and fine music.

Television Experimentation

The council, by statute, is authorized to conduct experimentation in educational television. Until 1957, it operated Station WHA-TV (Channel 21). That year's legislature appropriated funds for that station to the University of Wisconsin and so, in effect, terminated the council's 4-year control of WHA-TV.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Members: HERBERT A. GANSER, *president*; JULIUS J. DINGER, *vice president*; M. WILLIAM GERRARD, *treasurer*.

Secretary: ROY E. HAYS.

Office: 794 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate and Business Opportunity Brokers and Salesmen and Cemetery Salesmen.

The Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board was created by statute in 1919. This law has been amended from time to time and is presently contained in Chapter 136 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Board was vested by the legislature with the authority to license and control real estate and business opportunity brokers and real estate, business opportunity and cemetery salesmen. The board was also charged with the duty of calling to the attention of the respective authorities any unlicensed activity relating to real estate or business opportunities which occur in the state.

The board consists of 3 members, 2 of whom must be licensed real estate brokers. All members are appointed by the Governor for 6-year terms with confirmation by the senate. The secretary of the board is appointed by the board.

Functions:

1. Administers the provisions of Chapter 136 of the statutes.
2. Receives applications for licensing of real estate or business opportunity brokers and real estate, business opportunity or cemetery salesmen.
3. Examines and investigates the background of applicants for licenses and determines the applicant's competence and trustworthiness to deal with the general public.
4. Conducts investigations into the unlicensed activities of individuals involving real estate or business opportunity transactions and the wrongful acts of licensees.
5. Upon receipt of a verified complaint, conducts a hearing with reference to the real estate activities of its licensees, and, upon its own motion, conducts hearings concerning the wrongful acts of its licensees and upon completion of the formal hearing, issues a decision either dismissing the complaint, suspending the license, or revoking the license of the individual involved.
6. Sets up and enforces rules of conduct to be followed by licensees and promulgated for the protection of the public.
7. Licenses nonresident real estate or business opportunity brokers or salesmen who shall maintain an active place of business in the state.

RETIREMENT FUND

Board of Trustees: finance trustee, IRVIN F. KNOEBEL, *chairman*; clerk trustee, MARGARET L. CLARK, *vice chairman*; county employe trustee, GEORGE F. REINKE, *secretary*; city or village trustee, BROOKS J. DUNWIDDIE; municipal employe trustee, ROBERT J. POSS; county or town trustee, SENATOR FRANK E. PANZER; state trustee, EDWIN O. ROSTEN; state employe trustee, THOMAS J. LUCAS, SR.; ex officio, JOSEPH J. McCORMICK, Insurance Department.

Executive Director: FREDERICK N. MACMILLIN.

Accountant: MRS. MARGARET E. MAPES.

Administrative Assistant: GOLDIE A. OLSON.

Office: 117½ Monona Avenue, Madison 3.

Publications: Handbook of Information; Annual Statement; Procedure for Becoming a Participating Municipality Under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

The Wisconsin Retirement Fund, established by the 1943 Legislature, is the basic retirement system for public employes in Wisconsin, and eventually will supersede other systems previously established for public employes with the exception of teachers and those under the separate systems for the city of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County. The system is optional with each governmental unit, other than policemen and full-time firemen in cities of the second, third and fourth class.

Since all participating personnel, other than firemen, are also covered under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance System, this state system has now become a supplementary retirement plan to provide benefits for public employes in addition to the standard benefits under the federal system.

Scope of System

In 1957 the system included all eligible employes of the state, 80 cities, 15 villages, 38 counties, 27 school districts (exclusive of teaching personnel), 2 metropolitan sewerage districts, one joint sewerage system and one city-county hospital. Also included on a mandatory basis were all eligible policemen and full-time firemen in 88 cities not covered under a police or firemen's pension fund.

As of January 1, 1957, 34,337 active employes were included under the retirement plan, and there were 3,979 inactive accounts. About 1,000 of the inactive accounts are for persons who have changed jobs and are still covered in the new employment. The fund now comprises the largest number of active participants of any public retirement system in Wisconsin.

The active participants were distributed as follows: state, 13,777; city, 11,889; county, 7,439; village, 514; school, 319; metropolitan sewerage district, 61; joint sewerage system, 12; city-county hospital, 56; and policemen and firemen in cities included on a mandatory basis, 270.

Annuities

A retirement annuity varies with the length of employment by a participating governmental unit, the employe's earnings, the age at retirement, and the interest earned, and the prevailing life expectancy at the time of retirement. Because of improved yields

from invested funds it has been possible to increase the interest credited on individual accounts to 4%.

New progressive type actuarial tables became effective in 1958 with built-in annual adjustments anticipating expected improvements in life expectancy. Thus it is probable that it will not be necessary to revise actuarial tables as frequently in the future.

Retirement is optional after age 55 and compulsory at 65 unless extended by the governmental employer. The minimum death benefit is \$500, and after participating for 5 years for any governmental unit all the credits in his account including the prior and current service credits financed by the employer will be available for a closely-related beneficiary if the participant dies while still employed. An annuity is payable for total and permanent disability, which for those entering public service at early ages can be as high as 50% of salary, and after 5 years of employment such need not be service-connected.

A person who is eligible for retirement has 4 choices: (1) a life annuity only; (2) a life annuity with 180 payments guaranteed which operates to reduce the amount of the annuity; (3) a joint survivorship annuity (also reduced) with 75% of the annuity continuing if the beneficiary survives the annuitant; or (4) for those with federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance (OASI) eligibility a higher state annuity until age 65 (if retired prior thereto) and a reduced annuity thereafter.

Most employes contribute 3% on earnings except that the rate for state employes is 4% and any local governing body can likewise adopt such rate. The rate for policemen, state traffic patrol and certain State Conservation Department personnel is 5% to enable a maximum annuity at an earlier age; (and may be adopted by any county for undersheriffs, deputy sheriffs and traffic policemen). Firemen contribute 7% because they do not have OASI coverage, which rate also applies to judges for salaries in excess of \$4,200. The governmental unit matches the normal contributions of those who retire, and also pays the entire cost of prior service credits, the guarantee portion of disability annuities and death benefits, and all administration expense.

For covered current service prior to 1951 (when OASI coverage became effective) employe accounts received credits from both employer and employe contributions at the rate of 5% each. This was 7% for policemen, state traffic patrol and certain State Conservation Department employes, as well as firemen. Prior service credits were also granted upon the same basis (with minor exceptions) for service before 1951 prior to the time the system became applicable to that jurisdiction, for those employed on the effective date. When participation began in 1951 or later these prior service credits are reduced by the amount of OASI contributions.

A participant is certain that either he or his beneficiaries will recover all of his own payments with interest, except where a joint survivorship annuity is selected. No payment by a govern-

mental unit to an employe's retirement account can ever be withdrawn by an employe in a lump sum. When public employment is terminated if the person is not eligible for an annuity he can withdraw his contributions with interest, or if there is no withdrawal the total accumulations plus interest credited thereafter can be used to finance an annuity after retirement age is reached.

The system covers only positions normally requiring the performance of duty for at least 600 hours in each calendar year. Persons are included only after completing a qualifying period of 6 consecutive months or 12 total months.

On July 1, 1957, 4,161 persons were receiving retirement annuities aggregating \$186,068.57 per month, while 153 persons were receiving disability annuities amounting to \$10,516.56. In addition, 398 persons received beneficiary annuities amounting to \$14,731.67. Since January 1, 1944, 932 persons have died who were receiving straight life retirement annuities and 78 who were receiving disability annuities. To July 1, 1957 death benefits have been paid in 2,083 cases and 30,249 persons have received separation benefits. Additional contributions are being made by 714 persons but these are not matched by the employer.

1957 Legislative Changes

As the result of the comprehensive study by the Governor's Commission on the Study of Retirement Systems many fundamental changes were enacted by the 1957 Legislature, including the following:

1. The maximum limitation on participating earnings was eliminated for all participating employes. This was made retroactive (as to employer contributions) for state employes, and local governing bodies have the option of making this effective locally. This option was used by 27 participating municipalities.
2. The 3% normal contribution rate was increased to 4% for state employes, and was made optional for local governing bodies. A total of 35 participating municipalities exercised this option effective January 1, 1958.
3. Each participating employe was given the option of providing for a variable annuity up to a maximum of 50% of his account. During his service the value of his variable accumulations would depend upon the income and current value of the investments from the variable accounts, and after retirement the annuity from the variable portion of his account would also fluctuate upon the same basis. This plan became operative currently on January 1, 1958 for approximately 2,500 persons, of whom about two-thirds chose to make transfers from accumulations.
4. A simple uniform procedure was enacted for becoming a participating municipality.

5. The formula for disability annuities was simplified to produce approximately the same benefits.
6. The restrictions on public employment for those receiving retirement annuities were liberalized.
7. Elected state officials were given the same option of participating as had heretofore existed for local elected officials.
8. The restriction on the right of governing bodies to require retirement at age 65 was eliminated.
9. Those for whom contributions are made at 5% and 7% to permit earlier retirement were made subject to retirement at 60, with the governing body having the right to extend employment beyond that age.
10. The substantial freezing of benefits for those continuing to work after 65 was largely eliminated.
11. The maximum annuity was fixed at 60% to the extent that prior service credits were used.

Administration

The Wisconsin Retirement Fund is administered by a board of trustees consisting of the Commissioner of Insurance or a departmental actuary designated by him, and 8 appointees of the Governor, comprising 2 other state representatives, 3 city or village representatives, and 3 county or town representatives. The funds are invested by the State Investment Board as a trust fund.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: JAMES J. BURKE.

Assistant Revisors: Statutes, DOLORES TOPP THIMKE; Administrative Code, DOROTHY A. HEIL.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

History

Wisconsin was the first state (1909) to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes. Each legislature since then has passed bills revising parts of the statutes by subject. The method of continuous revision by subject makes the work of the legislature easier and keeps the statutes up-to-date. The purpose of revision is to take out obsolete provisions, to eliminate repetitions and to substitute plain English for ambiguity and wordiness wherever found in the statutes. Were it not for the revision work done since 1909, the Wisconsin Statutes would now be several times their present size. A new edition of the statutes is prepared and printed after each general legislative session.

A major activity was added to the duties of the office in 1955, when the revisor was directed to supervise the publication of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register. This is a loose-leaf publication, now in 4 volumes, of the rules of the various state departments which affect the general public. This code is kept up-to-date by a monthly register service which provides new pages incorporating changes in the rules.

The revisor is appointed for a term of 2 years by the trustees of the State Library. Since 1909 only 5 men have filled the office.

Functions of the Revisor

1. Edit the biennial editions of the Wisconsin Statutes.
2. Prepare revision and correction bills for introduction in the legislature.
3. Summarize Supreme Court decisions and Attorney General's opinions construing statutes and print them either in a separate volume (Wisconsin Annotations 1950) or in the current edition of the statutes.
4. Prepare copy for a volume of annotations to be called "Wisconsin Annotations 1960."
5. Prepare copy for a pamphlet entitled "Wisconsin Town Law Forms." These forms are for the use of town officials, in administering statutes relating to town government.
6. Supervise publication of Wisconsin Administrative Code.
7. Serve as a member of the Judicial Council.
8. Serve as a member of the Wisconsin Commission on Uniform State Laws.

SAVINGS AND LOAN DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: C. P. DIGGLES.

Supervisor: R. J. WINKOWSKI.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Savings and Loan Laws; Departmental Rules, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

The Savings and Loan Department was created as a separate entity by a legislative act effective July 17, 1947. The statutes provide for a commissioner who shall enforce or cause to be enforced the laws relating to the supervision and control of savings and loan associations and a supervisor who shall act in the capacity of a deputy during the commissioner's absence or inability to act, or during a vacancy of this office. The commissioner is appointed by the Governor for a term of 6 years, and the supervisor is a civil service employe.

The commissioner is aided by an advisory committee consisting of 7 practical savings and loan executives appointed by the Governor for terms of 4 years. This committee advises with the com-

missioner in respect to improvement in the condition and service of associations; reviews acts and decisions of the commissioner; serves as an appeal board; conducts hearings and has power to subpoena witnesses; and makes special examinations of savings and loan associations.

Duties of the department:

1. Issues orders regulating the manner in which the business of the associations is to be conducted.
2. Examines each association at least once within every 18-month period.
3. Administers the residual assets of liquidated savings and loan associations.
4. Administers unclaimed funds of shareholders of liquidated savings and loan associations.

On December 31, 1956, there were 114 state chartered savings and loan associations having total assets in excess of \$771,600,000, with a total paid-in capital of approximately \$663,500,000 and a total general reserves and undivided profits of approximately \$50,900,000. The total general reserves and undivided profits were equivalent to 6.78% of the net assets and 7.67% of the total invested share capital. There were approximately 309,000 investing members and 93,300 borrowing members on December 31, 1956.

The share accounts of the investing members of 97 of the 114 associations were insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation up to \$10,000. This insurance covers the accounts of approximately 297,000 members whose investments were in excess of \$642,100,000. As of December 31, 1956, 104 of the 114 associations were members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, a reserve institution set up to provide credit and liquidity for savings and loan associations. No new charters were granted during the years 1956 and 1957. The last charter granted for a new association was on April 2, 1953.

SCIENTIFIC AREAS, BOARD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF

Members: ALBERT M. FULLER, *chairman*; C. L. HARRINGTON, *secretary and executive officer*; JOHN T. CURTIS; HENRY KOLKA; DANIEL Q. THOMPSON.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Scientific Areas in Wisconsin, 1954, 1957.

Chapter 566, Laws of 1951, created this board for the purpose of formulating policies for the preservation, selection, acquisition, and management of areas necessary for scientific research, the teaching of conservation and natural history, and the preservation of rare or valuable plant and animal species and communities of special interest.

A scientific area is a tract of land in its natural state, set aside

and permanently protected or managed for the purpose of preservation of native plant and animal communities or of rare or valuable individual members of such communities.

In the above definition "natural state" is taken to mean a condition similar to that prevailing on the area before the coming of the white man, and is essentially the opposite of "artificial"; "managed" is taken to mean the employment of such practices as burning or other control measures which will maintain the area in its natural state; "communities" are taken to be the complete complement of plants, animals, soils, waters and underlying geological features which exist together in organized systems in nature.

Thus far, 28 areas have been approved and officially designated as scientific areas. These areas are to be used as outdoor laboratories for scientists, field demonstration or reference areas for educators in training teachers and conservation administrators or, in some cases, devoted solely to the preservation of rare species or communities for such use as future scientific needs may dictate. New areas are under continual investigation and study by members of the board and will be added to the approved list of areas if the requirements of the board are satisfied.

Functions of the Board:

1. Determines the acceptance or rejection of areas of special scientific interest that may be offered as a donation by individuals or organizations for preservation.
2. Makes recommendations to appropriate federal agencies or national scientific organizations of areas in the state that are considered worthy to be listed as scientific areas of national importance.
3. Advises the Conservation Department and other agencies on matters pertaining to the acquisition, development, utilization and maintenance of scientific areas, including determinations such as the extent of multiple use allowed on approved scientific areas that are a part of a state park, state forest, public hunting ground or similar property of the commission.
4. Prepares and publishes an official state list of scientific areas available for research and the teaching of conservation and natural history, and recommends publication of studies made in connection with these areas.

SECURITIES, DEPARTMENT OF

Director: EDWARD J. SAMP.

Assistant Director: I. E. KARSTEN.

Legal Counsel: WERNER A. WILKING, Special Assistant Attorney General.

Examiners: HAROLD F. BRANDENBURG, WERNER MARKWITZ and CHARLES J. SOMMERFELD.

Office: State Office Building.

Publications: Annual report; monthly bulletin to dealers; securities laws.

History

The Department of Securities was created by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, which became effective June 10, 1939. Previously the securities law had been administered by the Public Service Commission except for a 2-year period when it was administered by the Banking Commission. Now all administrative and executive powers and duties are vested in a director. The securities law was completely revised in 1941 and only minor changes have been made in each legislative session since that time. In its present form it is considered to be one of the most effective securities laws in the country.

The securities department is operated without cost to the public since license and registration fees customarily exceed the total cost of operating the department. The excess reverts to the general fund.

Functions

Licensing:

1. Investigates and examines applicants for dealers', agents' and investment advisers' licenses and determines qualifications and financial responsibility of applicants.
2. Regulates and supervises licensees.
 - a. Examines books and records of dealers at least once in each calendar year to check on financial stability of dealer, methods dealer employs in the conduct of the business, whether dealer has sold securities in accordance with securities law and whether dealer is keeping records as provided by department's rules.
 - b. Examines records of investment advisers at such times and scope as the department may deem advisable to determine whether activities and charges are in accordance with securities law.
 - c. Determines whether agents for dealers are conducting themselves according to the standards prescribed by the securities law and the rules.
3. Conducts proceedings for suspension and revocation of licenses including suspension of license pending a hearing if necessary in public interest and for protection of investors; conducts hearings on notices for revocation of licenses; revokes licenses; and provides for rehearings where requested unless denied by department.
4. Issues special bank licenses authorizing bank to act as agent for customers. Conducts periodic examinations of banks as to this activity.

Registration:

1. Examines applications for registration of securities to determine whether instruments under which securities are issued

- are lawful and do not contain any unfair or inequitable provisions and whether all necessary exhibits are filed and conform to statutory requirements.
2. Registers securities upon terms and conditions deemed necessary and advisable and which meet statutory requirements.
 3. Examines reports and statements subsequent to registration.
 - a. Releases impounded funds required in certain cases, such as construction issues.
 - b. Controls securities held in escrow such as shares issued to promoter.
 - c. Analyzes annual financial statements to determine whether registration of securities should continue.
 4. Suspends or terminates registration where necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

Nonregistration:

1. Processes requests for exemption where statute requires clearance by department.
2. Accepts and processes notices for sale prior to registration.
3. Accepts and processes notices by dealers for sale of certain securities on notification.
 - a. Determines whether the securities qualify for sale on notification.
 - b. Issues orders requiring repurchase of securities if they fail to qualify.
4. Examines and processes advertising material used by dealers or issuers in connection with sale of any securities.

Miscellaneous:

1. Answers inquiries of investors pertaining to whether securities are qualified for sale or dealers are duly licensed.
2. Investigates complaints relating to purchase or sale of securities.
3. Prosecutes violators of securities law by collaborating with district attorney of the county where offense occurred.
4. Renders opinions relating to the interpretation and applicability of the securities law.

SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Members: H. L. AHLGREN, *chairman*; GEORGE NYGAARD, *vice chairman*; ORRIE SHIFFER, *secretary*; R. J. MUCKENHIRN; HARRY SCHUYLER; M. F. SCHWEERS, *advisory member*; FOSTER PATCH; L. P. VOIGT.
Executive Secretary: I. O. HEMBRE.

Office: Soils Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Publication: Happenings in Soil Conservation.

The State Soil Conservation Committee was created by Chapter 341, Laws of 1937, which provided that the committee should consist of 5 members; the director of Agricultural Extension, the director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, or their designees.

nated assistants, and 3 practical farmers appointed by the Governor for terms of 3 years each. The legislature of 1957 added the director of the Conservation Department and another farmer appointed by the Governor to the committee.

Under Chapter 92 of the statutes it is the declared policy of the legislature to provide for the conservation of the soil and soil resources of this state, and for the control and prevention of soil erosion, and for the prevention of floodwater and sediment damages, and for furthering agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and control of water, and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands, and protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of this state.

To carry out this policy the committee has promoted and established the organization of county soil conservation districts throughout the state. The county soil conservation district is the local administrative unit of programs of soil and water conservation. Through these districts the policy of the legislature to provide for the conservation of soil and water resources, is put into action. The establishment of the Florence, Forest, Oneida and Vilas County soil conservation districts by their respective county boards in November 1956, completed the organization of all the counties of the state into soil conservation districts.

Briefly stated the functions of the State Soil Conservation Committee are:

1. To promote the creation and provide for the servicing of organized county soil conservation districts.
2. To secure the cooperation and assistance of state and federal governmental agencies concerned with soil and water conservation.
3. To provide such assistance as may be helpful and appropriate to the several districts in providing landowners and operators guidance and helps in applying soil and water conservation practices to the land.
4. To provide to the local district governing bodies, in cooperation with Attorney General's office, appropriate legal counsel.
5. To approve and coordinate the programs and projects of the several soil conservation districts.
6. To assist districts individually and collectively in securing group and community action in combating soil erosion and flood damages (The watershed program).
7. To keep the supervisors of the several districts informed.
8. To prepare and publish circulars and bulletins for use by the district in advancing soil and water conservation programs with youth and adult groups and individuals.
9. To provide soil and water conservation education leadership and assistance to facilitate the initiating and development of

learning experiences in the conservation of natural resources, with emphasis on soil and water, in the schools and through organized or unorganized rural and urban groups within the districts.

10. To apportion among the several districts any funds allotted from state or federal sources, and to accept contributions of money from any source to carry out the statutes.
11. To provide supervisory responsibility over programs provided by Public Law 566, 83rd Congress, and as amended by subsequent sessions of Congress.

STATE COLLEGES

Board of Regents of State Colleges: WILLIAM D. McINTYRE, *president*; LEWIS C. MAGNUSEN, *vice president*; HAROLD G. ANDERSEN; BARNEY B. BARSTOW; HAROLD K. GEYER; HERMAN T. HAGESTAD; MRS. ANITA V. HINRICHES; LYEL N. JENKINS; EUGENE W. MURPHY; ROBERT L. PIERCE; FOSTER PORTER; MRS. JOHN WALTER; GEORGE E. WATSON.

Director and Secretary: EUGENE R. MCPHEE.

Offices: Director and Secretary, State Capitol; state colleges as listed below.

Publications: Report on the Wisconsin State Colleges; and catalogs and brochures issued by individual state colleges.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Opened</i>	<i>President</i>
Eau Claire	1916	William R. Davies
La Crosse	1909	Rexford S. Mitchell
Menomonie (Stout State College)	1911	Verne C. Fryklund
Oshkosh	1871	Forrest R. Polk
Platteville	1866	Chester O. Newlun
Platteville (Institute)	1907	Milton A. Melcher
River Falls	1875	Eugene H. Kleinpell
Stevens Point	1894	William C. Hansen
Superior	1896	Jim Dan Hill
Whitewater	1868	Robert C. Williams

The state colleges were created by the legislature. Originally they were 2-year teacher training institutions, but over the years the scope and length of the training offered was expanded until they now provide a full 4-year course in teachers' training and liberal arts and some work beyond the bachelor's degree. As their functions expanded their names were changed from normal schools to state teachers' colleges and finally to state colleges.

Stout State College and the Institute of Technology at Platteville came under the administrative control of the Board of Regents of State Colleges on July 1, 1955. Prior to that time each had had its own board of control. On July 1, 1956 the Wisconsin State College at Milwaukee ceased to exist after an academic lifetime of 71 years. The college was combined with the extension division of the University of Wisconsin to form the University of Wisconsin — Milwaukee. The former president of the Wisconsin State College, J. Martin

Klotsche, became the provost of the newly-created institution under the administrative control of the Board of Regents of the University.

The state colleges are controlled by a board of regents composed of 12 citizens and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The number of regents was increased from 11 to 13 when Stout Institute and the Institute of Technology were placed under the board in 1955. Regents are named by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate to serve for a term of 5 years. The board selects the director of the colleges, secretary of the board and the presidents of the colleges. Teachers and other employes are selected by the presidents of the individual colleges and are confirmed by board action. After a probationary period of 4 years teachers have permanent tenure and can be removed only for cause.

Organization and Fields of Operation of the State Colleges

1. Faculty

- a. Approximately 775 faculty members teach or handle administrative, counseling or guidance duties in the 10 colleges.
- b. In 1955 faculty members were given academic rank with the following limitations: instructor: master's degree required; 10 to 20 per cent of faculty; assistant professor: minimum of 4 years teaching experience and 1½ years of graduate work required; 25 to 40 per cent of faculty; associate professor: minimum of 4 years of teaching experience and 2 years of graduate work required; 25 to 40 per cent of faculty; professor: minimum of 4 years of teaching experience and earned doctor's degree required; 12½ to 25 per cent of faculty.

2. Students

- a. In the fall of 1957 more than 12,000 students enrolled in the 10 colleges. Nine out of 10 of the students are Wisconsin residents and 2 out of 3 are enrolled in a teacher training division.
- b. All of the colleges except the Institute of Technology offer the bachelor degree to prospective high school teachers. The Institute offers the bachelor degree in engineering, both mining and civil. Elementary and kindergarten teachers receive their training at 8 of the colleges, excluding the Institute and Stout.
- c. Students who plan to be secondary school teachers or to graduate with a liberal arts degree may select major or minor work from almost 50 different areas of study. It has been estimated that 4,000 separate courses are offered by the colleges and for one student to take all of them would involve 311 years of study.

- d. All of the colleges (except the Institute of Technology) offer major or minor work in: biology, chemistry, English, foreign languages, mathematics, physical education, physics, social science and speech. Other areas of study offered by from one to 8 of the colleges are: agriculture, art, botany, business administration, business education, conservation, dramatics, economics, fine arts, French, general science, geography, geology, German, guidance, health education, history, home economics, industrial arts, journalism, language arts, Latin, library science, medical technology, music, natural science, philosophy, physical science, political science, psychology, recreation, science, social studies, sociology, Spanish and zoology.
 - e. All of the colleges, except the Institute of Technology, offer a summer program of courses. In 1957 there were 6,408 students on the 9 campuses during the summer with another 57 students attending workshops at Eagle River or Ellison Bay. Another 2,200 students were served in extension classes provided in more than 75 different Wisconsin communities. More than 2,000 children were enrolled in campus kindergarten, elementary, and junior high schools (senior high school at Whitewater). In one of their many activities the State Colleges of Wisconsin gave classroom or laboratory opportunity to more than 22,000 students in 1957.
3. Trend in Development. Since the low post-war enrollment of 6,450 for the 10 colleges their growth has been steadily upward, almost a 90 per cent increase in size in the 5-year period. To handle the growth 18 new dormitories and 7 new academic buildings have been added. Nine additional academic buildings are being planned and construction will begin in 1958 on student unions on each campus. More than 200 new faculty members have been added to the teaching staffs since 1952.
 4. Admission to College. Since 1951 the following admission requirements have been in effect at all of the colleges:
 - a. Graduation from a legally established public or private high school with 16 units of work.
 - b. Recommendation that the student be admitted by the principal of the high school from which the student is graduated.
 - c. Rank in the upper three-fourths of the graduating class.
 - d. A minimum of 9 units credit from the following fields: English and speech; foreign language, natural science, history and social science, mathematics.
 - e. Students who do not meet the requirements outlined in items 3 and 4 above may be admitted on probation provided there is evidence of their ability to do satisfactory college work.

- f. Students who are not high school graduates may be admitted on their giving evidence of being able to do college work, if such students are 21 years of age, or if they have had service in the U.S. Armed Services.
 - g. Transfer students are admitted, generally, with no loss of credit if their status is such that they would be admitted to the institution from which they are transferring. A student who has been dropped from another institution may not enter a State College until such time as he would be readmitted to the institution from which he was dropped. Graduates from county teachers colleges are given full credit for the curriculum taken provided they register in the elementary division of the State College.
5. Public Support
- a. All money collected by the colleges, including the incidental fees from students, is deposited in the general fund of the state treasury. The incidental fees are appropriated to the Board of Regents of State Colleges. Funds which come from the self-supporting activities are deposited as revolving funds, to the credit of the activity which produces them, and are automatically appropriated to such activities.
 - b. Additional money necessary for the operation and maintenance of the colleges comes through legislative appropriations from the general fund of the state.
 - c. About two-thirds of the cost of operating the colleges comes from state tax sources. Student fees and self-supporting operations (dormitories, cafeterias, athletics, etc.) contribute one-fourth of the operating cost. Other operating funds come from veterans' tuition, investments, gifts, farm operations, etc. Legislative appropriations for the current biennium are \$8,457,000 for 1957-58 and \$9,096,000 for 1958-59.
6. The Colleges
- a. **Eau Claire.** The Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire is located on the south side of the city on a 250-acre campus on the banks of the Chippewa River. The main building houses offices, classrooms, the library and the auditorium. A new multi-unit building provides facilities for education courses, theater and physical education. A music building and 3 dormitories are included on the campus. Special major work is offered in music and forensics.
 - b. **La Crosse.** There are 7 major buildings on the 20-acre La Crosse campus. The main building houses classrooms, offices, laboratories and an auditorium. The physical education building provides swimming pools, gymnasiums; a new library was completed in 1956; 2 dormitories house 250 college women; and the newest dormitory houses 200 college men. The special major of the college is physical

education and both men and women are attracted from all sections of Wisconsin and from 15 other states to enroll in this division. Graduate work in physical education is offered during the summer.

- c. **Menomonie.** Stout State College is devoted exclusively to training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. Its graduate program offers a master's degree in home economics education, home economics, industrial and vocational education. The history of the college began 65 years ago when James H. Stout, state senator and outstanding pioneer, incorporated home economics and industrial arts into the public schools of Menomonie. By 1903 a 2-year teaching diploma was being granted. Following Senator Stout's death in 1911 the school was taken over by the state of Wisconsin. Five academic buildings and 5 dormitories comprise the main buildings on the campus.
- d. **Oshkosh.** Located on a 15-acre campus, the Wisconsin State College at Oshkosh includes 5 major academic buildings, 3 dormitories and a student union. The main building houses classrooms, offices, the library and laboratories. A new physical education building includes gymnasiums, a swimming pool and all other facilities for athletic activities. The science building accommodates natural and physical sciences and music practice rooms. The campus training school has a wing which houses a little theater. A special major in library science has been offered by the college since 1952.
- e. **Platteville.** Including farmland the Wisconsin state College at Platteville occupies a campus of 167 acres. A new combined campus school and library building and a new poultry laboratory building are among the 7 major buildings on the campus. The main building houses classrooms, offices and laboratories; an agriculture building houses also the physical education facilities; and industrial arts laboratories are included in another building. Three dormitories house 402 students. Special major fields offered at the college are in agriculture and industrial arts.
- f. **Platteville (Institute).** The Institute of Technology has a two-fold function, unique among the State Colleges: (1) to train students in engineering; and (2) to collect, maintain and classify a complete collection of the minerals of the lead and zinc region of Wisconsin. A bachelor of science degree is conferred upon a student who meets the requirements of the 4-year courses in mining or civil engineering. The Institute occupies a large stone building on a block-wide campus near the Platteville business district. Facilities, including library, of the Platteville State College, are used by both the Institute and the college.

- g. **River Falls.** Agriculture and music are the special major areas of work of the Wisconsin State College at River Falls. The 5 major campus academic buildings include: North Hall with laboratories, classrooms, the campus training school, an auditorium, gymnasium and swimming pool; South Hall with classrooms and offices; an industrial arts building; an agriculture building; and a new library. Two new dormitories accommodate 325 students. The special agriculture major at River Falls has received wide recognition in Wisconsin as a feeder of teachers to high school agriculture departments.
- h. **Stevens Point.** The first college in the nation to offer a major in conservation, the Wisconsin State College at Stevens Point enjoys a wide reputation in this field. Another special major area offered by the college is in home economics. The main building accommodates classrooms, laboratories, an auditorium and offices. Other academic buildings are the new library, a campus training school and a model rural school. Three dormitories house 452 students. A 9-room dwelling on the campus provides experiences for women in home management.
- i. **Superior.** Art, music and speech-dramatics are considered special major areas of the Wisconsin State College at Superior. The main building contains classrooms, laboratories, a library, an auditorium and offices. Other academic buildings include the campus training school, a physical education building and an observatory. Three dormitories house 404 students. A graduate program leading to the master's degree in education is carried on in summer session.
- j. **Whitewater.** A 40-acre campus at the Wisconsin State College at Whitewater is the setting for a 3-unit main building, a physical education building, a new library and 2 dormitories housing 330 women. The main building houses classrooms, offices and laboratories with the campus training school in one wing and an auditorium in another wing. The major specialty of the college since 1910 has been business education in which Whitewater has attained wide recognition.

TAX APPEALS, BOARD OF

Members: C. L. FINCH, *chairman*; JOSEPH B. MICHALSKI; R. M. SCHLABACH.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals is a separate department of state government and it functions as a quasi-judicial tribunal.

The board consists of 3 members who are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for staggered terms of 6 years.

In 1939 the board was created by Chapter 412 of the session laws, for the purpose of establishing uniform procedure and determination of tax disputes which theretofore were appealable to the 71 county boards of review and the former Tax Commission. Since its creation the board has been in continuous session. Decisions are made available to the publishers of Commerce Clearing House publications, Mason's Annotations and Shepard's Citator.

The powers and duties of the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals are set forth in full in section 73.01, Wisconsin Statutes. Among the principal powers and duties of the board are the following:

1. To hear and determine duly perfected appeals by taxpayers who are aggrieved by adverse determinations of tax disputes arising out of income taxes assessed under the provisions of Chapter 71, gift taxes assessed under the provisions of Chapter 72, and public utility ad valorem assessments made under the provisions of Chapter 76 of the statutes.

2. To hear and determine appeals duly made by taxpayers who are aggrieved by denials of claims for refund of taxes.

3. Upon appeal made by any one or more taxation districts within a county complaining of an assessment for general property taxation purposes made under section 70.61 of the statutes, it is the duty of the board to review the taxation district assessment complained of and if, in its judgment upon full investigation, the board finds such assessment to be unequal and discriminatory, to correct such assessment.

4. To render its decisions in writing together with findings of fact and conclusions of law and to send copies of its decisions to interested parties.

5. To promulgate such rules of practice and procedure as are necessary to carry out its statutory duties.

TAXATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Commissioner of Taxation: HARRY W. HARDER.

Deputy Commissioner of Taxation: H. D. KUENTZ.

Tax Counsel: ARTHUR B. BARBER.

Administrative Assistant: JANE AHERN.

Director of Beverage and Cigarette Taxes: D. H. PRICHARD.

Director of General Property Taxation: FORREST W. GILLET.

Director of Income Taxation: H. D. KUENTZ.

Director of Inheritance and Gift Taxation: RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Director of Petroleum Product Taxation and Inspection: DWIGHT W. MACK.

Director of Railroads and Utility Taxation: RICHARD DUBIELZIG.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Biennial Report; Bulletins on Property Assessments and Taxes.

History

Just after the Civil War, in 1868, a State Board of Assessments, comprised of the several constitutional officers performed the taxing functions of the state. The property tax was then the primary source of state tax revenue. The 1899 Legislature provided for a permanent Tax Commission, composed of a commissioner and 2 assistant commissioners. This did not replace the old Board of Assessments, but the 2 agencies were co-ordinated when the tax commissioner was made chairman of the State Board of Assessments. In 1901 the 3 officers became the State Board of Assessments. A permanent Tax Commission consisting of 3 members was created by Chapter 380, Laws of 1905. This commission existed until the 1939 Legislature abolished it by Chapter 412, and created a Department of Taxation in charge of a Commissioner of Taxation. The same legislature, by Chapter 17, transferred the administration of the beverage and cigarette taxes, oil inspection and antigambling law to the Department of Taxation.

Under the direction and general supervision of the Commissioner of Taxation, appointed by the Governor, the Department of Taxation is concerned with the administration of activities under the following tax revenue laws.

General Property Taxation

A. Supervisory powers and duties over tax laws and taxing officials.

1. Supervision over tax laws, assessors, boards of review, supervisors of assessments and county boards in making assessment of taxation districts, at full value.
2. Confer and advise above groups on their statutory duties.
3. Make complaints on law violations with power to require action by the district attorney.
4. Compile, assemble and publish assessment and tax data.
5. Investigate, establish and disperse facts affecting property values.
6. Summon witnesses in preparation of facts and records.
7. Furnish tabulated values on assessments and taxes to the Governor and legislature.
8. Disperse comparative values of classes of property by taxation districts and by counties.

B. Administrative powers and duties.

1. Meet with the equalization committee of county boards and furnish them with information relative to district and county values.
2. Establish supervisor of assessments districts and assign qualified personnel.
3. Provide instruction to local assessors on their duties through schools of instruction held annually in each county.
4. Access to public records related to general property.
5. Test work of local assessors and ascertain if they are valuing property at full value.

6. Right to bring action against assessors for violation of duties.
7. Make reports to each county board on the work of the local assessors and file reports with the county clerk. 200 copies of the report for each county are to be prepared in printed form.
8. Have at least one meeting each year with the supervisors of assessments to confer on subjects of taxation and the administration of the tax laws.
9. Prescribe and furnish forms for assessment rolls, tax rolls, blanks and returns.
10. Prepare and certify a county assessment of each county by September 15, each year.
11. Prepare a state assessment of all the counties by November 1, each year.
12. Furnish the county board with supporting data from which to make the county assessment at the county level during the November session.
13. Review assessments of local taxation districts upon petition of 5% of the property by value, and order a reassessment or assessment supervision when such action would be in the public interest.
14. Review individual assessments on appeal from local board of review and make adjustments if proven to be radically out of proportion to the general level of the tax districts local assessment.
15. Determine the average state tax rate used in determining the tax liability of railroads, light, heat, power companies etc.

Taxation of Utilities

1. Administers the laws relating to the assessment and taxation of public utilities and railroads. Annually evaluates and assesses for purposes of ad valorem taxation the following type of utility companies:
 - 22 railroad companies
 - 1 express company
 - 1 sleeping car company
 - 1 telegraph company
 - 38 privately-owned gas and electric companies
 - 76 municipally-owned electric utilities
 - 1 street railway company
 - 2 conservation and regulation companies
 - 3 pipe line companies
 - 7 airline companies
2. Administers the gross revenue tax laws applicable to the following companies:
 - 320 freight line companies

- 433 telephone companies
- 31 rural electric associations
- 3. Allocates the taxes paid by privately-owned gas and electric companies, municipally-owned electric utilities, street railway companies, conservation and regulation companies, pipe line companies, telephone companies and rural electric associations to the state, counties, towns, villages and cities.
- 4. Prepares the tax rolls for the state treasurer for collection of the taxes by that office.
- 5. Audits gross revenue reports.

Inheritance Taxation

Inheritance Tax Division. Responsible for the administration of the inheritance tax law.

1. Co-ordinate the activities of public administrators, county courts and county treasurers in the determination and collection of inheritance and estate taxes.
2. Issue transfer certificates on all joint personal property owned by Wisconsin residents, and the releases of inheritance tax liens on Wisconsin real estate.
3. Supervise the determination and collection of inheritance taxes on the Wisconsin property owned by nonresidents, and issue releases for the transfer of such property.
4. Verify and adjust valuations of property in estates.
5. Audit the distribution of shares and the computation of the tax on all orders determining the tax.
6. Aid the public administrators in the presentation of cases in the county court and the Attorney General in cases before the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Taxation of Incomes

Income Tax Division. Administers the laws relating to the assessment and collection of income taxes and gift taxes.

1. Prepares and distributes the blanks required for the filing of corporation, individual and fiduciary income tax returns, including various supplementary information returns.
2. Assists taxpayers in the preparation of their returns, both directly and by the issuance of rules, instructions and opinions.
3. Collects all income and gift taxes, self-assessed or initial, additional and delinquent; the latter often involving the filing of warrants and liens, and the institution of garnishment proceedings.
4. Makes the distribution of normal income tax revenues to the state, counties, towns, cities and villages.

5. Verifies income tax and gift tax returns by office or field audit, and makes the additional assessments or refunds resulting from such verification.
6. Acts on all contested income tax matters involving additional assessments or claims for refund; such action consisting of the granting or denial of abatement applications and refund claims, and the trial of cases heard by the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals.
7. Assists the legislature in the preparation of bills relating to the taxation of income, and prepares fiscal notes on legislative proposals affecting the income tax revenues.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxation and Petroleum Products Inspection

Motor Vehicle Fuel Taxation. Responsible for the administration of motor vehicle fuel tax law.

1. Issues licenses to motor fuel wholesalers, to special fuel dealers and users and to industrial users of motor fuel.
2. Administers the furnishing of surety bonds required of applicants for licenses.
3. Office audits and field audits all motor vehicle fuel tax returns.
4. Processes claims for refund of motor vehicle fuel taxes on motor fuel used for a nonhighway purpose and for shrinkage and evaporation on motor fuel received by retailers.
5. Makes field investigations of refund claims.
6. Registers vehicles used for the transportation of petroleum products.
7. Collects all motor fuel taxes.

Division of Petroleum Products. Responsible for the administration of the oil inspection law.

1. Inspects all petroleum products received in this state.
2. Makes periodic inspections of petroleum products in storage at bulk plants and service stations.
3. Rejects for sale or use any petroleum product which is off standard specifications.
4. Supervises blending of different grades of petroleum products.
5. Inspects pumps and storage tanks for proper identification of petroleum products.
6. Investigates all fires and explosions involving petroleum products.
7. Investigates the misbranding of petroleum products and the sale of reclaimed lubricating oils.

Beverage and Cigarette Taxes

Administration. Administers all the provisions of the liquor, beer, wine and cigarette laws which include the collection of the state

tax applying to these 4 commodities; also enforces all state laws applying thereto, and in addition, the enforcement of all our gambling laws and laws against houses of prostitution.

1. Distributes one-half of total liquor tax collected semi-annually to each municipality on basis of population.
2. Compiles and distributes statistics pertaining to consumption and sale of liquor, beer, wine and cigarettes.
3. Maintains a complete file of approximately 6,000 labels covering intoxicating liquor approved for sale in this state.
4. Maintains and records daily result of all investigations made, including disposition of cases brought into court.
5. Audits monthly reports filed by breweries, beer wholesalers, intoxicating liquor wholesalers, distilleries, wineries, cigarette wholesalers and manufacturers and warehouses licensed to store liquor, wine, beer or cigarettes.
6. Prepares and distributes to each town, village or city applications and allied forms for filing applications with local authorities for retail liquor and beer licenses.
7. Collects state excise tax monthly on liquor, wine, beer and cigarettes.

Licenses and Permits:

1. Issues permits to in-state and out-of-state liquor wholesalers, rectifiers, distilleries, wineries, cigarette manufacturers and wholesalers.
2. Issues salesmen's permits to all persons selling intoxicating liquors and tobacco products at wholesale in Wisconsin.
3. Issues sacramental wine permits authorizing clergy to purchase wine for sacramental wine purposes; to doctors and hospitals authorizing them to purchase liquor for medicinal purposes.
4. Issues retail liquor licenses to clubs organized exclusively for the playing of golf, tennis or yachting.
5. Issues registration certificates to all Wisconsin breweries and beer wholesalers.
6. Receives, records and files approximately 20,000 copies annually of applications filed with and approved by town, village and city officials for retail liquor and beer licenses.
7. Records daily inspection reports of violations or irregularities found on liquor, beer or cigarette retail licensed premises.

Field Auditing:

1. Makes regular periodic audit of breweries, beer wholesalers, liquor wholesalers, wineries, cigarette wholesalers located in the state; also those located in bordering states.
2. Collects cigarette tax by the setting of cigarette meters on a regular schedule throughout the state, and all settings periodically verified by special assignment.

Inspection:

1. Inspects periodically approximately 20,000 retail liquor, beer and cigarette premises to determine if proper licenses have been obtained and the required revenue stamps have been affixed to each container.
2. Reviews invoices on file to determine if inventories were purchased from legal sources.

Investigation:

1. Investigates all complaints involving violations of any state law under its jurisdiction.
2. Investigates periodically any licensed or unlicensed premises suspected of being in violation of any state law under its jurisdiction.
3. Signs complaint on evidence of violation of any law under its jurisdiction and serves arrest warrant issued by district attorney.

Comparative Revenue Collection Statement
Fiscal Years Ended 6/30/56 and 6/30/57

	6/30/56	6/30/57
Income taxes	\$147,528,780	\$165,903,109
Inheritance and gift taxes	9,292,586	9,719,061
Beverage and cigarette taxes ..	27,438,705	28,515,790
Utility taxes	27,680,765	29,695,849
Motor fuel taxes	62,819,148	65,031,360
Total Collections	<u>\$274,759,984</u>	<u>\$298,865,169</u>

TEACHERS RETIREMENT BOARD

Members: MARK H. INGRAHAM, *chairman*; WILLIAM T. DARLING, *vice chairman*; BEN G. ELLIOTT, *secretary*; ARNOLD A. CHRISTENSEN; SHERMAN E. GUNDERSON; E. G. HARRELL; MARY JEFFERY.

Executive Secretary: RAY L. LILLYWHITE.

Chief Accountant: HARRY H. JOYCE.

Office: 905 University Avenue, Madison 5.

Publications: None.

The teachers retirement system is administered by a board of 7 members, with representation as follows: 2 from the University Retirement Association, 2 from the State Colleges Retirement Association, and 3 from the Public School Retirement Association. With the exception of original appointment and filling of vacancies by the Governor, terms are 3 years each and replacements are by election within each retirement association. The board appoints a full-time executive secretary who is in charge of the administrative functions of the board. The board employs actuarial, legal, medical or other technical assistants as may be necessary.

The first state-wide teacher retirement law in Wisconsin was enacted in 1911 with membership voluntary and no contributions by the employer. In 1921 the first compulsory, joint contributory

state-wide system was enacted. This basic 1921 law is still in effect, although it has been amended several times.

A 1957 revision divided the membership of the system into 2 groups, upon individual choice of the member, the combined group with social security (OASDI) coverage and the separate group with state teachers retirement system coverage only. The 1957 Legislature also made provision for a variable annuity for members of the combined group.

All new teachers automatically become members of the combined group which, at present, numbers approximately 21,000. Some 9,000 elected to stay in the separate group. Separate group members contribute 6% of total salary. The state contributes on a formula basis. Combined group members pay 4½% of total salary which is matched by the state. In addition they pay the amount of the OASDI tax to the Social Security Administration (at present this is 2¼% of the first \$4,200 of annual salary), and this is also matched by the state.

Members of the combined group may participate in the variable annuity to the extent of 50% of future contributions to the state teachers retirement system plus a transfer of not to exceed 50% of present accumulations. Both are optional with the members of the combined group but not available to the members of the separate group.

The law provides both groups with: a. retirement annuities; b. disability annuities; c. death benefits; d. withdrawal benefits; e. permission to make deposits in addition to those required by the law.

TURNPIKE COMMISSION

Members: GLEN V. RORK, *vice chairman*; C. K. ALEXANDER, *secretary*;

EDMUND FITZGERALD; BRUCE M. JEFFRIS; ROBERT STEVENSON.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Biennial Report, 1955-57.

The Wisconsin Turnpike Commission was created by Chapter 186, Laws of 1953. It consists of 5 members, appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation. The commission was created to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a modern express turnpike or toll highway to run roughly between St. Croix or Pierce Counties near the Minnesota border and Rock, Walworth or Kenosha Counties near the Illinois border.

In its report to the Governor and the legislature in June 1955, the commission reported it would not be feasible to undertake the turnpike construction project at this time. In its report to the Governor and legislature in June 1957, the commission indicated it was not considering any other projects at this time.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSION ON

Members: COLBURN G. CHERNEY, *chairman*; JAMES J. BURKE, *secretary*;
E. E. BROSSARD; EARL SACHSE; M. G. TOEPEL.
Office: Revisor of Statutes, Capitol.
Publications: None.

The Commission on Uniform Laws was originally created by Chapter 83, Laws of 1893, which authorized the Governor to appoint 3 members as the Commission for the Preservation of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. The commission retained its original form until 1941 when, by Chapter 173, Laws of 1941, the composition was changed to include the revisor of statutes and the chief of the Legislative Reference Library as the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The commission was created in its present form by Chapter 312, Laws of 1957. The chief of the Legislative Reference Library and revisor of statutes are ex officio members and may designate an assistant to act in their place. The other 2 members are appointed by the Governor for 4-year terms.

The commissioners attend the annual meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and assist in drafting uniform laws and model acts. They prepare desirable uniform laws as bills for introduction in the state legislature. Each recent legislature has passed several such laws.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents: WILBUR N. RENK, *president*; CARL E. STEIGER, *vice president*; CHARLES D. GELATT; ELLIS E. JENSEN; JOHN D. JONES, JR.; HAROLD A. KONNAK; MRS. HELEN C. LAIRD; OSCAR RENNEBOHM; GEORGE E. WATSON; A. MATT WERNER.

Secretary to the Board of Regents: CLARKE SMITH.

Board of Visitors: Appointed by the Governor: MRS. GEORGE CHATTERTON; SAM E. OGLE; RICHARD C. SMITH. Appointed by the Regents: MRS. EMERY OWENS, *vice chairman*; ARTHUR A. CIRILLI; BIDWELL GAGE. Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Assn.: MRS. ELDON B. RUSSELL, *secretary*; FRED W. GENRICH, JR.; JOHN S. HOBBS; MRS. DAVID JONES; ARTHUR J. O'HARA; MAXINE F. PLATE.

Administrative Officers:

President of the University: EDWIN B. FRED.*

Vice President of Academic Affairs: FRED H. HARRINGTON.**

Vice President of Business and Finance: ALFRED W. PETERSON.

Special Assistant to the President: IRA L. BALDWIN.**

Budgetary Assistant to the President: WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Business Manager: NEIL G. CAFFERTY.

Dean of Students: LEROY E. LUBERG.

Dean of Men: THEODORE W. ZILLMAN.

Dean of Women: MARTHA E. PETERSON.

*Conrad A. Elvehjem elected president for term beginning July 1, 1958.

**Post assumed July 1, 1958.

Secretary of the Faculty: ALDEN WHITE.

Director of Institutional Studies: J. KENNETH LITTLE.

Director of Libraries: LOUIS KAPLAN.

Director of New Service: ROBERT TAYLOR.

Director of Intercollegiate Athletics: IVAN WILLIAMSON.

Director of Physical Plant: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL.

Director of Radio Station WHA: HAROLD B. MCCARTY.

Director of Residence Halls: NEWELL SMITH.

Director of Wisconsin Union: PORTER BUTTS.

Superintendent of University Hospitals: LLOYD L. HUGHES.

Educational Division Administrators, Madison Campus:

College of Letters and Science: MARK H. INGRAHAM, *dean.*

College of Agriculture: RUDOLPH K. FROKER, *dean.*

College of Engineering: KURT F. WENDT, *dean.*

Law School: GEORGE H. YOUNG, *dean.*

Graduate School: JOHN E. WILLARD, *dean.***

Medical School: DR. JOHN Z. BOWERS, *dean.*

School of Education: LINDLEY J. STILES, *dean.*

School of Commerce: ERWIN A. GAUMNITZ, *dean.*

School of Pharmacy: ARTHUR H. UHL, *dean.*

Extension Division: LORENZ H. ADOLFSON, *director.*

Summer Session: LORENZ H. ADOLFSON, *director.*

Military Science: Col. CHESTER F. ALLEN, *commandant.*

Naval Science: Capt. REGINALD RUTHERFORD, *commandant.*

Air Science: Col. PAUL I. FREIBURGER, *commandant.*

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Administrators:

Provost: J. MARTIN KLOTSCHE.

Vice-Provost: GEORGE A. PARKINSON.

Dean of Student Affairs: ROBERT E. NORRIS.

School of Education: CHARLOTTE R. MAJOR, *acting dean.*

College of Letters and Science: JOSEPH G. BAIER, *dean.*

Location: Although the university is centered in the Madison campus which extends 4 miles along the hilly, southern shore of Lake Mendota, its services range throughout the state and its 6,961 acres include land and facilities in a number of areas. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, created by Chapter 619, Laws of 1955, combining the former University Extension Division and the State College there, operates on both downtown and Kenwood campuses in Milwaukee. Extension Centers, offering undergraduate instruction and adult education, are in Green Bay, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menasha, Racine, Sheboygan and Wausau. Branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner and Sturgeon Bay. Representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service are located at the county seat of each county. The university also cooperates with the federal government in operating a soil conservation station at La Crosse.

Publications: Biennial Report of the President; Annual Report

**Post assumed July 1, 1958.

of the Vice President of Business and Finance; college and division bulletins, catalogs, reports and circulars; periodicals and books in a number of fields.

Introduction

Created in 1849 to serve the people of Wisconsin, the University of Wisconsin has, through the years, stressed quality instruction as its primary function, and as corollaries became a research center famed for its basic discoveries, and an institution unique in breadth of extension work and public service. A state, land-grant institution, rated by educators as one of the nation's top 10 universities, the University of Wisconsin is operated under a 10-member lay Board of Regents appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. From the board's members are chosen some of the members of the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education which is responsible for long-range planning and the intergration of the budgets and building programs of all state-supported institutions of higher education in Wisconsin. The university's functions, policies and operations are under continuous study by a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor, the Board of Regents and the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

The 1954 Blue Book discussed in some detail the university as a center of adult education and special services; the 1956 Blue Book described the instructional programs. This edition will concern itself mainly with the university's research program, with the following based on portions of a report to the Coordinating Committee by Conrad Elvehjem, former dean of the Graduate School.

The Research Program

With higher education, society conserves, transmits and advances its intellectual resources. Research is that part of higher education which advances society's intellectual resources. University research is best described in the simple words "in quest of truth." Although the value of research in itself, and in its invigoration of teaching and public service, is widely accepted today, this has not always been true. In the early days of the University of Wisconsin, research by the faculty was done in extra hours and it remained some time before research was specifically recognized in the budget. In its development at the University of Wisconsin, research followed two lines of evolution.

One was the German concept of university research, that is, careful and thorough basic investigation — the search for knowledge for the sake of knowing, a concept which was transmitted to American universities largely through the development of research at John Hopkins University. The other followed research in agriculture and engineering and developed through the land-grant program — a search for solutions to actual problems.

At Wisconsin these 2 developments may be directly linked to specific names. In 1890 one of the professors in the College of

Agriculture, S. M. Babcock, announced the invention of a simple, quick, and accurate device to determine the butterfat content of milk. The immeasurable value of the Babcock milk test to the dairy industry and Babcock's refusal to patent the process won wide acclaim for him and the university. This work clearly demonstrated that a university professor could produce something of immediate practical value, but it did not dim his scientific curiosity or his emphasis on basic research. In 1892, R. T. Ely was invited to come to the university from John Hopkins which at that time was the leading graduate school in the United States. He came to Wisconsin to organize a school of economics, history and political science, and the basic research thus begun was the start of the strong program in social sciences for which Wisconsin has been so well known.

In 1881 the state legislature appropriated \$4,000 for the use of a professor of agriculture to carry on experiments in the cultivation of amber and other varieties of sugar cane. Two years later, the legislature contributed another \$600 for this experiment. Perhaps an earlier grant for research was a legislative act in 1876 which set aside from tax levies for the university \$3,000 per annum for the support of astronomical work and instruction. This led directly to the gift from C. C. Washburn for the construction of the observatory completed in 1882.

In 1883 the Agricultural Experiment Station was started and in 1887 the support of the Experiment Station was strengthened by passage in Congress of the Hatch Act. Under its terms the federal government contributed \$15,000 annually. Federal support for agricultural research has increased through the years and at the present time the income is about \$600,000, which is about 16% of the total research program in agriculture. In 1889 the income for research in the Wisconsin Experiment Station was \$20,000 of which \$5,000 was from state grants and \$15,000 from federal grants. In 1945 the total was \$901,572 with \$751,348 coming from the state and \$150,244 from federal grants. By 1955 the figures were \$1,489,502 from the state and \$459,621 from the federal government.

In 1909 when research professors were recognized in the College of Agriculture and College of Engineering, the lack of such appointments in the College of Letters and Science was pointed out. Up to that time only 2 professors in Letters and Science had been granted a mere half year for investigative work. In the biennium 1914-1916 the College of Letters and Science received for the first time stipulated sums of \$10,000 and \$15,000 for research.

The next important step in the development of research at the university was the appointment of a research committee by President Van Hise in 1917. In 1919 the legislature implemented the work of this committee by making an appropriation of \$23,000 per year for special investigations, and the faculty committee accepted the responsibility of passing upon research projects pro-

posed by their colleagues. The grants were supported entirely from appropriations by the state legislature until 1928-29. In that year the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation made its first grant to the research committee in the amount of \$1,200. The allocation of funds for uncommitted research has continued to increase and in 1955-56, \$165,523 was allocated by the legislature and \$990,757 from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation funds. The current university budget contains an item of about \$8,000,000 for research. This may be roughly broken down into almost \$4,000,000 from the state legislature — the majority of which is used for research in agriculture; \$2,000,000 from federal contracts and \$2,000,000 from gifts and grants of which \$1,000,000 comes from Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

Current Research Developments

From a rather meager beginning the research program of the university has developed into an extensive and fruitful program. No other state institution has as much fluid research support as the university has. Yet the Wisconsin program does not involve as extensive sums from the federal government as some institutions use. In some institutions as much as 70% of the total research budget comes from federal grants.

Since research is closely related to graduate work, it is interesting to compare the number of Ph.D. degrees granted at the University of Wisconsin with the total number in the United States.

Year	United States	Wisconsin	% of total at Wis.
1950-51	7,338	317	4.32
1951-52	7,467	326	4.36
1952-53	8,604	335	3.89
1953-54	9,000	405	4.50
1954-55	8,812	399	4.50
1955-56	8,699	365	4.19

In recent years the University of Wisconsin always has ranked first among American universities in the number of Ph.D. degrees granted—a good measurement of its academic and research strength.

Today research is carried on at the University of Wisconsin in practically every field of human endeavor. Almost every faculty member, whatever his primary function, is involved in research in his field of interest. The university believes that the best teacher is one who is, himself, constantly learning through research; that the most productive services of the university are those which help the state move ahead through research.

In addition to individual faculty research, departmental research and those studies carried on in its own specialized laboratories, the university also works cooperatively with other state and federal agencies in research projects jointly sponsored.

Among the facilities on the campus for this type of cooperative "problem solving" research are the Dairy and Food Control Lab-

oratory, the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, the Feed and Fertilizer Inspection Laboratory and the Seed and Weed Inspection Laboratory, all operated in collaboration with the State Department of Agriculture; the State Crime Laboratory; the Geological and Natural History Survey; the Materials Testing Laboratory of the State Highway Department; the State Laboratory of Hygiene; the Diagnostic Center and Psychiatric Institute of the Department of Public Welfare; the Petroleum Products Laboratory of the State Department of Taxation; and such federal cooperative projects as the Barley and Malt Laboratory, Naval Research Laboratory, Entomology Research Laboratory, Forest Products Laboratory, Geological Survey, Mathematics Research Center of the United States Army, and the Veterans Administration Hospital.

VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Members of the Board: JAMES F. BURNS, *chairman*; PAUL B. CLEMENS, *secretary*; J. EVANS BARNETT; HERBERT C. GEITTMANN; RALPH J. OLSON; GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON; FRANK L. WESTON.

Director: GORDON A. HUSEBY.

Rehabilitation Loans: FRANK H. BIXBY.

Rehabilitation Liquidation: WALKER C. ROSEBERRY.

Rehabilitation Grants: GLENN MARTY.

Housing Loans: HARRISON L. GARNER.

Files and Services: MYRA DOOLEY.

World War I Services and Graves Registration: CASPER A. MEISTER.

Claims Service: ALBERT FREEMAN.

Accounting Service: ROBERT R. HALVORSON.

Memorial Hall: DR. WILLIAM L. GILLETTE.

Grand Army Home: GILMAN H. STORDOCK, *commandant*.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Consolidated Report (issued every 3 years); Bulletins (irregular); Brief Resume of Wisconsin Statutory References Relating to Members of the Armed Forces and Veterans.

Prior to World War II, the problems of Wisconsin veterans, on a state level were handled by several separate state agencies. In 1943, the Wisconsin Postwar Rehabilitation Trust Fund was established for exclusive assistance to qualified World War II veterans and their dependents. In 1945, the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs was created to consolidate all state agencies handling veterans affairs and to cooperate with the county veterans service officers, local Red Cross chapters and the service officers of all veterans organizations.

In addition to the rehabilitation of veterans, the underlying purpose of this department is to make all benefits, provided by law, available to qualified Wisconsin veterans as promptly and effectively as possible. The Board of Veterans Affairs, with the assis-

tance of its advisory committees, formulates the policy under which the director and his staff administer all state benefits to veterans.

Functions:

1. Provides funds for treatment (for any physical or mental disease directly or indirectly traceable to such service) for men and women who served in the military or naval forces of the U.S. between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918 (extended to April 1, 1920 for service in Russia) and who lived continuously in Wisconsin for not less than 10 years prior to their requests or were residents of Wisconsin at the time of entering military service.
2. Advises veterans of World War II and Korea relative to any inquiry or problem arising out of war service. To be eligible such veteran must:
 - a. Be a Wisconsin resident.
 - b. Have been on active duty between August 27, 1940 and July 25, 1947 or June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955.
 - c. Have served honorably 90 days or more or if less than 90 days have been honorably discharged for a disability incurred in line of duty.
3. Makes grants to veterans of World War II and Korea and their dependents for medical treatment and hospitalization where such assistance is not available from other sources. for supplementing federal educational benefits or for expenses incident to a pressing emergency if such assistance is temporary, emergent in nature, contributes to the veteran's rehabilitation, or if there is distress and no misconduct is involved. Since August, 1943, a total of 29,389 grants totaling \$1,955,507 have been made.
4. Makes loans up to \$1,000 to veterans of World War II and Korea to purchase a business, purchase or repair business property, make minor repairs or improvements on a veteran's home, purchase furniture, cattle or farm machinery, pay debts beyond veteran's current ability to pay or for educational purposes. In the past 12 years 27,891 such loans totaling \$18,760,369 have been made.
5. Make loans to veterans of World War II and Korea up to \$3,500 for the purchase, improvement or construction of a home not exceeding \$15,000 under certain conditions. Since October 1949 a total of \$46,507,915 has been loaned to 17,507 veterans.
6. Administers the Grand Army Home for Veterans at King, Wisconsin, for veterans who are 50 years old or over or who are totally disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government, and for their wives, widows and mothers under qualifying conditions.
7. Arranges for the burial at the Home for wartime veterans who were residents of Wisconsin at death.

8. Maintains a record of the burial places within the state of veterans of all wars, and acquaints relatives of the deceased with the federal burial allowance and other benefits available.
9. Operates the Soldiers' Memorial Hall on the 4th floor of the Capitol, a museum which houses historic war memorials.

VETERANS' MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR VERNON W. THOMSON; 6 vacancies.

Office: Executive Office, State Capitol.

Publications: None.

The 1957 Legislature, by Chapter 678, created the Veterans' Memorial Commission, consisting of 7 members. The Governor is an ex officio member and appoints the other 6 members. A chairman and a secretary shall annually be selected by the commission.

The commission has the power to approve, recommend or veto any proposed plans, modifications and changes or policies with respect to established state memorials and future memorials. Included in the former is the Camp Randall Memorial Park, Madison. The commission may recommend the creation and establishment of state veterans' memorials.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, BOARD OF

Members: JOHN LAST, farmer member, *president*; E. J. FRANSWAY, employe member, *vice president*; HENRY HERREID, A. A. LAUN, JR., W. C. VAN CLEAF, employer members; MRS. ERNA CARTWRIGHT, F. C. HORYZA, employe members; R. F. HEINZEN, ELMER WILKINS, farmer members; R. G. KNUTSON, G. E. WATSON, ex officio members.

State Director and Executive Officer: C. L. GREIBER.

Secretary: L. E. BERRAY.

Division of Vocational and Adult Education: trade and industrial education: H. C. THAYER, *chief*; rural division: L. M. SASMAN, *chief*; home economics: KATHRYN GILL, *supervisor*; occupational information and guidance: R. W. WHINFIELD, *supervisor*; general adult education: VERNON SWENSON, *supervisor*; distributive education: ROY FAIRBROTHER, *supervisor*.

Division for Vocational Rehabilitation: JOHN A. KUBIAK, *chief*.

Office: 14 N. Carroll St., Madison.

Publications: Directory of Wisconsin Schools of Vocational and Adult Education; Biennial Report of Vocational Rehabilitation; Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational and Adult Education; Newsletter, Vocational and Adult Education; Report of the Wisconsin Association of Future Farmers of America; Annual Descriptive Report on Vocational Agriculture; Annual

Descriptive Report on Rural Homemaking; Report of Wisconsin Association of Future Homemakers of America.

Background

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education was created by the 1911 Legislature and was the first state-wide system of vocational education in the U.S. The board consists of 11 members: 9 appointed by the Governor for 6-year terms, 3 representatives of employers, 3 representing employes and 3 whose principal occupation is farming; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or his representative and a member of the Industrial Commission or his representative.

The board functions through 3 divisions which have been established within the department. The city division supervises the activities in city schools of vocational and adult education; the rural division supervises programs of vocational agriculture in high schools and vocational schools, and rural vocational homemaking in high schools and vocational schools; and the rehabilitation division has the responsibility of providing training and service to handicapped persons in order that they may be returned to employment.

Chapter 41.15 of the statutes provides that every city, town and village of over 5,000 population must appoint a local board of vocational and adult education, while cities, towns and villages with a population of less than 5,000 may appoint a board.

The local board of vocational and adult education is appointed by the board of education and consists of 5 members, 2 representing employes and 2 representing employers and the city superintendent of schools. After a board has been appointed it is authorized to establish a school of vocational and adult education operating day or evening instruction or both. Cities establishing local boards of vocational and adult education are empowered by law to levy a tax not exceeding 2 mills on the assessed valuation to pay the local share of maintaining a school. State aid is reimbursed under statutory limitations upon classes which are approved under policies established by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. Federal aid is also reimbursed for instructional activities which are carried on in accordance with the policies of the state board.

The 1957 Legislature enacted Chapter 224 which enables contiguous communities, a county, or several counties to establish district boards of vocational and adult education.

In 1956-57, 42 cities in the state maintained day and evening programs of vocational and adult education and 18 cities provided instruction in evening programs only. The day school enrollment during 1956-57 was 46,961 persons and evening school enrollment was 84,077 persons. Programs of vocational agriculture are established in 280 high schools and vocational schools, and departments of rural vocational homemaking are established in 146 vocational

schools and high schools. The rehabilitation division annually provides training and service to more than 5,000 handicapped persons. Disability freeze determinations under the federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance Act are also made by the department.

Functions of the Board:

1. Determines the organization, plans, scope and development of vocational and adult education.
2. Employs a director of vocational and adult education and the necessary staff for the development and supervision of the vocational and adult education program.
3. Establishes policies for the distribution of state and federal aids.
4. Approves the qualifications of teachers and the courses of study in schools of vocational and adult education.
5. Cooperates with any school organized under the provisions of Chapters 40 and 41 of the statutes in providing part-time instruction in agriculture for persons over 14 years of age.
6. Cooperates with the U.S. Office of Education and the federal government in the execution of the provisions of the federal vocational education acts.
7. Cooperates with the federal government and the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in carrying out the purposes of any federal statutes pertaining to vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment.
8. Cooperates with any department in the state government, the federal government or with any county or other municipal authority within the state, or with any private agency in carrying out the provisions of the physically handicapped rehabilitation act.

Enrollment in Local Schools

The 4 groups served by local schools of vocational and adult education are:

1. Compulsory aged youth who are compelled by statute to attend school for one day each week, one-half time or full time.
2. Indentured apprentices who must attend school for at least 4 hours each week or the equivalent.
3. High school graduates and students 18 years of age or more who attend school part time or full time on a voluntary basis in order to prepare for a specific occupation.
4. Other adults who attend school in the day time or evening less than half time to improve their skills, prepare for employment or improve themselves.

Training Program in Fire Prevention

Chapter 453, Laws of 1957, established an advisory committee to advise and guide the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education in setting up a training program in fire prevention and fire

protection. An annual appropriation of \$30,000 is available to the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education to be used in collaboration with volunteer and paid fire departments, including industrial plants. The advisory committee consists of 4 members of volunteer fire departments and 2 members of paid fire departments, appointed by the Governor; a representative of the State Director of Civil Defense; a representative of the Industrial Commission; and the Commissioner of Insurance or his representative. The committee shall meet semi-annually and may meet at other times.

WATCHMAKING, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN

Members: CLYDE J. CAUWENBERGH, *president*; RALPH H. YOUNG, *secretary*; B. W. HEALD; E. J. METZKE; E. F. WALDHIER.

Address of Secretary: 794 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee.

Publications: Booklet containing the statutes on watchmaking, rules and apprentice information.

The Board of Examiners in Watchmaking was created in 1937 to protect the public against fraud and incompetence. The board consists of 5 members appointed by the Governor for 5-year terms. The members must be residents of the state and actually engaged in watchmaking for at least 5 years immediately preceding date of appointment.

Functions:

1. Conducts examinations for Wisconsin watchmakers certificates of registration.
2. Renews certificates of registration to watchmakers and apprentice watchmakers annually.
3. Controls reciprocal registration.
4. Revokes certificates of registration.
5. Holds hearings prior to revocation of licenses.
6. Defines the standards of workmanship and skill required for registration.

WATER POLLUTION, COMMITTEE ON

Members: GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, *chairman*; O. J. MUEGGE, *vice chairman*; RALPH D. CULBERTSON; L. F. MOTL; CARL N. NEUPERT.

Director: THEODORE F. WISNIEWSKI.

Central Staff: Industrial wastes, HAROLD N. KINGSBURY; stream surveys, RALPH H. SCOTT; biology, KENNETH M. MACKENTHUN.

Subcommittee on Aquatic Nuisance Control: O. J. MUEGGE, *chairman*; L. F. MOTL; M. STARR NICHOLS.

Office: State Office Building, Madison.

Publications: Special reports on industrial wastes and water pollution control.

History

The 1927 Legislature created the Committee on Water Pollution which is composed of the State Chief Engineer; member or representative of the Public Service Commission; a Conservation Commissioner or employe; the State Health Officer; and the State Sanitary Engineer or other engineer appointed by the State Board of Health. In 1949 the legislature authorized employment of a full-time director of water pollution control. The State Board of Health is the administrative agency for the Committee on Water Pollution. Orders of the committee are enforced by the Attorney General.

Functions of the Committee:

1. Enforcement

- a. General supervision over the enforcement and administration of all laws governing control of pollution of the surface waters of the state. In cases of continuing pollution accomplishes stream improvement through issuance of orders requiring abatement of pollution within a specified time.
- b. Conducts investigations of pollution caused by intermittent discharges, and supplies detailed reports of findings to the Conservation Department which carries out prosecutions under Chapter 29 of the statutes.

2. Investigations

- a. Detailed studies are made on designated streams each year to determine sources of pollution and condition of receiving streams.
- b. Hearings are held at which reports of studies are the principal source of evidence on the basis of which orders are issued.

3. Research

- a. Studies are conducted at sewage treatment plants and industrial waste treatment plants to determine the effectiveness of treatment facilities and establish a basis of design.
- b. Co-operative state-industry studies are conducted with the aid and support of industrial groups interested in developing economical means of waste treatment and in evaluating stream improvement.
- c. Research contracts with any public or private agency may be entered into. Statutes provide that the committee may, on behalf of the state, accept funds from any private or public agency for research on industrial wastes and pollution control.

4. Interstate Co-operation

- a. To control pollution of interstate streams, the committee has entered into joint resolutions with Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan. The resolutions establish mini-

mum degrees of treatment for waste discharged to interstate waters.

5. Aquatic Nuisance Control. Through its Subcommittee on Aquatic Nuisance Control, supervision is maintained over chemical control of aquatic weeds, algae and "swimmers' itch" on lakes used for recreational purposes. Any individual or group desiring to control dense growths of aquatic weeds, algae or "swimmers' itch" must make application to the committee for permission to apply chemicals, and the actual treatment must be supervised by a representative of the committee. Statutes require that the program be self-supporting, and a charge is therefore made for these services. Each year, property owners on some 60 lakes in Wisconsin arrange for the control of aquatic nuisances to improve fishing, boating and swimming areas.

WATER REGULATORY BOARD

Members: JOHN OCKERMAN, *chairman*; RALPH D. CULBERTSON; WARREN OAKEY; A. J. WOJTA.

Secretary and Administrative Officer: H. V. TENNANT.

Office: Portage.

Publications: None.

Chapter 370, Laws of 1937, created the Water Regulatory Board which consists of 3 members -- one designated by the Wisconsin University College of Agriculture, one by the Conservation Commission and one by the Public Service Commission. The secretary and administrative officer authorized by the statutes is employed on a part-time basis. The board also employs a part-time clerk-stenographer, laborers and truck drivers, as needed.

The board:

1. Supervises the operation, repair and maintenance of dams, dykes and other works constructed under the water conservation program by the federal government under its drought relief, water conservation and emergency relief programs.
2. Adopts regulations covering the operation, maintenance and repair of dams and other works under its supervision in the interest of drainage control for the promotion of agriculture, water conservation, irrigation and conservation.
3. Employs labor, purchases materials, and purchases or leases needed machinery and equipment.
4. Operates the structures to the best use of lands affected by the control of ground water levels, with due consideration for the landowners.
5. Makes co-operative agreements with landowners for such use.
6. Works in close co-operation with persons or organizations in the maintenance of these structures and provides equipment and personnel.

The drainage control and water conservation dams require considerable supervision of maintenance and operation because of the isolated location of most of the structures, and because of the fact that the safety of the dams requires that the stop logs in the gate openings be promptly removed before heavy runoff or floods occur and be promptly closed after the floods have passed. The dams are frequently located less than one mile apart in order to insure desirable control of water levels. The failure of one dam may cause the failure of a series of dams on the same ditch or stream.

SOCIETIES

The following organizations are not state departments in the usual sense of the term. They are private organizations all of which are aided by state funds. Those so aided are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. These societies are membership organizations, whose members select the officers.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Secretary: PHILLIP H. WIEGAND, 1276 N. 63 Ct., Wauwatosa.
Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly).

The Archeological Society was organized in 1903. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and other prehistoric landmarks, and the recording of its prehistoric Indian history. The 1957 Legislature appropriated \$800 for printing by the society.

CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, FOREIGN TYPE

Secretary: WILLIAM IENATSCH, R. 4, Monroe.

The Foreign Type Cheese Makers' Association was organized in 1922. In 1934 it took over the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers' and Dairymen's Association and is now receiving the state aid formerly received by the latter. It operates in the foreign cheese industry and maintains a laboratory at Monroe for studying the latest methods of producing quality cheese.

CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: E. D. HOLDEN, *College of Agriculture*, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Publications: Directory of Producers of Certified Seeds; News Letter; seed improvement circulars.

The Crop Improvement Association was organized in 1901

under the name of Agricultural Experiment Association, but in 1956 the organization changed its name to Crop Improvement Association. In 1903 it received its first appropriation from the legislature. The lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) co-operating with the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin by carrying on tests of new crops and varieties in all parts of the state, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds of superior varieties, (3) conducting a seed certification service under authority of the State Department of Agriculture, and (4) promoting the use of superior seeds on Wisconsin farms.

DEAF, WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF THE

Director: ROBERT W. HORGEN, 312 Woodland Circle, Madison.
Publication: W. A. D. Pilot (bimonthly).

The Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, organized in 1876, has received state aid since 1939. This aid has been for the purpose of maintaining and operating a State Service Bureau under the supervision of a director. The bureau's principal functions are to promote the welfare and interests of the Wisconsin deaf, extend consultation and job-placement service to any deaf person, co-operate with state and local agencies in their services to the deaf, and publish the Pilot to disseminate information about the deaf.

FIRE ASSOCIATION SCHOOLS AND DEMONSTRATIONS, STATE

A group of volunteer state firemen's associations receive not to exceed \$1,500 a year, in accordance with section 20.460 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes. The money is to be used to conduct fire schools and to demonstrate methods of preventing and extinguishing fires. The associations must report to the Insurance Commissioner and must comply with statutory requirements.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, WISCONSIN STATE

Secretary: GEORGE C. KLINGBEIL, 114 Hort. Bldg., Univ. of Wis.
Publication: Wisconsin Horticulture.

The Horticultural Society was formed in 1865, and has received state aid since 1871. Its purpose is the advancement of all branches of horticulture in the state. The membership of the society is composed of horticultural organizations, both state and local, individual and life members, including fruit growers, berry and vegetable growers, and garden club members.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, WISCONSIN

Secretary: ROBERT THAYER, Dept. of Agriculture, State Capitol.
Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory; Four Junior Livestock Exposition Catalogs.

The Livestock Breeders Association was organized in 1902 and has received state aid since 1913. It seeks to improve the livestock of the state by working with breeders and breed organizations. A specific phase of the program is with farm boys and girls in the selection, feeding, fitting, showing and selling fat stock through participation in the 4 annual Junior Livestock Expositions at Eau Claire, Friendship, Green Bay and Madison.

POULTRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION WISCONSIN CO-OPERATIVE

Secretary: HARRY BENTER, Galesville.
Publication: Badger Poultry News (monthly).

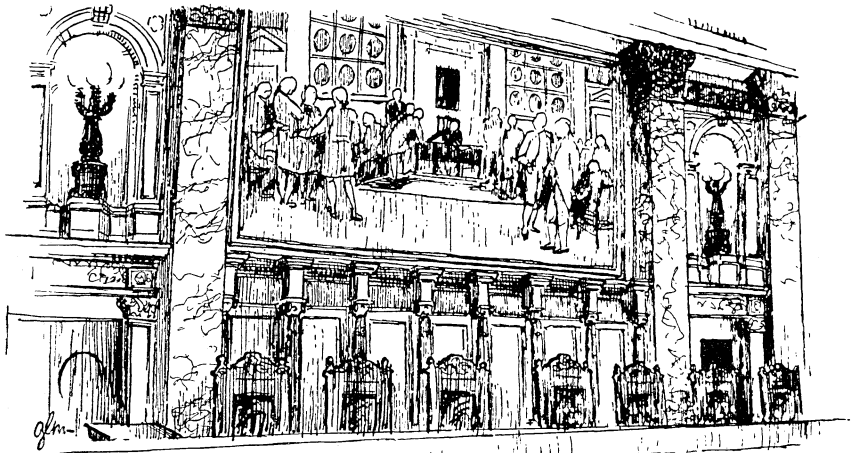
The Wisconsin Co-operative Poultry Improvement Association was organized in 1929 for the purpose of improving the poultry industry in Wisconsin, and for greater consumer education. It is composed of 8 allied organizations all interested in greater consumption of poultry and eggs both state-wide and nationally. It attempts to educate the producer as to consumer demands and how to meet them. It co-operates with all established organizations in promoting the poultry industry of Wisconsin.

SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS, ACADEMY OF

Secretary-Treasurer: FRANCIS D. HOLE, 203 Soils Bldg.; University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Publications: Transactions (annual); Wisconsin Academy Review (quarterly).

A special act of the legislature incorporated this organization in 1870. Its object is the promotion of the sciences, arts and letters with principal attention to Wisconsin subjects and the work of the state's scientists, educators and scholars. This purpose is accomplished through the publication of significant studies, investigations, reviews and news, the encouragement of co-operation and exchange of information, an annual meeting for presentation of papers and academy business and the accumulation of an exchange library. The academy's transactions are exchanged with 192 academies, universities and societies in the U.S. and with 446 in foreign countries. In return, the academy receives a wealth of material which constitutes a valuable library. This is incorporated into the collections of the University of Wisconsin's Memorial

Library and is available in the same manner as all university library books. The small state appropriation received by the academy presently equals about half the value of these exchange publications if they were purchased annually for the state. The academy also sponsors a Junior Academy of Sciences through which a Science Talent Search is made annually in regional contests with awards for the winning students. The senior academy now has over 800 members and any citizen of Wisconsin interested in its purposes may make application for membership.



Supreme Court Chamber

**THE STATE GOVERNMENT
JUDICIAL BRANCH**

WISCONSIN COURTS

Introduction

In territorial days Wisconsin's judicial system consisted of a Supreme Court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. With the adoption of the State Constitution in 1848, judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and justices of the peace. The legislature was granted power to establish municipal and inferior courts and subject to certain limitations to determine their jurisdiction. The Constitution divided the state into 5 judicial circuits and provided that the 5 circuit judges meet at least once a year at Madison as a Supreme Court or until the legislature established a Supreme Court as a separate body. In 1852 a separate Supreme Court consisting of 3 judges was established, and in November 1877 the number of judges was increased to 5, and in 1903 to 7, its present number.

In 1849 pursuant to constitutional authority the legislature created a county court in each county, conferred probate jurisdiction on them and abolished the probate courts as such. By later individual acts municipal and inferior courts were created and county courts were given varying amounts of civil and criminal jurisdiction by special acts. The text of these individual acts as amended through 1949 are printed in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations. By legislative act in 1951 the texts as printed in the Annotations as amended by the 1951 Legislature were made the law and given 1951 chapter numbers in the session laws.

The 1955 Legislature approved for first consideration a constitutional amendment which would reorganize the present court system and eliminate all courts except the Supreme Court, circuit court and justices of the peace (Jt. Res. 51). This amendment was referred to the 1957 Legislature for its second consideration and was defeated.

All judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. A primary election for judges of the Supreme Court, circuit and county courts is held whenever 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for these offices. This primary election is held 4 weeks prior to the April election. County judges, full-time judges of municipal and inferior courts, Supreme Court justices and circuit court judges must be less than 70 years old and an attorney, and in addition the latter 2 must have at least 5 years experience to qualify for office. Vacancies in the offices of judge of the Supreme Court, circuit courts, county and municipal courts are filled by the Governor until a successor is elected. A constitutional amendment passed in 1953 provided that Supreme Court justices and circuit judges be elected for full terms instead of the remainder of the unexpired terms in elections held to fill vacancies. In 1955 a similar provision was enacted for judges of the county, municipal, superior, district, civil and other special courts.

The 1951 Legislature made the judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts eligible to join the Wisconsin retirement system and the federal old age and survivors insurance system. Chapter 527, Laws of 1957, provided for compulsory inclusion of Supreme Court and circuit court judges in the Wisconsin retirement system. In 1953 the Wisconsin retirement system was extended to cover county judges if they so elected and in 1955 to full-time judges of municipal and inferior courts of record. The retirement age is set at 70, but the compulsory retirement feature does not apply to the incumbents in office on the effective dates of the acts. Retired Supreme Court and circuit court judges may serve temporarily as circuit judges at the request of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and retired circuit court judges may be appointed court commissioners and conciliators.

SUPREME COURT

Name	Term Expires January
John E. Martin, Chief Justice	1962
Grover L. Broadfoot	1966
Timothy Brown	1964
George Currie	1968
Emmert L. Wingert	1959 ¹
Thomas E. Fairchild	1967
E. Harold Hallows	1960 ²

Clerk: GORDON SAMUELSEN.

Marshal: FRED L. DOAR.

Reporter: FRED C. SEIBOLD.

Court Room and Office: State Capitol.

Publications: Calendar; Wisconsin Reports (published by Callaghan and Company, Chicago).

The Supreme Court consists of 7 justices. Except when appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies they are elected by the people for 10-year terms. The justice who has been a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the chief justice. Salaries of the justices are fixed by statute at \$17,500 per year for each justice and \$18,000 per year for the chief justice for terms commencing after July 8, 1957; \$14,000 and \$14,500 respectively for terms commencing after July 8, 1955; and \$12,000 and \$12,500 respectively for terms commencing prior to July 8, 1955.

The Supreme Court appoints the clerk of the Supreme Court who is a constitutional officer. He keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners. His salary is set at not to exceed \$9,000. In addition the court employs a marshal

¹ Appointed Sept. 6, 1956 to fill vacancy caused by death of Justice Edward J. Gehl.

² Appointed Apr. 2, 1958 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Justice Steidle.

and a reporter. Each justice has a private secretary. The court may employ not to exceed 2 attorneys to assist as law examiners.

Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of cases of state-wide concern and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. An increasing number of appeals come to it each year from the circuit and other courts on which it gives its decisions (see table below), and it receives about 20 applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court disposes of cases brought to it on appeal on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The court takes up cases in turn, according to a calendar arranged by the clerk.

Number of Appeals to the Wisconsin Supreme Court

Year	No. of Civil	No. of Criminal	Total
1950	255	34	289
1951	259	37	296
1952	269	52	321
1953	310	32	342
1954	332	25	357
1955	310	29	339
1956	365	26	391

The Supreme Court holds one term, beginning in August, and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are in writing and are published in the Wisconsin Reports and unofficially in the Northwestern Reports. The Supreme Court is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a federal question is raised, in which case there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court appoints the State Board of Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and after hearing may disbar attorneys for cause. Under a 1929 statute it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state, with the Judicial Council, since its creation, acting in an advisory capacity. The justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the board of trustees of the State Library which appoints the Revisor of Statutes and one state librarian.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Term 6 years, expiring on the first Monday in January

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Terms Expire
1st Circuit	Kenosha Walworth	M. Eugene Baker	Kenosha	1962
2nd Circuit	Milwaukee	Leo B. Hanley	Milwaukee	1960
Branch 1				

CIRCUIT COURTS — Continued

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Expire Terms
Branch 2	Milwaukee	Michael T. Sullivan	Milwaukee	1960
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Myron L. Gordon	Milwaukee	1961
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Robert C. Cannon	Milwaukee	1960
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Elmer W. Roller	Milwaukee	1963
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Francis X. Swietlik	Milwaukee	1959
Branch 7	Milwaukee	Ronald A. Drechsler ..	Milwaukee	1961
Branch 8	Milwaukee	William I. O'Neill	Milwaukee	1962
Branch 9	Milwaukee	William F. Shaughnessy	Milwaukee	1964
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Harvey L. Neelen	Milwaukee	1961
3rd Circuit	Calumet Winnebago	Helmuth F. Arps	Chilton	1963
4th Circuit	Manitowoc Sheboygan	Ferdinand H. Schlichting	Sheboygan	1959
5th Circuit	Crawford	Richard W. Orton	Lancaster	1961
	Grant Iowa Lafayette Richland			
6th Circuit	La Crosse	Lincoln Neprud	Viroqua	1961
	Monroe Trempealeau Vernon			
7th Circuit	Portage	Herbert A. Bunde	Wisconsin Rapids	1963
	Waupaca Waushara Wood			
8th Circuit	Buffalo	Robert G. Varnum	Hudson	1963
	Dunn Pepin Pierce St. Croix			
9th Circuit				
Branch 1	Dane	Richard W. Bardwell ..	Madison	1963
Branch 2	Dane	Edwin M. Wilkie	Madison	1964
Branch 3 ¹	Dane			
10th Circuit	Langlade	Andrew W. Parnell	Appleton	1964
	Outagamie Shawano			
11th Circuit	Barron	Carl H. Daley	Superior	1961
	Burnett Douglas Polk Washburn			
12th Circuit	Jefferson	Harry S. Fox	Janesville	1961
	Rock			
13th Circuit	Dodge	William C. O'Connell ..	Juneau	1960

¹Chapter 531, Laws of 1957, created the 3rd branch of the 9th circuit with judge to be elected in 1958. See Addenda for results.

CIRCUIT COURTS — Continued

Circuits	Counties in Circuit	Judge	Address of Judge	Terms Expire
14th Circuit	Brown Door Kewaunee	Edward M. Duquaine	Green Bay	1962
15th Circuit	Ashland Bayfield Iron Price Taylor	Lewis J. Charles	Ashland	1960
16th Circuit	Lincoln Marathon Oneida Vilas	Gerald J. Boileau	Wausau	1964
17th Circuit	Clark Jackson Juneau Sauk	Bruce F. Beilfuss	Neillsville	1964
18th Circuit	Adams Columbia Fond du Lac Green Lake Marquette	Russel E. Hanson	Fond du Lac	1960
19th Circuit	Chippewa Rusk Sawyer	Clarence E. Rinehard	Chippewa Falls	1964
20th Circuit	Florence Forest Marinette Oconto	Arold F. Murphy	Marinette	1960
21st Circuit	Racine	Elmer D. Goodland	Racine	1964
22nd Circuit	Waukesha	William E. Gramling	Waukesha	1964
23rd Circuit	Green ¹			
24th Circuit	Eau Claire ²			
25th Circuit	Ozaukee ³ Washington ³			

Terms of Court: Held at the county seat at the time designated by section 252.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace and from some municipal and inferior courts. They are the principal trial courts of the state and any appeal from their decisions goes directly to the Supreme Court. Wisconsin has been divided into 25 judicial circuits, 3 of which were created by the 1957 Legislature. Two circuits have more than one judge so that when all the new offices are filled (1960) there will be a total of 36 circuit judges in the state. Except when appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies they are elected for

¹Created by Chapter 317, Laws of 1957.

²Created by Chapters 452 and 672, Laws of 1957.

³Created by Chapters 614 and 672, Laws of 1957.

6-year terms in the April preceding the January in which their terms commence. A primary election is held 4 weeks prior to the April election if there are 3 or more candidates for circuit court judge. Circuit judges receive \$14,000 per year from the state for terms commencing on or before June 1, 1957. In the 2nd Circuit, which is Milwaukee County, the county must pay its circuit judges \$1,000 additional and may pay them up to \$3,000 additional, for a total of \$4,000. In other circuits the circuit judges may be paid an aggregate of \$3,000 by the counties of the circuit. The salaries of circuit court reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state. Terms of the circuit court are held at least once each year in every county of the circuit. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length according to the usual business to come before the circuit court in the county.

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge ANDREW W. PARNELL, *chairman*; Judge HELMUTH F. ARPS, *vice chairman*; PAT E. HOWLETT, *secretary*.

The Board of Circuit Judges was organized to insure the efficient functioning of the circuit courts. This board consists of all of the circuit judges who meet once a year to consider the prompt administration of the judicial business of these courts. The board elects a chairman; its secretary is the reporter of the chairman. Each circuit judge reports to the chairman the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit or when the judge thereof is for any reason unable to hold court, the chairman assigns another circuit judge to assist in the trial of cases in such circuit. The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council.

COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state; each is presided over by a county judge*; in Milwaukee County there are 2 judges. County judges are elected for terms of 6 years. The salaries of the county judges are fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. In 2 of the 71 counties the county judges administer the aid for dependent children, the old age assistance law, aid to the blind and aid to the totally disabled. The 2 counties are Langlade and Trempealeau. In 63 counties they are also the juvenile court judges. Criminal or civil jurisdiction, or both, has been conferred upon the county courts of 52 counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction is different for each court; the acts conferring it will

* For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

be found in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations and in the session laws thereafter. Appeals from the county court go directly to the Supreme Court.

BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES

Judge WILLIAM A. CURRAN, Mauston, *president*; Judge MILTON L. MEISTER, West Bend, *vice president*; Judge GROVER M. STAPLETON, Door, *secretary-treasurer*.

The Board of County Judges was organized to make such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable to promote the administration of the judicial business of the county courts and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. The board elects its officers who serve for terms determined by the board. Upon attendance at a meeting of the board each county judge is reimbursed for his travel and hotel bills. The board meets once a year. The board designates a member to represent it on the Judicial Council.

STATUTORY COURTS

Term of office in all cases 6 years, expiring on the first Monday in January of the year listed unless otherwise indicated.

CIVIL COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
1st Branch	John A. Decker	1962
2nd Branch	Abolished January 7, 1946 by Chapter 6, Laws of 1945	
3rd Branch	Thaddeus J. Pruss	1962
4th Branch	Francis J. Jennings	1960
5th Branch	Herbert Schultz	1960
6th Branch	Robert W. Landry	1964
7th Branch	John L. Coffey	1964

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Term Expires
1st Branch	Robert W. Hansen	January, 1962
2nd Branch ¹	Frank E. Gregorski	January 2, 1961

¹ Traffic Court.

CHILDREN'S COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Judge	Term Expires
John J. Kenney	June 1961

SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Term Expires
Dane County (Madison)	Roy H. Proctor	1963
Douglas County (Superior)	A. Walter Dahl	1959

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland	Ashland	Thomas M. Anich	4 years Jan. 1962
Barron, 1st	Barron	Fred E. Van Sickle	4 years May 1961
Barron, 2nd	Rice Lake	Laurence S. Coe	4 years May 1959
Barron, 3rd	Cumberland	John Bauman	4 years May 1959
Bayfield, 2nd	Iron River	John F. Shykes	4 years May 1960
* Brown	Green Bay	Donald W. Gleason	6 years May 1960
* Brown	Green Bay	Raymond J. Rahr	6 years May 1962
Burnett	Grantsburg	Eugene D. Jensen ¹	4 years May 1958
Douglas	Superior	Claude F. Cooper	4 years May 1961
* Fond du Lac	Ripon	Lester J. Burr	4 years May 1961
* Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Hazen W. McEssy	4 years May 1, 1958
* Kenosha, 1st	Kenosha	Harry V. Carlson	4 years Jan. 1961
Kenosha, 2nd	Kenosha	Urban J. Zievers	4 years Dec. 31, 1959
Lincoln, 2nd	Tomahawk	John E. Smith	4 years May 1961
* Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Harold W. Mueller	6 years May 1964
* Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Herbert J. Steffes	6 years Jan. 1962
* Outagamie	Appleton	Oscar J. Schmiede	6 years May 1961
Ozaukee	Port Washington ..	Charles L. Larson	6 years July 1956
Polk	Balsam Lake	Louis G. Nagler	4 years May 1961
* Racine	Racine	Howard J. Du Rocher ..	6 years Jan. 1, 1963
* Rock	Janesville	Ralph F. Gunn	6 years June 1959
* Rock	Beloit	Arthur L. Luebke	6 years May 1960
Sawyer	Hayward	Perry A. Risberg	4 years May 1959
¹ Shawano	Shawano	Clarence F. Whiffen ...	6 years Jan. 1960
² Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Robert Zum Brunnen ...	4 years May 1959
Washburn, 1st ...	Spooner	Scott Lowry	6 years May 1961
* Waukesha, East ...	Waukesha	Geo. C. Johnson	6 years May 1961
* Waukesha, West ...	Oconomowoc	Sam J. Luchsinger	6 years Jan. 1962
* Winnebago	Oshkosh	Otto G. Ansoerge	4 years May 1960
³ Winnebago	Winneconne	Kenneth A. Pucker	2 years April 1959
³ Wood	Marshfield		

The Constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other inferior courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisdiction upon the county courts. Under this authority 29 municipal courts have been created, 2 superior courts, several small claims

* Court of Record.

¹ The Municipal Court of Shawano County was created by Chapter 682, Laws of 1957. See Addenda for election results.

² A 1955 law made this an inferior court with the title municipal court.

³ City of Marshfield only.

courts, a civil court in Milwaukee County with 6 branches; a district court with 2 branches in the same county; and a Milwaukee County children's court.

The special acts creating the municipal courts can be found in the 1950 Wisconsin Annotations and later session laws. They confer varying jurisdiction. Some are not courts of record and do not have a jurisdiction much greater than that of justices of the peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either 4 or 6 years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

The 1949 Legislature provided that the county board of any county other than Milwaukee County, by majority vote of members elect, may establish a small claims court. The county board in counties of less than 500,000 population may establish a small claims court to handle civil actions for claims which do not exceed \$500. In counties of less than 25,000 population, the functions of the small claims court are conferred upon the county court contingent upon action of the county board. Judges for the small claims courts are elected for 6-year terms. Some small claims courts have been established by special acts of the legislature.

The superior courts in Madison and Superior have extensive circuit court type jurisdiction although they are inferior courts. The Civil Court of Milwaukee County, changed by the 1953 Legislature from a municipal to an inferior court, has jurisdiction in civil cases only, but is the trial court for a large percentage of the civil actions arising in that county. The District Court of Milwaukee County is a criminal court for the trial of minor offenders.

Chapter 7, Laws of 1949, created an additional branch of the District Court of Milwaukee County, known as District Court Branch 2 or the traffic court.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which they are located.

Some of the courts which are called municipal courts are not municipal courts in the constitutional sense. For example, the Sheboygan County Municipal Court was specifically made an inferior court, although designated a municipal court in name only. See also, *Jones v. State*, 211 Wis. 9, holding that the Municipal Court of Racine County is actually an inferior court. No attempt is made here to discuss the technical distinctions involved.

BOARD OF CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES

Judge HAZEN W. McESSY, Fond du Lac, *chairman*; Judge HAROLD W. MUELLER, Manitowoc, *vice chairman*; Judge GERALD J. BOILEAU, Wausau, *secretary-treasurer*.

The Board of Criminal Court Judges is an organization whereby the judges of the criminal courts mobilize their knowledge and

experience to help reduce crime and to help protect human life and property. According to law, meetings must be held at least twice a year. The full-time judges of the courts of record of the state, having criminal jurisdiction, constitute the board. The board elects a chairman, vice chairman and secretary-treasurer. The board designates a judge of a municipal or inferior court other than a county court as a member of the Judicial Council.

JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts are presided over by justices of the peace. They are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are elected for 2-year terms in towns, villages and cities, except in the city of Milwaukee. They have jurisdiction throughout the county and unless restricted their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving \$200 or less and their criminal jurisdiction covers crimes where the fine does not exceed \$200 and imprisonment does not exceed 6 months in county jail. In Milwaukee all justice court cases are handled by the Civil Court and the District Court of Milwaukee County.

POLICE JUSTICE COURTS

Police justice courts created under authority of section 62.24 of the statutes exist in a number of cities and villages. The presiding justices of these courts are the police justices of the peace. These officers are provided for by local ordinances. They are magistrates, conduct preliminary examinations, and have the same jurisdiction as any other justices of the peace in addition to exclusive jurisdiction of violations of city or village ordinances.

JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not separate courts with the exception of the Children's Court of Milwaukee County, which by Chapter 6, Laws of 1949, became a separate full-time juvenile court for Milwaukee County, known as the Children's Court. The other juvenile courts consist of the judges of regular courts sitting in a special class of cases, with a special procedure. The judges of the courts of record in each county annually designate one of their number as juvenile judge. In this capacity, the court has jurisdiction in all cases involving dependent and neglected children and delinquent children under 18 years of age. It may waive its jurisdiction to the criminal court of children between 16 and 18 who are alleged to have violated a state law but only if the juvenile court finds that it is in the best interests of the child or of the public to have the criminal court handle the matter. The juvenile court procedure is confidential

and the primary function is the protection and welfare of the children that come under its supervision.

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

Judge HENRY GERGEN, Juneau, *president*; Judge JOSEPH W. WILKUS, Sheboygan, *vice president*; Judge ALBERT L. TWESME, Trempealeau, *secretary-treasurer*.

Section 48.09 of the statutes provides for a Board of Juvenile Court Judges. The board has annual meetings at which problems facing the juvenile courts are discussed.

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The Milwaukee Court of Domestic Relations was created by the 1933 Legislature. The group of judges in the 10 branches of the Milwaukee Circuit Court select one of their number to preside over the Court of Domestic Relations for a period of not less than 2 years. This court receives all domestic complaints, investigates them, and exercises such supervision of these cases as the judge thereof may order.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than 10 court commissioners in each county whose population exceeds 65,000 and 6 in each other county except Milwaukee County. In the latter each circuit judge may appoint not more than 2. All county judges and some municipal judges are ex officio court commissioners. These commissioners take depositions and testimony in matters pending before the circuit courts, fix bail in certain criminal cases, and have numerous other powers. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF JUSTICES OF THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT, 1943 to 1957

For 1836 to 1935 list, see 1935 Blue Book, p. 408-409.

For 1935 to 1943 list, see 1944 Blue Book, p. 325.

Name	Residence	Term
Marvin B. Rosenberry	Wausau	1916-1950
Chester A. Fowler	Fond du Lac	1929-1948
Oscar Marion Fritz	Milwaukee	1929-1954
Edward T. Fairchild	Milwaukee	1929-1957
John D. Wickhem	Madison	1930-1949
Joseph Martin	Green Bay	1934-1946
Elmer E. Barlow	Arcadia	1942-1948

James Ward Rector	Madison	1946-1948
Henry P. Hughes	Oshkosh	1947-1951
Grover L. Broadfoot	Mondovi	1948-
Timothy Brown	Madison	1949-
Edward J. Gehl	Hartford	1949-1956
George R. Currie	Sheboygan	1951-
Roland J. Steinle*	Milwaukee	1954-1958
Emmert L. Wingert	Madison	1956-
Thomas E. Fairchild	Verona	1957-

*Resigned effective March 2, 1958.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Members: FRANCIS J. WILCOX, *chairman*; WARREN H. RESH, *vice chairman*; JUDGE GERALD J. BOILEAU; JAMES J. BURKE; ASSEMBLYMAN ARNOLD J. CANE; JOHN E. CONWAY; JUSTICE TIMOTHY BROWN; CHARLES L. GOLDBERG; E. HAROLD HALLOWS; RALPH M. HOYT; JUDGE ARTHUR W. KOPP; JUDGE ROSCOE R. LUCE; SENATOR WALTER L. MERTGE; JUDGE OSCAR J. SCHMIEGE; REYNOLDS C. SEITZ; MAX STIEG.

Secretary and Executive Secretary: MARYGOLD S. MELLI.

Office: State Capitol.

Publications: 1956 Judicial Statistics; Study of Jurisdiction of Wisconsin Courts, Compensation of Judges and Sources of Compensation (annual); 1955-1957 Biennial Report; Report to Supreme Court on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure (Oct. 1957).

The Judicial Council was created by Chapter 392, Laws of 1951. It consists of 16 members: a Supreme Court Justice selected by the court, a circuit judge, a county judge and a judge of another inferior or municipal court selected respectively by the Board of Circuit Judges, the Board of County Judges and the Board of Criminal Court Judges; one member each from the Judiciary Committees of the senate and the assembly designated by the chairmen of such committees; the Attorney General or an assistant; the Revisor of Statutes or his assistant; the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette Law Schools or faculty members designated by them; the president-elect of the State Bar of Wisconsin; 3 other members selected by that association; and 2 citizens appointed by the Governor.

Originally, the Supreme Court was not represented on the council but by Chapter 162, Laws of 1953, a member of that body was added. Council members receive no pay other than reimbursement for expenses. The council meets monthly except in July and August. It operates through several committees which usually meet monthly. By law it must report to the Governor and legislature in February of each odd-numbered year.

Functions of the Council:

1. To collect, compile, analyze and publish judicial statistics on all the courts of the state.
2. To study the rules of pleading, practice and procedure in the

courts and to make recommendations to the Supreme Court and legislature for changes to simplify procedure and to promote the speedy determination of litigation.

3. To make a continuous survey and study of the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of the state, including the volume and condition of business in the courts, the work accomplished and the results obtained, and to recommend improvements.

STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

Board of Governors: 1st congressional district, LEON FEINGOLD, HAROLD A. KONNAK, EUGENE A. WILLIAMSON; 2nd congressional district, CARROLL B. CALLAHAN, LAWRENCE E. HART, RICHARD S. HIPPEMEYER, GORDON SINYKIN; 3rd congressional district, HARLAND H. HILL, MARK HOSKINS; 4th congressional district, JAMES J. ARNOLD, DAVID E. BECKWITH, GEORGE P. ETTENHEIM, MAXWELL H. HERRIOTT, ALBERT F. HOUGHTON, THOMAS P. MARONEY, JOHN H. SCHLOSSER, BROOKE TIBBS, THOMAS N. TUTTLE, GEORGE D. YOUNG; 5th congressional district, CLYDE J. SCHLOEMER, ERVIN A. WEINKE; 6th congressional district, WILLIAM G. KRUEGER, O. B. STROSSENREUTHER; 7th congressional district, ROBERT A. BACHMAN, JOHN C. WHITNEY; 8th congressional district, HUGH F. GWIN, FRANCIS J. WILCOX; 9th congressional district, JOHN F. O'MELIA, THERON P. PRAY.

Officers: R. E. ANDERSON, *president*; CHARLES P. CURRAN, *secretary*; WILLIAM H. FRAWLEY, *treasurer*.

Executive Director: PHILIP S. HABERMANN.

Office: 402 E. Wilson St., Madison.

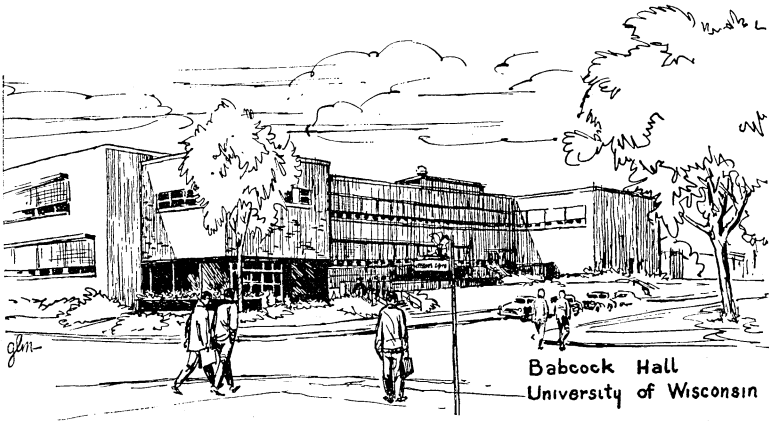
Publications: Wisconsin Bar Bulletin; Wisbar News Letter, The Law and You.

On June 22, 1956 the Supreme Court ordered organization of the bar into a formal organization known as the State Bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957. This organization acquired the facilities, records, property and staff organization of the former Wisconsin Bar Association. Subject to rules prescribed by the Supreme Court, the State Bar is governed by a Board of Governors consisting of the officers and 29 members selected by mail ballot by the members of the State Bar from the congressional districts of the state. The Board of Governors selects the executive director.

The State Bar consists of all attorneys entitled to practice before the state courts. Attorneys are admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court or by a single justice of the Supreme Court. As of December 31, 1957 there are 6,539 members of the State Bar. Once admitted, members of the bar are subject to the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the Supreme Court, whether they practice before a court, an administrative body, or in consultation with clients not involving court appearances.

Functions of the Bar:

1. Processes and investigates grievances and presents recommendations for disciplinary action to the Board of Bar Commissioners.
2. Investigates complaints of practice of law by those not entitled to practice.
3. Through its committees the bar acts to raise professional standards, to improve the administration of justice, provide legal assistance for those unable to pay for it, and furnish continuing legal education to lawyers.



BASIC STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON WISCONSIN

For list of Wisconsin post offices see 1956 Blue Book, pp. 618-23.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840 TO 1957

Year	Population ¹	Increase	% of Increase	Urban ¹	Rural ¹	%Urban ¹	Density
1840	30,945	....	....	....	30,945	....	.56
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.58
1860	775,881	470,490	154.06	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.93	207,099	847,571	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.73	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890*	1,693,330	377,833	28.72	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.77	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.75	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.45	1,906,363	1,528,212	55.5	62.7
1953 ²	3,516,000						
1954 ²	3,628,000						
1955 ²	3,702,000						
1956 ²	3,788,000						
1957 ²	3,862,000 (provisional)						

¹Data from Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants, pp. 47-49.

²Total population estimated as of July 1; data from Bureau of Census, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 124, 145, 168.

*State total 1890 includes population of Indian reservations (6,450).

For population of cities, counties and villages see succeeding sections in this volume, entitled Wisconsin Cities and Villages, and Basic Data on Counties.

For population of political subdivisions, see 1952 Blue Book, Population of Counties by Minor Civil Divisions, pp. 470-83.

BENEFITS DISTRIBUTED BY THE STATE TO WISCONSIN WORLD WAR II VETERANS, AUGUST 1943 TO JUNE 30, 1957

	Number of Veterans Benefited	Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Fund	Disbursed from the Housing Fund	Total Funds to Veterans
8/1/43 to 6/30/46	6,359	\$ 975,173	\$	\$ 975,173
7/1/46 to 6/30/47	10,701	2,207,914	....	2,207,914
7/1/47 to 6/30/48	9,578	3,511,527	....	3,511,527
7/1/48 to 6/30/49	6,086	2,512,517	....	2,512,517
7/1/49 to 6/30/50	5,867	2,040,658	1,422,400	3,463,058
7/1/50 to 6/30/51	6,137	2,104,550	3,073,556	5,178,106
7/1/51 to 6/30/52	10,442	1,995,116	20,366,965	22,362,081
7/1/52 to 6/30/53	5,099	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780
7/1/53 to 6/30/54	4,507	1,502,748	2,917,282	4,420,030
7/1/54 to 6/30/55	3,482	1,112,173	3,124,125	4,236,298
7/1/55 to 6/30/56	3,639	787,861	4,601,326	5,389,187
7/1/56 to 6/30/57	2,890	730,452	3,515,552	4,246,004
	74,787	\$20,811,829	\$46,532,846	\$67,344,675

Source: Wis. Dept. of Veterans Affairs.

**TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, FETAL DEATHS, DEATHS,
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN WISCONSIN
WITH RATES BASED ON RECENTLY REVISED
POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1910-1956**

	Estimated population (centered to July 1)	Live births	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	Fetal deaths (Stillbirths)	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population	Marriages	Marriage rate per 1,000 population	Divorces	Divorce rate per 1,000 population
1910	2,339,741	51,435	21.98	1,414	27.49	28,213	12.06	18,528	7.9	1,189	.5
1915	2,489,061	58,014	23.30	1,711	29.49	26,676	10.72	17,833	7.2	1,721	.7
1920	2,647,991	59,269	22.38	1,673	28.23	29,859	11.28	22,293	8.4	2,425	.9
1925	2,805,450	58,024	20.68	1,712	29.51	29,380	10.47	16,385	5.8	2,467	.9
1930	2,947,085	56,643	19.22	1,683	29.71	30,488	10.35	15,328	5.2	2,533 ²	.9
1931	2,972,209	54,421	18.31	1,512	27.78	30,202	10.16	14,954	5.1	2,702	.9
1932	2,991,513	53,326 ¹	17.83	1,463	27.44	30,294 ¹	10.13	14,034	4.7	2,404	.8
1933	3,008,871	50,450	16.77	1,440	28.54	29,475	9.80	15,962	5.3	2,479	.8
1934	3,028,092	51,461	16.99	1,300	25.26	30,164	9.96	20,074	6.6	3,231	1.1
1935	3,047,792	52,402	17.19	1,257	23.99	30,404	9.98	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2
1936	3,063,348	52,429	17.11	1,271	24.24	32,926	10.75	22,666	7.4	3,741	1.2
1937	3,078,182	53,504	17.38	1,254	23.44	31,733	10.31	23,285	7.6	3,999	1.3
1938	3,098,967	54,746	17.67	1,250	22.83	30,385	9.80	20,732	6.7	3,568	1.2
1939	3,120,924	54,187	17.36	1,180	21.78	31,404	10.06	21,276	6.8	3,673	1.2
1940	3,143,156	54,712	17.41	1,209	22.10	31,457	10.01	23,379	7.4	3,599	1.1
1941	3,137,587	56,572	18.0	1,140	20.15	30,445	9.70	28,816	9.2	4,050	1.3
1942	3,137,587	63,682	20.3	1,366	21.5	30,639	9.76	24,860	7.9	3,905	1.2
1943	2,945,355	64,250	21.8	1,306	20.3	32,323	10.97	22,353	7.1	4,469	1.5
1944	3,137,587	61,025	19.5	1,183	19.4	31,373	10.0	21,190	6.8	5,326	1.7
1945	3,137,587	60,839	19.4	1,141	18.8	31,776	10.1	25,269	8.1	6,393	2.0
1946	3,162,606	74,144	23.4	1,300	17.5	31,965	10.1	38,964	12.3	8,197	2.6
1947	3,213,435	83,907	26.1	1,410	16.8	33,078	10.3	35,555	11.1	5,877	1.8
1948	3,246,000	81,300	25.0	1,357	16.7	32,535	10.0	32,579	10.0	5,075	1.6
1949	3,354,000	82,736	24.7	1,274	15.4	32,876	9.8	27,762	8.3	4,815	1.4
1950	3,421,316	82,034	24.0	1,241	15.1	33,573	9.8	29,061	8.5	4,645	1.4
1951	3,434,575	87,819	25.6	1,343	15.3	33,397	9.7	27,133	7.9	4,473	1.3
1952	3,434,575	88,941	25.9	1,267	14.2	33,887	9.9	24,737	7.2	4,847	1.4
1953	3,542,000	88,408	25.0	1,251	14.2	34,839	9.8	25,469	7.2	5,011	1.4
1954	3,574,000	91,570	25.6	1,216	13.3	33,709	9.4	24,921	7.0	4,887	1.4
1955	3,691,000	92,333	25.0	1,233	13.4	35,250	9.6	25,543	6.9	4,720	1.2
1956	3,759,000	93,496	24.9	1,235	13.2	35,498	9.4	26,833	7.1	4,488	1.2

¹Resident figures beginning 1932.

²Divorces granted calendar year beginning 1930.

Source: State Board of Health, Public Health Statistics, 1956, p. 7.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS IN WISCONSIN, 1947-1956

County	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Total	83,907	81,300	82,736	82,034	87,819	88,941	88,408	91,570	92,333	93,496
Adams	172	166	149	167	147	164	159	163	155	139
Ashland	534	494	538	457	489	435	455	417	393	362
Barron	929	869	908	906	787	886	837	849	861	790
Bayfield	334	287	260	272	260	242	266	245	232	229
Brown	2,610	2,701	2,735	2,880	3,010	3,131	3,118	3,244	3,327	3,413
Buffalo	381	359	318	316	324	302	298	334	335	297
Burnett	244	248	222	217	198	198	146	193	171	164
Calumet	414	508	466	537	570	535	537	573	519	550
Chippewa	1,227	1,190	1,117	1,095	1,200	1,144	1,112	1,111	1,099	1,022
Clark	873	745	769	750	717	769	713	754	682	778
Columbia	806	755	772	761	840	820	810	855	882	788
Crawford	527	480	439	484	486	455	391	432	388	403
Dane	4,088	3,993	4,113	4,271	4,654	4,762	4,931	5,231	5,289	5,396
Dodge	1,347	1,288	1,320	1,313	1,326	1,369	1,391	1,376	1,425	1,417
Door	540	513	503	519	489	536	591	542	511	476
Douglas	1,207	1,077	1,038	994	1,051	1,017	1,078	990	988	977
Dunn	730	686	669	630	533	552	594	564	590	577
Eau Claire	1,461	1,446	1,344	1,351	1,372	1,417	1,342	1,378	1,360	1,217
Florence	67	60	75	71	72	74	68	65	68	63
Fond du Lac	1,634	1,697	1,635	1,619	1,783	1,758	1,733	1,752	1,767	1,830
Forest	289	288	259	239	249	207	222	197	189	185
Grant	1,107	1,026	1,078	996	1,105	1,027	995	1,118	1,075	1,036
Green	576	508	611	547	610	555	546	608	576	563
Green Lake	330	342	300	309	334	309	308	323	310	321
Iowa	454	489	494	483	531	553	409	540	543	524
Iron	208	159	169	131	154	149	151	183	146	154
Jackson	404	380	349	356	374	379	346	372	339	284
Jefferson	896	901	906	890	978	904	965	1,010	1,028	1,043
Juneau	410	466	451	427	448	437	437	416	461	393
Kenosha	1,769	1,638	1,802	1,749	1,923	2,110	2,164	2,107	2,162	2,212
Kewaunee	441	431	478	454	564	471	491	471	437	447
La Crosse	1,726	1,645	1,726	1,684	1,869	1,772	1,713	1,757	1,742	1,822
Lafayette	425	462	431	416	485	484	479	439	482	469
Langlade	599	640	591	600	593	549	562	538	551	493
Lincoln	569	522	522	499	527	522	519	497	531	500
Manitowoc	1,701	1,581	1,670	1,647	1,741	1,820	1,709	1,824	1,840	1,912
Marathon	2,084	1,979	2,053	1,979	2,127	2,185	2,102	2,150	2,276	2,223
Marquette	899	835	865	765	778	878	793	833	802	758
Marquette	176	175	175	164	168	176	179	168	179	166
Milwaukee	19,886	19,189	19,846	20,093	21,821	22,472	22,599	23,657	24,010	25,165
Monroe	861	763	782	792	940	885	775	785	756	713
Oconto	631	639	601	590	567	640	592	564	643	579
Oneida	553	543	520	560	550	513	535	555	532	565
Outagamie	2,286	2,332	2,357	2,347	2,562	2,686	2,627	2,804	2,803	2,893
Ozaukee	604	554	641	591	700	738	730	760	821	931
Pepin	179	167	238	193	207	193	217	228	202	201
Pierce	563	575	533	484	529	492	461	480	538	491
Polk	615	609	563	533	557	564	551	554	538	539
Portage	886	877	826	829	861	831	815	871	859	775
Price	393	410	383	364	362	343	303	368	353	286
Racine	2,695	2,586	2,692	2,711	2,960	3,129	3,124	3,241	3,263	3,508
Richland	499	477	514	456	494	498	466	456	457	421
Rock	2,301	2,076	2,239	2,119	2,434	2,460	2,484	2,685	2,656	2,921
Rusk	473	439	422	389	399	400	375	368	356	365
St. Croix	639	544	617	637	727	689	671	623	767	691
Sauk	1,089	1,073	1,029	980	977	950	1,026	1,019	982	917
Sawyer	262	239	236	242	235	234	188	226	212	181
Shawano	829	835	844	855	844	839	788	890	872	755
Sheboygan	1,862	1,801	1,859	1,823	2,028	1,972	1,886	1,895	1,912	1,945
Taylor	539	524	510	473	462	487	489	491	500	472
Trempealeau	589	526	552	493	528	486	505	503	494	484
Vernon	684	717	652	627	656	646	594	630	647	545
Vilas	221	208	213	199	193	208	203	209	201	203
Walworth	901	841	934	923	1,030	1,023	1,074	1,100	1,094	1,083
Washburn	305	270	286	255	259	218	223	224	213	212
Washington	754	881	876	915	946	1,018	947	1,090	1,151	1,113
Waukesha	1,891	1,880	1,983	2,013	2,264	2,319	2,447	2,623	2,813	3,100
Waupaca	808	810	727	725	743	801	814	774	743	712
Waushara	266	278	253	248	267	284	274	257	236	278
Winnebago	2,232	2,227	2,213	2,225	2,623	2,387	2,449	2,540	2,510	2,531
Wood	1,423	1,381	1,475	1,405	1,228	1,483	1,416	1,481	1,488	1,525

Source: State Board of Health, Public Health Statistics, 1956, pp. 10-11.

MAJOR COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION FOR WISCONSIN COUNTIES, 1950

County	Total Population	Total Foreign- born Population	Major Countries of Birth*		
			1st	2nd	3rd
Adams	7,906	403	Germany	Czechoslovakia	Poland
Ashland	19,461	1,960	Germany	Sweden	Finland
Barron	34,703	2,074	Norway	Germany	Sweden
Bayfield	13,760	1,832	Sweden	Finland	Norway
Brown	98,314	2,598	Germany	Poland	Other Europe**
Buffalo	14,719	370	Germany	Norway	Other Europe**
Burnett	10,236	692	Sweden	Norway	Germany
Calumet	18,840	378	Germany	Netherlands	Austria
Chippewa	42,839	1,708	Germany	Norway	Canada-Other**
Clark	32,459	2,139	Poland	Germany	Yugoslavia
Columbia	34,023	1,376	Germany	Netherlands	Norway
Crawford	17,652	348	Norway	Germany	Czechoslovakia
Dane	169,357	7,860	Norway	Germany	Other Europe**
Dodge	57,611	2,388	Germany	Netherlands	Other Europe**
Door	20,870	774	Germany	Norway	Sweden
Douglas	46,715	5,587	Sweden	Norway	Finland
Dunn	27,341	1,026	Norway	Germany	Czechoslovakia
Eau Claire	54,187	1,876	Norway	Germany	Canada-Other**
Florence	3,756	355	Sweden	Poland	Germany
Fond du Lac	67,829	2,760	Germany	U.S.S.R.	Greece
Forest	9,437	616	Poland	Germany	Austria
Grant	41,460	661	Germany	Czechoslovakia	Other Europe**
Green	24,172	1,643	Other Europe**	Germany	Norway
Green Lake	14,749	635	Germany	Poland	England & Wales
Iowa	19,610	501	Other Europe**	Norway	Germany
Iron	8,714	1,402	Finland	Italy	Poland
Jackson	16,073	648	Norway	Germany	Czechoslovakia
Jefferson	43,069	1,880	Germany	England & Wales	Norway
Junecau	18,930	895	Germany	Poland	Czechoslovakia
Kenosha	75,238	10,105	Italy	Germany	Poland
Kewaunee	17,366	323	Czechoslovakia	Germany	Poland
La Crosse	67,587	2,072	Germany	Norway	Canada-Other**
Lafayette	18,137	580	Other Europe**	Norway	Germany
Langlade	21,975	1,093	Germany	Czechoslovakia	Poland
Lincoln	22,235	1,659	Germany	Other Europe**	Sweden
Manitowoc	67,159	1,951	Germany	Poland-Czech.	U.S.S.R.
Marathon	80,337	3,897	Germany	Poland	Austria
Marinette	35,748	2,687	Poland	Germany	Sweden
Marquette	8,839	302	Germany	Denmark	England & Wales- Canada-Other**
Milwaukee	871,047	83,322	Germany	Poland	Austria
Monroe	31,378	934	Germany	Norway	Denmark
Oconto	26,238	1,545	Germany	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Oneida	20,648	1,382	Germany	Poland	Sweden
Outagamie	81,722	2,710	Germany	Netherlands	Canada-Other**
Ozaukee	23,361	869	Germany	Austria	Other Europe**
Pepin	7,462	169	Sweden	Austria	Germany
Pierce	21,448	673	Norway	Sweden	Germany
Polk	24,944	1,525	Sweden	Denmark	Norway
Portage	34,858	1,524	Poland	Germany	Norway
Price	16,344	2,045	Czechoslovakia	Germany	Sweden
Racine	109,585	11,527	Denmark	Germany	Czechoslovakia
Richland	19,245	252	Germany	Norway	Czechoslovakia
Rock	92,778	4,304	Germany	Norway	Italy
Rusk	16,790	1,369	Poland	Czechoslovakia	Germany
St. Croix	25,905	1,288	Norway	Germany	Sweden
Sauk	38,120	1,157	Germany	England & Wales	Canada-Other**
Sawyer	10,323	983	Sweden	Poland	Germany
Shawano	35,249	1,370	Germany	Poland	Norway
Sheboygan	80,631	6,134	Germany	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia
Taylor	18,456	1,713	Poland	Germany	Austria
Trempealeau	23,730	786	Norway	Germany	Sweden
Vernon	27,906	821	Norway	Czechoslovakia	Germany
Vilas	9,363	792	Germany	Finland	Poland
Walworth	41,584	2,693	Germany	Sweden	England & Wales
Washburn	11,665	631	Germany	Sweden	Norway
Washington	33,902	956	Germany	Austria	Other Europe**
Waukesha	85,901	4,596	Germany	England & Wales	Italy
Waupaca	35,056	1,340	Germany	Norway	Denmark
Waushara	13,920	633	Germany	England & Wales	Poland-Italy
Winnebago	91,103	4,015	Germany	U.S.S.R.	Austria
Wood	50,500	2,062	Germany	Poland	Austria

*The 3 countries contributing the largest number of foreign-born population to a county are listed 1st, 2nd and 3rd according to the number of immigrants therefrom, the country sending the largest number ranking 1st.

**"Other Europe" refers to any European countries not included in the 21 specifically listed in the Census Table. "Canada-Other" refers to Canadians other than French Canadians.

Source: U. S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 49, Table 42, pp. 96-99, Table 42a, pp. 100-101.

WISCONSIN COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES*
1950 Census and 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956 Estimates

County	1950 Population	1953 Estimate	1954 Estimate	1955 Estimate	1956 Estimate
Adams	7,906	8,036	8,022	8,000	8,147
Ashland	19,461	19,186	18,952	18,700	19,044
Barron	34,703	35,257	35,298	36,411	37,081
Bayfield	13,760	13,460	13,237	13,100	13,341
Brown	98,314	102,959	104,690	109,438	111,454
Burnett	14,719	14,967	14,941	15,000	15,276
Buffalo	10,236	10,045	9,927	9,800	9,980
Burnett	18,840	19,386	19,554	20,274	20,647
Calumet	42,639	43,996	44,222	45,927	46,772
Chippewa	32,459	32,545	32,390	32,200	32,793
Clark	34,023	34,755	34,897	36,100	36,765
Columbia	17,652	17,980	17,950	17,900	18,229
Crawford	169,357	178,094	180,099	188,155	191,621
Dane	57,611	59,264	59,665	61,856	62,995
Dodge	20,870	21,295	21,459	22,239	22,648
Door	46,715	47,110	47,030	46,900	47,763
Douglas	27,341	27,623	27,576	27,500	28,006
Dunn	25,137	25,452	25,259	25,684	26,078
Eau Claire	3,756	3,717	3,710	3,700	3,768
Florence	67,829	69,912	70,495	73,235	74,584
Fond du Lac	9,437	9,141	8,925	8,800	8,962
Forest	41,460	42,490	42,618	44,168	44,981
Grant	24,172	24,509	24,568	25,343	25,810
Green	14,749	15,168	15,242	15,826	16,117
Green Lake	19,610	19,788	19,755	19,600	19,961
Iowa	8,714	8,538	8,423	8,300	8,453
Iron	16,073	16,273	16,245	16,200	16,498
Jackson	43,069	44,599	45,025	46,858	47,721
Jefferson	18,930	19,085	19,053	19,550	19,910
Juneau	75,238	79,253	80,623	84,406	85,961
Kenosha	17,366	17,679	17,749	18,309	18,646
Kewaunee	67,587	70,414	71,297	74,373	75,743
La Crosse	18,137	18,282	18,251	18,100	18,433
Lafayette	21,975	22,099	21,961	21,800	22,202
Langlade	22,235	22,500	22,462	22,400	22,813
Lincoln	67,159	69,807	69,392	71,993	73,319
Manitowoc	80,337	82,568	83,030	86,061	87,646
Marathon	35,746	36,061	36,000	35,900	36,561
Marquette	8,839	9,040	9,025	9,100	9,268
Marquette	871,047	899,813	910,823	947,293	964,766
Milwaukee	31,378	32,344	32,590	33,825	34,448
Monroe	26,238	26,317	26,172	26,000	26,479
Oconto	20,648	21,195	21,359	22,136	22,544
Oneida	81,722	85,582	86,941	90,819	92,492
Outagamie	23,361	24,710	25,270	26,480	26,968
Ozaukee	7,462	7,534	7,521	7,500	7,638
Pepin	21,448	21,697	21,660	21,600	21,998
Pierce	24,944	25,012	24,869	24,700	25,155
Polk	34,858	35,257	35,198	35,100	35,746
Portage	16,344	16,072	15,844	15,700	15,989
Price	109,585	114,511	116,423	121,644	123,884
Racine	19,245	19,186	19,053	18,800	19,146
Richland	92,778	96,932	98,373	102,715	104,607
Rock	16,790	16,775	16,646	16,500	16,804
Rusk	25,905	26,719	26,874	27,825	28,337
St. Croix	38,120	39,476	39,911	41,582	42,348
Sauk	10,323	10,246	10,128	10,000	10,184
Sawyer	35,249	35,659	35,599	35,500	36,154
Shawano	80,631	82,669	83,130	86,061	87,646
Sheboygan	19,456	18,382	18,251	18,000	18,331
Taylor	23,730	24,108	24,167	24,100	24,544
Trempealeau	27,906	27,824	27,576	27,300	27,803
Vernon	9,363	9,643	9,727	10,137	10,324
Walworth	41,584	44,097	45,125	47,478	48,352
Washington	11,665	11,552	11,432	11,300	11,508
Washington	33,902	35,659	36,301	38,066	38,767
Waukesha	85,901	93,517	96,868	102,922	104,818
Waupaca	35,056	35,659	35,699	36,928	37,608
Waushara	13,920	13,962	13,939	13,900	14,156
Winnebago	91,103	94,823	96,066	100,129	101,973
Wood	50,500	52,735	53,448	55,754	56,781

*From estimates made by the State Board of Health. Published in Vital Statistics and in preliminary form. These estimates were made by using Census Bureau data and data gathered in a Survey of Buying Power. This is a survey conducted annually by Sales Management of New York City, and results in a population estimate for each county and the larger cities in each county.

WISCONSIN CITY POPULATION ESTIMATES, CITIES OVER 5,000*

City	1950 Population	1953 Estimate	1954 Estimate	1955 Estimate	1956 Estimate
Antigo	9,902	10,045	10,128	10,200	10,388
Appleton	34,010	38,472	38,406	41,896	42,771
Ashland	10,640	10,547	10,429	10,500	10,693
Baraboo	7,264	7,534	7,621	7,965	8,112
Beaver Dam	11,867	12,355	12,535	12,930	13,168
Beloit	29,590	30,637	30,986	32,066	32,657
Berlin	4,693	4,821	4,849	5,034	5,127
Burlington	4,780	4,922	4,914	5,069	5,162
Chippewa Falls	11,088	11,451	11,532	11,895	12,114
Cudahy	12,182	12,556	12,936	16,033	16,328
De Pere	8,146	8,576	8,800	9,221	9,390
Eau Claire	36,058	38,150	37,905	39,100	39,820
Fond du Lac	29,936	30,938	31,186	32,273	32,867
Fort Atkinson	6,280	5,923	6,584	6,878	7,005
Green Bay	52,735	55,046	55,454	57,926	58,994
Hartford	4,549	4,776	4,839	5,092	5,186
Hudson	3,435	3,554	3,563	3,690	3,758
Janesville	24,899	25,815	25,771	26,687	27,179
Kaukauna	8,337	8,244	8,481	8,544	8,701
Kenosha	54,368	57,155	56,456	59,064	60,152
La Crosse	47,535	48,717	49,136	50,788	51,723
Madison	96,056	100,950	100,779	107,680	109,663
Manitowoc	27,598	28,527	28,880	29,687	30,234
Marinette	14,178	14,465	14,440	14,500	14,767
Marshfield	12,394	13,058	13,337	13,654	13,905
Menasha	12,385	12,958	13,237	13,861	14,116
Menomonie	8,245	8,438	8,624	8,500	8,656
Merrill	8,951	9,040	9,326	9,000	9,166
Milwaukee	637,392	651,104	651,304	695,082	707,899
Monroe	7,037	7,232	7,320	7,551	7,690
Neenah	12,437	13,058	13,237	13,964	14,221
New London	4,922	4,993	5,011	5,158	5,253
Oconomowoc	5,345	5,894	6,142	6,611	6,733
Oconto	5,055	5,079	5,042	5,009	5,101
Oshkosh	41,084	41,485	41,515	44,582	45,403
Platteville	5,751	5,906	5,912	6,139	6,252
Port Washington	4,755	5,041	5,143	5,402	5,501
Portage	7,334	7,433	7,421	7,654	7,795
Prairie du Chien	5,392	5,484	5,483	5,468	5,568
Racine	71,193	74,733	76,512	80,475	81,957
Rhineland	8,774	8,839	8,925	9,206	9,376
Rice Lake	6,898	7,132	7,521	8,172	8,322
Ripon	5,619	5,768	5,829	6,062	6,174
Shawano	5,894	6,027	6,017	6,000	6,111
Sheboygan	42,365	43,695	43,621	45,203	46,036
South Milwaukee	12,855	13,921	14,781	15,206	15,486
Sparta	5,893	6,081	6,121	6,359	6,476
Stevens Point	16,564	16,875	16,847	16,800	17,109
Stoughton	4,833	5,092	5,230	5,311	5,409
Sturgeon Bay	7,054	7,333	7,822	8,068	8,216
Superior	35,325	35,458	35,298	35,800	36,459
Tomah	4,760	4,916	4,944	5,141	5,236
Two Rivers	10,243	10,145	10,329	10,447	10,639
Watertown	12,417	15,994	12,836	13,240	13,484
Waukesha	21,233	22,500	22,563	23,274	23,703
Waupun	6,725	6,897	6,943	7,229	7,362
Wausau	30,414	31,440	31,989	32,997	33,605
Wauwatosa	33,324	35,056	35,899	53,788	54,779
West Allis	42,959	45,101	45,626	64,856	66,051
West Bend	6,849	7,232	7,521	7,758	7,901
Whitewater	5,101	5,424	5,535	5,824	5,931
Wisconsin Rapids	13,496	13,962	14,440	14,585	14,854

*From estimates made by the State Board of Health. Published in Vital Statistics and in preliminary form. These estimates were made by using Census Bureau data and data gathered in a Survey of Buying Power. This is a survey conducted annually by Sales Management of New York City.

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS IN THE NATION'S AGRICULTURE

	Percent of U.S.	State Rank	Production (pounds)	Year
Dairy Products				
Butter	15.6	2	216,375,000	1955
Cheese, American cheddar	45.8	1	459,422,000	1955
Cheese, Brick	64.7	((
		(1	(28,281,000	1955
Cheese, Munster	66.5	((
Cheese, Italian	44.3	1	37,601,000	1955
Cheese, Swiss	32.8	1	38,261,000	1955
Cheese, total except cottage		1	598,112,000	1955
Condensed skim milk, sweetened	19.4	1	17,124,000	1955
Condensed skim milk, unsweetened	15.9	1	101,875,000	1955
Condensed whole milk, sweetened	18.4	1	13,944,000	1955
Condensed whole milk, unsweetened	11.1	3	29,366,000	1955
Evaporated whole milk	16.0	1	412,496,000	1955
Malted milk powder	88.9	1	29,823,000	1955
Milk produced	13.3	1	16,943,000,000	1956
Powdered skim milk	29.8	1	424,593,000	1955
Powdered whole milk	28.0	1	29,945,000	1955
Powdered whey	35.6	1	69,867,000	1955
Ice cream	3.3	9	20,523,000	1955
Crops				
Apples (commercial crop)		17	1,190,000 bushels	1956
Barley		24	2,628,000 bushels	1956
Beans, green lima for processing		3	6,620 tons	1956
Beans, green snap for processing		3	28,200 tons	1956
Beets for canning		1	79,400 tons	1956
Buckwheat		5	245,000 bushels	1956
Cabbage, fresh		3	957,000 cwt.	1956
Cabbage for kraut		2	70,400 tons	1956
Cherries, sour		3	14,000 tons	1956
Corn for grain		7	111,410,000 bushels	1956
Corn for silage		1	9,989,000 tons	1956
Corn, sweet for processing		1	400,000 tons	1956
Cranberries		2	340,000 barrels	1956
Cucumbers for pickles		2	1,830,000 bushels	1956
Flaxseed		7*	126,000 bushels	1956
Hay, all		1	8,452,000 tons	1956
Hay, alfalfa		1	5,897,000 tons	1956
Hay, clover and timothy		2	2,353,000 tons	1956
Maple products, syrup made		5	77,000 gallons	1956
Oats		4	126,500,000 bushels	1956
Onions		9	720,000 cwt.	1956
Peas, green for processing		1	126,520 tons	1956
Potatoes, late states		12	7,216,000 cwt.	1956
Rye		14	455,000 bushels	1956
Seed, alfalfa		18*	2,400 cwt.	1956
Seed, alsike clover		5	4,000 cwt.	1956
Seed, red clover		8	23,970 cwt.	1956
Seed, timothy		8	6,000 cwt.	1956
Soybeans for beans		23	1,318,000 bushels	1956
Strawberries		19	3,600,000 pounds	1956
Tobacco		11	16,990,000 pounds	1956
Wheat, all		35	1,440,000 bushels	1956
Livestock				
Cattle and calves, all		4	(Number on Farms) 4,341,000	Jan. 1, 1957
Cows and heifers 2 years and older kept for milk		1	2,604,000	Jan. 1, 1957
Horses and mules		22	69,000	Jan. 1, 1957
Sheep and lambs, all		27*	275,000	Jan. 1, 1957
Stock sheep		29	215,000	Jan. 1, 1957
Swine, all		8	1,753,000	Jan. 1, 1957
Chickens		11	13,805,000	Jan. 1, 1957
Turkeys		13	100,000	Jan. 1, 1957
Other Products				
Egg production		9	(Amount Produced) 2,418,000,000 eggs	1956
Honey production		6	8,036,000 pounds	1956
Wool production		28	1,667,000 pounds	1956

*Tied with another state.

Source: 1957 Farm Facts. Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture.

DAIRY MANUFACTURES IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTIES, 1956¹

(000 omitted)

County	Butter lbs.	Amer. (Ched. Colby) cheese lbs.	Brick Munster cheese lbs.	Swiss cheese lbs.	Italian cheese lbs.	All other cheese lbs.	Cond. whole milk lbs.	Evap. whole milk unsweet'd lbs.	Cond. skim milk lbs.	Dried skim milk lbs.	Dried whole milk lbs.	Ice cream gal.
Adams	56	1,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland .....	.....	2,042	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Barron	10,434	3,299	.....	2,114	2,790	848	2,327	.....	5,214	32,623	.....	224
Bayfield	200	2,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	8,802	17,326	410	.....	376	740	.....	.....	278	8,193	.....	1,326
Buffalo	5,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,371	1,989	3
Burnett	459	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	351	14,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Chippewa	15,825	8,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,329	.....	34,805	.....	155
Clark	9,457	41,023	.....	.....	2,313	1,303	.....	21,763	.....	1,892	1,187	47
Columbia	3,648	1,730	2,266	.....	.....	1,008	.....	.....	.....	6,961	15,259	141
Crawford	661	10,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
Dane	6,161	5,255	1,737	4,071	.....	6	.....	25,982	9,420	23,343	.....	892
Dodge	7,298	3,158	11,905	.....	4,843	28,413	.....	26,780	2,388	13,172	.....	296
Door	3	5,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,142	89	.....	.....	112
Douglas	3,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,621	.....	296
Dunn	6,330	5,121	220	.....	463	.....	11,279	.....	43	18,077	578	45
Eau Claire	3,929	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,854	.....	417
Florence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	3,193	9,172	452	.....	8,134	2,349	24,692	.....	15,407	6,795	.....	117
Forest	2	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant	2,990	21,625	.....	.....	3,587	756	.....	.....	.....	919	.....	63
Green	9,634	2,014	3,732	13,227	1,068	1,459	348	33,573	.....	4,624	.....	57
Green Lake	34	1,366	769	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Iowa	1,511	17,673	214	1,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	539	.....	3
Iron .....	.....	161	.....	.....	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jackson	1,593	1,611	521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Jefferson	949	910	1,252	.....	1,510	.....	4,793	.....	19,565	.....	.....	223
Juneau	4,594	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	27,567	108	63
Kenosha	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416
Kewaunee	23	18,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
La Crosse	4,874	3,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,706	.....	396

Lafayette	2,261	2,635	259	11,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Langlade	3,511	1,568	.....	.....	4,833	.....	.....	.....	8,267	4,477	.....	.....	58
Lincoln	10	6,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Manitowoc	1,617	23,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,521	4,744	.....	.....	.....	346
Marathon	2,850	37,365	5,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	4,360	5,159	.....	321
Marinette	161	3,971	.....	.....	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Marquette	747	2,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Milwaukee	355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,677
Monroe	11,243	2,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966	17,907	.....	.....	128
Oconto	383	14,822	.....	.....	3,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
Outagamie	1,032	16,023	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,610	.....	114
Ozaukee	.....	2,121	38	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Pepin	1,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,920	.....	.....
Pierce	11,878	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,622	1,480	23
Polk	11,412	344	.....	.....	3,076	1,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,828	.....	162
Portage	2,197	4,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740	.....	172
Price	.....	4,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	.....	3
Racine	3,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,523	.....	14
Richland	4,352	10,954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,247	.....	.....	4,237	.....	265
Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	506	.....	.....	18,537	7,196	.....	1,955	336	1,058
Rusk	5,533	3,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8	.....	14,926	3,878	119
St. Croix	4,912	2,916	52	316	10	1,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,253	.....	25
Sauk	10,439	5,825	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,879	.....	149
Sawyer	.....	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Shawano	14,120	21,306	217	.....	.....	17	.....	3,711	.....	.....	13,827	.....	166
Sheboygan	1,222	14,024	217	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,351	844	.....	1,144
Taylor	4,735	8,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,397	1,872	1
Trempealeau	11,604	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,621	.....	.....	23,405	8	191
Vernon	9,261	6,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,415	.....	.....	10,406	.....	45
Vilas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Walworth	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,992	.....	8,772	.....	37
Washburn	705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	1,386	.....
Washington	5,492	2,403	496	.....	1,480	48	1,357	12,352	12,423	9,095	.....	.....	803
Waukesha	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	4,064	66,753	.....	.....	795
Waupaca	1,595	15,470	310	.....	367	.....	.....	26,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
Waushara	305	6,298	553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Winnebago	1,006	10,117	59	.....	9,057	.....	1,780	.....	6,249	2,392	.....	.....	500
Wood	3,607	14,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,606	.....	9,775	6,474	.....	.....	281
Total	246,927	447,290	31,692	36,399	48,035	38,797	52,005	403,193	114,535	481,943	33,245	20,810	.....

¹Preliminary
Source: Wis. and U.S. Depts. of Agriculture, Wisconsin Dairying, July 1957, p. 3.

COMPARATIVE STATE DATA ON PER CAPITA INCOME PAYMENTS 1929, 1939-1956 IN DOLLARS*

Year	U. S. Average	Wisconsin	High State	Low State	Wisconsin Rank
1929	\$ 680	\$ 634	\$1,125 (NY)	\$252 (SC)	21
1939	539	485	825 (NY)	201 (Miss)	23
1940	575	516	892 (Del)	204 (Miss)	22
1941	693	650	1,055 (Conn)	281 (Miss)	21
1942	875	844	1,549 (Nev)	397 (Miss)	26
1943	1,057	1,004	1,493 (Nev)	486 (Miss)	23
1944	1,159	1,123	1,535 (Cal & NY)	583 (Miss)	20
1945	1,191	1,178	1,641 (NY)	598 (Miss)	20
1946	1,211	1,205	1,662 (NY)	587 (Miss)	20
1947	1,292	1,303	1,713 (NY)	662 (Miss)	21
1948	1,383	1,394	1,810 (NY)	744 (Miss)	23
1949	1,324	1,318	1,741 (NY)	641 (Miss)	19
1950	1,440	1,440	1,897 (Del)	702 (Miss)	21
1951	1,581	1,627	2,076 (Del)	771 (Miss)	20
1952	1,644	1,676	2,260 (Del)	818 (Miss)	17
1953	1,709	1,712	2,304 (Del)	834 (Miss)	18
1954	1,767	1,697	2,455 (Del)	856 (Miss)	22
1955	1,846	1,760	2,577 (Del)	957 (Miss)	22
1956	1,940	1,864	2,858 (Del)	964 (Miss)	19

*Taken from Survey of Current Business, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Aug. 1954, page 15 and Aug. 1957, page 11.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AND FARMS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, 1954¹

County	Number of retail stores ²	Number of wholesale stores ³	Number of service establish- ments ⁴	Number of manufacturing establish- ments ⁵	Number of farms ⁶
Adams	103	7	36	10	989
Ashland	334	33	100	59	846
Barron	496	68	234	75	3,540
Bayfield	185	11	85	46	1,257
Brown	1,387	222	428	241	2,672
Buffalo	200	17	49	25	1,682
Burnett	162	15	101	27	1,179
Calumet	296	24	79	63	1,772
Chippewa	620	52	166	81	3,157
Clark	471	60	123	96	4,274
Columbia	634	35	240	67	2,615
Crawford	258	23	84	49	1,674
Dane	2,022	309	856	261	5,094
Dodge	855	64	235	151	3,954
Door	370	21	182	32	2,024
Douglas	650	67	198	54	1,152
Dunn	362	30	116	42	2,870
Eau Claire	661	102	226	77	1,857
Florence	73	1	19	21	316
Fond du Lac	1,011	115	339	142	3,479
Forest	151	11	66	29	467
Grant	631	75	198	95	3,533
Green	411	67	124	86	2,189
Green Lake	310	22	89	47	1,247
Iowa	271	32	50	51	2,268
Iron	214	11	57	32	276
Jackson	258	25	62	28	1,787
Jefferson	692	67	256	111	2,782
Juneau	321	41	80	21	1,740
Kenosha	1,075	72	359	116	1,385

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AND FARMS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES, 1954¹—Continued

County	Number of retail stores ²	Number of wholesale stores ³	Number of service establish- ments ⁴	Number of manufacturing establish- ments ⁵	Number of farms ⁶
Kewaunee	274	18	64	49	1,829
La Crosse	969	126	312	113	1,454
Lafayette	280.	42	66	47	2,025
Langlade	337	42	104	50	1,356
Lincoln	438	27	138	68	1,512
Manitowoc	994	90	309	178	3,321
Marathon	985	102	287	179	5,691
Marinette	554	62	152	102	2,014
Marquette	180	6	49	13	1,048
Milwaukee	10,307	1,714	4,253	1,979	1,065
Monroe	431	55	124	35	2,784
Oconto	472	25	119	77	2,529
Oneida	475	37	341	55	416
Outagamie	1,067	120	334	172	3,188
Ozaukee	387	30	96	85	1,234
Pepin	113	15	24	15	735
Pierce	309	35	90	27	2,393
Polk	359	39	139	46	3,258
Portage	500	58	141	57	2,415
Price	269	20	93	58	1,619
Racine	1,458	141	582	303	1,704
Richland	259	27	73	48	2,150
Rock	1,229	132	455	124	3,138
Rusk	206	14	60	27	1,865
St. Croix	370	40	92	36	2,665
Sauk	583	56	201	77	2,913
Sawyer	189	11	209	30	739
Shawano	519	35	169	104	3,197
Sheboygan	1,068	126	360	238	2,900
Taylor	261	23	62	39	2,566
Trempealeau	343	34	99	39	2,698
Vernon	376	32	93	44	3,485
Vilas	294	12	334	28	168
Walworth	793	72	277	87	2,113
Washburn	210	16	95	20	999
Washington	595	34	174	83	2,245
Waukesha	1,212	105	449	243	2,669
Waupaca	594	68	182	115	2,931
Waushara	230	19	72	24	1,762
Winnebago	1,186	163	435	240	2,152
Wood	715	67	201	112	2,536

¹Bureau of Census, County and City Data Book, 1956 Table 2.

²Separate places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption.

³Includes manufacturer sales outlets, bulk stations, agents, brokers, assemblers of farm products and distributors of industrial goods as well as the conventional type of wholesalers.

⁴Engaged primarily in providing services such as barbers, beauticians, cleaning and pressing, laundries, credit bureaus, employment agencies, repair services. Does not include professional, real estate, insurance, accounting, domestic, hospitals, charity, broadcasting or government service.

⁵Those engaged in mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products.

⁶Operating units, not ownership tracts. Also defined as a place of 3 acres or more producing at least \$150 worth of agricultural produce annually either for home use or sale.

**EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES, 1948-1956**
(Annual average, in thousands)

Type of Establishment		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Wis.'s Rank Among States, 1956
All Nonagricultural	Wis.	1,013.6	985.7	1,021.0	1,070.0	1,078.0	1,093.8	1,064.6	1,103.5	1,136.4	12
	U.S.	44,448.0	43,315.0	44,738.0	47,347.0	48,303.0	49,681.0	48,431.0	50,056.0	51,878.0	
Contract Construction	Wis.	42.3	45.5	49.1	53.5	51.6	52.3	51.0	56.9	58.6	16
	U.S.	2,169.0	2,165.0	2,333.0	2,603.0	2,634.0	2,622.0	2,593.0	2,759.0	2,993.0	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Wis.	30.2	31.0	32.1	33.4	34.5	35.9	37.2	38.5	40.0	16
	U.S.	1,741.0	1,765.0	1,824.0	1,892.0	1,967.0	2,038.0	2,122.0	2,219.0	2,306.0	
Government	Wis.	117.8	117.9	119.2	118.0	118.3	119.1	124.1	128.1	134.0	19
	U.S.	5,650.0	5,856.0	6,026.0	6,389.0	6,609.0	6,645.0	6,751.0	6,914.0	7,178.0	
Manufacturing	Wis.	437.7	405.1	427.7	463.1	466.7	472.5	434.4	450.5	463.8	12
	U.S.	15,321.0	14,178.0	14,967.0	16,104.0	16,334.0	17,238.0	15,995.0	16,563.0	16,905.0	
Mining	Wis.	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	31*
	U.S.	92.0	91.8	89.0	91.6	88.0	85.0	77.0	77.0	81.6	
Service and Miscellaneous	Wis.	94.7	96.8	97.6	98.6	102.1	105.0	108.9	113.1	116.3	12
	U.S.	4,925.0	4,972.0	5,077.0	5,264.0	5,411.0	5,538.0	5,664.0	5,916.0	6,231.0	
Transportation and Public Utility	Wis.	79.9	77.2	77.3	80.0	79.4	78.6	75.4	76.1	76.4	17
	U.S.	4,141.0	3,949.0	3,977.0	4,166.0	4,185.0	4,221.0	4,009.0	4,062.0	4,157.0	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	Wis.	207.8	208.9	214.4	219.7	221.5	226.4	229.7	236.3	243.2	13
	U.S.	9,519.0	9,513.0	9,645.0	10,012.0	10,281.0	10,527.0	10,520.0	10,846.0	11,292.0	

*Tied with another state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Annual Supplements, 1948-53, Tables SA-1, 8, 16; 1957, Tables SA-1-8.

BASIC DATA OF WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS, 1904-1955*

Year	Domestic Articles of incorp. filed	Amdts. to art. filed	Foreign corporations licensed	Fees for articles of incorp- oration	Fees for foreign corp. licenses	Total fees collected
1904	975	.....	86	\$	\$	\$ 56,288
1905	984	.....	95	.....	.....	69,312
1906	1,178	.....	131	.....	.....	125,434
1907	1,177	.....	96	52,606	6,109	372,240
1908	1,018	.....	95	41,142	4,136	126,522
1909	998	391	85	38,195	4,006	88,496
1910	1,014	457	105	48,926	3,371	95,572
1911	1,119	458	80	42,552	5,613	79,896
1912	1,143	420	147	37,447	7,491	115,969
1913	1,160	445	114	37,509	17,648	99,771
1914	1,228	499	114	40,251	4,978	182,066
1915	1,043	382	112	28,287	3,743	121,725
1916	1,234	491	155	45,209	18,519	102,122
1917	1,212	644	178	57,784	15,826	147,525
1918	945	665	154	43,602	15,352	151,771
1919	1,621	857	219	78,270	30,632	204,836
1920	1,908	1,388	233	134,133	18,111	420,580
1921	1,625	994	186	102,011	28,020	330,173
1922	1,486	1,042	167	74,091	13,200	269,940
1923	1,413	939	175	72,122	10,777	280,041
1924	1,375	715	154	60,362	12,166	179,595
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614	11,139	146,906
1926	1,547	791	212	75,182	15,390	253,812
1927	1,631	740	219	116,872	11,348	246,112
1928	1,678	815	300	77,976	42,204	270,300
1929	2,136	958	376	87,574	40,808	381,746
1930	1,772	794	285	168,468	17,542	281,019
1931	1,418	635	237	49,707	10,326	136,303
1932	1,493	454	181	40,551	5,067	76,026
1933	1,402	605	260	39,278	9,007	110,326
1934	1,366	499	234	32,866	11,407	73,574
1935	1,272	439	176	30,839	8,956	81,426
1936	1,294	645	214	33,982	15,685	95,461
1937	1,277	760	186	34,900	18,769	119,018
1938	1,086	522	133	29,429	6,023	105,367
1939	1,101	583	148	27,030	6,614	92,992
1940	1,081	592	146	24,762	4,506	73,784
1941	925	634	136	21,636	5,743	77,548
1942	714	423	119	12,794	5,556	70,473
1943	568	492	113	12,823	4,589	62,771
1944	786	599	101	23,787	5,242	105,303
1945	1,120	680	131	31,823	4,826	150,612
1946	2,500	1,132	239	89,533	15,074	212,537
1947	2,376	1,176	278	85,326	21,794	276,887
1948	2,019	1,223	220	66,592	9,633	287,280
1949	1,768	1,050	211	54,792	11,864	194,736
1950	1,852	1,020	223	60,621	9,656	206,906
1951	1,496	962	153	50,080	4,971	245,816
1952	1,526	939	172	55,697	7,188	323,432
1953	1,734	866	251	59,576	10,690	183,896
1954	2,130	938	250	68,013	13,785	227,995
1955	2,537	874	287	89,951	31,146	297,070

*Information supplied by Corp. Division of Secy. of State's office. This table includes only those required to file with the Secy. of State. Among those not required to file are banks, insurance companies, county agricultural societies, churches, cemetery assns., and fire depts. outside cities and villages.

**COMPARATIVE DATA OF EMPLOYES & VALUES ADDED
BY MANUFACTURE IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES¹**

	Average Number of Employees						Value Added by Manufacture ²					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total	429,402	459,471	465,037	480,640	439,215	463,965	\$2,687,346	\$3,175,335	\$3,331,220	\$3,635,768	\$3,333,976	\$3,652,743
Food and kindred products ..	57,645	58,711	61,384	59,116	63,217	63,763	431,541	511,688	530,734	519,249	514,597	544,703
Textile mill products	12,564	11,497	9,450	8,681	7,670	7,723	53,118	56,305	50,420	39,379	39,759	52,035
Apparel and related products .....	.....	.....	.....	8,586	8,458	8,322	.....	.....	.....	40,435	37,753	41,847
Lumber and wood products	17,632	18,619	21,055	22,429	17,970	20,208	72,059	84,491	86,010	105,220	85,614	99,946
Furniture and fixtures	12,703	13,875	12,472	11,286	10,571	11,680	60,587	78,908	78,118	65,314	63,741	70,970
Pulp, paper and products	29,674	31,486	30,891	32,719	33,124	33,407	242,533	299,214	265,227	301,273	317,849	347,471
Printing and publishing .....	.....	.....	.....	18,841	19,895	20,183	.....	.....	.....	136,120	141,903	149,890
Chemicals and products	5,102	6,576	10,440	.....	8,835	8,563	58,995	70,080	87,769	.....	93,608	95,875
Rubber products .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,690	4,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,335	42,220
Leather and leather goods	20,788	19,885	18,303	18,972	17,583	18,110	82,996	83,030	87,712	94,599	93,614	105,470
Stone, clay and glass products .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,704	5,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,186	44,032
Primary metal industries	23,965	27,707	26,814	26,998	25,932	28,573	148,944	198,831	187,250	205,454	191,715	224,949
Fabricated metal products	36,764	34,637	34,571	36,790	32,845	35,060	238,088	261,895	262,639	285,463	256,684	285,998
Machinery, except electrical ..	82,499	94,984	96,020	92,954	87,171	92,239	539,722	670,080	757,947	764,869	715,291	747,717
Electrical machinery	28,962	36,583	36,919	40,894	35,570	39,685	179,600	247,318	300,300	309,387	280,681	308,670
Transportation equipment	36,024	36,538	36,709	36,380	28,606	34,435	240,092	233,797	237,742	317,084	251,243	310,137
Instruments and related products .....	.....	.....	5,222	6,547	7,655	8,696	.....	.....	31,439	41,042	56,245	66,116
Miscellaneous manufactures	8,417	11,598	12,270	28,003	.....	.....	48,593	80,585	91,402	215,417	.....	.....
Administrative & auxiliary ..	5,790	5,790	7,835	6,985	9,296	9,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹U.S. Bureau of Census Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1951, 1953 and preliminary survey 1955. Since 1953 new items have been added to the list of industrial groups and the item miscellaneous manufactures was eliminated.

²In thousands of dollars.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY SYSTEMS

January 1, 1956

Location by County	State Trunk Highway System	County Trunk Highway System	Town Roads System	Urban* Roads System	Other**	Total
Adams	89.27	210.59	890.04	23.46	1.21	1,214.57
Ashland	94.68	85.13	744.46	96.52	18.11	1,038.90
Barron	108.70	260.73	1,280.02	128.58	.....	1,778.03
Bayfield	151.49	179.80	1,614.09	48.77	29.45	2,023.60
Brown	148.27	305.98	812.97	235.75	0.09	1,503.06
Buffalo	131.26	318.58	522.51	64.75	3.80	1,040.90
Burnett	101.89	216.49	1,022.30	28.67	.....	1,369.35
Calumet	97.07	97.02	464.56	54.90	.....	713.55
Chippewa	171.41	410.02	1,101.54	158.50	1.65	1,843.12
Clark	145.23	239.50	1,607.27	85.40	.....	2,077.40
Columbia	207.17	357.37	813.36	144.66	.....	1,522.56
Crawford	145.97	95.22	636.65	116.53	.....	994.37
Dane	319.74	501.59	1,429.83	468.97	.....	2,720.13
Dodge	229.86	543.07	925.02	157.82	.....	1,855.77
Door	89.44	260.10	692.56	76.35	30.73	1,148.18
Douglas	135.82	301.11	1,112.12	290.66	1.96	1,841.67
Dunn	159.11	422.09	949.57	109.78	.....	1,640.55
Eau Claire	107.68	411.99	540.64	204.32	.....	1,264.63
Florence	66.70	50.64	351.57	.....	4.52	473.43
Fond du Lac	211.95	475.17	686.80	169.64	1.24	1,544.80
Forest	148.50	109.50	636.91	29.33	17.59	941.83
Grant	215.47	321.45	1,344.02	169.98	8.20	2,059.12
Green	114.74	263.05	685.65	99.57	.....	1,163.01
Green Lake	59.52	227.37	296.28	70.06	.....	653.23
Iowa	148.77	352.05	656.24	89.55	0.15	1,246.76
Iron	101.31	64.14	463.67	30.85	.....	659.97
Jackson	151.30	221.09	998.71	45.27	.....	1,416.67
Jefferson	162.69	223.70	666.38	155.51	0.50	1,208.78
Juneau	130.58	229.57	962.67	83.78	0.15	1,406.75
Kenosha	108.33	237.65	220.77	191.26	.....	758.01
Kewaunee	75.08	181.51	473.57	46.54	.....	776.70
La Crosse	100.01	283.51	289.66	182.41	.....	855.59
Lafayette	128.11	243.54	699.08	57.74	.....	1,128.47
Langlade	141.84	247.60	615.27	51.74	3.88	1,060.33
Lincoln	144.85	248.34	645.60	87.17	4.55	1,130.51
Manitowoc	167.92	190.47	959.24	159.83	5.03	1,482.49
Marathon	230.55	610.62	1,826.19	211.15	.....	2,878.51
Marinette	142.86	294.69	1,327.47	109.06	.....	1,874.08
Marquette	79.75	302.06	368.49	37.23	.....	787.53
Milwaukee	49.88	46.25	179.85	1,866.06	.....	2,162.04
Monroe	181.82	338.64	944.68	77.45	0.30	1,542.89
Oconto	138.66	263.69	1,249.54	75.38	0.50	1,727.77
Oneida	157.04	168.95	1,065.38	38.34	1.00	1,430.71
Outagamie	165.39	315.64	717.36	258.93	.....	1,457.32
Ozaukee	81.89	127.72	304.20	74.89	.....	588.70
Pepin	41.61	151.83	219.60	29.01	.....	442.05
Pierce	144.82	246.74	720.12	78.46	.....	1,190.14
Polk	138.15	298.03	1,263.42	116.77	3.46	1,819.83
Portage	129.68	439.21	960.92	111.82	.....	1,641.63
Price	146.93	204.64	888.73	60.81	0.31	1,301.42
Racine	135.73	137.24	390.55	239.35	.....	902.87
Richland	144.99	291.79	630.18	41.81	.....	1,108.77
Rock	191.50	196.96	949.74	262.47	.....	1,600.67
Rusk	93.17	255.37	729.35	69.99	.....	1,147.88
St. Croix	154.89	326.50	904.54	98.29	.....	1,484.22
Sauk	183.24	294.41	988.18	130.26	5.59	1,601.68
Sawyer	141.70	198.26	951.70	26.03	11.59	1,329.28
Shawano	185.73	279.43	1,114.27	100.12	.....	1,679.55
Sheboygan	140.40	445.62	484.67	199.37	0.25	1,270.31
Taylor	104.34	188.41	1,025.83	47.20	5.15	1,370.93
Trempealeau	163.77	282.04	795.18	77.30	3.86	1,322.15
Vernon	180.47	288.85	1,052.37	83.81	1.93	1,607.43
Vilas	136.18	207.61	971.51	16.12	3.80	1,335.22
Walworth	159.74	171.66	680.40	152.98	5.65	1,170.43
Washburn	115.56	198.90	828.73	62.88	.....	1,206.07
Washington	172.60	194.98	599.06	71.48	.....	1,038.12
Waukesha	204.50	414.98	513.38	345.89	0.95	1,479.70
Waupaca	146.70	329.50	848.15	138.76	.....	1,463.13
Waushara	115.72	310.99	756.07	49.39	.....	1,232.17
Winnebago	144.05	295.52	438.77	248.33	.....	1,126.67
Wood	141.21	318.94	867.27	224.43	.....	1,551.85
Menominee Ind. Reservation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176.50	.....
Total	9,995.95	18,823.42	57,367.45	10,066.24	353.95	96,607.01

*Includes state trunk highway urban extensions, connecting streets, county trunk highway urban extensions, village streets and city streets.

**Includes Menominee Indian Reservation, national forest development roads and state park roads.

Source: Wis. Road Mileage Data, 1956, by Wis. Highway Commission.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE BY TYPE OF ROAD
January 1, 1956

Location by County	Unimproved	Graded-Drained	Soil Surface	Gravel	Low Type		Concrete Brick Block	Total
					Bituminous	High Type Bituminous		
Adams	16.97	433.49	60.28	427.49	232.74	15.95	27.65	1,214.57
Ashland	9.35	101.77	9.35	689.84	152.93	7.73	65.41	1,038.90
Barron	1.05	49.04	62.27	1,214.35	364.11	10.29	76.67	1,778.03
Bayfield	21.79	201.99	596.47	786.81	372.12	7.11	37.31	2,023.60
Brown	0.33	8.14	3.74	844.80	372.90	91.17	181.98	1,503.06
Buffalo	13.98	16.11	.....	613.02	364.91	7.51	25.37	1,040.90
Burnett	21.74	104.77	380.17	516.41	345.94	0.04	0.28	1,369.35
Calumet .....	.....	0.22	.....	495.69	108.13	21.34	88.17	713.55
Chippewa	13.57	130.28	85.32	997.29	514.01	28.44	74.21	1,843.12
Clark	1.50	241.02	13.32	1,558.53	126.61	59.38	77.04	2,077.40
Columbia	24.93	0.25	12.79	683.33	712.40	14.86	74.00	1,522.56
Crawford	2.92	14.55	0.63	685.00	278.99	1.49	10.79	994.37
Dane	1.09	3.88	.....	1,275.75	1,108.53	106.79	224.09	2,720.13
Dodge	2.13	1.75	0.18	1,170.81	457.90	66.05	156.95	1,855.77
Door .....	.....	3.68	0.62	650.11	448.15	4.96	40.66	1,448.18
Douglas	56.22	144.20	591.31	586.61	337.38	33.20	92.75	1,841.67
Dunn	75.22	155.13	73.45	580.91	721.69	25.96	8.19	1,640.55
Eau Claire	1.01	178.30	227.72	257.46	495.59	30.69	73.86	1,264.63
Florence	5.78	108.01	1.50	207.84	136.03	13.20	1.07	473.43
Fond du Lac	5.54	0.96	0.56	750.63	533.29	78.19	175.63	1,544.80
Forest	100.99	134.57	17.56	423.75	264.86	.....	0.10	941.83
Grant	14.76	30.79	0.32	1,365.65	521.15	15.53	119.92	2,059.12
Green	1.48	0.06	0.16	725.78	365.46	7.23	62.84	1,653.01
Green Lake	2.38	9.21	.....	276.96	310.10	1.59	52.99	1,163.23
Iowa	5.46	10.74	.....	918.67	266.81	1.66	43.42	1,246.76
Iron	46.40	162.17	44.80	232.94	129.20	13.29	31.17	659.97
Jackson	88.22	178.36	13.32	743.79	337.35	14.91	39.72	1,416.67
Jefferson .....	.....	0.59	.....	396.88	695.05	59.27	54.69	1,208.78
Juneau	19.20	429.95	35.40	479.70	405.52	25.40	11.58	1,406.75
Kenosha	2.12	2.55	3.12	240.74	244.71	166.45	98.32	758.01
Kewaunee .....	.....	1.14	.....	490.25	239.81	7.60	37.90	776.70
La Crosse	7.13	45.20	1.67	192.33	310.47	217.93	80.86	855.59
Lafayette	1.95	4.28	0.10	829.84	248.94	3.87	39.49	1,128.47
Lanai	75.83	104.41	.....	489.51	356.18	15.92	18.48	1,060.33
Lincoln	24.18	172.16	1.28	561.16	294.98	13.25	63.50	1,130.51
Manitowoc .....	.....	2.79	12.34	990.86	300.25	45.84	130.41	1,482.49
Marathon	16.82	290.85	0.64	1,778.99	612.14	65.20	113.84	2,878.51
Marquette	0.87	354.71	12.78	740.70	665.26	39.14	60.62	1,874.08
Marquette	14.92	39.88	6.97	304.34	399.68	.....	21.74	787.53
Milwaukee	0.74	6.94	.....	233.53	296.75	1,026.36	597.72	2,162.04
Monroe	23.02	33.75	2.94	1,006.02	403.21	44.61	20.34	1,542.89
Oconto	34.85	47.56	12.85	1,158.08	404.87	13.69	55.87	1,727.77
Oneida	126.58	528.50	1.96	198.24	498.03	28.91	48.49	1,430.71
Outagamie	0.43	1.44	1.22	731.89	566.10	83.20	73.04	1,457.32
Ozaukee	1.76	0.89	0.16	259.36	263.72	33.44	29.37	588.70
Pepin	12.07	45.67	23.53	207.14	150.92	0.42	2.30	442.05
Pierce	15.86	56.64	5.77	747.61	332.96	8.15	23.15	1,190.14
Polk	24.43	115.64	93.28	1,122.55	418.78	0.89	44.26	1,819.83
Portage	37.88	407.02	16.00	459.58	608.47	4.68	108.45	1,641.63
Price	60.35	109.53	2.10	684.77	163.51	21.63	59.59	1,301.42
Racine	2.33	6.03	0.33	328.73	308.34	220.65	136.76	902.87
Richland	2.68	10.71	0.33	795.08	262.21	1.50	36.26	1,108.77
Rock	1.19	0.79	.....	468.92	655.38	69.79	204.60	1,600.67
Rusk	1.75	101.86	51.51	786.37	149.92	.....	56.47	1,147.88
St. Croix	37.31	54.97	2.73	961.88	364.78	39.21	23.34	1,484.22
Sauk	8.69	2.05	.....	1,008.84	510.60	18.80	52.70	1,601.68
Sawyer	13.02	84.15	313.55	560.77	357.40	0.10	0.29	1,329.28
Shawano	0.16	2.53	3.70	828.65	726.96	84.45	33.10	1,679.55
Sheboygan	2.44	1.02	1.88	487.64	511.14	84.41	181.78	1,270.31
Taylor	13.49	79.34	.....	1,136.99	108.14	31.41	1.56	1,370.93
Trempealeau	13.98	27.07	0.65	622.60	596.32	14.61	46.92	1,322.15
Vernon	0.25	6.03	.....	1,207.85	349.46	1.18	42.66	1,607.43
Vilas	102.25	502.48	.....	161.93	547.26	14.90	6.40	1,335.22
Walworth	2.12	1.71	1.30	206.67	730.79	142.76	83.08	1,170.43
Washburn	11.85	115.71	365.83	337.57	322.64	14.35	38.12	1,206.07
Washington	1.10	1.15	0.27	490.97	438.75	33.60	72.28	1,038.12
Waukesha	3.10	7.01	0.02	430.58	749.20	137.18	152.61	1,479.70
Waupaca	34.25	85.68	0.78	420.37	828.93	24.25	68.87	1,463.13
Wausara	39.72	317.77	1.50	427.79	362.21	.....	83.18	1,232.17
Winnebago	0.11	7.59	1.15	377.62	459.00	125.41	155.79	1,126.67
Wood	31.52	174.85	0.50	769.02	372.06	26.24	177.66	1,551.85
Menominee Ind. Res., Parks	39.26	161.73	4.50	84.06	63.49	.....	0.91	353.95
Total	1,390.81	6,923.63	3,175.68	47,029.33	29,074.11	3,691.41	5,322.04	96,607.01

Low Type Bituminous—contains bituminous surface treated, mixed bituminous, and rigid base mixed bituminous.

High Type Bituminous—contains bituminous penetration, rigid base bituminous penetration, and bituminous concrete.

Source: State Highway Commission of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Road Mileage Data, 1956.

SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN BY CALENDAR YEAR

Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers	Busses	Motor-cycles	Municipals	Total
1905	1,492						1,492
1906	1,174						1,174
1907	1,481						1,481
1908	2,045						2,045
1909	3,040						3,040
1910	5,979						5,979
1911	6,152						6,152
1912	24,578				4,060		28,638
1913	34,646				6,120		40,766
1914	53,160				7,881		61,041
1915	79,790				8,600		88,390
1916	115,645				8,958		124,603
1917	164,531				8,479		173,010
1918	189,983	6,861			7,246		204,090
1919	226,093	10,888			7,223		244,204
1920	277,093	16,205			8,002		301,300
1921	319,502	21,241			6,463		347,206
1922	361,060	26,788			6,037		393,885
1923	422,718	34,553			5,615		462,886
1924	475,413	50,413			3,962	2,886	533,662
1925	529,851	66,226			3,443	635	600,155
1926	581,441	80,288		553	3,107	560	665,949
1927	609,950	88,494		550	2,963	745	702,702
1928	646,200	95,800		547	2,746	1,388	746,681
1929	688,893	104,552		554	2,723	1,071	797,793
1930	676,909	105,110	715	531	2,666	5,561	791,492
1931	638,944	113,773	988	514	2,316	5,891	763,426
1932	587,454	106,746	1,066	452	2,204	6,132	704,054
1933	555,546	112,101	2,841	422	2,261	5,891	679,062
1934	588,733	120,180	8,466	446	2,476	6,672	726,973
1935	623,352	130,144	7,610	541	2,554	7,298	771,499
1936	690,041	141,653	4,736	484	2,852	7,914	850,680
1937	712,510	141,208	5,411	656	3,240	8,567	871,592
1938	703,227	136,484	5,047	580	3,346	9,110	857,794
1939	705,135	142,907	5,783	616	3,419	8,122	865,982
1940	750,953	149,251	7,019	711	3,531	9,684	921,149
1941	807,810	159,786	8,921	916	3,590	10,747	991,770
1942	688,437	144,684	8,100	947	3,704	9,605	855,477
1943	694,493	136,371	6,653	1,603	3,339	9,308	851,767
1944	687,717	139,635	6,597	2,268	3,656	9,995	849,868
1945	693,666	142,718	7,447	1,886	4,008	10,306	860,031
1946	1,012,845	160,940	9,717	1,998	6,105	10,904	1,202,509**
1947	792,891	181,443	11,371	2,603	8,677	12,935	1,009,920
1948	829,100	196,503	12,664	2,547	11,171	13,638	1,065,623
1949	897,596	210,736	13,337	2,491	10,777	13,468	1,148,405
1950	961,122	222,361	15,640	2,618	10,152	14,790	1,226,683
1951	1,000,066	228,277	17,414	2,737	9,388	14,745	1,272,627
1952	1,003,152	227,245	18,623	2,661	8,990	15,757	1,276,428
1953	1,059,994	232,573	32,429	3,039	9,147	15,955	1,353,137
1954	1,092,466	255,003	21,190	3,331	8,914	18,093	1,398,997
1955	1,135,781	225,072	23,019	3,666	9,631	19,256	1,416,425
1956	1,190,300	235,846	24,513	3,839	9,309	19,668	1,483,475
1957	1,221,599	244,016	26,348	4,366	9,972	18,444	1,524,745

Source: Wis. Motor Vehicle Dept., Motor Vehicle Registrations (annual).

**Includes change-over to staggered system. Some vehicles registered twice. Actually 744,911 different passenger cars and a total of 934,575 vehicles were registered.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STATISTICS

TOTAL FATALITIES BY MONTH, 1951-1957

Month	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
January	35	50	49	63	47	62	62
February	28	52	45	50	44	56	54
March	33	57	63	47	70	60	68
April	58	63	59	57	61	78	59
May	77	66	63	77	75	81	52
June	71	80	63	76	65	115	73
July	71	86	91	80	86	93	91
August	111	108	103	85	105	84	101
September	91	84	82	67	94	83	101
October	81	86	95	81	97	79	85
November	81	84	87	91	84	77	88
December	52	79	81	68	104	87	83
Total	789	895	881	842	932	955	917

TOTAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTH, 1951-1956

Month	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
January	5,882	3,777	4,379	3,983	3,968	4,382
February	3,228	3,658	3,444	2,614	4,416	4,420
March	3,747	3,740	3,337	2,648	3,203	5,028
April	2,838	2,544	2,982	2,201	2,975	3,891
May	2,457	2,737	3,258	2,852	3,490	4,237
June	2,423	2,828	3,205	2,870	3,721	4,215
July	2,824	3,272	3,570	3,022	4,578	4,612
August	2,773	3,332	3,592	2,983	3,596	4,525
September	2,616	2,356	3,493	2,903	3,615	3,996
October	2,449	2,776	3,343	3,203	4,242	4,120
November	4,093	3,656	3,288	3,292	4,245	5,306
December	4,496	4,748	4,330	4,317	4,793	6,302
Total	39,826	39,424	42,221	36,888	46,842	55,034

VIOLATIONS OF DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ALL ACCIDENTS, 1956

Violations of Drivers	Drivers in all Accidents	Drivers in Fatal Accidents	Drivers in Nonfatal Injury Accidents	Drivers in Property Damage only Accidents
Failure to yield right-of-way	12,557	90	3,390	9,077
Speed, too fast for conditions	7,680	190	2,428	5,062
Lack of control of vehicle	12,623	208	3,511	8,904
Improper lights	140	3	59	78
Failure to stay in correct lane	4,362	126	1,238	2,998
Did not give proper signal	1,204	2	244	958
Did not heed directional signal ...	868	6	211	651
Disregarded stop sign/stop-&- go signal	2,841	64	1,006	1,771
Followed too closely	8,432	10	2,209	6,213
Improper turn	1,631	4	265	1,362
Improper passing	1,513	19	310	1,184
Improper stopping	689	4	181	504
Improper parking	254	7	61	186
Left scene of accident	463	16	46	401
Improper backing	755	3	93	659
Total Violations	56,012	752	15,252	40,008

Sources: Wis. Motor Vehicle Dept., Monthly Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities, comparative report, Jan. 1958; and Wisconsin Accident Facts, 1951-1956.

AGE OF MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS INVOLVED IN REPORTED ACCIDENTS, 1953-1956

Age	Number of Accidents				Age	Number of Accidents			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1953	1954	1955	1956
To									
10	2	0	8	4	54	772	693	751	836
11	0	4	2	3	55	676	616	883	962
12	3	7	5	7	56	696	622	703	935
13	9	8	8	13	57	743	607	702	771
14	42	37	32	38	58	641	612	673	809
15	109	90	78	113	59	645	574	680	779
16	1,229	1,137	1,468	1,887	60	696	542	682	833
17	2,147	1,778	2,312	2,905	61	486	457	536	617
18	2,941	2,320	2,778	3,552	62	479	467	550	644
19	2,720	2,247	2,605	3,275	63	498	437	511	549
20	1,833	1,843	2,372	2,976	64	446	402	484	579
21	1,902	1,620	2,231	3,026	65	436	382	495	507
22	2,156	1,777	2,367	2,503	66	347	371	350	501
23	2,256	2,051	2,354	2,637	67	342	328	388	406
24	2,289	1,938	2,196	2,664	68	275	291	338	385
25	2,287	1,966	2,260	2,543	69	288	261	292	344
26	2,148	1,714	1,987	2,338	70	237	227	285	324
27	2,087	1,759	2,020	2,152	71	176	156	193	246
28	2,026	1,608	1,823	2,307	72	186	181	207	216
29	1,948	1,528	1,804	2,016	73	146	143	141	172
30	1,798	1,442	1,892	2,058	74	118	116	129	149
31	1,636	1,356	1,604	1,889	75	113	122	119	142
32	1,714	1,389	1,546	1,886	76	98	84	92	123
33	1,544	1,245	1,515	1,726	77	72	63	83	100
34	1,448	1,207	1,478	1,639	78	55	57	74	79
35	1,461	1,174	1,492	1,733	79	53	47	56	72
36	1,238	1,127	1,286	1,514	80	40	33	36	77
37	1,330	1,157	1,353	1,441	81	32	28	35	36
38	1,354	1,067	1,344	1,576	82	20	16	22	38
39	1,322	1,157	1,270	1,458	83	10	11	15	30
40	1,272	1,081	1,437	1,626	84	8	13	13	12
41	1,193	975	1,162	1,368	85	6	11	10	10
42	1,244	1,008	1,208	1,404	86	6	4	10	1
43	1,194	1,022	1,093	1,349	87	1	3	5	11
44	947	855	1,087	1,134	88	1	4	3	6
45	1,032	924	1,164	1,364	89	2	2	2	2
46	932	870	1,027	1,106	90	2	0	1	0
47	1,012	887	1,032	1,106	91	4	3	3	2
48	969	851	1,005	1,106	92	2	0	0	0
49	886	858	934	1,156	93	1	0	0	0
50	969	819	1,000	1,152	98	0	0	0	2
51	808	673	840	1,006	Age not stated				
52	862	745	847	1,021	Age not stated	2,473	1,714	9,495	11,694
53	891	792	786	938	Total	71,568	60,814	80,160	94,872

Source: Wis. Motor Vehicle Dept., Drivers Involved in Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Accidents, 1953-1956 (mimeographed release).

CONDITION OF DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ALL ACCIDENTS, 1956

Drivers had been drinking	2,714
Drivers had not been drinking	83,002
Information not stated	7,596
Total drivers involved	94,872
Drivers in violation	56,012
Drivers not in violation	38,860
Total drivers involved	94,872

Source: Wis. Motor Vehicle Dept., Wisconsin Accident Facts, 1956.

**ENROLLMENT IN PUBLICLY-SUPPORTED
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF WISCONSIN
1950-51 TO 1956-57**

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Public Schools¹							
Kindergarten	36,086	43,869	53,155	53,484	55,979	57,782	57,295
1	46,124	45,606	51,145	58,774	56,177	56,825	57,037
2	45,507	43,809	43,422	48,563	55,555	53,046	53,696
3	43,376	44,432	42,864	43,205	47,833	55,252	53,208
4	39,147	42,035	43,421	42,131	42,179	46,436	54,162
5	37,285	38,625	41,371	43,221	41,523	41,767	46,026
6	37,089	36,840	38,141	41,203	42,702	41,333	41,675
7	36,391	36,526	36,219	38,004	40,769	42,539	41,508
8	34,977	35,801	35,599	35,957	37,404	40,216	42,224
9	40,214	41,070	38,779	42,181	42,752	44,710	48,886
10	37,170	37,337	35,393	39,956	40,237	40,665	43,008
11	32,310	33,309	31,566	35,153	37,009	37,052	37,470
12	29,448	29,918	28,631	31,654	32,733	34,021	34,135
Other	2,977	3,645	3,712	3,334	4,284	4,511	4,533
Total	498,100	512,822	523,418	557,446	557,136	596,155	614,863
County Agricultural Schools²	296	286	294	293	296	349	357
County Teachers'³ Colleges³	1,113	958	873	992	1,255	1,380	1,222
State Colleges⁴							
Eau Claire	888	739	797	806	1,006	1,209	1,332
Institute of Technology	152	149	147	140	165	228	278
La Crosse	1,046	924	915	938	1,053	1,334	1,497
Milwaukee	1,728	1,720	1,750	1,777	1,898	2,305	.....
Oshkosh	787	687	677	721	829	1,148	1,397
Platteville	682	573	519	592	739	912	1,039
River Falls	650	599	602	658	756	913	1,032
Stevens Point	800	691	707	752	927	1,188	1,377
Stout	846	729	709	707	782	1,054	1,159
Superior	836	774	740	643	703	895	938
Whitewater	732	654	682	726	863	1,066	1,256
Total	8,149	7,361	7,389	8,460	8,774	12,252	11,304
Training Schools⁵	2,351	2,235	2,397	2,403	2,377	2,327	2,022
University of Wisconsin⁶							
Madison Campus							
Letters and Science	7,969	7,078	6,775	6,641	6,820	7,081	7,342
Agriculture	1,373	1,153	1,145	1,094	1,098	1,260	1,299
Home Economics	632	670	619	593	562	543	553
Commerce	800	676	629	543	613	759	887
Education	1,505	1,271	1,232	1,160	1,271	1,364	1,376
Engineering	1,905	1,682	1,787	1,968	2,310	2,744	3,190
Pharmacy	342	315	306	282	248	280	321
Nursing	220	201	224	253	236	285	314
Law	684	657	527	484	478	493	502
Medicine	308	313	325	326	317	324	314
Other	28	4	2	2	1	1	1
Milwaukee Campus ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,481
Extension Centers	2,591	2,124	2,055	2,103	2,507	3,096	1,524
Total	18,357	16,144	15,626	15,449	16,461	18,230	22,104
Wis. High School⁵	301	326	337	361	390	384	377

¹Data from Biennial Reports of Dept. of Public Instruction, Annual Reports of Public Schools, and the Statistical Division of the Dept. of Public Instruction.

²Data from Annual Reports of Schools and from the Statistical Division of Dept. of Public Instruction. Includes only 4-year students, not part-time.

³Data from Annual Reports of County Teachers' Colleges to Statistical Division of Dept. of Public Instruction.

⁴Data from Board of Regents of State Colleges. The Institute of Technology and Stout Institute were transferred to Board of Regents of State Colleges by act effective July 1, 1955. Milwaukee State College was merged with the University's Milwaukee Extension and is now known as University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee.

⁵Maintained as laboratory schools for teacher training.

⁶Data from Office of Statistics, Student Personnel Services, University of Wisconsin.

DAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS 1ST SEMESTER 1957-58, IN PRIVATE WISCONSIN COLLEGES

College	Men	Women	Total	P.L. Vets.	New Fresh.	Undergraduate		
						Men	Women	Total
Priv. Lib. Arts Deg. Grant.								
Alverno	5	795	800	1	229	5	795	800
Beloit	607	452	1,059	38	326	607	452	1,059
Card. Stritch .....	.....	410	410	.....	62	.....	402	402
Carroll	421	341	762	65 ^a	240	421	341	762
Holy Family .....	.....	179	179	.....	58	.....	179	179
Lakeland	198	68	266	49	90	198	68	266
Lawrence	427	416	843	26	291	427	416	843
Marquette	5,248	2,157	7,405	1,423	1,503	3,878	1,911	5,789
Milton	254	60	314	71	80	254	60	314
Milw-Downer .....	.....	180	180	.....	48	.....	180	180
Mt. Mary .....	.....	963	963	.....	275	.....	963	963
Northland	244	74	318	59	111	244	74	318
Northwestern	134	2	136	1	43	134	2	136
Ripon	401	183	584	22	210	401	183	584
St. Francis C.	39	.....	39	.....	9	39	.....	39
St. Norbert	760	153	913	135	267	760	153	913
Viterbo .....	.....	322	322	.....	155	.....	322	322
Priv. Tchr. Educ. Deg. Grant.								
Dominican	46	137	183	14	51	46	137	183
Edgewood .....	.....	232	232	.....	46	.....	232	232
Marian .....	.....	212	212	.....	97	.....	212	212
Priv. Tech. & Prof. Deg. Grant.								
Inst. Paper Chem.	65	.....	65	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Layton Sch. Art	225	86	311	105	69	225	86	311
Milw. Sch. Engr.	1,633	.....	1,633	980 ^a	412	1,633	.....	1,633
Wis. Conservatory	15	33	48	1	18	14	30	44
Priv. Theolog. Sem.								
Evan. Luth.	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holy Cross	88	.....	88	3	22	88	.....	88
Immac. Concept.	92	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission House	40 ¹	.....	40 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashotah	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen of Apostles	14	.....	14	1	6	14	.....	14
St. Francis Sem.	68 ¹	.....	68 ¹	4 ¹	46 ¹	68 ¹	.....	68 ¹
St. Lawrence	47	.....	47	3	25	47	.....	47
Salvatorian	45	.....	45	.....	20	45	.....	45
Priv. Jr. Colleges								
Concordia	151	.....	151	.....	78	151	.....	151
Divine Savior .....	.....	42	42	.....	15	.....	42	42
Mater Dolorosa .....	.....	26	26	.....	8	.....	26	26
TOTAL	11,386	7,523	18,909	3,008	4,910	9,699	7,266	16,965

¹No report received; estimated for following colleges: Mission House Seminary and St. Francis Seminary.

²Estimated by L. J. Lins, Associate Registrar, University of Wisconsin.

Source: Wis. Assn. of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, 1958.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
IN WISCONSIN 1950-1955¹**

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Public Schools	\$134,285,634	\$147,887,885	\$168,328,030	\$181,233,002	\$201,695,259
University	31,998,889	53,711,294	34,208,558	34,628,464	37,445,777
Stout Institute	755,816	832,064	849,496	879,931	907,471
State Teachers Colleges	5,462,032	5,899,301	6,362,335	6,515,243	6,977,403
Wisconsin Institute of Technology	101,815	115,433	122,775	115,251	115,446
Vocational & Adult Education					
Administration, Supervision and Teacher Training	134,402	145,663	146,655	150,973	162,305
Rehabilitation	234,888				
Administration		29,137	31,886	32,051	33,013
Vocational Guidance and Placement		224,249	232,651	238,011	239,316
Local Schools	8,363,096	7,765,566	8,807,258	8,628,085	8,792,483
Vets. On-the-Farm Training Administration	1,608,275	57,960	62,334	44,041	50,873
Department of Public Instruction					
Administration	502,946	551,425*	747,604*	722,661*	811,357*
County Teachers' Colleges	553,256	578,017	615,131	678,747	723,613
County Schools of Agri. & Domestic Economy	112,852	120,132	125,410	140,676	139,087
State School for Deaf and Visually Handicapped	467,282	559,099	554,044	533,251	562,600
County Superintendent Salaries	284,759	311,346	328,757	337,266	347,774
County Superintendent Travel & Office Exp. and Salaries of Office Employees	239,125	255,532	440,453	489,460	490,622
County Supervising Teachers Salaries and other Professional Employees	408,608	472,758	475,464	532,222	561,329
Expenditures of County School Committee		72,817	74,529	86,557	85,291
State Contribution to Teachers' Retirement				6,136,679	6,860,453
Compensation to Stand-by Teachers				146,106	231,115
TOTAL	\$185,513,675	\$199,589,678	\$222,513,370	\$242,268,672	\$267,232,587

¹Data from biennial reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Figures rounded off to nearest dollar.

*Including Bureau for Handicapped Children and Indian Education.

TRENDS IN STATE AIDS FOR EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN, 1942-43 TO 1956-57

Note: Although the precise term for various specific aids varies as the law changes, the organization of this table into several broad types of aids makes it possible to identify the parallel aids throughout the 15-year period.

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
General Aids								
Public School Fund	\$4,925,840	\$4,514,575	\$4,308,538	\$4,289,017	\$4,219,549	\$3,556,916	\$4,171,234	\$
State Graded Schools	124,200	116,200	125,310	127,278	128,307	.....	.....	.....
High Schools	1,383,085	3,494,703	3,424,148	3,417,327	3,410,105	4,505,242	4,495,952	.....
Elementary Equalization Aid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,069,994	2,669,815	.....
High School Equalization Aid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	801,098	566,166	.....
Elemen. & High School Aids .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,222,120
Transportation								
Graded Schools	343,047	369,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	957,105	1,633,455
High Schools .....	.....	.....	318,302	349,595	401,375	471,182	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	71,360	76,458	82,236	305,052	.....	.....
Handicapped								
Exceptional Children	52,086	65,000	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaf, Blind & Speech	145,000	131,740	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crippled Children	125,000	125,000	125,000	180,617	180,000	190,973	186,634	255,897
Handicapped & Defective Children .....	.....	.....	.....	442,383	443,000	598,027	639,366	660,000
Homebound Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vocational Education								
Aid to High Schools	22,044	12,555	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Aid to Vocational Schools	255,000	255,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
Vocational Rehab.—Homecraft .....	.....	.....	13,863	21,404	19,668	17,481	26,577	31,328
Emergency Aids								
.....	70,300	32,623	29,715	34,548	84,898	20,336	9,800	45,352
Tuition								
Tuition Aid	33,265	24,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Homes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
County Institutions, Tuition	4,250	3,750	28,804	27,097	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military Area Tuition .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,149
Supervising Teachers*								
.....	221,474	211,018	234,678	238,670	283,381	284,506	291,905	298,072
County Teachers' Colleges*	285,000	285,000	230,000	220,376	230,000	280,000	280,000	315,000
County Agri. Schools*	12,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Tuition*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disabled Children*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Educational Aids	8,001,591	9,649,172	9,577,718	9,877,770	9,935,519	14,553,807	14,747,554	18,919,373

TRENDS IN STATE AIDS FOR EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN—Continued

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
General Aids							
Public School Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Graded Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elementary Equalization Aid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High School Equalization Aid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elem. & High School Aids	17,407,975	16,968,481	19,932,680	19,086,636	22,216,525	25,174,204	27,675,473
Transportation	3,205,174	3,199,995	3,448,488	3,612,827	3,755,590	3,775,690	3,990,744
Graded Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handicapped							
Exceptional Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaf, Blind & Speech .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crippled Children	211,540	306,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handicapped & Defective Children	660,000	807,736	1,055,722	1,306,764	1,317,433	1,713,645	1,728,217
Homebound Children .....	.....	.....	14,923	43,540	19,805	45,703	46,121
Vocational Education							
Aid to High Schools	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Aid to Vocational Schools	415,500	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
Vocational Rehab.—Homecraft	32,521	39,328	33,005	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergency Aids .....	.....	58,515	.....	121,001	.....	.....	.....
Tuition							
Tuition Aid .....	.....	.....	119,082	93,985	111,127	116,150	153,546
Children's Homes	128,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
County Institutions, Tuition .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military Area Tuition	18,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supervising Teachers*	380,874	388,218	451,487	449,850	453,636	456,940	553,446
County Teachers' Colleges*	315,000	340,000	339,471	374,681	378,112	421,941	427,707
County Agri. Schools*	8,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Tuition* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,016	3,780	.....
Disabled Children* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,782
Total Educational Aids	\$22,808,436	\$22,574,896	\$25,860,858	\$25,555,294	\$28,729,244	\$32,174,053	\$35,198,036

*Paid to county. All others paid to school districts or cities.
 Source: Taxes and Aids, prepared by the Wisconsin State Department of Taxation.

CONDENSED COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, ENPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS OF ALL FUNDS FOR WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

	Revenues		Expenditures		Appropriations ¹	
	1955-1956	1956-1957	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959
GENERAL FUND						
Executive Budget	\$148,355,011.63*	\$150,525,556.15*	\$135,568,552.29*	\$141,845,236.22*	\$166,608,414*	\$173,743,776*
Taxes for General State Purposes	127,542,506.47	140,407,484.78				
Aids to Localities	542,960.98	493,393.49	58,292,873.06	62,240,579.04	72,696,919	76,709,984
Higher Education Insts.	913,396.15	1,003,226.69	23,093,181.54	25,351,219.05	28,792,212	29,816,152
Charitable & Penal Insts.	4,530,266.20	4,599,315.00	17,485,921.82	19,006,474.87	20,745,896	21,669,608
Boards, Commissions & Departments	2,384,555.15	2,184,270.15	17,798,149.78	17,471,897.48	19,792,075	19,778,247
Legislature & Courts	12,560.33	12,068.63	1,273,225.04	1,668,997.78	1,401,128	1,899,865
Misc. Activities, Inves. Inc., etc.	705,385.94	1,304,497.16	437,844.27	123,196.24	2,533,664	2,498,500
Transfers between Funds	11,723,380.41	521,300.25	17,187,123.18	15,982,628.28	19,646,520	20,371,420
Emergency Board			233.60	243.50	1,000.000	1,000.000
Revolving Budget	160,999,762.09*	171,090,074.54*	160,322,408.74*	169,314,835.99*	179,959,147*	181,934,172*
Taxes Apportioned to Localities	91,598,469.25	97,225,583.08	91,598,469.25	97,225,583.08	99,062,400	99,112,700
Federal Aid to Localities	27,548,549.08	27,700,846.72	27,428,404.75	28,293,271.46	34,992,892	34,704,942
Higher Education Institutions	26,192,144.52	29,942,089.58	25,560,357.44	28,414,676.40	28,472,592	30,678,342
Charitable & Penal Institutions	3,059,509.39	3,439,299.59	3,222,751.26	2,959,717.50	3,145,523	3,162,463
Boards, Commissions & Departments ..	9,277,551.16	9,677,855.91	9,414,494.90	9,470,905.21	10,076,290	10,152,475
Legislature & Courts	20,000.00	20,000.00	1,363.94	7,306.04	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous Activities	9,129.02	17,461.95	1,017.87	11,911.14	386,200	110,000
Agency Transactions	3,294,409.67	3,066,937.71	3,095,549.33	2,931,465.16	3,813,250	4,003,250
Total - General Fund	\$309,354,773.72	\$321,615,630.69	\$295,890,961.03	\$311,160,072.21	\$346,567,561	\$355,677,948
SEGREGATED FUNDS						
Emergency Disaster	- 36.22	781.63				
Conservation	8,837,753.00	9,826,330.36	9,004,707.48	9,792,664.58	10,783,552	11,409,462
Highway	121,469,321.12	131,968,986.58	129,487,148.91	133,826,372.84	175,649,044	206,018,110
Unemployment Admin.	2,957,018.13	3,778,859.35	3,229,217.03	3,458,247.76	3,738,004	3,796,074
State Office, Reforest., Drainage	542,002.58	551,212.65	498,196.90	434,714.16	119,789	119,789
Construction Funds	8,596,164.00	8,588,759.10	11,182,007.99	7,309,081.03	7,156,380	6,641,820
Veterans' Funds	9,396,771.25	8,443,826.41	8,989,225.26	7,977,552.74	10,723,900	10,718,300
Education & Welfare Funds	2,262,328.84	2,335,562.23	772,912.30	696,939.03	2,077,000	2,077,000
Insurance & Deposit Funds	1,431,261.56	1,241,488.17	11,706,401.35	502,136.31	1,228,735	987,235
Retirement & Pension Funds	37,448,352.52	40,979,642.99	13,862,076.39	15,241,800.72	45,330,773	49,976,273
Total - Segregated Funds	\$192,940,936.78	\$204,985,449.47	\$188,728,893.61	\$179,439,509.17	\$256,807,177	\$291,744,063
GRAND TOTAL - ALL FUNDS	\$502,295,710.50	\$526,601,080.16	\$484,619,854.64	\$490,599,581.38	\$603,374,738	\$647,422,011
Major Interfund Trfs. included above	\$ 37,864,808.71	\$ 24,593,181.47	\$ 37,864,808.71	\$ 24,593,181.47	\$ 29,139,795	\$ 30,626,277
NET TOTAL - ALL FUNDS	\$464,430,901.79	\$502,007,898.69	\$446,755,045.93	\$466,006,399.91	\$574,234,943	\$616,795,734

Source: Wis. Dept. of Budget and Accounts, Annual Fiscal Report, June 30, 1957.
¹Figures are adjusted to reflect proper allocation of biennial appropriations.
*Total of detail immediately following.

BASIC STATISTICS

**TAX LEVIES OF THE STATE AND ALL ITS POLITICAL
SUBDIVISIONS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1957***

Type of Tax	School	Local	County	State	Total	% to Total
General Property Taxes	\$150,252,231	\$100,799,374	\$ 95,308,576	\$ 2,986,470	\$349,346,651	48.085
Per Cent to Total						
as Levied	43.01%	28.85%	27.28%	.86%	100.00%	
Income Taxes		59,555,247	11,910,992	94,436,870	165,903,109	22.835
Normal Tax on Individuals, Corporations, and Mass Transportation Tax		59,555,247	11,910,992	76,364,554	147,830,793	20.348
20% Surtax on Individuals				18,003,886	18,003,886	2.478
All Expired Surtaxes				68,430	68,430	.009
Motor Vehicle Taxes				103,075,532	103,075,532	14.188
Motor Fuel				64,581,461	64,581,461	8.889
Vehicle Registration				37,188,347	37,188,347	5.119
Motor Carrier Fees				433,135	433,135	.060
Drivers Licenses				746,214	746,214	.103
All Other Receipts				126,375	126,375	.017
Special Sales Taxes		5,598,367		30,992,870	36,591,237	5.036
Cigarette				14,831,132	14,831,132	2.041
Liquor		5,012,659		5,572,041	10,584,700	1.457
Malt Beverage				3,104,810	3,104,810	.427
Oleomargarine				338,032	338,032	.047
Insurance Premiums		585,708		7,146,855	7,732,563	1.064
Occupational Taxes & Licenses	14,684	384,773	25,289	30,847,010	31,271,756	4.304
Unemployment Compensation				26,602,442	26,602,442	3.662
Hunting & Fishing				3,932,796	3,932,796	.541
Occupational		357,745	17,946	8,973	384,664	.053
Forest Crop	14,684	14,683	7,343	222,654	259,364	.036
Woodlot		6,644			6,644	.001
Beekeepers		5,701		5,701	11,402	.001
Mink Farmers				6,637	6,637	.001
Lawsuit				67,807	67,807	.009
Public Utility Taxes	1,404,300	13,442,618	3,257,165	11,982,681	30,086,764	4.141
Electric, Gas, Water & Pipelines	1,404,300	9,030,981	3,181,752	2,386,314	16,003,347	2.203
Railroads		502,506		4,877,302	5,379,808	.740
Telegraph				27,684	27,684	.004
Express				11,535	11,535	.001
Sleeping Car				27,107	27,107	.004
Airlines				55,833	55,833	.008
Telephones		3,537,758		3,954,535	7,492,293	1.031
R.E.A.		371,373	75,413	3,525	450,311	.062
Railroad Freight Car Lines				182,357	182,357	.025
Remainder Assessment (P.S.C.)				456,489	456,489	.063
Inheritance and Gift Taxes			526,457	9,721,710	10,248,167	1.411
Inheritance and Estate			526,457	6,334,842	6,861,299	.945
30% Surtax				2,087,897	2,087,897	.287
Gift Tax				1,280,971	1,280,971	.176
Waivers and Other Fees				18,000	18,000	.003
Taxes Levied and Shared	151,671,215	179,780,379	111,028,479	284,043,143	725,523,216	100.000%
Per Cent to Total as Shared	20.88%	24.75%	15.28%	39.09%	100.00%	
Intergovernmental Transfers:						
(a) City School Debt (Property Tax)	+ 8,017,645	- 8,017,645				
(b) High School Tuition (Prop. Tax)	+13,749,768	-13,749,768				
(c) High School Transport (Prop. Tax)	+ 1,873,112	- 1,873,112				
(d) County School Taxes (Prop. Tax)	+ 6,917,058		- 6,917,058			
(e) State Aids (Non-Prop. Taxes)	+34,443,995	+32,980,135	+42,538,478	-109,962,608		
GRAND TOTAL						
ADJUSTED	216,672,793	189,119,989	146,649,899	174,080,535	726,523,216	
Per Cent to Total	29.82%	26.03%	20.19%	23.96%	100.00%	

*When tax is shared with political subdivisions, amount shared is indicated in subdivision column. Source: Wis. Dept. of Taxation, Taxes and Aids 1957, p. 2.

**STATE AIDS PAID TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
SUMMARIZED BY TYPE OF AID,
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1957**

Type of Aids	School	Local	County	Total	Per Cent To Total
Total Educational Aids	\$34,044,101	\$	\$ 1,153,935	\$ 35,198,036	32.009%
Elementary and					
High Schools	27,675,473	.....	.....	27,675,473	25.168
Transportation	3,990,744	.....	.....	3,990,744	3.629
Tuition	153,546	.....	.....	153,546	.140
Handicapped Children	1,728,217	.....	.....	1,728,217	1.572
Homebound Children	46,121	.....	.....	46,121	.042
Vocational Schools ...	420,000	.....	.....	420,000	.382
Vocational Aid to					
High Schools	30,000	.....	.....	30,000	.027
Supervising Teachers	.....	.....	553,446	553,446	.503
Teacher Training ....	.....	.....	427,707	427,707	.389
Disabled Children ....	.....	.....	156,782	156,782	.143
County Schools of					
Agriculture .....	.....	.....	16,000	16,000	.014
Total Welfare Aids ....	.....	.....	26,573,502	26,573,502	24.166
Old Age Assistance ..	.....	.....	10,982,572	10,982,572	9.987
Dependent Children ..	.....	.....	4,701,185	4,701,185	4.275
County Insane					
Asylums .....	.....	.....	6,512,700	6,512,700	5.923
County T.B. Sanatoria	.....	.....	1,352,098	1,352,098	1.230
County Welfare					
Administration .....	.....	.....	1,001,975	1,001,975	.911
Aid for the Blind .....	.....	.....	321,711	321,711	.293
Aid for the Disabled	.....	.....	547,522	547,522	.498
Aid for County Nurses	.....	.....	64,667	64,667	.059
Other Welfare Aids ..	.....	.....	1,089,072	1,089,072	.990
Total Highway Aids ...	.....	27,314,094	14,310,736	41,624,830	37.854
Local Roads and					
Streets .....	.....	26,950,249	.....	26,950,249	24.509
Connecting Streets ...	.....	233,845	.....	233,845	.213
Swing and Lift Bridges	.....	130,000	.....	130,000	.118
County Trunk					
Highways .....	.....	.....	13,829,736	13,829,736	12.577
County Bond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redemption .....	.....	.....	481,000	481,000	.437
Total Miscellaneous					
Aids	399,894	5,666,041	500,305	6,566,240	5.971
Highway Privilege					
Tax	301,195	5,567,342	.....	5,868,537	5.337
Forest Crop	98,699	98,699	49,343	246,741	.224
County Forest .....	.....	.....	216,575	216,575	.197
County Fair .....	.....	.....	234,387	234,387	.213
GRAND TOTAL STATE					
AIDS	\$34,443,995	\$32,980,135	\$42,538,478	\$109,962,608	100.000%
Per Cent to Total	31.32%	30.00%	38.68%	100.00%	
Total for Previous Year	\$31,908,448	\$31,421,078	\$41,005,302	\$104,334,828	
Per Cent to Total	30.58%	30.12%	39.30%	100.00%	

Source: Wis. Dept. of Taxation, Taxes and Aids 1957, p. 3.

ENROLLMENTS IN WISCONSIN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, 1951-1957

	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957
City Vocational Schools						
Day	40,485	39,668	39,592	40,375	43,261	46,961
Evening	70,861	74,082	74,475	77,798	79,964	84,077
Rural Voc. Programs						
Agriculture						
Day	16,295	16,309	15,961	16,686	16,615	16,132
Evening	7,761	7,129	8,245	8,684	7,836	6,859
Homemaking						
Day	10,993	10,619	12,249	11,579	11,634	11,775
Evening	3,368	3,120	2,765	2,621	2,195	2,004

Source: State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, Feb. 1958.

WISCONSIN PROPERTY TAXES Assessed and Equalized Valuations and Taxes Levied, Fiscal Years 1923-24 to 1955-56

Fiscal Year	Total Assessed Valuation	Total Equalized Valuation	Total Property Taxes Levied
1923-24	\$4,131,350,344	\$ 4,950,463,117	\$104,119,726
1924-25	4,313,119,364	5,350,463,042	99,948,768
1925-26	4,451,334,108	5,594,839,198	105,584,287
1926-27	4,480,573,131	5,619,042,169	111,094,527
1927-28	4,575,280,151	5,872,402,648	117,520,468
1928-29	4,633,997,344	5,975,952,415	122,253,862
1929-30	4,657,046,036	5,896,431,628	120,855,119
1930-31	4,363,945,979	5,250,722,156	106,756,277
1931-32	4,079,249,197	4,840,710,287	94,304,494
1932-33	3,818,981,748	4,262,704,221	90,269,379
1933-34	3,489,546,740	4,133,546,513	91,538,981
1934-35	3,829,087,397	4,221,414,441	93,956,021
1935-36	3,832,914,622	4,263,845,401	99,006,064
1936-37	3,858,703,702	4,349,914,635	106,257,472
1937-38	3,938,064,084	4,467,318,939	110,845,413
1938-39	3,901,428,576	4,393,151,680	109,691,987
1939-40	3,906,463,392	4,353,503,414	109,998,693
1940-41	3,984,120,030	4,416,232,590	113,304,387
1941-42	4,143,429,789	4,626,331,361	110,093,240
1942-43	4,245,903,071	4,807,365,225	107,274,322
1943-44	4,307,670,873	5,015,668,173	112,032,472
1944-45	4,390,225,148	5,329,173,156	126,409,614
1945-46	4,576,426,608	5,827,999,451	146,216,987
1946-47	4,944,736,171	6,540,774,454	171,221,386
1947-48	5,336,808,191	7,928,898,875	194,625,363
1948-49	5,631,264,738	8,489,903,730	209,375,793
1949-50	5,939,242,465	9,190,968,135	225,623,536
1950-51	6,562,028,904	10,418,575,110	246,302,125
1951-52	7,004,508,265	11,967,582,932	268,342,648
1952-53	7,304,875,809	12,813,036,000	281,596,561
1953-54	7,658,073,504	13,244,709,755	299,843,243
1954-55	7,968,703,693	13,964,253,450	322,152,054
1955-56	8,548,140,207	15,061,301,975	349,346,651

Source: Wisconsin Dept. of Taxation, Biennial Reports 1950, 1956; Bulletin, Property Tax 1956.

**LOCAL AND FULL ASSESSED VALUE, GENERAL
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND AVERAGE TAX RATES
FOR WISCONSIN COUNTIES, 1956**

COUNTY	ASSESSMENT		TOTAL TAXES LEVIED		
	Local	Full Value	Total	Average Tax Rate	
				Local	Full Value
Adams	\$ 14,344,305	\$ 23,628,250	\$ 648,964	.04524	.02747
Ashland	22,511,521	36,771,960	1,110,717	.04934	.03020
Barron	67,781,792	93,342,560	2,956,380	.04361	.03167
Bayfield	20,854,438	25,507,050	829,227	.03976	.03251
Brown	267,960,024	456,380,000	8,578,383	.03201	.01880
Buffalo	26,633,185	39,686,360	1,289,628	.04842	.03250
Burnett	10,984,545	23,219,420	613,392	.05584	.02642
Calumet	56,971,062	82,586,420	1,518,526	.02665	.01839
Chippewa	67,866,242	114,086,275	2,834,647	.04177	.02485
Clark	61,464,174	86,370,840	2,427,876	.03950	.02811
Columbia	76,939,479	122,797,780	2,970,519	.03861	.02419
Crawford	28,085,460	44,765,955	1,372,981	.04889	.03067
Dane	543,928,904	899,737,380	19,817,886	.03643	.02203
Dodge	153,023,783	231,569,800	5,211,320	.03406	.02250
Door	40,036,908	86,367,770	1,757,672	.04390	.02035
Douglas	105,227,685	101,716,010	3,490,060	.03316	.03431
Dunn	44,379,095	66,236,540	1,942,354	.04377	.02932
Eau Claire	113,096,517	189,483,105	4,783,989	.04230	.02525
Florence	1,938,488	6,831,625	202,907	.10467	.02970
Fond du Lac	157,743,467	271,909,440	5,938,959	.03765	.02184
Forest	9,108,146	14,893,005	535,368	.05878	.03720
Grant	71,381,618	138,068,995	3,481,488	.04877	.02522
Green	81,848,487	119,551,000	2,543,708	.03108	.02128
Green Lake	35,123,583	65,865,150	1,388,674	.03954	.02108
Iowa	47,125,793	73,392,130	1,825,676	.03874	.02488
Iron	21,035,831	26,690,915	792,633	.03768	.02970
Jackson	24,376,652	37,124,335	1,176,219	.04825	.03168
Jefferson	125,938,557	205,046,340	3,818,839	.03032	.01862
Juneau	25,993,170	48,607,540	1,524,300	.05864	.03136
Kenosha	250,983,568	393,297,200	9,235,434	.03680	.02348
Kewaunee	43,319,617	70,278,440	1,432,488	.03307	.02038
La Crosse	132,296,608	266,592,305	6,127,867	.04632	.02299
Lafayette	46,338,469	80,553,400	1,876,517	.04050	.02330
Langlade	34,207,779	50,062,515	1,446,511	.04229	.02889
Lincoln	37,465,665	66,815,225	1,786,894	.04769	.02674
Mantowoc	198,109,344	297,043,820	5,230,295	.02640	.01761
Marathon	208,101,262	271,345,890	6,410,982	.03081	.02363
Marinette	65,301,492	101,041,310	2,510,854	.03845	.02485
Marquette	14,762,156	21,765,470	677,679	.04591	.03114
Milwaukee	2,337,996,215	4,833,266,505	121,058,493	.05178	.02505
Monroe	55,802,364	76,733,435	2,183,527	.03913	.02846
Oconto	40,971,361	62,645,195	1,845,383	.04504	.02945
Oneida	74,104,081	96,239,790	2,212,268	.02985	.02299
Outagamie	195,276,563	357,020,950	6,473,438	.03315	.01813
Ozaukee	77,925,419	158,772,825	2,402,887	.03084	.01513
Pepin	10,098,453	19,711,370	570,083	.05645	.02892
Pierce	40,971,720	59,604,200	1,708,867	.04171	.02867
Polk	43,664,000	67,407,900	2,073,364	.04748	.03076
Portage	65,132,358	96,132,180	2,041,507	.03134	.02124
Price	20,774,965	37,951,945	1,003,652	.04831	.02645
Racine	255,991,238	588,612,565	11,096,696	.04335	.01885
Richland	30,905,907	57,141,115	1,628,604	.05270	.02850
Rock	194,943,938	479,229,770	7,831,394	.04017	.01634
Rusk	23,244,457	36,523,740	1,094,759	.04710	.02997
St. Croix	58,372,893	86,485,255	2,346,456	.04020	.02713
Sauk	84,859,528	127,635,255	3,007,291	.03544	.02356
Sawyer	15,868,797	27,192,160	745,838	.04700	.02743
Shawano	67,138,099	93,532,615	2,284,436	.03403	.02442
Sheboygan	264,033,321	351,135,490	7,932,507	.03004	.02259
Taylor	30,969,855	41,600,155	1,307,131	.04220	.03142
Trempealeau	39,361,919	62,320,430	1,946,487	.04945	.03123
Vernon	50,450,103	78,022,920	2,601,926	.05157	.03335
Vilas	27,575,690	51,479,615	937,428	.03399	.01821
Walworth	117,673,161	237,483,170	4,955,910	.04212	.02087
Washburn	15,556,597	25,763,255	746,878	.04801	.02899
Washington	134,750,213	176,040,080	3,118,947	.02315	.01772
Waukesha	351,280,686	578,780,600	11,429,951	.03254	.01975
Waupaca	74,330,351	108,211,235	2,873,376	.03866	.02655
Waushara	23,639,860	39,428,660	1,058,967	.04480	.02686
Winnebago	246,768,592	399,135,890	7,973,300	.03231	.01998
Wood	123,116,632	199,531,180	4,736,087	.03847	.02373
TOTAL	\$8,548,140,207	\$15,061,301,975	\$349,346,651	.04087	.02319

Source: Property Tax, 1956, prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Taxation.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN, 1935-1950

	1935	1940	1945	1950
State	\$ 1,183,700	\$ 1,183,700	\$ None	\$ None
Counties	74,717,280	68,757,513	22,037,763	34,676,043
Cities	72,048,961	56,205,111	27,467,341	51,270,428
Villages	4,110,310	4,429,816	2,575,060	3,498,203
Towns	1,165,098	2,583,889	1,081,938	2,247,429
School Districts	5,500,705	5,333,811	3,890,815	16,772,781
Total	\$158,726,054	\$138,493,840	\$ 57,052,917	\$108,464,884

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN, 1953-1956

	1953	1954	1955	1956
State	\$ None	\$ None	\$ None	\$ None
Counties	39,010,261	46,740,164	61,737,067	76,627,970
Cities	108,482,133	141,349,741	175,432,835	217,867,434
Villages	5,221,446	5,531,902	6,063,698	7,641,282
Towns	3,815,152	3,820,578	3,997,600	4,918,893
School Districts	37,068,701	46,436,235	62,143,887	89,347,818
Total	\$193,597,693	\$243,878,620	\$309,375,087	\$396,403,397

Sources: 1935-1945 data, Wis. Tax Commission Bulletins; 1950-1956 data, Wis. Dept. of State Audit Bulletins.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC DEBT ACCORDING TO PURPOSE

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Schools	\$ 69,716,343	\$ 85,419,442	\$114,443,921	\$145,566,891	\$192,048,391
Public Service					
Enterprises	2,409,074	2,314,684	3,570,625	4,239,912	4,396,855
Public Improvements ..	48,842,757	57,802,265	65,905,062	82,781,565	108,027,717
Public Buildings	22,328,723	29,200,085	39,853,486	48,653,227	54,012,143
Metropolitan					
Sewerage	6,947,000	6,880,000	6,915,000	9,715,000	13,000,000
Parks	3,496,467	2,907,710	2,656,576	8,017,043	8,619,217
Airport	1,600,100	1,136,250	809,400	.....	.....
Housing	3,389,000	1,725,000	260,000	.....	.....
Poor Relief	41,000	24,000	12,000	.....	.....
Equipment	635,354	721,777	578,015	598,699	648,758
Garbage and Refuse ...	.....	.....	.....	1,244,000	1,044,500
Refunding	2,067,332	1,638,285	1,572,196	1,725,445	1,517,695
Corporate Purpose	79,993	5,000	60,000	4,734,633	10,450,050
Miscellaneous	2,349,511	3,823,195	7,242,339	2,098,672	2,638,071
Total	\$163,902,654	\$193,597,693	\$243,878,620	\$309,375,087	\$396,403,397

The above summaries analyze the total public debt of Wis. for the years 1952-56 by political subdivisions and by purposes for which created.

Source: Wis. Dept. of State Audit, Bulletin No. 18, Indebtedness 1956, issued June 1957.

FEDERAL AIDS DISTRIBUTED TO WISCONSIN 1951-52 TO 1956-57

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
General Govt.—Legislative Council—Gifts & Grants	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,363.94	\$ 7,263.13
Protection of Persons and Property						
Aeronautics Comm.—Airport Aid	466,897.06	750,432.18	487,927.98	278,262.73	381,624.73	143,088.33
Civil Defense						
Administration		26,578.06	72,296.27	3,228.96	721.56	1,977.15
Survival Plan						11,476.37
Aid to Localities		37,332.34	44,802.69	88,815.44	44,972.72	85,307.78
Industrial Comm. — Job Training	32,516.68	24,877.89	26,573.99	25,828.95	26,629.97	26,717.77
National Guard — State Armories	24,427.66	32,129.68	50,811.95	55,119.65	113,064.04	141,929.01
Water Pollution — Prevention & Control	31,240.92	16,206.94	750.36			36,590.02
Agriculture and Natural Resources						
Agriculture — Marketing Service	44,920.25	43,269.09	43,431.22	60,214.89	70,140.41	70,737.64
Agriculture — Insect Survey					2,896.96	3,927.04
Lands — Flood Control Aid						930.00
Public Health — Health, Board of						
Child Welfare	243,294.41	160,681.01	116,223.61	150,268.89	120,785.98	103,961.74
Maternal and Child Health		70,638.68	63,482.89	38,811.00	133,532.15	75,396.84
General Health	269,290.25	261,143.41	184,931.13	194,807.73	192,463.98	230,401.55
Cancer Control	62,934.20	51,957.68	40,580.30	41,812.92	46,308.09	46,267.27
Mental Health	37,277.03	32,038.24	18,741.58	22,908.75	29,911.42	35,755.02
Heart Disease	26,029.51	24,021.13	18,230.83	17,936.61	15,878.29	16,013.08
Mental Facilities Survey				11,814.15	331.21	21.20
Venereal Disease Control	23,228.99	24,814.02	3,254.63	731.49		56,796.86
Tuberculosis Control	71,658.16	81,335.88	60,287.05	59,113.47	56,416.82	871,228.86
Polio Vaccine & Its Distribution						197,531.67
Mentally Retarded						11,150.74
Hospital Construction, Localities	2,450,259.52	988,285.15	1,321,837.06	1,158,225.59	825,397.17	1,214,355.42
Hospital Construction, State (Agency)	510,265.36	291,220.63		38,736.63		
Hospital Survey	4,087.24	4,456.08	2,665.96	1,497.94	685.08	1,214,355.42
Public Welfare						
Public Welfare Department	499,991.09	502,366.23	531,115.24	484,299.13	567,913.76	547,119.88
Child Welfare	193,614.89	181,054.38	169,879.78	170,768.80	180,624.48	182,376.42
Mental Health	27,473.09	31,971.29	23,355.66	20,246.81	31,156.06	36,491.43
Indian Maintenance	22,318.94	15,974.96	12,664.93	8,453.28	4,509.30	
Indian Social Service						
OASI Disability Freeze					11,349.96	2,455.34
Public Assistance	256,584.17	273,365.60	325,214.87	284,830.24	340,273.96	325,796.69
Federal Social Security Aids	21,983,784.16	23,962,884.07	23,677,865.51	22,872,851.14	22,272,658.42	23,276,245.11
Dependent Children	4,513,456.31	4,969,093.23	5,021,972.39	5,266,416.90	5,281,107.71	5,650,789.40
Blind Pensions	438,054.43	462,645.76	452,071.44	434,040.59	421,523.67	440,583.37
Old Age Assistance	15,645,640.48	16,930,172.44	16,531,121.57	15,399,837.09	14,762,496.20	15,151,637.69
Old Age Assistance — Grand Army Home		6,110.00				
County Administration	1,097,669.26	1,207,160.49	1,243,542.66	1,326,451.30	1,413,711.14	1,513,760.51
Totally Disabled	288,963.68	387,702.15	423,657.45	435,105.26	382,819.70	509,474.14
Relief — Indian			5,500.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	10,000.00

FEDERAL AIDS DISTRIBUTED TO WISCONSIN 1951-52 TO 1956-57—Continued

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Public Welfare Institutions — Voc. Blind Service	29,705.85	55,541.46	58,963.63	67,009.78	62,112.15	70,398.14
Education						
Public Instruction	1,566,722.91	1,562,835.30	1,390,257.38	2,576,897.52	3,488,656.01	3,938,873.70
School Lunch Aid	1,044,861.63	1,042,151.95	866,315.03	1,214,946.66	1,018,659.40	1,304,932.85
School Milk Program Aid				837,359.92	1,658,645.81	1,844,761.50
Indian Education	234,344.69	226,530.55	238,745.15	246,601.48	280,811.26	281,052.88
Adult Indian Education				5,589.02	198,433.48	174,745.78
Educational Advisory Com.		7,296.66	10,999.24	11,369.42	11,133.17	11,977.35
Milk Program Survey				3,888.90	3,216.02	
School Facilities Survey	7,147.58	15,352.33	13,067.15	2,932.80	814.66	638.89
Education Conferences				6,545.55	7,212.16	
Crippled Children, Fed. A	121,700.25	111,813.94	121,432.08	116,553.17	154,643.37	154,589.73
Crippled Children, Fed. B	158,668.76	159,689.87	139,198.75	130,620.58	155,086.68	164,737.66
Mental Health			500.00	500.00		1,457.06
Free Library — Rural Library Develop.						29,667.93
Vocational Education, Board of	2,085,499.26	2,629,706.84	2,299,949.67	1,636,588.15	1,590,439.25	898,027.56
Vocational Rehabilitation	449,120.97	447,538.59	435,320.24	467,032.09	498,682.04	675,720.10
Vocational Rehabilitation — OASI					36,876.61	78,308.10
Homebound Projects					4,429.27	6,114.93
Multiple Sclerosis				9,547.54		
Mentally Retarded				2,481.37	14,997.37	15,000.00
Epilepsy Project					3,799.81	2,701.88
Deaf Project					10.14	4,061.51
George-Barden	301,423.32	443,791.69	858,489.16	580,039.00	654,030.00	55,987.16
Smith-Hughes	99,457.38	166,112.39	310,102.23	165,283.00	165,283.00	22,184.29
Farm Training Program	1,235,497.59	1,572,264.17	696,038.04	412,205.15	212,331.01	38,049.59
Higher Education Institutions						
University of Wisconsin	2,785,582.60	2,733,123.41	2,948,218.16	3,616,375.87	4,402,775.88	5,023,183.12
Instruction, Morrell-Nelson			104,233.78	104,322.80	104,260.50	104,260.50
Research, Hatch-Adams			317,148.48	473,647.97	595,709.24	695,974.74
Extension, Smith-Lever			835,643.67	1,022,595.16	1,192,314.17	1,289,036.12
Special Projects			1,691,192.23	2,015,809.94	2,510,491.97	2,933,911.76
State Colleges — Federal Grants	3,988.15					
Veterans Activities — Grand Army						
Home for Veterans, Construction & Equip.						
Miscellaneous Activities — National Forest Income	91,485.54	114,268.57	96,499.62	15,265.60	116.73	596.41
Total Federal Aids, General Fund	33,345,086.80	34,482,143.97	33,559,698.71	33,646,971.84	35,413,358.93	36,442,610.11
Total Federal Aids, Conservation Fund	535,494.35	823,206.31	892,147.16	875,505.91	936,604.43	1,206,877.00
Total Federal Aids, Reforestation Fund	24,346.17	61,619.42	33,186.34	17,314.00	57,701.11	35,641.65
Total Federal Aids, Highway Fund	9,230,119.08	15,964,017.67	17,902,353.31	11,609,044.35	16,864,169.16	21,112,169.36
Total Federal Aids, Unemployment Fund	2,810,200.91	2,945,547.01	3,043,728.70	3,178,793.38	3,226,360.08	3,456,691.24
Total Federal Aids, Bldg. Training Fund						20,436.72
Total Federal Aids, All Funds	\$45,945,247.31	\$54,276,534.38	\$55,431,114.22	\$49,327,629.48	\$56,498,193.71	\$62,274,426.08

Sources: Department of Budget and Accounts, Annual Fiscal Reports, June 30, 1953-57, Appendix A.

AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS AND PER CAPITA GRANTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR, 1956-57

County	Amount of Aid Granted						General Relief
	Total		Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	
	Amount	Per Capita ¹					
Total	\$58,031,780	\$15.44	\$33,065,327	\$14,026,032	\$954,401	\$1,540,743	\$8,445,277
Adams	192,805	23.67	136,816	35,289	3,085	5,983	11,632
Ashland	486,798	25.56	333,713	104,632	9,016	21,275	18,162
Barron	938,649	25.31	657,625	202,470	17,241	27,794	33,519
Bayfield	532,997	39.95	400,479	93,125	8,257	14,812	16,324
Brown	880,011	7.90	505,696	247,397	15,121	30,692	81,105
Buffalo	250,783	16.42	186,809	39,389	1,576	4,374	18,635
Burnett	354,107	35.48	256,071	71,565	7,264	5,957	13,250
Calumet	139,343	6.75	81,407	33,571	851	17,106	6,408
Chippewa	751,619	16.07	485,566	164,914	15,544	28,254	57,341
Clark	498,865	15.21	376,527	72,688	4,276	13,678	31,696
Columbia	476,697	12.97	304,980	113,063	8,868	6,249	43,537
Crawford	377,091	20.69	253,721	76,046	8,431	6,904	31,989
Dane	3,035,997	15.84	1,612,000	964,173	53,359	82,007	324,458
Dodge	823,052	13.07	526,131	195,187	21,834	18,257	61,643
Door	289,810	12.80	187,730	62,111	4,707	9,177	26,085
Douglas	1,222,022	25.59	758,828	283,791	18,865	48,754	111,784
Dunn	462,673	16.52	332,753	90,791	8,022	10,137	20,970
Eau Claire	1,456,503	23.96	890,154	399,071	15,533	88,390	63,355
Florence	193,692	51.40	105,105	63,922	1,190	543	22,932
Fond du Lac	1,174,899	15.75	745,805	305,480	32,336	37,471	53,807
Forest	392,989	43.85	209,559	126,703	11,681	1,560	43,496
Grant	1,010,091	22.46	681,950	240,102	15,478	26,006	46,555
Green	254,631	9.87	175,492	39,147	10,341	6,504	23,147
Green Lake	144,511	8.97	96,009	31,319	4,939	6,373	5,871
Iowa	304,744	15.27	224,859	42,940	5,966	3,986	26,993
Iron	208,270	24.64	139,587	44,015	2,034	6,335	16,299
Jackson	559,055	33.89	323,621	158,035	10,312	11,789	55,298
Jefferson	406,685	8.52	263,846	89,840	6,278	13,100	33,621
Juneau	468,228	23.52	297,617	94,228	6,135	10,892	59,356
Kenosha	1,515,173	17.63	678,220	371,055	17,042	21,207	427,649
Kewaunee	132,605	7.11	87,311	20,934	2,545	7,577	14,238
La Crosse	987,329	13.04	667,758	214,993	14,229	9,235	81,114
Lafayette	326,327	17.70	231,122	61,149	2,380	2,455	29,221
Langlade	568,974	25.63	402,200	118,543	6,955	17,948	23,328
Lincoln	440,163	19.29	315,031	95,467	7,560	12,812	9,293
Marionetowoc	587,827	8.02	372,600	130,177	13,981	13,641	57,428
Marathon	678,247	7.74	443,205	134,047	10,106	12,916	77,973
Marinette	725,320	19.84	403,778	217,211	14,949	19,532	69,850
Marquette	204,675	22.08	156,123	31,707	7,388	6,782	2,675
Milwaukee	15,933,599	16.52	6,599,601	4,058,030	239,944	301,793	4,734,231
Monroe	615,849	17.88	356,465	179,831	13,068	8,403	58,282
Oconto	512,400	19.35	315,465	121,856	12,310	11,705	51,064
Oneida	522,623	23.18	320,109	116,065	10,818	16,767	58,864
Outagamie	678,652	7.34	353,720	238,535	14,424	12,675	59,298
Ozaukee	120,306	4.46	68,615	26,579	596	9,445	15,071
Pepin	178,537	23.37	139,615	26,870	2,110	8,024	1,918
Pierce	490,184	22.28	359,382	89,160	5,682	14,223	21,737
Polk	671,596	26.70	465,309	128,790	13,682	19,612	44,203
Portage	563,381	15.76	384,249	111,319	7,747	29,494	30,572
Price	356,929	22.32	273,725	58,892	1,839	11,840	10,633
Racine	1,337,225	10.79	598,650	475,122	20,491	20,242	222,720
Richland	354,873	18.54	242,487	76,449	10,287	11,710	13,940
Rock	1,206,469	11.53	682,551	209,257	20,252	36,787	277,622
Rusk	434,690	25.87	336,746	81,963	2,658	7,110	6,213
St. Croix	319,555	11.28	240,594	53,753	4,228	10,842	10,138
Sauk	638,490	15.08	409,173	164,657	12,952	26,719	24,989
Sawyer	413,682	40.62	242,442	136,931	6,822	9,449	18,038
Shawano	611,686	16.92	409,204	130,759	11,054	15,148	45,521
Sheboygan	1,170,796	13.36	689,163	260,942	18,919	49,023	152,749
Taylor	433,503	23.65	321,979	83,373	3,535	5,062	19,554
Trempealeau	661,155	26.94	502,346	106,118	9,966	26,444	16,281
Vernon	665,239	23.93	458,315	151,435	8,048	18,169	29,272
Vilas	224,413	21.74	126,179	69,228	2,372	7,441	19,193
Walworth	521,988	10.80	307,684	125,718	10,013	17,167	61,406
Washington	322,953	28.06	239,825	62,333	4,966	6,599	9,870
Washington	217,241	5.60	121,107	65,328	2,655	13,070	15,081
Waushara	604,377	5.77	404,407	134,786	9,526	15,742	39,916
Waupaca	629,011	16.73	452,987	122,736	7,141	26,312	19,835
Waushara	396,748	28.03	290,033	44,446	9,825	12,835	39,609
Winnebago	842,558	8.26	519,652	202,598	18,919	44,878	56,511
Wood	926,805	16.32	545,744	231,886	11,877	28,189	109,109

Source: Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare. Totals are based on statistical tabulations and will not necessarily agree exactly with audited accounting totals issued at a later date.

¹County population 1956 as estimated by State Board of Health.

**AMOUNT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS IN
WISCONSIN COUNTIES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS,
FISCAL YEAR 1956-57**

County	Total Aid Granted	Source of Funds			Per Cent		
		Federal	State	Local	Fed.	State	Local
Total	\$58,031,780	\$21,754,388	\$17,537,641	\$18,739,751	37.5	30.2	32.3
Adams	192,805	100,058	59,800	32,947	51.9	31.0	17.1
Ashland	486,798	209,696	182,873	94,229	43.1	37.6	19.3
Barron	938,649	400,186	347,340	191,123	42.6	37.0	20.4
Bayfield	532,997	245,996	219,465	67,536	46.1	41.2	12.7
Brown	880,011	385,289	269,035	225,687	43.8	30.6	25.6
Buffalo	250,783	116,353	79,329	55,101	46.4	31.6	22.0
Burnett	354,107	172,819	133,058	48,230	48.8	37.6	13.6
Calumet	139,343	65,305	44,571	29,467	46.9	32.0	21.1
Chippewa	751,619	301,258	254,415	195,946	40.1	33.8	26.1
Clark	498,865	234,080	157,272	107,513	46.9	31.5	21.6
Columbia	476,697	196,792	145,746	134,159	41.3	30.6	28.1
Crawford	377,091	176,890	126,787	73,414	46.9	33.6	19.5
Dane	3,035,997	972,673	929,937	1,133,387	32.0	30.6	37.4
Dodge	823,052	357,835	255,131	210,086	43.5	31.0	25.5
Door	289,810	119,225	88,662	81,923	41.1	30.6	28.3
Douglas	1,222,022	508,849	433,057	280,116	41.7	35.4	22.9
Dunn	462,673	222,675	154,471	85,527	48.1	33.4	18.5
Eau Claire	1,456,503	545,979	522,761	387,763	37.5	35.9	26.6
Florence	193,692	72,346	121,346	.....	37.4	62.6	.....
Fond du Lac	1,174,899	486,956	380,436	307,507	41.4	32.4	26.2
Forest	392,999	161,701	227,325	3,973	41.1	57.9	1.0
Grant	1,010,091	415,880	350,842	243,369	41.2	34.7	24.1
Green	254,631	113,357	77,339	63,935	44.5	30.4	25.1
Green Lake	144,511	68,645	46,252	29,614	47.5	32.0	20.5
Iowa	304,744	147,654	91,257	65,833	48.5	29.9	21.6
Iron	208,270	104,232	63,209	40,829	50.1	30.3	19.6
Jackson	559,055	232,093	211,112	115,850	41.5	37.8	20.7
Jefferson	406,685	178,037	127,448	101,200	43.8	31.3	24.9
Juneau	468,228	196,860	150,757	120,611	42.0	32.2	25.8
Kenosha	1,515,173	397,002	371,276	746,895	26.2	24.5	49.3
Kewaunee	132,605	52,708	39,423	40,474	39.8	29.7	30.5
La Crosse	987,329	399,481	306,884	280,964	40.5	31.1	28.4
Lafayette	326,327	138,992	98,547	88,788	42.6	30.2	27.2
Langlade	568,974	271,045	200,165	97,764	47.6	35.2	17.2
Lincoln	440,163	186,230	157,466	96,467	42.3	35.8	21.9
Manitowoc	587,827	260,919	177,213	149,695	44.4	30.1	25.5
Marathon	678,247	317,221	199,115	161,911	46.8	29.3	23.9
Marinette	725,320	325,205	218,381	181,734	44.8	30.1	25.1
Marquette	204,675	103,261	74,059	27,355	50.4	36.2	13.4
Milwaukee	15,933,599	4,227,165	3,809,436	7,896,998	26.5	23.9	49.6
Monroe	615,849	264,919	191,777	159,153	43.0	31.1	25.9
Oconto	512,400	228,540	154,052	129,808	44.6	30.1	25.3
Oneida	522,623	226,903	155,481	140,239	43.4	29.8	26.8
Outagamie	678,652	319,461	211,532	147,659	47.1	31.2	21.7
Ozaukee	120,306	49,933	35,280	35,093	41.5	29.3	29.2
Pepin	178,537	84,508	67,630	26,399	47.3	37.9	14.8
Pierce	490,184	225,884	174,155	90,145	46.1	35.5	18.4
Polk	671,596	298,544	233,656	139,396	44.5	34.8	20.7
Portage	563,381	259,394	177,617	126,370	46.1	31.5	22.4
Price	356,929	186,255	122,259	48,415	52.2	34.3	13.5
Racine	1,337,225	446,709	381,136	509,380	33.4	28.5	38.1
Richland	354,873	173,128	115,174	66,571	48.8	32.5	18.7
Rock	1,206,469	402,602	314,018	489,849	33.4	26.0	40.6
Rusk	434,690	219,511	163,520	51,659	50.5	37.6	11.9
St. Croix	319,555	153,935	103,756	61,864	48.2	32.5	19.3
Sauk	638,490	286,889	205,934	145,687	44.9	32.3	22.8
Sawyer	413,682	194,743	158,580	60,359	47.1	38.3	14.6
Shawano	611,686	300,037	198,777	112,872	49.1	32.5	18.4
Sheboygan	1,170,796	436,691	346,076	388,029	37.3	29.6	33.1
Taylor	433,503	205,369	152,012	76,122	47.4	35.1	17.5
Trempealeau	661,155	312,729	244,988	103,488	47.3	37.1	15.6
Vernon	635,239	300,287	226,069	138,833	45.1	34.0	20.9
Vilas	224,413	106,077	74,692	43,644	47.3	33.3	19.4
Walworth	521,988	193,774	155,322	172,892	37.1	29.8	33.1
Washburn	322,953	168,317	117,506	67,130	52.1	36.4	11.5
Washington	217,241	83,858	67,650	35,733	38.6	31.1	30.3
Waukesha	604,377	242,138	193,300	168,879	40.1	32.0	27.9
Waupaca	629,011	297,749	203,440	127,822	47.3	32.4	20.3
Wauwasha	396,748	163,682	143,364	89,702	41.3	36.1	22.6
Winnebago	842,558	348,611	264,985	228,962	41.4	31.4	27.2
Wood	926,805	384,263	280,845	261,697	41.5	30.3	28.2

Source: Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM, JUNE 1957

County	Persons Receiving Assistance						Per Cent of Population ¹				
	Unduplicated Total ²	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children in Relative's Home	Aid to Dependent Children in Foster Homes	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	General Relief	Total Assistance Recipients as Per Cent of Total Population	OAA as Per Cent of Population 65 Yrs. & Over	ADC as Per Cent of Total Children Under 18 Yrs. ³	General Relief as Per Cent of Total Population
Total	93,373	39,578	29,021	1,729	1,064	1,267	21,074	2.48	10.70	2.11	0.56
Adams	339	215	81	.....	4	7	32	4.16	19.37	2.05	0.39
Ashland	737	429	193	41	9	16	50	3.87	20.14	2.66	0.26
Barron	1,327	766	397	9	14	23	121	3.58	19.49	2.29	0.33
Bayfield	760	487	191	6	11	14	53	5.70	32.47	2.89	0.40
Brown	1,714	651	632	17	16	25	377	1.54	7.23	1.49	0.34
Buffalo	409	235	118	2	3	4	48	2.68	16.32	1.71	0.31
Burnett	560	355	139	25	6	6	30	5.61	28.63	3.45	0.30
Calumet	229	120	91	3	1	10	4	1.11	6.52	1.10	0.02
Chippewa	1,067	582	316	33	17	25	96	2.28	12.99	1.60	0.21
Clark	802	508	172	4	6	16	96	2.45	14.99	1.08	0.29
Columbia	777	381	230	18	15	9	129	2.11	8.43	1.66	0.35
Crawford	704	340	243	.....	14	5	103	3.86	19.88	2.67	0.57
Dane	4,102	1,548	1,708	.....	46	56	762	2.14	8.81	2.60	0.40
Dodge	1,334	702	396	33	25	21	162	2.12	11.04	1.80	0.26
Door	439	233	125	11	5	9	58	1.94	10.64	1.45	0.26
Douglas	1,857	890	630	8	24	37	283	3.89	17.28	3.19	0.59
Dunn	751	455	201	11	8	12	66	2.68	16.19	1.65	0.24
Eau Claire	1,876	926	668	55	14	56	167	3.09	15.59	2.81	0.27
Florence	318	129	118	.....	1	2	70	8.44	33.95	5.88	1.86
Fond du Lac	1,703	874	589	24	34	31	162	2.28	10.98	2.11	0.22
Forest	716	270	264	13	14	1	165	7.99	33.75	5.22	1.84
Grant	1,457	601	474	35	22	28	101	3.24	16.79	2.66	0.22
Green	407	221	97	4	14	7	70	1.58	6.93	0.99	0.27
Green Lake	234	132	77	3	7	5	10	1.45	6.98	1.37	0.06
Iowa	519	316	121	2	6	4	70	2.60	13.86	1.27	0.35
Iron	392	224	109	5	3	5	48	4.64	29.09	2.98	0.57
Jackson	1,042	412	348	23	14	10	244	6.32	23.41	4.75	1.48
Jefferson	761	374	212	21	8	17	131	1.59	6.67	1.39	0.27
Juneau	746	369	196	8	6	9	160	3.75	17.16	2.16	0.80
Kenosha	2,666	702	662	71	20	13	1,208	3.10	8.29	2.47	1.41
Kewaunee	187	106	44	3	2	8	25	1.00	6.16	0.54	0.13
La Crosse	1,563	786	448	5	14	8	303	2.06	10.54	1.53	0.40
Lafayette	521	292	114	1	3	3	115	2.83	15.45	1.16	0.62
Langlade	925	540	275	23	8	14	72	4.17	24.43	2.68	0.32
Lincoln	588	374	158	7	6	11	35	2.58	16.19	1.61	0.15
Manitowoc	983	505	309	5	16	14	139	1.34	7.12	1.09	0.19
Marathon	1,387	671	372	25	8	14	303	1.58	9.12	1.07	0.35
Marinette	1,279	551	508	20	19	17	167	3.50	14.02	3.21	0.46

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING ASSISTANCE, BY PROGRAM, JUNE 1957—Continued

County	Persons Receiving Assistance						Per Cent of Population ¹				
	Undupli- cated Total ²	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Dependent Children in Rela- tive's Home	Aid to Dependent Children in Foster Homes	Aid to the Blind	Aid to the Disabled	General Relief	Total Assistance Recipients as Per Cent of Total Population	OAA as Per Cent of Popula- tion 65 Yrs. & Over	ADC as Per Cent of Total Children Under 18 Yrs. ³	General Relief as Per Cent of Total Population
Marquette	299	199	75	.....	7	7	11	3.23	15.79	1.86	0.12
Milwaukee	24,840	6,579	7,634	613	234	176	9,683	2.57	7.28	2.63	1.00
Monroe	1,151	475	362	5	14	9	287	3.34	12.18	2.38	0.83
Oconto	912	424	267	20	18	13	171	3.44	16.76	2.19	0.65
Oneida	939	422	293	3	13	13	200	4.17	18.43	3.04	0.89
Outagamie	1,356	507	572	26	23	18	214	1.47	6.86	1.55	0.23
Ozaukee	204	96	69	.....	1	5	34	0.76	4.03	0.64	0.13
Pepin	263	176	72	.....	2	6	7	3.44	21.46	1.82	0.09
Pierce	742	448	182	9	7	16	82	3.37	18.51	1.95	0.37
Polk	1,138	582	280	53	17	18	199	4.52	22.13	2.90	0.79
Portage	930	485	244	19	13	32	139	2.60	14.06	1.61	0.39
Price	638	387	169	.....	3	17	64	3.99	22.50	2.14	0.40
Racine	2,442	701	973	42	25	14	691	1.97	5.77	2.33	0.56
Richland	648	354	188	11	10	12	74	3.38	17.52	2.26	0.39
Rock	2,171	790	523	10	22	27	305	2.08	7.35	1.38	0.77
Rusk	696	444	197	11	4	11	30	4.14	27.75	2.47	0.18
St. Croix	490	317	105	.....	8	12	50	1.73	10.29	0.83	0.18
Sauk	1,072	514	410	13	15	26	94	2.53	11.74	2.45	0.22
Sawyer	783	336	326	41	8	9	63	7.69	29.47	7.72	0.62
Shawano	1,256	629	391	30	16	18	175	3.47	18.18	2.56	0.48
Sheboygan	1,874	833	542	45	20	44	405	2.14	8.77	1.66	0.46
Taylor	685	415	207	.....	3	6	81	3.74	25.00	2.03	0.33
Trempealeau	964	627	244	5	13	26	50	3.93	21.77	2.34	0.20
Vernon	1,080	580	308	2	12	20	162	3.88	19.53	2.21	0.58
Vilas	411	173	157	3	5	6	71	3.98	18.40	3.76	0.69
Walworth	836	390	246	40	11	15	135	1.73	6.62	1.71	0.28
Washburn	517	330	159	6	5	8	10	4.49	25.00	2.93	0.09
Washington	415	166	125	25	3	8	88	1.07	4.61	1.03	0.23
Waukesha	883	481	288	26	12	17	59	0.84	5.11	0.84	0.06
Waupaca	995	605	305	7	12	20	47	2.65	12.35	2.04	0.12
Waushara	556	334	76	3	8	9	136	3.93	20.00	1.20	0.96
Winnebago	1,430	645	455	73	24	31	206	1.40	6.31	1.47	0.20
Wood	1,579	662	551	14	13	26	336	2.78	13.16	2.32	0.59

Source: Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare.

¹Total population in counties in 1956 estimated by State Board of Health. 1957 population 65 years and over estimated by Division of Public Assistance; population under 18 years from U.S. Census 1950. Per cent of population for other programs not computed because of relatively small number of recipients in each county.

²Duplication caused by persons receiving general relief in addition to some other type of aid eliminated.

³Percentages based on number of children in relative's homes and in foster homes.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS
WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
WELFARE December 1, 1957

Division	Bed Capacity*	Insti- tution*	Persons under in Super- vision	Average Field Number of Em- ployes**
Division of Corrections				
Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun	1,200	1,062		356
Wisconsin State Reformatory, Green Bay	678	637		197
Wisconsin Home for Women, Taycheedah	114	149		103
Wisconsin School for Boys, Waukesha	233	360		162
Wisconsin School for Girls, Oregon	193	146		125
Bureau of Probation and Parole, Madison				
Number of Parolees:				
Wisconsin State Prison			759	
Wisconsin State Reformatory			527	
Wisconsin Home for Women			76	
Wisconsin School for Boys			510	
Wisconsin School for Girls			304	
From Other States			125	
Number of Probationers:				
Wisconsin			2,078	
From Other States			69	
Total	2,418	2,354	4,448	943
Division of Mental Hygiene				
Mendota State Hospital, Madison	939	888		505
Winnebago State Hospital, Winnebago	915	1,084		593
Central State Hospital, Waupun	320	305		151
Northern Colony & Training School, Chippewa Falls	1,223	1,852		618
Southern Colony & Training School, Union Grove	1,022	1,431		546
Diagnostic Center	65	37		96
Total	4,484	5,597		2,509
Division for Children and Youth				
Wisconsin Child Center, Sparta	97	98		91
In Foster or Other Homes			2,290	
Total	97	98	2,290	91
Grand Total	6,999	8,049	6,738	3,543

*Does not include inmates and housing of inmates at prison farms and camps.

**Administrative staff of the division is not included.

Source: Monthly Population Report, Dec. 1957 prepared by Wis. State Department of Public Welfare, Bur. of Research and Statistics.

DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN

Inventory of Recreational Facilities in Wisconsin	
8,672	recorded lakes in Wisconsin totalling 922,541 acres of water
1,476	trout streams with a total mileage of 9,018 miles
4,920,270	acres of publicly-owned or publicly-controlled land open to hunters in 1957
136	state wildlife and game refuges totalling 50,415 acres in 1956
Fish and Game Licenses, 1956 (includes 53,482 voluntary sportsmen's licenses)	
282,779	deer hunting licenses and tags issued
413,582	small game hunting licenses issued
245,010	nonresident fishing licenses issued
756,170	resident fishing licenses issued
54,321	fifteen-day nonresident fishing licenses issued
53,482	voluntary sportsmen's licenses issued
3,017	nonresident bow and arrow deer licenses issued
949	guide licenses issued
131,101	federal waterfowl hunting stamps issued (1955-56 season)
Estimated Game Taken in 1956-57 Hunting Season	
521,812	pheasants
10,230	prairie chickens and sharptailed grouse
645,191	ruffed grouse
37,942	Hungarian partridges
43,692	bobwhite quail
770,442	waterfowl
1,435,590	squirrels
1,356,135	cottontail rabbits
212	bears
36,829	deer (1,267 taken with bow and arrow)
Fur Bearing Animals Taken in 1955-56	
\$121,609.50	in bounties paid for coyotes, timber wolves, red and gray foxes, wildcats and lynx on 36,224 animals
\$1,483,188.70	value of wild fur harvest
\$60,644.15	for 5,905 beavers taken in 1956
Restocking Forests and Wildlife	
26,960	adult pheasants stocked in spring of 1957
43,239	pheasants released before hunting season of 1957
35,972,547	trees and shrubs distributed in Wisconsin in 1957 from state sources (excluding inter-nursery shipments).
48,496,076	state fish (including fry) produced and distributed in 1956
1,703,398	federal fish distributed in 1956
1,653,175	legal size brook, brown and rainbow trout distributed in 1956
Data on Conservation Law Violations, Injuries and Forest Fires	
4,571	conservation law violations reported by wardens in 1956. Approximately 99% of completed cases resulted in convictions.
175	persons were injured in all hunting accidents in 1956 of which 13 were fatal. Of 38 accidents while hunting deer, 5 were fatal.
1,058	forest fires burned 5,374 acres in 1956. 91.3% of these fires were held to 10 acres or less

Source: Wisconsin Conservation Department, Jan. 1958.

WISCONSIN OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS

Name	Location	Highway Route No.	County
Great Divide	2.5 mi. N. Jct. 13 and 77	13	Ashland
First white man's habitation	3 mi. W. of Ashland	2 and 13	Bayfield
Siskiwit Site - Indian massacre	.5 mi. E. of Cornucopia	13	Bayfield
Landfall by Nicolet	5 mi. NE. of Green Bay	57	Brown
Lost Dauphin	4 mi. S. of De Pere	SE. off 41	Brown
Old Abe	.5 mi. N. of Jim Falls	176	Chippewa
Fort Winnebago	.5 mi. NE. of Portage	33	Columbia
Muir View	.5 mi. S. of Poynette	51	Columbia
Apple orchards	.5 mi. E. of Gays Mills	131	Crawford
Villa Louis	In Prairie du Chien		Crawford
Battle of Wis. Heights	1.5 mi. SE. of Sauk City	12	Dane
Historical Society Bldg.	In Madison		Dane
Brigham Park	2 mi. N. of Blue Mounds	"F"	Dane
Stockade site	In Superior	2 and 13	Douglas
Brule-St. Croix portage	.5 mi. E. of Solon Springs	Off 53	Douglas
First auto race	N. of Waupun	151 and 26	Fond du Lac
Nelson-Dewey homestead	2 mi. N. of Cassville	Off 133	Grant
Old Military Road	4 mi. E. of Dodgeville	18 and 151	Iowa
Dover - Ghost town	3 mi. E. of Arena	14	Iowa
Shakerag Street	In Mineral Point		Iowa
Octagon House	In Watertown		Jefferson
First highway numbering	E. of Watertown	16	Jefferson
Ole Evinrude	.5 mi. E. of Cambridge	Off 12	Jefferson
Aztalan	3 mi. E. of Lake Mills	S. of 30	Jefferson
Camp Williams	.5 mi. S. of Camp Douglas	12	Juneau
Mississippi River Parkway	2 mi. N. of Holmen	53 and 93	La Crosse
First capitol	3 mi. NW. of Belmont	"G"	Lafayette
Lead mining region	1.5 mi. W. of Shullsburg	11	Lafayette
De Langlade	In Langlade	Jct. 55 and 64	Langlade
Peshtigo fire	In Peshtigo		Marinette
First use of coal in generating electricity	In Milwaukee		Milwaukee
Invention of typewriter	In Milwaukee		Milwaukee
Watertown Plank Road	In Milwaukee		Milwaukee
Gen. Billy Mitchell	In West Allis		Milwaukee
Chief Tomah	In Tomah	12	Monroe
Mill Bluff	2 mi. NW. - Camp Douglas	12	Monroe
Ancient copper culture	City of Oconto		Oconto
First Christian Science Church	In Oconto		Oconto
First electric street ry.	City of Appleton		Outagamie
First hydroelectric plant	In Appleton		Outagamie
Treaty of Cedars	.5 mi. W. of Little Chute	96	Outagamie

**WISCONSIN OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS—
Continued**

Name	Location	Highway Route No.	County
Fort St. Antoine	1 mi. NW. of Pepin	35	Pepin
Lake Pepin	2.5 mi. W. of Maiden Rock	35	Pierce
Tailman homestead	In Janesville		Rock
First state fair	In Janesville		Rock
Governor Harvey home	In Shopiere	"J"	Rock
Jefferson Prairie	4 mi. S. of Clinton	140	Rock
St. Croix River	N. of Hudson	35	St. Croix
The Couderay-Namekagon portage	5.5 mi. S. of Hayward	27	Sawyer
Court Oreilles	In Couderay	70 and 27	Sawyer
Dawn Manor	1.5 mi. S. of Wisconsin Dells	"A"	Sauk
Shawano	3.5 mi E. of Shawano	22	Shawano
Menomonie Indian Reservation	South Boundary	47 and 55	Shawano
Old Wade House	In Greenbush	23	Sheboygan
Dutch settlement	3 mi S. of Oostburg	141	Sheboygan
Perrot's Post	1 mi. W. of Trempealeau	35	Trempealeau
Decorah Battleground	2 mi. SE. of Galesville	53	Trempealeau
Battle of Bad Axe	2.5 mi. N. of De Soto	35	Vernon
First watershed project	.5 mi. W. of Coon Valley	14	Vernon
Lac du Flambeau	On Lac du Flambeau	47	Vilas
Wisconsin R. headwaters	1.5 mi. S. of Land O' Lakes	45	Vilas
First forestry patrol flight	6 mi. S. of Boulder Junction	"M"	Vilas
Big Foot Lake	.5 mi. S. of Lake Geneva	120	Walworth
Lizard Mounds	2 mi. NE of West Bend	144	Washington
Old freight depot	In Waukesha	18	Waukesha
Poygan Playgrounds	West of Winneconne	"B"	Winnebago
Knaggs Ferry	In Oshkosh		Winnebago
Wisconsin Central R.R.	In Merasha		Winnebago
Butte des Mortes battleground	2.5 mi. N. of Neenah	41	Winnebago

Source: Wisconsin State Highway Commission, Official Highway Map, 1957.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS*

Name	Location, and State Highway Connection	Dominant Features	Swimming	Camping	Electrical Outlets	Water Frontage	Number of Acres	Picnic Area
Scenic Parks								
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S. of Lake Geneva, T.H. 12, 50, 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	No	Lake Geneva	261	Yes
Brunet Island	1 mi. N. of Cornell, T.H. 27	River Island Park	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chippewa River	179	Yes
Copper Falls	4 mi. N. of Mellen, T.H. 13	River gorge, water falls, canyons	No	Yes	Yes	Bad River—Tyler Fork	1,361	Yes
Devil's Lake	3 mi. S. of Baraboo, T.H. 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Devil's Lake	2,538	Yes
Governor Dodge (Cox Hollow)	2 mi. N. of Dodgeville, T.H. 18	Wooded bluffs, valleys	No	No	No	Mill Creek	850	No
Interstate	St. Croix Falls, T.H. 8	River gorge, rock bluffs	Yes	Yes	Yes	St. Croix River	675	Yes
Merrick	1 mi. N. of Fountain City, T.H. 35	A river park	Yes	Yes	No	Mississippi River	133	Yes
Pattison	10 mi. S. of Superior, T.H. 35	Highest waterfall in state, river gorge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Black River, Innerfalls Lake	1,160	Yes
Peninsula	Fish Creek, T.H. 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Green Bay	3,641	Yes
Perrot	1 mi. N. of Trempealeau, T.H. 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	No	Yes	No	Mississippi River	1,028	Yes
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW. of Sturgeon Bay, T.H. 42	Sturgeon Bay, limestone bluffs	No	Yes	No	Sturgeon Bay	1,046	Yes
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW. of Wausau, T.H. 51	One of highest points in the state, rock outcrops	No	Yes	No	None	498	Yes
Terry Andrae	4 mi. S. of Sheboygan, T.H. 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Michigan	167	Yes
Wildcat Mountain	T.H. 33 near Ontario	Bluff lands, upper Kickapoo River	No	Yes	No	Kickapoo River	696	Yes
Wyalusing	4 mi. S. of Prairie du Chien, T.H. 35	Junc. Wis. and Miss. Rivers, wooded bluffs	No	Yes	Yes	Mississippi River	1,671	Yes
Historical-Memorial Parks								
Aztalan	4 mi. E. of Lake Mills, T.H. 30	Site of ancient Indian village	No	No	No	Crawfish River	123	No
Cushing	Delacfield, T.H. 30	Historic shaft	No	No	No	Bark River	10	Yes
First Capitol	3 mi. N. of Belmont, T.H. 151	First territorial capitol	No	No	No	None	2	Yes
Lizard Mound	2 mi. NE. of West Bend, T.H. 144	Indian mounds	No	No	No	None	20	Yes
Lost Dauphin	5 mi. SW. of DePere, T.H. 41	Home of lost dauphin of France	No	No	No	Lower Fox River	19	Yes

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS*—Continued

Name	Location, and State Highway Connection	Dominant Features	Swimming	Camping	Electrical Outlets	Water Frontage	Number of Acres	Picnic Area
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N. of Cassville, T.H. 35	Home of first governor, river bluffs and valleys	No	Yes	No	Mississippi River	579	Yes
Old Wade House	6 mi. W. of Plymouth, T.H. 23	Restored early American inn	No	No	No	Mullet River	5	Yes
Tower Hill	3 mi. S. of Spring Green, T.H. 14, 23	Historic shot tower, river bluffs	No	Yes	No	Wisconsin River	108	Yes
Roadside Parks								
Castle Mound	1 mi. S. of Black River Falls, T.H. 12	Roadside bluffs	No	Yes	No	None	211	Yes
Lucius Woods	Solon Springs, T.H. 53	Virgin pine timber, lake beach	Yes	Yes	No	Lake St. Croix	38	Yes
Mill Bluff	4 mi. W. of Camp Douglas, T.H. 12 and 16	Rocky Bluff	Yes	Yes	No	Roadside Pond	61	Yes
New Glarus Woods ..	1 mi. S. of New Glarus, T.H. 69	Wooded valleys	No	Yes	No	None	78	Yes
Ojibwa	1 mi. E. of Ojibwa, T.H. 70	River scenery	No	Yes	No	Chippewa River	353	Yes
Roche A Cri	2 mi. N. of Friendship, T.H. 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	No	Yes	No	Carter Creek	259	Yes
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW. of Wisconsin Dells, T.H. 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valley	No	Yes	No	None	227	Yes
State Forests								
American Legion	Oneida Co., T.H. 47	Inland lakes, wooded terrain	Yes	Yes	No	Many glacial lakes	37,965	Yes
Brule River	Douglas Co., T.H. 2	River scenery	Yes	Yes	No	Brule River	19,273	Yes
Council Grounds	1 mi. W. of Merrill, Lincoln Co., T.H. 51	Pine woods, river scenery	Yes	Yes	No	Wisconsin River	278	Yes
Flambeau River	Sawyer Co., T.H. 13, 8, 70	Flambeau River, wilderness forest, canoeing	Yes	Yes	No	Flambeau River, Connors Lake	73,572	Yes
Kettle Moraine	N. Unit—5 mi. N. of Kewaskum, T.H. 55 and 45	Glacier formed hills and valleys	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mauthe Lake, Long Lake	11,566	Yes
	S. Unit—4 mi. N. of Eagle, T.H. 59	Glacier formed hills and valleys	No	Yes	No	Whitewater Lake	6,833	Yes
Northern Highland	Vilas and Iron Counties, T.H. 51	Glacier formed lakes, wooded terrain	Yes	Yes	No	Trout Lake and many other lakes	126,872	Yes
Point Beach	4 mi. N. of Two Rivers, T.H. 42	Lake Michigan, sand dunes, pine woods	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lake Michigan	2,258	Yes

*Store located in park at Copper Falls, Devil's Lake and Pattison.
 Source: Wis. Conservation Commission, Biennial Report, 1952/54, p. 88, 108-109.
 Source for acreage figures: Wis. State Highway Commission, Official Highway Map, 1957.

WISCONSIN STATE PARK ATTENDANCE 1954-1956 (Calendar Years)

State Park	Number of Visitors			Number of Cars		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Aztalan	N.R.	25,000	26,250	N.R.	6,000	6,300
Big Foot Beach	220,194	196,751	171,729	49,608	46,134	41,444
Brunet Island	109,099	114,191	115,955	26,772	28,305	28,412
Castle Mound	13,928	10,591	6,368	4,043	2,824	2,057
Copper Falls	83,399	116,082	104,148	18,079	28,757	26,653
Cushing Memorial	28,190	23,984	24,396	7,256	5,996	6,152
Devil's Lake	1,275,900	1,339,881	1,243,166	303,610	336,246	310,791
First Capitol	9,950	8,600	10,600	2,487	2,166	2,650
Governor Dodge	N.R.	N.R.	16,000	N.R.	N.R.	4,000
Interstate	435,929	593,102	557,516	95,163	127,459	119,812
Lizard Mound	30,022	25,126	27,020	7,167	5,601	6,810
Lost Dauphin	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Lucius Woods	140,877	170,162	249,044	36,938	42,543	62,261
Merrick	132,900	205,900	196,188	30,662	55,900	49,047
Mill Bluff	27,037	25,985	24,636	7,722	6,695	6,852
Nelson Dewey	49,745	43,568	65,028	9,549	10,897	14,114
New Glarus Woods	8,792	9,760	7,143	2,302	2,440	1,815
Ojibwa	7,500	16,831	14,168	1,849	4,315	3,427
Old Wade House	28,002	25,795	29,236	7,001	6,449	7,346
Pattison	233,520	311,962	321,721	58,107	77,765	80,464
Peninsula	784,093	663,687	625,859	204,299	166,463	156,658
Perrot	48,701	73,705	78,210	11,995	18,428	18,953
Potawatomi	331,224	287,361	319,056	83,678	71,840	79,779
Rib Mountain	216,615	263,150	236,345	55,998	67,280	55,704
Roche a Cri	22,199	25,230	54,876	5,963	6,564	13,743
Rocky Arbor	57,940	53,490	146,878	16,494	14,203	36,462
Terry Andrae	146,555	170,978	157,892	32,202	42,748	39,473
Tower Hill	46,528	44,155	54,288	12,482	11,474	13,572
Wildcat Mountain	47,524	44,498	49,274	10,370	11,225	12,319
Wyalusing	118,115	105,007	103,518	26,352	25,978	25,877
Total	4,654,478	4,994,532	5,040,508	1,128,154	1,232,695	1,232,979

N.R.: No attendance records kept.

Source: Wis. Conservation Commission, Biennial Report 1954-56, p. 56.

ATTENDANCE AT DEVELOPED AREAS — WISCONSIN STATE FORESTS 1955-1957 (Calendar Years)

Forest	Area	Visitors			Cars		
		1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
Council Grounds		70,682	65,465	70,017	20,308	18,200	18,415
Kettle Moraine		211,024	197,358	198,618	52,147	49,248	49,577
Mauhe Lake		14,936	47,687	49,303	10,819	12,044	12,319
Long Lake							
Greenbush Winter Sports Area		25,722	32,848	25,678	6,505	8,212	6,442
Whitewater Lake Picnic Area		31,124	34,488	33,822	7,781	8,660	8,222
Boy Scout Area		7,606	14,070	18,662	1,093	1,130	2,770
All Waysides		N.R.	40,296	44,360	N.R.	10,228	11,108
Lapham Peak		19,990	19,142	22,722	4,990	4,845	5,750
Scuppernong Area ..		32,668	N.R.	N.R.	8,167	N.R.	N.R.
Milwaukee Recreation Area ..		N.R.	1,425	2,363	N.R.	48*	62*
Point Beach		285,444	256,056	287,188	71,563	64,014	71,797
Total		733,166	708,835	752,733	183,373	176,629	186,462

* Buses.

N.R.: No attendance records available.

Source: Wisconsin Conservation Department.

HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

Name	Location	Height
1. Sugarbush hill*	Near Laona, T. 36 N., R. 13 E., Forest county	1,950.81
2. Rib Mountain*	Marathon county	1,940.00
3. Ring School hill	Near Ogema, Price county	1,891.00
4. Mt. Whittlesey	Near Mellen, Ashland county	1,866.00
5. Muscallunge hill	T. 41, N., R. 7 E., Vilas county	1,860.00
6. Hill near Crandon	T. 36 N., R. 12 E., Forest county	1,850.00
7. Meteor hill	T. 37 N., R. 8 W., Sawyer county	1,770.00
8. Summit Lake Station	Langlade county	1,723.00
9. Blue Mound (west mound)	Near Mt. Horeb, Iowa county	1,716.00
10. McCaslin Mountain	Forest county	1,625.00
11. Point Sauk	T. 11 N., R. 7 E., Sauk county	1,620.00
12. Upper Mosinee Hill	Marathon county	1,610.00
13. Flambeau Ridge	Chippewa county	1,500.00
14. Powers Bluff	T. 24 N., R. 4 E., Wood county	1,472.00
15. Platte Mound	Lafayette county	1,420.00
16. Wadels Hill	T. 18 N., R. 5 W., La Crosse county	1,403.00
17. Ridge near Fairchild	Jackson county	1,391.00
18. Thunder Mountain	Marinette county	1,375.00
19. Highest point in Trempealeau county	T. 20 N., R. 8 W.	1,369.00
20. Holy Hill	Washington county	1,361.00
21. Bruce Mound	Clark county	1,360.00
22. Ridge near Westby	Vernon county	1,340.00
23. Casile Rock	T. 18 N., R. 4 W., Monroe county	1,335.00
24. Friendship Mound	Adams county	1,330.00
25. Bayfield Ridge	Bayfield county	1,300.00
26. Ridge near North Bend	Jackson county	1,300.00
27. Silver Mound	Jackson county	1,260.00
28. Gibraltar	Near Lodi, Columbia county	1,240.00
29. Lapham Hill (formerly Government Hill)	Waukesha county	1,233.00
30. Sinsinawa Mound	Near Hazel Green, Grant county	1,185.00
31. Grandfather Bluff (or Grandad)	La Crosse county	1,172.00
32. Petenwell Peak	Juneau county	1,110.00
33. Liberty Pole Hill	T. 4 N., R. 9 E., Green county	1,102.00
34. Observatory Hill	Marquette county	1,100.00
35. Necedah Mound	Juneau county	1,100.00
36. Mt. Morris	Waushara	1,100.00

* A recent survey by the division engineers of the highway department gave Rib Mountain as 1,940.76 and Sugarbush Hill 1,939.30.
Source: Wis. Conservation Bulletin, Apr. 1957.

WISCONSIN'S LARGEST LAKES

Name	Location	Area in Acres
Winnebago	Calumet, Fond du Lac and Winnebago Counties	137,708
Pepin	Mississippi boundary	27,813
Petenwell (reservoir)	Juneau Co.	23,040
Lake Chippewa (reservoir)	Sawyer Co.	17,248
Castle Rock (reservoir)	Juneau Co.	16,640
Flambeau (reservoir)	Iron Co.	14,310
Poygan	Waushara and Winnebago Counties	10,992
Koshkonong	Jefferson Co.	9,890
Mendota	Dane Co.	9,730
Green	Green Lake Co.	7,325
Du Bay (reservoir)	Marathon Co.	6,700
Shawano	Shawano Co.	6,178
Wissota (reservoir)	Chippewa Co.	5,588
Geneva	Walworth Co.	5,451
Beaver Dam	Dodge Co.	5,440
Puckaway	Green Lake Co.	5,433
Willow (reservoir)	Oneida Co.	5,215
Big Eau Pleine (reservoir)	Marathon Co.	5,000
Lac Court Oreilles	Sawyer Co.	4,827
Butte des Morts	Winnebago Co.	4,505
Gile (reservoir)	Iron Co.	4,000
Turtle (reservoir)	Iron Co.	4,000
Long	Washburn Co.	3,917
Trout	Vilas Co.	3,870
Tomahawk	Oneida Co.	3,656
Pelican	Oneida Co.	3,585
Metonga	Forest Co.	3,513
Monona	Dane Co.	3,483
Fence	Vilas Co.	3,465
Grindstone	Sawyer Co.	3,304
Round	Sawyer Co.	3,276
Winneconne	Winnebago Co.	3,264
Kegonsa	Dane Co.	3,145
Namekagon	Bayfield Co.	3,137

Source: Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, June 1956, p. 20.

UNITS OF THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD, JANUARY 1958

- State Headquarters
Hq. and Hq. Det. Wis. N.G.—Madison
- 32nd Inf. Div.—Separate Units
Hq. Det.—Milwaukee
Hq. Co.—Milwaukee
Medical Det.—Milwaukee
Div. Band—Madison
Replacement Co.—Milwaukee
Reconnaissance Co.—Sparta
Signal Co.—Milwaukee
Military Police Co.—Milwaukee
Quartermaster Co.—Janesville
- 32nd Inf. Div.—732d Ordnance Bat.
Hq. and Hq. Det.—Tomah
Co. A—Mauston
Co. B—Tomah
- 32nd Inf. Div.—132d Tank Bat.
Hq. and Service Co.—Merrill
Medical Det.—New Richmond
Co. A—Black River Falls
Co. B—New Richmond
Co. C—Tomahawk
Co. D—Wausau
- 32nd Inf. Div.—135th Medical Bat.
Hq. Co.—Madison
Ambulance Co.—Milwaukee
Clearing Co.—Madison
- 32nd Inf. Div.—724th Eng. Bat.
Hq. and Service Co.—Ashland
Medical Det.—Park Falls
Co. A—Medford
Co. B—Hayward
Co. C—Phillips
Co. D—Hurley
- 32nd Inf. Div.—Art.
Hq. Bat.—Milwaukee
Medical Det.—Milwaukee
- 32nd Inf. Div.—120th Field Art. Bat.
Hq. Btry.—Stevens Point
Service Btry.—Mosinee
Btry. A—Stevens Point
Btry. B—Marshfield
Btry. C—Marshfield
- 32nd Inf. Div.—121st Field Art. Bat.
Hq. Btry.—Milwaukee
Service Btry.—Milwaukee
Btry. A—Milwaukee
Btry. B—Milwaukee
Btry. C—Milwaukee
- 32nd Inf. Div.—126th Field Art. Bat.
Hq. Btry.—Kenosha
Service Btry.—Burlington
Btry. A—Kenosha
Btry. B—Columbus
Btry. C—Wisconsin Rapids
- 32nd Inf. Div.—173d Field Art. Bat.
Hq. Btry.—River Falls
Service Btry.—Abbotsford
Btry. A—La Crosse
Btry. B—Eau Claire
Btry. C—Wisconsin Rapids
- 32nd Inf. Div.—132d AAA AW Bat.
Hq. Btry.—Milwaukee
Btry. A—Milwaukee
Btry. B—Racine
Btry. C—Racine
Btry. D—Two Rivers
- 32nd Inf. Div.—127th Inf. Reg.
Hq. Co.—Waukesha
Heavy Mortar Co.—Waupaca
Service Co.—Oshkosh
Tank Co.—Clintonville
Medical Co.—Neenah
2d Bat. Medical Plat.—Ripon
Hq. Co. 1st Bat.—Neenah
Co. A—Marinette
Co. B—Rhinelander
Co. C—Oconto
Co. D—Appleton
Hq. Co. 2nd Bat.—Ripon
Co. E—Manitowoc
Co. F—Sheboygan
Co. G—Oconomowoc
Co. H—Oshkosh
Hq. Co. 3rd Bat.—Whitewater
Co. I—Neenah
Co. K—Milwaukee
Co. L—Jefferson
Co. M—Fond du Lac

UNITS OF THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD, JANUARY 1958—Continued

32nd Inf. Div.—128th Inf. Reg.
 Hq. Co.—Superior
 Heavy Mortar Co.—Superior
 Service Co.—Neillsville
 Tank Co.—Spoonerville
 Medical Co.—Prairie du Chien
 1st Bat. Medical Plat.—Mondovi
 Hq. Co. 1st Bat.—Hudson
 Co. A—Menomonie
 Co. B—Eau Claire
 Co. C—Viroqua
 Co. D—Rice Lake
 Hq. Co. 2nd Bat.—Reedsburg
 Co. E—Beaver Dam
 Co. F—Portage
 Co. G—Madison
 Co. H—Baraboo
 Hq. Co. 3rd Bat.—Elkhorn
 Co. I—Stoughton
 Co. K—Monroe
 Co. L—Beloit
 Co. M—Platteville

32nd Inf. Div.—426th Inf. Reg.
 Hq. Co.—Milwaukee
 Heavy Mortar Co.—Hartford
 Service Co.—La Crosse
 Tank Co.—Green Bay
 Medical Co.—Waupun
 Hq. Co. 1st Bat.—Berlin
 Co. A—Appleton
 Co. B—Green Bay
 Co. C—Antigo
 Co. D—Sheboygan
 Hq. Co. 2nd Bat.—Arcadia
 Co. E—Ladysmith
 Co. F—Rothschild
 Co. G—Stanley
 Co. H—Chippewa Falls
 Hq. Co. 3rd Bat.—Fond du Lac
 Co. I—Fort Atkinson
 Co. K—Plymouth
 Co. L—Milwaukee
 Co. M—Watertown

UNITS OF THE WISCONSIN AIR NATIONAL GUARD, JANUARY 1958

Headquarters—Madison

115th Fighter Group (Air Defense)—
 Madison
 176th Fighter Interceptor Squadron—
 Madison
 115th Materiel Squadron—Madison
 115th Air Base Squadron—Madison
 115th USAF Dispensary—Madison

128th Fighter Group (Air Defense)—
 Milwaukee
 126th Fighter Interceptor Squadron—
 Milwaukee
 126th Weather Flight—Milwaukee
 128th Material Squadron—Milwaukee
 128th Air Base Squadron—Milwaukee

128th Aircraft Control and Warning
 Squadron—Milwaukee

Permanent Training Site—Volk Field,
 Camp Douglas

Source: Data supplied by Wis. Adjutant General.

BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS

Name	Birthplace	Date of Birth	Term as Governor		Death	Burial Place	pp ⁹
			Began	Ended			
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn.	12-19-1813	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1889 ³	Lancaster, Wis. ³	D
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N. Y.	1-15-1819	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo. ⁴	W
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn.	9-13-1813	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio ⁴	D
Arthur McArthur	Glasgow, Scot.	1-26-1815	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-26-1896	Washington, D. C. ⁴	D
Coles Bashford	Putnam Co., N. Y.	1-24-1816	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal. ⁴	R
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N. Y.	10-13-1819	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N. Y. ⁴	R
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddon, Conn.	7-22-1820	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis. ⁴	R
Edward Salomon	Halberstadt, Prussia	8-11-1828	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-22-1909	Frankfurt, Germany ⁴	R
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N. Y.	10-30-1819	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904	Columbus, Wis. ⁴	R
Lucius Fairchild	Franklin Mill, Ohio	12-27-1831	1- 1-1866	1- 1-1872	5-23-1856	Madison, Wis. ⁴	R
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis. ⁴	D
William R. Taylor	Conn.	7-10-1820	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis. ⁴	R
Harrison Ludington	Ludingville, N. Y.	7-30-1812	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴	R
William E. Smith	Kincardine Shire, Scot. ⁵	6-18-1824	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1882	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴	R
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	1- 2-1882	1- 7-1889	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis. ⁴	R
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N. Y.	10-10-1836	1- 7-1889	1- 5-1891	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis. ⁴	F
George W. Peck	Henderson, N. Y.	12-28-1840	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴	D
William H. Upham	Westminster, Mass.	5- 3-1841	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis. ⁴	F
Edward Scofield	Clearfield, Pa.	3-28-1842	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis. ⁴	R
Robert M. LaFollette	Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis. ⁴	F
James O. Davidson	Sogne, Norway ⁵	2-10-1854	1- 1-1906	1- 2-1911	12-17-1922	Madison, Wis. ⁴	R
Francis E. McGovern	Elkhart, Wis.	1-21-1866	1- 2-1911	4-19-15	5-16-1946 ⁹	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴	R
Emanuel L. Philipp	Sauk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴	F
John J. Blaine	Grant Co., Wis.	5- 4-1875	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934 ⁹	Boscobel, Wis. ⁹	F
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁶	11-20-1880	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.	F
Walter J. Kohler	Sheboygan, Wis. ⁶	3- 3-1875	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940 ⁹	Kohler, Wis. ⁶	F
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis. ⁶	5- 8-1897	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	.....	.....	F
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis. ⁶	11-25-1864	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946 ⁹	Madison, Wis. ⁴	P
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis. ⁶	5- 8-1897	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	.....	.....	P
Julius P. Heil	Duesmond, Germany ⁶	7-24-1876	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949 ⁹	Milwaukee, Wis. ⁴	P
Orland S. Loomis	Mauston, Wis. ⁶	11- 2-1893	Died prior to inauguration	.....	12- 7-1942 ⁹	Mauston, Wis. ⁶	P
Walter S. Goodland	Sharon, Wis. ⁶	12-22-1862	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947 ⁹	Racine, Wis. ⁶	R
Oscar Rennebohm	Columbia Co., Wis. ⁶	5-25-1889	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	.....	.....	R
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Sheboygan, Wis. ⁶	4- 4-1904	1- 1-1951	1- 7-1957	.....	.....	R
Vernon W. Thomson	Richland Center, Wis.	11- 5-1905	1- 7-1957	.....	.....	.....	R

Source: Data taken from Schafer, John, Our State Governors, 1927 Wisconsin Blue Book, pp. 21-54, unless otherwise noted.
¹Taken from: Thomson, A. M., A Political History of Wisconsin, 1900, and Biographical Directory of American Congress, 1778-1949.
²Proceedings of Wisconsin Historical Society, 1890, p. 68.
³Wisconsin Guide.
⁴Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library.
⁵A. J. Res. 36, 1923.
⁶Authenticated by newspaper clippings.
⁷Biographical Directory of American Congress 1778-1949.
⁸Quaife, Wisconsin, Its History and People, vol. 2, p. 236.
⁹Political Party: D-Democrat, W-Whig, R-Republican, P-Progressive.

VOTE CAST FOR WISCONSIN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1848 TO 1956

Note: Candidates in each year listed according to the number of votes obtained with winner listed first.

SYMBOLS:

Com - Communist	ISW - Ind. Social Worker	R - Republican
D - Democrat	IW - Ind. Worker	Soc - Socialist
G - Greenback	L - Labor	SD - Social Democrat
Ind - Independent	Nat - National	SDA - Social Democrat
IC - Ind. Communist	NR - National Repub.	of America
ID - Ind. Democrat	Peo - People's	SL - Social Labor
IL - Ind. Labor	PP - People's Prog.	U - Union
I Pr - Ind. Prohibition	Prog - Progressive	UL - Union Labor
IPR - Ind. Prohib. Repub.	Proh - Prohibition	W - Whig
ISL - Ind. Social Labor		

Year

1848—Dewey (D) 19,875; Tweedy (W) 14,621
 1849—Dewey (D) 16,701; Collins (W) 11,317
 1851—Farwell (W) 22,319; Upham (D) 21,812
 1853—Barstow (D) 30,405; Holton (R) 21,886; Baird (W) 3,304
 1855—Barstow (D) 36,355; Bashford (R) 36,198

1857—Randall (R) 44,693; Cross (D) 44,239
 1859—Randall (R) 59,999; Hobart (D) 52,539
 1861—Harvey (R) 53,777; Ferguson (D) 45,456
 1863—Lewis (R) 72,719; Palmer (D) 49,053
 1865—Fairchild (R) 58,332; Hobart (D) 48,330

1867—Fairchild (R) 73,637; Tallmadge (D) 68,873
 1869—Fairchild (R) 69,502; Robinson (D) 61,239
 1871—Washburn (R) 78,301; Doolittle (D) 68,910
 1873—Taylor (D) 81,591; Washburn (R) 66,224
 1875—Ludington (R) 85,164; Taylor (D) 84,374

1877—Smith (R) 78,759; Mallory (D) 70,486; Allis (G) 26,219
 1879—Smith (R) 100,535; Jenkins (D) 75,030; May (G) 12,996
 1881—Rusk (R) 81,754; Fratt (D) 69,797; Kanouse (Proh) 13,225; Allis (G) 7,002
 1884—Rusk (R) 163,214; Fratt (D) 143,945; Hastings (Proh) 8,545; Utley (G) 4,274
 1886—Rusk (R) 133,247; Woodward (D) 114,529; Cochrane (Peo) 21,467; Olin (Proh) 17,089

1888—Hoard (R) 175,696; Morgan (D) 155,423; Durant (Proh) 14,373; Powell (L) 9,196
 1890—Peck (D) 160,388; Hoard (R) 132,068; Alexander (Proh) 11,246; May (UL) 5,447
 1892—Peck (D) 178,245; Spooner (R) 170,538; Richmond (Proh) 13,265; Butt (Peo) 9,640
 1894—Upham (R) 196,116; Peck (D) 142,250; Powell (Peo) 25,604; Cleghorn (Proh) 11,240
 1896—Scofield (R) 264,981; Silverthorn (D) 169,257; Berkey (Proh) 8,140; Tuttrop (SL) 1,306; Henderson (Nat) 407

1898—Scofield (R) 173,137; Sawyer (D) 135,353; Worsley (Peo) 8,518; Chafin (Proh) 8,088; Tuttle (SDA) 2,544; Riese (SL) 1,473
 1900—La Follette (R) 264,419; Bomrich (D) 160,674; Smith (Proh) 9,707; Tuttle (SD) 6,590; Wilke (SL) 507
 1902—La Follette (R) 193,417; Rose (D) 145,818; Seidel (SD) 15,970; Drake (Proh) 9,647; Peck (SL) 791
 1904—La Follette (R) 227,253; Peck (D) 176,301; Arnold (SD) 24,857; Scofield (NR) 12,136; Clark (Proh) 8,764; Minkley (SL) 249
 1906—Davidson (R) 183,526; Aylward (D) 103,114; Gaylord (SD) 24,435; Eaton (Proh) 8,215; Rosacs (SL) 456

1908—Davidson (R) 242,963; Aylward (D) 165,977; Brown (SD) 28,583; Cox (Proh) 11,754; Borstema (SL) 394
 1910—McGovern (R) 161,559; Schmitz (D) 110,446; Jacobs (SD) 39,539; Van Keuren (Proh) 7,456; Kremer (SL) 434
 1912—McGovern (R) 179,317; Karel (D) 167,298; Thompson (SD) 34,385; Hill (Proh) 9,426; Curtis (SL) 3,206
 1914—Philipp (R) 140,835; Karel (D) 119,567; Blaine (Ind) 32,543; Ameringer (SD) 25,940; Emerson (Proh) 6,311
 1916—Philipp (R) 227,896; Williams (D) 164,633; Weaver (Soc) 30,813; McKerrow (Proh) 9,038
 1918—Philipp (R) 155,799; Moehlenpah (D) 112,576; Seidel (SD) 57,523; Dean (Proh) 5,296
 1920—Blaine (R) 366,247; McCoy (D) 247,746; Coleman (Soc) 71,126; Tubbs (Proh) 6,047

**VOTE CAST FOR WISCONSIN GUBERNATORIAL
CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS,
1848 TO 1956—Continued**

Year

- 1922—Blaine (R) 367,929; Bentley (ID) 51,061; Arnold (Soc) 39,570; Welles (Proh) 21,438; Dietrich (ISL) 1,444
- 1924—Blaine (R) 412,255; Lueck (D) 317,550; Quick (Soc) 45,268; Bucknam (Proh) 11,516; Alanne (IW) 4,107; Shuttleworth (IPR) 4,089; Snover (SL) 1,452
- 1926—Zimmerman (R) 350,927; Perry (Ind) 76,507; Cady (D) 72,627; Kent (Soc) 40,293; Emerson (Proh) 7,333; Gorden (SL) 4,593
- 1928—Kohler (R) 547,738; Schmedeman (D) 394,368; Hauser (Soc) 36,924; Bucknam (Proh) 6,477; Ehrhardt (IL) 1,938; Hayes (IW) 1,420
- 1930—La Follette (R) 392,958; Hammersley (D) 170,020; Metcalfe (Soc) 25,607; Taynton (Proh) 14,818; Blair (IC) 2,998
- 1932—Schmedeman (D) 590,114; Kohler (R) 470,805; Metcalfe (Soc) 56,965; Dean (Proh) 3,148; Blair (Com) 2,926; Ehrhardt (SL) 398
- 1934—La Follette (Prog) 376,093; Schmedeman (D) 359,467; Greene (R) 172,980; Nelson (Soc) 44,589; Childs (IC) 2,454; North (IPR) 857; Ehrhardt (ISL) 332
- 1936—La Follette (Prog) 573,724; Wiley (R) 363,973; Lueck (D) 268,530; Walsh (U) 27,934; Ehrhardt (SL) 1,738; Fehlandt (Proh) 1,008
- 1938—Heil (R) 543,675; La Follette (Prog) 353,381; Bolens (D) 78,446; Smith (U) 4,564; Schleier (ISL) 1,459
- 1940—Heil (R) 558,678; Loomis (Prog) 546,436; McGovern (D) 264,985; Blair (Com) 2,340; Fisher (SL) 1,158
- 1942—Loomis (Prog) 397,664; Heil (R) 291,945; Sullivan (D) 98,153; Zeidler (Soc) 11,295; Blair (IC) 1,092; Cozzini (ISL) 490
- 1944—Goodland (R) 697,740; Hoan (D) 536,357; Benz (Prog) 76,028; Nelson (Soc) 9,183; Cozzini (Ind) 1,122
- 1946—Goodland (R) 621,970; Hoan (D) 406,499; Uphoff (Soc) 8,996; Eisenscher (IC) 1,857; Kenyon (ISL) 959
- 1948—Rennebohm (R) 684,839; Thompson (D) 558,497; Berquist (PP) 12,928; Uphoff (Soc) 9,149; Boulton (ISW) 356; Cozzini (ISL) 328
- 1950—Kohler (R) 605,649; Thompson (D) 525,319; Essin (PP) 3,735; Hart (Soc) 3,384
- 1952—Kohler (R) 1,009,171; Proxmire (D) 601,844; Essin (Ind) 3,706
- 1954—Kohler (R) 596,158; Proxmire (D) 560,747; Wepfer (Ind) 1,722
- 1956—Thomson (R) 808,273; Proxmire (D) 749,421

WISCONSIN VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1932-1956

Year	Candidates	Popular Vote	Per Cent	Elec- toral
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem)	707,410	63.5	12
	Herbert Hoover (Rep)	347,741	31.1	
	Norman Thomas (Soc)	53,379	4.8	
	William Z. Foster (Communist)	3,112	.29	
	William D. Upshaw (Proh)	2,672	.24	
	Verne L. Reynolds (Soc. Labor)	494	.05	
	Total	1,114,808		
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem)	802,984	63.8	12
	Alfred M. Landon (Rep)	380,823	30.3	
	William Lemke (Union)	60,297	4.77	
	Norman Thomas (Soc)	10,626	.84	
	Earl Browder (Communist)	2,197	.17	
	David L. Colvin (Proh)	1,071	.08	
	John W. Aiken (Soc. Labor)	557	.04	
Total	1,258,560			
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem)	704,821	50.14	12
	Wendell Willkie (Rep)	679,206	48.32	
	Norman Thomas (Soc)	15,071	1.07	
	Earl Browder (Communist)	2,394	0.17	
	Roger Babson (Proh)	2,148	0.15	
	John W. Aiken (Soc. Labor)	1,882	0.13	
Total	1,405,522			
1944	Thomas Dewey (Rep)	674,532	50.37	12
	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem)	650,413	48.56	
	Norman Thomas (Soc)	13,205	0.98	
	Edward Teichert (Ind)	1,002	.07	
Total	1,339,152			
1948	Harry S. Truman (Dem)	647,310	50.69	12
	Thomas Dewey (Rep)	590,959	46.28	
	Henry Wallace (People's Prog)	25,282	1.98	
	Norman Thomas (Soc)	12,547	0.98	
	Edward Teichert (Ind)	399	0.03	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind. Soc. Workers)	303	0.02	
Total	1,276,800			
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (Rep)	979,744	60.95	12
	Adlai E. Stevenson (Dem)	622,175	38.71	
	Vincent Hallinan (Ind. Prog)	2,174	.135	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind. Soc. Work)	1,350	.08	
	Darlington Hoopes (Ind. Socialist)	1,157	.07	
	Eric Hass (Ind. Soc. Labor)	770	.047	
	Total	1,607,370		
1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower (Rep)	954,854	61.58	12
	Adlai E. Stevenson (Dem)	586,768	37.84	
	T. Coleman Andrews (Ind)	6,918	0.46	
	Darlington Hoopes (Ind)	754	0.048	
	Eric Haas (Ind)	710	0.045	
	Farrell Dobbs (Ind)	564	0.036	
Total	1,550,558			

For votes in presidential elections, 1848-1952, see 1954 Blue Book, pp. 535-36.
Source: 1932-36, from Raney, Wisconsin: A Story of Progress; 1940-56 from Wisconsin Blue Books.

**POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN
LEGISLATURE 1885-1957***

Leg. Year	Senate							Assembly						
	D	P	R	S	V	SD	M	D	P	R	S	V	M	SD
1885 ¹	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	39	—	61	—	—	—	—
1887 ²	6	—	25	—	—	—	2 ⁴	31	—	57	—	—	12 ²	—
1889 ³	6	—	24	—	—	—	3 ⁸	29	—	71	—	—	—	—
1891 ⁴	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	7	—
1893 ⁵	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	55	—	44	—	—	—	—
1895 ¹⁰	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—	—
1897 ¹²	4	—	29	—	—	—	—	8	—	91	—	—	11	—
1899 ¹³	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—	—
1901 ¹⁴	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	18	—	82	—	—	—	—
1903 ¹⁵	3	—	30	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—	—
1905 ¹⁶	4	—	28	—	—	1	—	11	—	85	—	—	—	4
1907	5	—	27	—	—	1	—	19	—	76	—	—	—	5
1909	4	—	28	—	—	1	—	17	—	80	—	—	—	3
1911	4	—	27	—	—	2	—	29	—	59	—	—	—	12
1913 ¹⁷	9	—	23	—	—	1	—	37	—	57	—	—	—	6
1915	11	—	21	—	—	1	—	29	—	62	—	—	15	8
1917	6	—	24	3	—	—	—	14	—	79	7	—	—	—
1919	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	5	—	79	16	—	—	—
1921	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	2	—	92	6	—	—	—
1923	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	89	10	—	—	—
1925	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	92	7	—	—	—
1927	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	3	—	89	8	—	—	—
1929	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	6	—	90	3	—	15	—
1931	1	—	30	2	—	—	—	2	—	89	9	—	—	—
1933	8	12	12	1	—	—	—	59	23	14	3	—	20	—
1935	14	11	7	—	1	—	—	35	45	17	3	—	—	—
1937	9	16	8	—	—	—	—	31	46	21	2	—	—	—
1939	6	11	16	—	—	—	—	15	32	53	—	—	—	—
1941	3	6	24	—	—	—	—	15	25	60	—	—	—	—
1943	4	6	23	—	—	—	—	14	13	73	—	—	—	—
1945	6	5	22	—	—	—	—	19	6	75	—	—	—	—
1947	5	1	27	—	—	—	—	11	—	88	—	1	—	—
1949	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	26	—	74	—	—	—	—
1951	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	24	—	76	—	—	—	—
1953	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—	—
1955	8	—	24	—	1	—	—	36	—	64	—	—	—	—
1957	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	33	—	67	—	—	—	—

*Data taken from Official Directory and Legislative Manual published by Secretary of State, unless otherwise noted.

¹Taken from 1885 Wis. Blue Book, p. 419-25, 444.

²3 Independent Democrats, 6 People's or Labor and 3 Independent.

³Taken from 1887 Wis. Blue Book, p. 484, 492.

⁴One People's or Labor and 1 Independent.

⁵Taken from 1889 Wis. Blue Book, p. 493, 501.

⁶2 Union Labor, 1 Independent.

⁷1 Union Labor.

⁸Taken from 1891 Wis. Blue Book, p. 577, 586.

⁹Taken from 1893 Wis. Blue Book, p. 626, 635.

¹⁰Taken from 1895 Wis. Blue Book, p. 638-9, 640-42.

¹¹Fusion.

¹²Taken from 1897 Wis. Blue Book, p. 659, 669.

¹³Taken from 1899 Wis. Blue Book, p. 752, 762.

¹⁴Taken from 1901 Wis. Blue Book, p. 728, 740.

¹⁵Taken from 1903 Wis. Blue Book, p. 1077, 1087.

¹⁶Taken from 1905 Wis. Blue Book.

¹⁷Taken from 1913 Wis. Blue Book, p. 276-283.

¹⁸1 Progressive Republican.

¹⁹1 Independent.

²⁰1 Unknown.

Symbols: D—Democrats; P—Progressive; R—Republican; S—Socialist; V—Vacant; SD—Social Democrat; M—Miscellaneous.

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1943-1957

	1943		1945		1947		1949	
	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.
Age								
Oldest	77	77	77	79	75	78	77	75
Youngest	27	24	29	24	24	25	26	24
Average	51	50	54	53	50	52	49	51
Politics								
Democrat	4	14	6	19	5	12	3	26
Progressive	6	13	5	6	1	0	0	0
Republican	23	73	22	75	27	88	28	74
Occupations								
Attorney	12	15	11	11	11	12	11	8
Farmer	9	21	7	17	4	23	5	26
Other	11	58	14	62	15	53	13	54
Retired	1	6	1	10	3	12	2	12
Marital status								
Single	2	8	1	7	2	11	1	11
Married	30	91	31	92	30	85	30	86
Widowed	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3
Veterans	5	21	6	21	8	34	13	30
How many have served previous terms in the legislature								
In senate	14	0	18	0	22	1	18	1
In assembly	12	69	13	78	12	68	9	64
Maximum no. of prior terms served in the same house by any person								
.....	5	6	5	7	5	8	5	9
How many have had experience on the county board or municipal governing bodies								
On county board	7	30	8	31	9	36	9	33
On municipal govern. body	14	37	13	39	11	40	11	37
Education								
Not beyond high school	6	31	8	33	9	22	7	29
Business college	4	19	3	18	3	19	3	22
Some college	23	48	22	48	21	55	21	49
Degree from college	NI	NI	18	16	19	21	18	23

	1951		1953		1955		1957	
	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.
Age								
Oldest	79	77	81	79	83	77	72	79
Youngest	28	24	30	26	28	23	29	25
Average	50	50	53	49	52	49	50	48
Politics								
Democrat	7	24	7	25	8	36	10	33
Progressive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republican	26	75	26	75	25	64	23	67
Occupations								
Attorney	10	14	8	22	7	25	9	30
Farmer	5	27	7	22	4	13	5	14
Other	16	52	15	49	19	56	16	45
Retired	2	6	3	7	3	6	3	11
Marital status								
Single	1	10	1	7	3	7	4	7
Married	32	88	32	92	29	90	28	90
Widowed	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	3
Veterans	14	37	12	41	18	58	21	39
How many have served previous terms in the legislature								
In senate	19	1	22	1	20	0	10	1
In assembly	9	70	12	78	14	64	7	13
Maximum no. of prior terms served in the same house by any person								
.....	6	10	6	11	4	12	10	13
How many have had experience on the county board or municipal governing bodies								
On county board	11	32	11	26	10	22	10	29
On municipal govern. body	10	33	13	27	12	29	11	26
Education								
Not beyond high school	9	25	9	28	8	28	6	29
Business college	3	20	2	19	1	15	3	9
Some college	21	52	22	53	24	57	24	62
Degree from college	16	30	12	33	13	38	18	45

STANDARD BROADCAST (AM) STATIONS IN WISCONSIN

Prepared by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library January 1958

WATK	Antigo	WMIL	Milwaukee
WAPL	Appleton	WOKY	Milwaukee
WHBY	Appleton	WRIT	Milwaukee
WATW	Ashland	WTMJ	Milwaukee
*WBL	Auburndale	WEKZ	Monroe
WBEV	Beaver Dam	WNAM	Neeah
WBEL	Beloit	WOSH	Oshkosh
WGEZ	Beloit	WPPP	Park Falls
WCHF	Chippewa Falls	WSWW	Platteville
WBIZ	Eau Claire	WPLY	Plymouth
WEAU	Eau Claire	WPDR	Portage
WRFW	Eau Claire	WIBU	Poynette
WFIZ	Fond du Lac	WPRE	Prairie du Chien
WBA Y	Green Bay	WRAC	Racine
WDUZ	Green Bay	WRIN	Racine
WIPG	Green Bay	WRDB	Reedsburg
WTKM	Hartford	WOBT	Rhineland ^{ar}
WCLO	Janesville	WJMC	Rice Lake
WLIP	Kenosha	WRCO	Richland Center
WKBH	La Crosse	WTCH	Shawano
WKTY	La Crosse	WHBL	Sheboygan
WLDL	La Crosse	WSHE	Sheboygan
WLDY	Ladysmith	WCOW	Sparta
*WHA	Madison	WSPT	Stevens Point
WIBA	Madison	WDOR	Sturgeon Bay
WISC	Madison	WOKW	Sturgeon Bay
WKOW	Madison	WDSM	Superior
WQMT	Manitowoc	WTRW	Two Rivers
WWOC	Manitowoc	WTTN	Watertown
WMAM	Marinette	WAUX	Waukesha
WDLB	Marshfield	WDUX	Waupaca
WIGM	Medford	WHVF	Wausau
WMNE	Menomonie	WOSA	Wausau
WEMP	Milwaukee	WSAU	Wausau
WFOX	Milwaukee	WBKV	West Bend
WISN	Milwaukee	WFHR	Wisconsin Rapids
WCWC	Ripon: Construction permit has been issued.		

FREQUENCY MODULATION (FM) STATIONS IN WISCONSIN

WLFM	Appleton	WISC-FM	Madison
*WHS	Brule	WMFM	Madison
*WHKW	Chilton	WDLB-FM	Marshfield
*WHWC	Colfax	WLIN	Merrill
*WHAD	Delafield	WEMP-FM	Milwaukee
WEAU-FM	Eau Claire	WNAM-FM	Milwaukee
WFMR	Glendale	WWCF	Poynette
*WHHI	Highland	WRJN-FM	Racine
*WHLA	Holman	*WHRM	Rib Mountain State Park
WCLO-FM	Janesville	WJMC-FM	Rice Lake
WHA-FM	Madison	WHBL-FM	Sheboygan
WIBA-FM	Madison	WFHR-FM	Wisconsin Rapids

WLFM Appleton is an educational broadcasting station operated by Lawrence College.

TELEVISION STATIONS IN WISCONSIN

Channels 1 to 13 UHF; channels 14 up VHF.

†Broadcasting 10 kc above standard channel frequency.

*Broadcasting 10 kc below standard channel frequency.

WEAU-TV	Eau Claire	13	WMBV-TV	Marinette	11†
WBAY-TV	Green Bay	2†	WISN-TV	Milwaukee	12
WFRV-TV	Green Bay	5†	WMVS-TV	Milwaukee	10†
WKBT-TV	La Crosse	8†	WTMJ-TV	Milwaukee	4*
WHA-TV	Madison	21*	WXIX-TV	Milwaukee	19*
WISC-TV	Madison	3	WDSM-TV	Superior	6†
WKOW-TV	Madison	27*	WSAU-TV	Wausau	7*
WMTV	Madison	33†	WITI-TV	Whitefish Bay	6

WHA-TV Madison is operated by the State Radio Council.
WMVS-TV Milwaukee is operated by the Board of Vocational and Adult Education, Milwaukee.

WCAN-TV Milwaukee has suspended operations but has not returned its construction permit. (Channel 25)

WFOX-TV Milwaukee has been issued construction permit. Target opening date unknown. (Channel 31*)

KDAL-TV Duluth, Minn., should be mentioned as one of the stations of the Superior/Duluth combined televising area. (Channel 3)

*Indicates stations of the Wisconsin State Radio Council.

Source: Broadcasting Yearbook—Marketbook, 1957-1958.

WISCONSIN CITIES¹ AND VILLAGES²
October 16, 1957

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated as City
First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)			
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	637,392	1846
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)			
Green Bay	Brown	52,735	1854
Kenosha	Kenosha	54,368	1850
La Crosse	La Crosse	47,535	1856
Madison	Dane	96,056	1856
*Oshkosh	Winnebago	41,084	1853
Racine	Racine	71,193	1848
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	42,365	1853
*Superior	Douglas	35,325	1858
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)			
Appleton	Outagamie	34,010	1857
Ashland	Ashland	10,640	1887
*Beloit	Rock	29,590	1857
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	11,088	1869
Cudahy	Milwaukee	12,182	1906
*Eau Claire	Eau Claire	36,058	1872
*Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	29,936	1852
Greenfield	Milwaukee	14,563*	1957
*Janesville	Rock	24,899	1853
*Manitowoc	Manitowoc	27,598	1870
*Marinette	Marinette	14,178	1887
Marshfield	Wood	12,394	1883
Menasha	Winnebago	12,385	1874
Neanah	Winnebago	12,437	1873
South Milwaukee	Milwaukee	12,855	1897
Sevens Point	Portage	16,564	1858
**Two Rivers	Manitowoc	10,243	1878
*Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	12,417	1853
Waukesha	Waukesha	21,233	1895
Wausau	Marathon	30,414	1872
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	33,324	1897
West Allis	Milwaukee	42,959	1906
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	13,496	1869
Fourth Class Cities (Under 10,000)			
Adams	Adams	1,425	1926
Algoma	Kewaunee	3,384	1879
Alma	Buffalo	1,068	1885
Altoona	Eau Claire	1,713	1887
Amerly	Polk	1,625	1919

¹Under 62.05 (2) of the statutes, a city changes from one class to another, when after the official census is published, the city has enacted the legislation for such changed classification, and the mayor has proclaimed the change. The City of Superior became a second class city after the census of 1910 with a population of 40,364. Attorney General ruled, 9 OAG 476, that it remains such until changed by action of the city council. Such action has not been taken.

²Villages of 1,000 or more population may become cities under 61.189 of the statutes. In addition, any district containing a population of 1,500 or more and consisting of or containing an incorporated or unincorporated village, may become a city under 62.06 of the statutes.

* Population taken from the 1950 U.S. Census. In cases of incorporation after 1950, an asterisk signifies that the population is of the year incorporated unless otherwise noted in the margin.

**The cities and villages in Wisconsin are organized as either mayor-council or council-manager form of government. There are at present 12 cities and 7 villages which have elected the council-manager and village manager form. Two asterisks before the name of the municipality signifies council-manager governments. Kenosha voted to return to the mayor-council form effective April, 1958.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated as City
Antigo	Langlade	9,902	1885
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1,949	1925
Augusta	Eau Claire	1,458	1885
Baraboo	Sauk	7,264	1882
Barron	Barron	2,355	1887
Bayfield	Bayfield	1,153	1913
Beaver Dam	Dodge	11,867	1856
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	4,693	1857
Black River Falls	Jackson	2,824	1883
Blair	Trempealeau	873	1949
Bloomer	Chippewa	2,556	1920
Boscobel	Grant	2,347	1873
Brillion	Calumet	1,390	1944
Brodhead	Green	2,016	1891
Brookfield	Waukesha	7,903*	1954
Buffalo	Buffalo	319	1859
Burlington	Racine	4,780	1900
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	2,810	1885
Chetek	Barron	1,585	1891
Chilton	Calumet	2,367	1877
Clintonville	Waupaca	4,657	1887
Colby	Clark, Marathon	989	1891
Columbus	Columbia	3,250	1874
Cornell	Chippewa	1,944	1956
Crandon	Forest	1,922	1898
Cuba City	Grant	1,333	1925
Cumberland	Barron	1,872	1885
Darlington	Lafayette	2,174	1877
DePere	Brown	8,146	1883
Delavan	Walworth	4,007	1897
Dodgeville	Iowa	2,532	1889
Durand	Pepin	1,961	1887
Eagle River	Vilas	1,469	1937
Edgerton	Rock	3,507	1883
Elkhorn	Walworth	2,935	1897
Elroy	Juneau	1,654	1885
Evansville	Rock	2,531	1896
Fennimore	Grant	1,696	1919
*Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	6,280	1878
Fountain City	Buffalo	934	1889
Fox Lake	Dodge	1,153	1938
Franklin	Milwaukee	6,529*	1956
Galesville	Trempealeau	1,193	1942
Gillett	Oconto	1,410	1944
Glendale	Milwaukee	3,152 (1949)	1950
Glenwood	St. Croix	778	1895
Greenwood	Clark	956	1891
Hartford	Washington	4,549	1883
Hayward	Sawyer	1,577	1915
Hillsboro	Vernon	1,341	1885
Horicon	Dodge	2,664	1897
Hudson	St. Croix	3,435	1856
Hurley	Iron	3,034	1918
Independence	Trempealeau	1,088	1942
Jefferson	Jefferson	3,625	1878
Juneau	Dodge	1,444	1887
Kaukauna	Outagamie	8,337	1885
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	2,583	1883
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	2,129	1920
Ladysmith	Rusk	3,924	1905

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated as City
Lake Geneva	Walworth	4,300	1883
*Lake Mills	Jefferson	2,516	1905
Lancaster	Grant	3,266	1878
Lodi	Columbia	1,416	1941
Loyal	Clark	1,104	1948
Manawa	Waupaca	1,067*	1954
Marion	Waupaca	1,118	1898
Mauston	Juneau	3,171	1883
Mayville	Dodge	3,010	1885
Medford	Taylor	2,799	1889
Mellen	Ashland	1,306	1907
Menomonie	Dunn	8,245	1882
Mequon	Ozaukee	6,846*	1957
Merrill	Lincoln	8,951	1883
Mineral Point	Iowa	2,284	1857
Mondovi	Buffalo	2,285	1889
Monroe	Green	7,037	1882
Montello	Marquette	1,069	1938
Montreal	Iron	1,439	1924
Mosinee	Marathon	1,453	1931
Neillsville	Clark	2,663	1882
Nekoosa	Wood	2,352	1926
New Holstein	Calumet	1,831	1926
New Lisbon	Juneau	1,482	1889
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	4,922	1877
New Richmond	St. Croix	2,886	1885
Oak Creek	Milwaukee	6,885*	1955
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	5,345	1875
Oconto	Oconto	5,055	1869
Oconto Falls	Oconto	2,050	1919
Omro	Winnebago	1,470	1944
Onalaska	La Crosse	2,561	1867
Osseo	Trempealeau	1,126	1941
Owen	Clark	1,034	1925
Park Falls	Price	2,924	1912
Peshigo	Marinette	2,279	1903
Phillips	Price	1,775	1891
Pittsville	Wood	636	1887
Platteville	Grant	5,751	1876
Plymouth	Sheboygan	4,543	1877
Port Washington	Ozaukee	4,755	1882
Portage	Columbia	7,334	1854
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	5,392	1872
Prescott	Pierce	1,005	1857
Princeton	Green Lake	1,371	1920
Reedsburg	Sauk	4,072	1887
Rhineland	Oneida	8,774	1894
Rice Lake	Barron	6,898	1887
Richland Center	Richland	4,608	1887
Ripon	Fond du Lac	5,619	1858
River Falls	Pierce, St. Croix	3,877	1875
St. Francis	Milwaukee	6,181*	1951
Schofield	Marathon	1,948*	1951
Seymour	Outagamie	1,760	1879
Shawano	Shawano	5,894	1874
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	3,599	1913
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1,306	1889
Sparta	Monroe	5,893	1883
Spooner	Washburn	2,597	1909
Stanley	Chippewa	2,014	1898
Stoughton	Dane	4,833	1882
Sturgeon Bay	Door	7,054	1883
Thorp	Clark	1,383	1948
Tomah	Monroe	4,760	1883
Tomahawk	Lincoln	3,534	1891

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated as City
Viroqua	Vernon	3,795	1885
Washburn	Bayfield	2,070	1904
Waupaca	Waupaca	3,921	1875
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	6,725	1878
Wautoma	Waushara	1,376	1901
West Bend	Washington	6,849	1885
Westby	Vernon	1,491	1920
Weyauwega	Waupaca	1,207	1939
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1,379	1941
**Whitewater	Walworth	5,101	1885
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia	1,957	1925

VILLAGES

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	1,013	1894
Adell	Sheboygan	366	1918
Albany	Green	839	1883
Alma Center	Jackson	441	1902
Almena	Barron	408	1945
Almond	Portage	435	1905
Amherst	Portage	608	1899
Amherst Junction	Portage	185	1912
Aniwa	Shawano	257	1899
Arena	Iowa	296	1923
Argyle	Lafayette	702	1903
Arlington	Columbia	255	1945
Athens	Marathon	823	1901
Auburndale	Wood	325	1881
Avoca	Iowa	424	1870
Bagley	Grant	329	1919
Baldwin	St. Croix	1,100	1875
Balsam Lake	Polk	488	1905
Bangor	La Crosse	941	1899
Barneveld	Iowa	373	1906
Barton	Washington	1,039	1925
Bay City	Pierce	326	1909
Bayside	Milwaukee	467 (1952)	1953
Bear Creek	Outagamie	476	1902
Belgium	Ozaukee	460	1922
Bell Center	Crawford	195	1901
Belleville	Dane, Green	735	1892
Belmont	Lafayette	474	1894
Benton	Lafayette	842	1892
Big Bend	Waukesha	480	1928
Big Falls	Waupaca	146	1925
Birchwood	Washburn	502	1921
Biramwood	Shawano	561	1895
Biron	Wood	528	1910
Black Creek	Outagamie	650	1904
Black Earth	Dane	655	1857
Blanchardville	Lafayette	707	1890
Bloomington	Grant	631	1880
Blue Mounds	Dane	207	1912
Blue River	Grant	425	1916
Boaz	Richland	188	1939
Bonduel	Shawano	742	1916
Bowler	Shawano	344	1923
Boyceville	Dunn	645	1922
Boyd	Chippewa	619	1891
Brandon	Fond du Lac	728	1881
Brokaw	Marathon	380	1903

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Brooklyn	Dane, Green	479	1905
**Brown Deer	Milwaukee	1,324 (1954)	1955
Brownsville	Dodge	268*	1952
Browntown	Green	279	1890
Bruce	Rusk	867	1901
Butler	Waukesha	1,047	1913
Butternut	Ashland	522	1903
Cable	Bayfield	250	1920
Cadott	Chippewa	791	1895
Cambria	Columbia	633	1866
Cambridge	Dane	552	1891
Cameron	Barron	963	1894
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1,254	1902
Camp Douglas	Juneau	556	1893
Cascade	Sheboygan	403	1914
Casco	Kewaunee	389	1920
Cashton	Monroe	836	1901
Cassville	Grant	984	1882
Catawba	Price	233	1922
Cazenovia	Richland	403	1902
Cecil	Shawano	395	1905
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1,010	1899
Centuria	Polk	521	1904
Chaseburg	Vernon	219	1922
Chenequa	Waukesha	270	1928
Clayton	Polk	350	1909
Clear Lake	Polk	695	1894
Clinton	Rock	1,138	1882
Clyman	Dodge	250	1924
Cobb	Iowa	284	1902
Cochrane	Buffalo	444	1910
Coleman	Marquette	668	1903
Colfax	Dunn	1,044	1904
Coloma	Waushara	338	1939
Combined Locks	Outagamie	720	1920
Coonath	Rusk	114	1915
Coon Valley	Vernon	466	1907
Cottage Grove	Dane	372	1924
Coudery	Sawyer	133	1922
Cross Plains	Dane	484	1920
Curtiss	Clark	139	1917
Dallas	Barron	370	1903
Dane	Dane	305	1899
Darien	Walworth	717*	1891
Deerfield	Dane	614	1891
Deer Park	St. Croix	226	1913
DeForest	Dane	805	1903
Denmark	Brown	1,012	1915
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	367	1886
Dickeyville	Grant	269	1947
Dorchester	Clark	457	1901
Dousman	Waukesha	328	1917
Downing	Dunn	295	1909
Doylestown	Columbia	261	1907
Dresser	Polk	365	1919
Eagle	Waukesha	460	1899
Eastman	Crawford	359	1909
East Troy	Walworth	1,052	1900
Eden	Fond du Lac	234	1912
Edgar	Marathon	705	1898
Eland	Shawano	232	1905
Elderon	Marathon	212	1917
Eleva	Trempealeau	479	1902
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	587	1894
Elk Mound	Dunn	390	1909
Ellsworth	Pierce	1,475	1887
**Elm Grove	Waukesha	2,500 (est.)	1955
Elmwood	Pierce	772	1905
Embarrass	Waupaca	303	1895

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Endeavor	Marquette	314	1946
Ephraim	Door	244	1919
Ettrick	Trempealeau	415	1948
Exeland	Sawyer	211	1920
Fairchild	Eau Claire	592	1880
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	311	1921
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	584	1906
Fall River	Columbia	479	1903
Fenwood	Marathon	139	1904
Ferryville	Crawford	216	1912
Fontana/on Geneva Lake	Walworth	726	1924
Footville	Rock	562	1918
* Fox Point	Milwaukee	2,585	1926
Frederic	Polk	893	1903
Fredonia	Ozaukee	471	1922
Fremont	Waupaca	504	1882
Friendship	Adams	566	1907
Friesland	Columbia	311	1946
Gays Mills	Crawford	662	1900
Genoa	Vernon	340	1935
Genoa City	Walworth	866	1901
Germantown	Washington	357	1927
Gilman	Taylor	402	1914
Glen Flora	Rusk	91	1915
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	384	1913
Grafton	Ozaukee	1,489	1896
Granton	Clark	299	1916
Grantsburg	Barnett	931	1887
Gratiot	Lafayette	323	1891
Green Lake	Green Lake	728	1871
* Greendale	Milwaukee	2,752	1939
Gresham	Shawano	427	1908
Hales Corners	Milwaukee	1,382*	1952
Hammond	St. Croix	554	1880
Hancock	Waushara	449	1902
Hartland	Waukesha	1,190	1891
Hatley	Marathon	299	1912
Haugen	Barron	246	1918
Hawkins	Rusk	414	1922
Hazel Green	Grant	635	1887
Highland	Iowa	785	1873
Hilbert	Calumet	648	1898
Hixton	Jackson	315	1920
Hollandale	Iowa	281	1910
Holmen	La Crosse	584	1946
Hortonville	Outagamie	1,081	1894
Hustisford	Dodge	622	1870
Hustler	Juneau	194	1914
Ingram	Rusk	146	1907
Iola	Waupaca	867	1892
Iron Ridge	Dodge	341	1913
Ironton	Sauk	176	1914
Jackson	Washington	361	1912
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	575	1903
Junction City	Portage	330	1911
Kendall	Monroe	558	1894
Kennan	Price	194	1903
Kewaskum	Washington	1,183	1895
Kimberly	Outagamie	3,179	1910
Kingston	Green Lake	334	1923
Knapp	Dunn	424	1905
Kohler	Sheboygan	1,716	1912
La Farce	Vernon	905	1899
La Valle	Sauk	448	1883
Lac LaBelle	Waukesha	174	1931

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Lake Delton	Sauk	686*	1954
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	340	1907
Lannon	Waukesha	438	1930
Lena	Oconto	526	1921
Lime Ridge	Sauk	183	1910
Linden	Iowa	463	1900
Little Chute	Outagamie	4,152	1899
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	452	1914
Loganville	Sauk	250	1917
Lohrville	Waushara	206	1910
Lomira	Dodge	746	1899
Lone Rock	Richland	570	1886
Lowell	Dodge	319	1894
Lublin	Taylor	161	1915
Luck	Polk	803	1905
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	519	1908
Lyndon Station	Juneau	377	1903
Lynxville	Crawford	217	1889
McFarland	Dane	593	1920
Maiden Rock	Pierce	269	1887
Maple Bluff	Dane	1,361	1930
Marathon	Marathon	853	1884
Markesan	Green Lake	1,010	1858
Marshall	Dane	541	1905
Mason	Bayfield	140	1925
Mattoon	Shawano	510	1901
Mazomanie	Dane	962	1899
Melrose	Jackson	497	1914
Melvina	Monroe	121	1922
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha	2,469	1892
Merrillan	Jackson	579	1881
Merrimac	Sauk	317	1899
Merton	Waukesha	343	1922
Middleton	Dane	2,110	1905
Milladore	Wood	247	1933
Milltown	Polk	580	1910
Milton	Rock	1,549	1904
Milton Junction	Rock	1,104	1949
Minong	Washburn	357	1915
Mishicot	Manitowoc	617*	1950
Monona	Dane	2,544	1938
Montfort	Grant	576	1893
Monticello	Green	792	1891
Mount Hope	Grant	232	1919
Mount Horeb	Dane	1,716	1899
Mount Sterling	Crawford	205	1936
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1,207	1905
Muscoda	Grant	1,046	1894
Nashotah	Waukesha	238*	1957
Necedah	Juneau	862	1870
Nelsonville	Portage	188	1913
Neosho	Dodge	287	1902
Neshkoro	Marquette	361	1906
New Auburn	Chippewa	371	1902
New Glarus	Green	1,224	1901
Niagara	Marinette	2,022	1914
North Bay	Racine	164*	1951
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	2,291	1903
North Freedom	Sauk	611	1893
North Hudson	St. Croix	787	1912
North Prairie	Waukesha	424	1919
Norwalk	Monroe	519	1894
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	697	1903
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	221	1912
Oliver	Douglas	210	1917
Ontario	Vernon	527	1890
Ostburg	Sheboygan	895	1909
Oregon	Dane	1,341	1883
Orfordville	Rock	543	1900

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Osceola	Polk	700	1886
Oxford	Marquette	509	1912
Palmyra	Jefferson	862	1866
Pardeeville	Columbia	1,112	1894
Park Ridge	Portage	314	1938
Patch Grove	Grant	203	1921
Pepin	Pepin	840	1860
Pewaukee	Waukesha	1,792	1876
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	227*	1956
Plain	Sauk	512	1912
Plainfield	Waushara	680	1882
Plum City	Pierce	355	1909
Poplar	Douglas	489	1917
Port Edwards	Wood	1,336	1902
Potosi	Grant	556	1887
Pound	Marinette	354	1914
Poynette	Columbia	969	1892
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1,402	1885
Prairie Farm	Barron	343	1901
Prentice	Price	477	1899
Pulaski	Brown	1,210	1910
Radisson	Sawyer	167*	1953
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1,350	1870
Random Lake	Sheboygan	679	1907
Readstown	Vernon	541	1898
Redgranite	Waushara	648	1904
Reedsville	Manitowoc	691	1892
Reeseville	Dodge	470	1902
Rewey	Iowa	252	1902
Rib Lake	Taylor	853	1902
Ridgeland	Dunn	273	1921
Ridgeway	Iowa	410	1902
Rio	Columbia	741	1887
** River Hills	Milwaukee	567	1930
Roberts	St. Croix	290	1945
Rochester	Racine	333	1912
Rock Springs	Sauk	442	1894
Rockdale	Dane	161	1914
Rockland	La Crosse	216	1919
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	368	1915
Rosholt	Portage	508	1907
Rothschild	Marathon	1,425	1917
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	408	1909
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1,065	1888
St. Nazianz	Manitowoc	764*	1956
Sauk City	Sauk	1,755	1854
Saukville	Ozaukee	599	1915
Scandinavia	Waupaca	286	1894
Sharon	Walworth	1,013	1892
Sheldon	Rusk	271	1917
Shell Lake	Washburn	954	1908
Shiocton	Outagamie	673	1903
** Shorewood	Milwaukee	16,199	1900
Shorewood Hills	Dane	1,594	1927
Silver Lake	Kenosha	†03	1926
Siren	Burnett	613	1948
Sister Bay	Door	429	1912
Slinger	Washington	919	1869
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	781	1888
Solon Springs	Douglas	480	1920
Somerset	St. Croix	531	1915
South Wayne	Lafayette	328	1911
Spencer	Marathon	757	1902
Spring Green	Sauk	1,064	1869
Spring Valley	Pierce	975	1895
Star Prairie	St. Croix	288	1900
Stetsonville	Taylor	334	1949
Steuben	Crawford	264	1900
Stockbridge	Calumet	409	1908
Stockholm	Pepin	124	1903

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Village	County	Population 1950	Year In- corporated
Stoddard	Vernon	459	1911
Stratford	Marathon	982	1910
Strum	Trempealeau	542	1948
Sturtevant	Racine	1,176	1907
Sullivan	Jefferson	349	1915
Sun Prairie	Dane	2,263	1868
Superior, Village of	Douglas	339	1949
Suring	Oconto	546	1914
Sussex	Waukesha	679	1924
Taylor	Jackson	350	1919
Tennyson	Grant	211	1940
Theresa	Dodge	461	1898
Thiensville	Ozaukee	897	1910
Tigerton	Shawano	827	1896
Tony	Rusk	182	1911
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	645	1867
Turtle Lake	Barron	696	1898
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	637	1937
Union Center	Juneau	261	1913
Union Grove	Racine	1,558	1893
Unity	Clark, Marathon	355	1903
Valders	Manitowoc	560	1919
Verona	Dane	748	1920
Vesper	Wood	342	1948
Viola	Richland, Vernon	785	1899
Waldo	Sheboygan	367	1922
Wales	Waukesha	237	1922
Walworth	Walworth	1,137	1901
Waterford	Racine	1,100	1906
Waterloo	Jefferson	1,667	1859
Waunakee	Dane	1,042	1893
Wausaukee	Marinette	612	1924
Wauzeka	Crawford	564	1890
Webster	Burnett	552	1916
West Baraboo	Sauk	716*	1956
West Milwaukee	Milwaukee	5,429	1906
West Salem	La Crosse	1,376	1893
Westfield	Marquette	935	1902
Weyerhauser	Rusk	331	1906
Wheeler	Dunn	235	1922
White Lake	Langlade	408	1926
** Whitefish Bay	Milwaukee	14,665	1892
Whiting	Portage	854	1947
Wild Rose	Waushara	582	1904
Williams Bay	Walworth	1,118	1919
Wilson	St. Croix	174	1911
Wilton	Monroe	533	1890
Wind Point	Racine	294*	1954
Winneconne	Winnebago	1,078	1871
Withee	Clark	421	1901
Wittenberg	Shawano	874	1893
Wonewoc	Juneau	961	1878
Woodman	Grant	149	1917
Woodville	St. Croix	410	1911
Wrightstown	Brown	761	1901
Wyocena	Monroe	195	1923
Wycocena	Columbia	714	1909
Yuba	Richland	119	1935

BASIC DATA ON COUNTIES

October 15, 1957

County	County Seat	Popula- tion 1950*	Land Area in Sq. Mi. 1950*	No. of Supervisors**		
				From Towns	From Villages	From Cities
Adams	Friendship	7,906	677	17	1	2
Ashland	Ashland	19,461	1,037	13	1	13
Barron	Barron Bay	34,703	866	25	6	20
Bayfield	Washburn	13,760	1,474	25	2	10
Brown	Green Bay	98,314	525	20	3	28
Buffalo	Alma	14,719	712	17	1	10
Burnett	Grantsburg	10,236	840	21	3	....
Calumet	Chilton	18,840	315	9	2	13
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls ...	42,839	1,025	23	3	23
Clark	Neillsville	32,459	1,222	33	6	23
Columbia	Portage	34,023	778	21	10	14
Crawford	Prairie du Chien ..	17,652	586	11	10	11
Dane	Madison	169,357	1,197	35	23	24
Dodge	JunEAU	57,611	892	24	10	34
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20,870	491	14	2	8
Douglas	Superior	46,715	1,310	16	5	20
Dunn	Menomonie	27,341	858	22	7	6
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	54,187	649	13	2	22
Florence	Florence	3,756	489	8	....	....
Fond du Lac ..	Fond du Lac	67,829	724	21	8	27
Forest	Crandon	9,437	1,010	14	....	5
Grant	Lancaster	41,460	1,168	33	14	20
Green	Green	24,172	586	16	6	10
Green Lake ..	Green Lake	14,749	355	10	3	8
Iowa	Dodgeville	19,610	761	14	10	7
Iron	Hurley	8,714	746	10	....	10
Jackson	Black River Falls ..	16,073	1,000	21	5	4
Jefferson	Jefferson	43,069	564	16	4	27
Juneau	Mauston	18,930	795	19	6	12
Kenosha	Kenosha	75,238	273	8	2	18
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	17,366	331	10	2	8
La Crosse	La Crosse	67,587	469	12	4	24
Lafayette	Darlington	18,137	643	18	6	4
Langlade	Antigo	21,975	858	17	1	6
Lincoln	Merrill	22,235	900	16	....	12
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	67,159	589	18	4	26
Marathon	Wausau	80,337	1,584	42	12	18
Marquette	Marquette	35,748	1,388	18	4	8
Morquette	Montello	8,839	457	14	4	4
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	871,047	239	....	....	....
Monroe	Sparta	31,378	915	24	6	8
Oconto	Oconto	26,238	1,106	23	2	16
Oneida	Rhineland	20,648	1,114	20	....	8
Outagamie	Appleton	81,722	634	20	7	28
Ozaukee	Port Washington ..	23,361	235	7	6	9
Pepin	Durand	7,462	237	8	2	3
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,448	591	17	6	7
Polk	Balsam Lake	24,944	934	24	10	2
Portage	Stevens Point	34,858	810	17	8	9
Price	Phillips	16,344	1,268	17	3	7
Racine	Racine	109,585	337	9	6	19
Richland	Richland Center ...	19,245	584	16	5	8
Rock	Janesville	92,778	721	20	5	42
Rusk	Ladysmith	16,790	910	24	8	7
St. Croix	Hudson	25,905	736	21	9	8
Sauk	Baraboo	38,120	840	22	13	12
Sawyer	Hayward	10,323	1,273	16	3	4
Shawano	Shawano	35,249	1,176	25	10	5
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	80,631	506	15	9	12
Taylor	Medford	18,456	979	22	4	3
Trempealeau ..	Whitehall	23,730	739	15	4	19
Vernon	Viroqua	27,906	805	21	9	12
Vilas	Eagle River	9,363	867	14	....	4
Walworth	Elkhorn	41,584	560	16	7	14
Washburn	Shell Lake	11,665	816	21	3	5
Washington ..	West Bend	33,902	428	13	5	10
Waukesha	Waukesha	85,901	556	16	16	24
Waupaca	Waupaca	35,056	751	22	6	23
Waushara	Wautoma	13,920	628	18	6	4
Winnebago	Oshkosh	91,103	454	16	1	29
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids ..	50,500	812	22	5	25

Not divided by towns, villages and cities but by special district (24 districts)

*From U.S. Population Census, vol. 1, Number of Inhabitants.

**From records of Wis. County Boards Assn.

COUNTY OFFICERS

County	County Board Chairman ¹	County Clerk ²	Treasurer ²
Adams	Glen C. Wood	Maxine R. Vogler	Thomas F. Avery
Ashland	Kenneth Todd	Clara Gilbert	Isabelle Paton
Barron	Clarence O. Poulter	Ralph J. Hill	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield	Clarence L. Olsen	Ludwig Trammal	John O. Bodin
Brown	Kenneth H. Katers	John P. Holloway	Lewis J. Emich
Buffalo	Elmer Steiner	Gale O. Hoch	Richard Fahrer
Burnett	Charles V. Blom	Harry B. Bergren	Arletta Ortendahl
Calumet	L. H. Huijbregtse	Roland E. Miller	Merlin G. Zahn
Chippewa	J. Edward Erickson	Mildred Gunderson	William O. Kelly
Clark	H. R. Baird	Mike Krultz, Jr.	Donald H. Braatz
Columbia	Carl C. Frederick	H. Roy Tongen	Mary L. Grunke
Crawford	Donald C. McDowell	Ruth M. Todd	Anton E. Laskaskie
Dane	Edward J. Smith	Otto Festge	Walter N. Smithback
Dodge	Frank E. Panzer	Arthur R. Mitchell	Louis Schettler
Door	Lawrence H. Johnson	C. Hollis Bassford	Roy G. Stoneman
Douglas	John R. Lynch	Arne J. Anderson	Elmer Bloomquist
Dunn	Norval Ellefson	Leonard Kingsley	Evelyn M. Giese
Eau Claire	Henry E. Graff	Esther F. Voss	Florence H. Sperstad
Florence	Arthur Peterson	Fritz Johnson	Theodore W. Olson
Fond du Lac	Walter G. Hollander	Arnold Sook	Fayette M. Coffeen
Forest	L. S. Predeh	Kenneth Conway	Frank R. Sturzl
Grant	Fred E. Parker	Alonzo Aupperle	Gerald Zenz
Green	Clinton S. Pierce	Roy E. Kundert	Ralph J. Kundert
Green Lake	Franklin Jahnke	Gustave Doepke	Norbert A. Bierman
Iowa	Harley I. Hicks	Elizabeth Mitchell	Frances Chappell
Iron	Louis Leoni	Carl Kaffine, Jr.	Bertrand Brunecu
Jackson	F. N. Nelson	George J. Johnson	Hubert M. Johnson
Jefferson	Forrest Striegl	James D. Hyer	Alex J. Schremp
Juneau	Lester Palmer	John S. Henry	Eleanor Sullivan
Kenosha	Frederic Pfennig	Richard Lindgren	Walter E. Anderson
Kewaunee	Arthur C. Walecka	Adrian O'Konski	Roland L. Baierl
La Crosse	Ray Parmenter	Esther M. Domke	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette	Joe S. Robinson	Holmes Stott	Elmer B. Virtue
Langlade	Walter A. Diercks	Ronald M. Moss	Milton E. Warg
Lincoln	Kenneth Oldenburg	Kermit J. Berg	William O. Degner
Manitowoc	G. K. Berge	Albert W. Tetzlaff	Damon R. Reynolds
Marathon	Charles Smith, Jr.	Lucile Zielsdorf	Bernard M. Stehle
Marinette	W. J. Fahrrenkrug	Geo. E. Costello	Herman F. Erdman
Marquette	William Nugent	Marcella Neilson	Max A. Barczak
Milwaukee	Lawrence J. Timmerman	Herman Kubiak	Louis H. Larson
Monroe	Lester McMullen	Edwin G. Monick	Allan Ehlers
Oconto	Lloyd Baumgart	Josie M. Cook	Alfred Houg
Oneida	Ervin Guth	Lloyd D. Verage	R. A. Bentz
Outagamie	Alvin Fulcer	Mollie E. Pfeffer	Max M. Gunther
Ozaukee	Ray F. Blank	Harold Wm. Hughes	Guy H. Miller
Pepin	M. H. Carroll	Eve P. Dickelmann	Otto Christenson
Pierce	W. J. Hophan	Donald O. Smith	Ernest Lundberg
Polk	Harvey L. Dueholm	Victor A. Hansen	Stephen F. Molski
Portage	Gilbert T. Kirby	Chester J. Kulas	Margaret Corrigan
Price	Gordon Dahlie	Evald Nelson	James A. Fay
Racine	Randolph H. Runden	James A. Fay	Emmett L. Barnhart
Richland	Bernard Ruse	Lola L. Rice	Lawrence C. Schmidley
Rock	John P. Wahlen	Walter M. Lindemann	Marlin F. Wilson
Rusk	Gordon Heuer	Anna Sedmihradsky	John C. Bogut
St. Croix	Frank VanSomeren Jr.	Lola M. Turnquist	Hazel Frazier
Sauk	Clarence Sprecher	J. Victor Johnson	Robert Bjorkquist
Sawyer	Arthur L. Hanson	Arnold H. Anderson	Grover W. Beversdorf
Shawano	Arthur H. Schultz	Neil R. Druckrey	Carl M. Richter
Sheboygan	Oscar A. Damrow	Ernst L. Kaufmann	Joseph J. Fleischmann
Taylor	Millard Kapitz	Harold O. Ruesch	Bennett O. Anderson
Trempealeau	Irwin A. Hogden	Hughitt M. Johnson	Clyde J. Brewer
Vernon	Paul Haugh	Berlie Moore	Francis T. Johnson
Vilas	Andrew A. Schmidt	Lucy Kukanich	Volney A. Lackey
Walworth	McKinley Hodge	H. Joseph Breidenbach	Roy D. Humlicek
Washburn	Frank E. Zematitis	Ole S. Scholt	Paul L. Justman
Washington	E. M. Romaine	Anton P. Stardl	Leslie P. Rockteacher
Waukesha	Joseph M. Janka	Richard L. Sylvester	Leonard J. Stadler
Waupaca	Lester H. Laux	Albert L. Anderson	Joe Niemer
Waushara	Earl Simonson	Irvin Peterson	Earl E. Fuller
Winnebago	Joseph F. Drexler	Neil A. Hoffmann	Vernon M. Kelly
Wood	William Rusk	Joachim A. Schindler	

¹Elected as chairman for 1957.²Term expires January 5, 1959.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Superintendent ¹ of Schools	County Judge ²	District Attorney ³
Adams	Irvin S. Jones	Fulton Collipp	Donald L. Hollman
Ashland	George A. Bassford	Walter H. Cate	Richard F. Wartman
Barron	Hazel M. Calhoun	Lee C. Youngman	John P. Scarterre
Bayfield	John W. Howell	Lawrence K. Blanchard	Walter T. Norlin
Brown	Joseph D. Donovan	John D. Kehoe	J. Robert Pettitjean
Buffalo	O. J. Sohrweide	George L. Pattison	Gary B. Schlosstein
Burnett	B. T. Smith	Harry F. Gundersen	Clive J. Strang
Calumet	F. J. Flanagan	David H. Seborna	Franklin J. Schneider
Chippewa	Anna J. Thorpe	Orrin H. Larrabee	Eugene R. Jackson
Clark	Leonard W. Morley	Lowell D. Schoengarth	Wayne W. Trimberger
Columbia	C. M. Barnard	Elton J. Morrison	Howard W. Latton
Crawford	Walter R. Shepherd	James P. Cullen	Elmer D. Queram
Dane	1st, Harry M. Hanson 2nd, Blanche Losinski	George Kroncke, Jr.	Joseph W. Bloodgood
Dodge	Leo J. Loughlin	Henry G. Gergen, Jr.	Bruce R. Rasmussen
Door	Homer Willems	Grover M. Stapleton	Donald J. Howe
Douglas	Gladys S. Lynch	Robert E. Curran	John H. Chisholm
Dunn	John N. Weiss	Carl E. Peterson	Ceylon M. Meisner
Eau Claire	Jennie L. Webster	Merrill R. Farr	Victor O. Tronsdal
Florence	Ruben E. Bergsten	Irving W. Smith, Sr.	Walter DallaGrana
Fond du Lac	Lester Timm	Jerold E. Murphy	Eugene F. McEssey
Forest	Julia C. Bushman	Allen M. Stranz	Edward W. Schenk
Grant	Alex M. Jones	George F. Frantz	Rolland Roggensack
Green	Rudolph Haskee	Marshall L. Peterson	Frans W. Brand
Green Lake	Wilmer Gorske	David C. Willis	James L. McMonigal
Iowa	Lillian M. Ellis	David O. Jones	Robert G. Hoskins
Iron	Charlotte H. Morrill	R. C. Trembath	George D. Sullivan
Jackson	Mae Hardie	Hans Hanson	Carlyle A. Skolos
Jefferson	Arthur O. Schultz	Lorenzo L. Darling	Harold H. Eberhardt
Juneau	S. D. Macomber	William R. Curran	William T. Brady
Kenosha	Margaret Gustafson	Harold M. Bode	Joseph B. Molinaro
Kewaunee	Arnold A. Chada	Aaron G. Murphy	Donald W. Jirtle
La Crosse	Hazel M. Leicht	Eugene A. Toepel	George Thompson, Jr.
Lafayette	Howard Teasdale	Joseph F. Collins	Gilbert F. Barnard
Langlade	Oris A. Mork	Thomas E. McDougall	James H. Whiting
Lincoln	Harold R. Edmund	Donald E. Schnabel	Ralph H. Nienow
Manitowoc	Armond E. Kueter	Jerome V. Ledvina	Robert E. Koutnik
Marathon	William E. Moore	Frank G. Loeffler	Ronald D. Keberle
Marinette	Clayton L. Lee	William F. Haase	Harry E. White
Marquette	Clarence Bartz	John K. Callahan	Alfred F. Christiansen
Milwaukee	Michael S. Kies	1st, Rudolph J. Mudroch 2nd, Roy R. Stauff	William J. McCauley
Monroe	W. Earle Zepplin	Lambert A. Hansen	William J. Gleiss
Oconto	Otto Neumann	Frank P. Megan	Edward P. Herald
Oneida	Irving N. Paulson	George A. Richards	Albert J. Cirilli
Outagamie	Henry J. Van Straten	Stanley A. Staidl	George J. Greisch
Ozaukee	Elmer A. Keil	Peter M. Huiras	James J. Koenen
Pepin	Wilbur M. Gibson	Joseph H. Riedner	Earl E. McMahon
Pierce	Elsie Schorta	Paul A. Magdanz	C. Lester Gaylord
Polk	Leo H. Burdette	Charles D. Madsen	Dorain E. Jensen
Portage	Ronald A. Piekarski	James H. Levi	John I. Haka
Price	Martha G. Woodie	John A. DeBardeleben	Carl E. Bjork
Racine	George Hnilicka	Francis H. Wendt	Dexter Black
Richland	Cecil I. Wanless	Sidney J. Hanson	Corliss C. Kennedy
Rock	Donald E. Upson	Chester H. Christensen	Joseph B. Forrestal
Rusk	Marvin E. Nelson	Donald J. Sterlinske	Lloyd Strouf
St. Croix	Henry Borgen	Thomas J. O'Brien	Kenneth H. Hayes
Sauk	Kurt R. Schoenoff	Robert H. Gollmar	James R. Seering
Sawyer	Leighton Morris	Walter J. Duffy	Terence N. Hickey
Shawano	Rex G. Krull	Charles B. Dillett	Fritz Eberlein
Sheboygan	Ray B. Lightfoot	Joseph W. Wilkus	David Weber
Taylor	Arthur A. Prochnow	E. J. Neuenschwander	Raymond H. Scott
Trempealeau	Hazel Lowe	Albert L. Twesme	John C. Quinn
Vernon	W. J. Schallock	Martin Gulbrandsen	Larry A. Sieger
Vilas	John B. Matson	Frank W. Carter	John R. Dickerson
Walworth	Steve S. Edl	Roscoe R. Luce	Erwin C. Zastrow
Washburn	Marie E. Kennedy	Albert C. Barrett	Warren E. Winton
Washington	Harry D. Sheski	Milton L. Meister	Leroy J. Gonring
Waukesha	Winston Brown	William E. Gramling	James D'Amato
Waupaca	George W. Barber	Arthur M. Scheller	Gerald K. Anderson
Waushara	Clifford S. Larson	Boyd A. Clark	Earl F. Kileen
Winnebago	F. Robert Fowler	Herbert J. Mueller	Jack D. Steinhilber
Wood	Matt C. Kneidle	Byron B. Conway	Morgan L. Midthun

¹Term expires July 1961.²Elected for 6-year term expiring first Mon., January.³Term expires January 5, 1959.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	Sheriff ¹	Register of Deeds ¹	Clerk of Circuit Court ¹
Adams	Frank B. Serles	Clara R. Smith	Adolph Troemner
Ashland	Edward F. MacDonald	Clarence A. Day	Adella Wright
Barron	Harry L. Jensen	Ellen N. Feagle	Clara P. Beckwith
Bayfield	Frank Utpadel	Earl Pedersen	Asa R. Willey
Brown	Artley M. Skenadore	Harold P. Loch	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Cleo Davis	Willard C. Hansen	Beatrice Moham
Burnett	Elmire B. Stusek	Violet Hanson	Madeline Huth
Calumet	Cornelius J. Kosmosky	Leo Kartheiser	Math. A. Nilles, Jr.
Chippewa	Clifford E. Dorr	Agnes B. Peloquin	John L. Ritzinger
Clark	Ray Kutsche	Henry E. Rahn	Joseph E. Frantz
Columbia	Walter H. Goepfert	Reka Hammerschmidt	Marion G. Miner
Crawford	Bruce J. Hutchins	Lyle T. Johnson	Paul L. Paulson
Dane	Frederic J. Goff, Jr.	Harold K. Hill	Jean E. Johnson
Dodge	Robert F. Schultz	William Durecke	Martin Mertes
Door	Hallie H. Rowe	Ralph Alexander	Herbert A. Gaeth
Douglas	Louis Bannick	Vern Wright	Joseph W. White
Dunn	Delbert E. Karns	Herbert D. Schutz	Doloris B. Schranklen
Eau Claire	Lloyd H. Thompson	Byron J. Loken	Rose M. Jacobson
Florence	Ray H. Soderberg	Ode N. Christesen	Otto A. Dumke
Fond du Lac	George J. Lemieux	John G. Brunkhorst	George E. McConahey
Forest	Lyle Palmer	Anna Peterson	Ervin O. Gilmore
Grant	Robert F. Seemeyer	M. Ethel Utt	Delbert L. Schuster
Green	Samuel F. Humbel	Grace M. Thorpe	Helen F. Myers
Green Lake	Leo T. Bartol	Floyd W. Kallas	Julia Bird
Iowa	Bernard J. Collins	Belva Crook	Ina M. Potterton
Iron	Eino S. Nevala	Clara A. Yelich	Fred Eblri
Jackson	Julian O. Larkin	Lyle V. Larson	Dorothy Meek
Jefferson	Roger H. Reinel	Arthur J. Gruennert	Ray Breitweiser
Juneau	Kenneth L. Heding	Lawrence Larson	Harry G. Williams
Kenosha	James A. Marshall	Harold J. Schend	Adolph Strangberg
Kewaunee	Alvin C. Kuehl	Alice M. Flaherty	Orville J. Albrecht
La Crosse	Erwin W. Voss	Everette B. Runge	Carl Schnick
Lafayette	Edward Thompson	Roy O'Neill	Earle R. Ward
Langlade	John R. Gray	Aloysius G. Kubiak	Marie F. Anderson
Lincoln	Alfred E. Giese	Esther B. Bormann	Carl M. Moe
Manitowoc	Alvin J. Gill	Joseph M. Zahorik	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Walter M. Wolf	Andrew Miller	Harry C. Schwarz
Marinette	Marriner R. Kohlman	Roy H. Willmann	Albert N. Olson
Marquette	Arden Atkinson	Margaret C. Flynn	Lucy M. Robinson
Milwaukee	Clemens F. Michalski	Clyde M. Haberman	Francis X. McCormack
Monroe	Harry C. Johnson	Elizabeth F. Crossen	Arllys M. Rohn
Oconto	Harold Reed	Florence S. Dunton	Lloyd Hodgins
Oconto	Donald M. Krouze	Agnes Verage	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Donald J. Heinritz	Stephen M. Peeters	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Edmund J. Bienlein	William N. Rock	Frank Wilson
Pepin	Victor Seline	Norman Latshaw	William C. Thompson
Pierce	Roy H. Simenson	John L. Swanson	Einar C. Jurgensen
Polk	Katharine E. Moore	Donald Ferguson	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Herbert J. Wanserski	Edward D. Haka	
Price	Andrew Pilch	Walter F. Koch	Clyde D. Sullivan
Racine	Thomas E. Crowe	Stanley F. Bialecki	Edward L. Daley
Richland	William O. Drone	William W. Blackburn	Carl Gunnill
Rock	Miles C. Sweeney	Emmett W. Murphy	Harold V. Schmidley
Rusk	Damian Geier	Ferdinand Johnson	Robert B. MacDonald
St. Croix	Norman O. Anderson	David Hope	Simon Lovacs
Sauk	Merle A. Spencer	Clinton W. Platt	Vera C. Terry
Sawyer	Clyde R. Williamson	Laura C. McLaggan	Harold J. Gobler
Shawano	Hugo Baker	Albert F. Wendt	William F. Kumm
Sheboygan	Harold B. Kroll	Benjamin Diederich	Raymond L. Marquardt
Taylor	Marlin Curran	Harold R. Gowey	Frances W. Kulwicz
Trempealeau	Eugene Bijold	Lester Brennom	Clarence H. Johnson
Vernon	Morris Moon	Earl Picha	Verl W. Poole
Vilas	Wallace Seyfert	Sylvester Stein	Ruth Wolfe
Walworth	Joseph A. Dorr	Marie C. Welch	Catherine E. Parsons
Washington	James R. Scharhag	Jacob L. Gullickson	Merle J. Johnson
Washington	Alvin L. Schmidt	Edwin Pick	Lawrence P. Berend
Waukesha	Harold J. Hanrahan	Marie L. Lattner	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Floyd M. Taylor	Alice C. Eastman	Walter L. Jones
Waushara	Arthur Schley	Ervin E. Bruchs	Ina T. McComb
Winnebago	Charle L. Lowry	Bernice L. Fuller	William E. Osborne
Wood	Thomas H. Forsyth	Robert J. Ryan	Jasper C. Johnson

¹Term expires January 5, 1959.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	Surveyor ¹	Coroner ¹
Adams .....	.....	John T. Hurley
Ashland .....	.....	Marius Berg
Barron	Frank A. Havel	Dean F. Hammond
Bayfield .....	.....	Alvin E. Bratley
Brown	Winford R. Albert	Cletus M. Belisle
Buffalo .....	.....	Emmett A. Meili
Burnett .....	.....	Richard L. Hartzell
Calumet	Lawrence J. Diedrich	Wm. A. Langmack
Chippewa	Fred Allesch	Earl A. Hatleberg
Clark .....	.....	Robert F. Luloff
Columbia	Wilmer Anderson	Kenneth W. Reuhl
Crawford .....	.....	Robert W. Armstrong
Dane	Alex W. Ely	Michael Malloy
Dodge	James H. Lange	Otto F. Goetsch
Door	Ralph Cook	Calmer Nelson
Douglas .....	.....	Edward G. Stack, Jr.
Dunn .....	.....	William H. Sipple
Eau Claire	Floyd M. Loken	George W. Beebe
Florence .....	.....	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	James H. Vollstedt	Frank H. Decker
Forest .....	.....	Earl L. Brownell
Grant	Homer D. Ralph	J. Dallas Wepking
Green .....	.....	Wilbur E. Deininger
Green Lake	George E. Phillips	Gustave G. Mueller
Iowa	Robert S. Arthur	Wendell D. Hamlin
Iron .....	.....	John Pierpont
Jackson .....	.....	John H. Noble
Jefferson	Karl W. Fuge	Ewald J. Reichert
Juneau .....	.....	Clarence R. Sorenson
Kenosha	Hugh Southmayd	William Rauén
Kewaunee .....	.....	Victor Cheroovsky
La Crosse	Clayton C. Solberg	Michael J. Watunya
Lafayette .....	.....	Richard J. Barth
Langlade .....	.....	Harry R. Gibbons
Lincoln	Antone W. Kordick	William Braun
Manitowoc	Allan C. Groll	Theodore A. Teitgen
Marathon	Archie E. Becher	Herbert A. Lambert
Marinette .....	.....	Edward O'Hearon
Marquette	Fred J. Phillips	Ezra G. Nazziger
Milwaukee	Gordon A. Hanna	James J. Hall
Monroe .....	.....	Jack D. Brown
Oconto .....	.....	Clarence McMahon
Oneida	Forest R. Wincentsen	Robert Gironimi
Outagamie	Frank M. Charlesworth	Bernard H. Kemps
Ozaukee	James A. Eide	John F. Walsh
Pepin .....	.....	Richard J. Bryant
Pierce	Howard Kruse	A. Russell Anes
Polk	Evan Hayner	John C. Park
Portage .....	.....	Florian A. Krutza
Price	Leonard Risberg	James J. Leahy
Racine	James H. Larsen	Bernard Evenson
Richland	Melvin O. Carter	Dayton H. Hinke
Rock	Benjamin J. Sunny	Richard C. McCaul
Rusk	John Diamond	Raymond Spears
St. Croix .....	.....	Allen W. Limberg
Sauk .....	.....	James A. Tibbitts
Sawyer	Harry Johnson	Harold F. Kidd
Shawano .....	.....	Harvey Stubenvoll
Sheboygan	Bruno J. Hartman	Reed M. Simpson
Taylor .....	.....	Frank Perkins
Trempealeau	Roy W. Foss	James E. Garaghan
Vernon .....	.....	Robert A. Starr
Vilas .....	.....	Patrick J. Gaffney
Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen	Osmund L. Bakkom
Washburn	Richard Andrews	Lester J. Olson
Washington	Ethan D. Maxon	James E. Albrecht
Waukesha	Edward H. Hoffmann	James E. Welch
Waupaca .....	.....	Sam Salan
Waushara	George Vergin	Russell Darby
Winnebago	Theodore E. Stearns	George A. Steele
Wood	Edgar J. Carrington	Norbert Arendt

¹Term expires January 5, 1959.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN*

Miscellaneous

	Address Correspondence to	
Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wis.	Francis D. Hole, Secy-Treas.	203 Soils Bldg. Madison 6
Alcoholism, Wis. Council on	Mark R. Kilp, Exec. Dir.	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
American Automobile Assn. (Wis. Div.)	Stuart B. Wright, Gen. Mgr.	103 N. Hamilton St. Madison 3
American Revolution, Daughters of (Wis. Soc.)	Mrs. Austin C. Hayward	288 E. Johnson St. Fond du Lac
American Revolution, Sons of (Wis. Soc.)	Hampton Randolph, Secy-Treas.	600 E. Beaumont Ave. Milwaukee 17
Animal Protective League	Mrs. Joseph E. Thompson, Pres. ..	2545 N. 65th St. Wauwatosa 13
Anti-Tuberculosis Assn., Wis.	C. W. Kammeier, Exec. Secy.	1700 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
Archeological Soc., Wis.	P. H. Wiegand, Secy.	1276 N. 63rd Ct. Wauwatosa
Blind, Badger Assn. of the	Charlotte J. Niemer, Secy.	912 N. Hawley Rd. Milwaukee 13
Blind, Wis. Council of the	George Card, Exec. Secy.	605 S. Few St. Madison 3
Blood Banks, Wis. Assn. of	James N. Fosshage, Secy-Treas.	P. O. Box 603 Madison 1
Bowling Assn., Wis. State	Clarence H. Jonen, Secy-Treas.	817 N. 27th St. Milwaukee
Bowling Assn., Wis. Woman's	Mrs. Jean Kneprath, Secy.	3431 W. Lisbon Ave. Milwaukee 8
Broadcasts, American Council for Better	Miss Leslie Spence, Exec. Dir.	423 N. Pinckney St. Madison 3
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Mrs. Mabel R. McClanahan, Pres.	P. O. Box 145 Appleton
Business Leaders of Wis., Future	Janet Leah Nordwig	R. 3, Box 271 Shawano
Businessmen, Wis. Associated	Richard M. Rice, Secy.	704 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Button Soc., Wis. State	Mrs. Eileen Thoreson, Secy.	2525 E. Johnson St. Madison 4
Camping Assn., American (Wis. Sec.)	Verna L. Rosenthal, Secy.	904-A S. 8th St. Manitowoc

*This list was compiled as of December 15, 1957 from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide associations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison 2.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Cancer Soc., American (Wis. Div.)	R. O. McLean,	Box 524 Madison
Cemetery Officials, Wis.	J. D. Hathway,	P. O. Box 107, Waukesha
Cerebral Palsy Assns. of Wis., United	George Hampel, Jr., Exec. Secy.	4432 N. Sherman Blvd. Milwaukee 9
Chamber of Commerce, Wis. Junior	Harris Buros, Pres.	Court House Janesville
Chamber of Commerce, Wis. State	Frank A. Hausheer, Gen. Mgr.	P. O. Box 1143 Madison
Checker Assn., Wis. State	Halbert W. Brooks, Pres.	Green Lake
Children's Service Soc. of Wis.	Margaret Winchell, Exec. Dir.	610 N. Jackson St. Milwaukee 2
Churches, Wis. Council of	Ellis H. Dana,	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Civil Air Corps, Wis.	Donald Hickman,	178 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Colonial Dames in State of Wis., Natl. Soc. of the	Mrs. Lewis E. Pills- bury, Corres. Secy.	4470 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee 11
Come-Back Clubs, Wis. Council of	Fred H. Broecker, ..	2554 N. 75th St. Wauwatosa
Commerce Executives, Wis. Chamber of ...	F. J. Flanagan, Pres.	Chilton
Conservation Clubs, Wis. Federation of ...	Les Woerpel,	411 E. Lincoln Ave. Stevens Point
Conservation Congress, Wis.	E. J. Morse, Jr.,	334 E. Lincoln Ave. Lancaster
Culture Club, Women's	Mrs. Ethel Johnson, 2nd Vice Pres.	1980 Harrison Ave. Beloit
Dahlia Soc., Badger State	Lewis W. Amborn, Secy.	430 Virginia Ter. Madison 5
Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the	Raymond Rasmus, ..	225 E. Dean Ave. Madison 4
Diabetes Assn., Wis.	John Kadonsky,	208 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Easter Seal Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, Wis.	Kenneth L. Svee,	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Epilepsy League, Wis.	Mrs. Eli Tash, Pres.	1130 E. Dean Rd. Milwaukee 17
Equal Rights Amendment, Wis. Soc. for the	Mrs. Ray E. Wiggen, Chmn.	5717 Cedar Pl. Madison 5
Fisherman's League, Badger	John B. Thirjung, ..	3829 N. Port Wash. Ave. Milwaukee 12

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Founders and Patriots of America, Daughters of (Wis. Chap.)	Mrs. Erwin A. Hentzen, Pres.	4225 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee 11
Freier Saenger Bund Singing Soc.	Ted Becker, Secy. ..	1513 Philippen St. Manitowoc
Garden Club of Wis.	Mrs. Fred Wrobbel	8441 W. Hayes Ave. West Allis 14
Genealogical Soc., Wis. State	Mrs. Arthur Knudson, Corres. Secy.	2642 S. Shore Dr. Milwaukee 7
German-American Societies of Wis., Federation of	Martin Wolter, Secy.	738 N. 112 St. Milwaukee 13
Gideons, International (Wis.-Upper Mich. Div.)	D. L. Thompson, Secy.	949 Central Ave. Beloit
Golf Assn., Wis. State	R. S. Crichton, Secy-Treas.	4831 W. State St. Milwaukee
Good Roads Assn., Wis.	William R. Gillett, Exec. Dir.	P. O. Box 194 Eau Claire
Gun Collectors Assn., Wis.	Karl Moldenhauer ..	Box 193 Cedarburg
Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Wis. Assn. for	Miss G. E. Vescolani	1732 Wauwatosa Ave. Wauwatosa 13
Heart Assn., Wis.	Grant Larned, Exec. Dir.	441 W. North Ave. Milwaukee 12
Highway Users Conference, Wis.	F. M. Elliott, Secy.	122 W. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Historical Soc. of Wis., State	Clifford L. Lord, Dir.	816 State St. Madison
Historical Soc. of Wis., Wcmen's Aux. of the State	Mrs. H. J. Schubert	2414 Kendall Ave. Madison 5
Hobbyist, Badger State	Mrs. Myrtle Swain, Secy.	4625 W. Ridge Ct. Milwaukee 16
Home Demonstration Council, Wis.	Mrs. Melvin Pulver, Pres.	R.F.D., Wycocna
Hospital Service, Associated	L. R. Wheeler, Exec. Vice Pres.	Box 2025 Milwaukee 1
Housing Assn., Wis. Cooperative	Roy G. Mita, Secy.	5722 Bittersweet Pl. Madison 5
Humane Soc., Wis.	S. Eugene Matel, Mgr.	4151 N. Humboldt Ave. Milwaukee
Izaak Walton League of America (Wis. Div.)	Austin F. Smith, Pres.	927A S. 8th St. Manitowoc
Kiwanis International (Wis.-Upper Mich. Dist.)	Derral L. Clark, Gov.	1732 Wauwatosa Ave. Wauwatosa

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
League of Women Voters of Wis.	Mrs. Marshall E. Beaugrand, Pres.	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Leif Erickson Memorial Assn. of Wis.	O. Andrew Stolen, Secy.	16 N. Carroll St. Madison 3
Lincoln Fellowship of Wis.	L. W. Bridgman, Secy.	1910 Kendall Ave. Madison 5
Lions International (Multiple Dist. 27—Wis.)	Shafeec A. Mansour, Secy.	101 S. Stuyvesant St. Merrill
Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wis., Soc. of	Frederic W. La Croix, Gov.	3015 N. Shepard Ave. Milwaukee 11
Mental Health, Wis. Assn. for	Wilton Duckworth, .. Exec. Dir.	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Mentally Retarded Children, Wis. Council for	Arnold Johnson, Pres.	1622 Nelson Ave. Beloit
Music Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Mrs. Alvin A. Melentine	1226 College Ave. Stevens Point
Natural Resources Assn. of Wis., Citizens	C. L. Wachtel, Secy.	611 Maywood Ave. Wauwatosa 13
Navy League of the U.S., Wis. Council	Rudolph A. Schoenecker	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Ornithology, Wis. Soc. for	Helen F. Northup, .. Secy.	251 Langdon St. Madison 3
Planners Assn. of Wis.	Vincent L. Lung, Secy.	155 E. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee 2
Poetry Foundation, Wis.	Clara C. Prince, Dir.	1764 N. 83rd St. Wauwatosa 13
Postal History Soc., Wis.	Charles J. Peirce, .. Secy-Treas.	68 Oakland Ave. Oshkosh
Public Expenditure Survey of Wis.	Arch Ely, Exec. Dir.	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Public Welfare Assn., Citizens	L. L. Oeland, Exec. Secy.	16 N. Carroll St. Madison 3
Raccoon and Fox Hunters Assn., Wis.	R. J. Antes	335 W. Main Evansville
Recreation Leaders Laboratory Assn., Wis.	Bruce L. Cartter, Exec. Secy.	Agriculture Hall Madison 6
Recreational Assn., Wis. Greater	Dan F. Vicker	3rd Ave. S. Park Falls
Rehabilitation Assn., Wis.	Ray Dvorak, Pres.	2001 Jefferson St. Madison 5
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (Wis. Dept.)	Duke E. Jones	7133 W. St. Paul Ave. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Right of Way Assn., American (Badger Chap. no. 17)	Claire M. Fitzgerald, Secy.	2226 Hollister Ave. Madison
Safety, Wis. Council of	R. W. Gillette,	234 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
Service Assn., Wis.	Robin L. Lamson, .. Acting Exec. Dir.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Settlers Club of Wis.	T. Fred Baker, Pres.	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Social Work Alumni Assn. of the Univ. of Wis.	Kenneth E. Kringle, Pres.	501 Toepfer Ave. Madison 5
Stamp Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Charles J. Maahs, Secy.	825 E. Winnebago St. Appleton
Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.	Paul N. Reynolds, .. Exec. Dir.	120 S. Fairchild St. Madison 3
Taxpayers Conference, Wis.	Arch Ely	340 Wash. Bldg. Madison 3
Temperance Movement of Wis., United	Earnest C. Parish, Exec. Dir.	6142 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee 3
Temperance Union of Wis., Woman's Christian	Mrs. Phil LeGrand	3920 N. Frederick Ave. Milwaukee
Tennis Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Bernie Schu- bert, Secy.	3360 S. 55th St. Milwaukee 14
Trees for Tomorrow	M. N. Taylor,	120 S. Mill St. Merrill
Turner District, Wis.	Hillis H. Hanning, Secy.	401 Morningside Ave. Madison 4
Umpire's Assn., Wis.	Walter F. Bauman, Rec. Secy.	1436 N. 65th St. Wauwatosa 13
Unions, Allied Independent	Arthur Sorensen, Pres.	1236 N. 43rd St. Milwaukee 8
United Nations, American Assn. for the (Wis. Br.)	Robert Moses, Pres.	R. R. 1 Eau Claire
University of Wis. Foundation	Basil Peterson	702 Langdon St. Madison 5
Welfare Council, Wis.	Tom E. Moses,	16 W. Johnson St. Madison
Wisconservation Club	Otto Flaig	420 Zida St. Fort Atkinson
Women's Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Mrs. Melvin F. Bonn	Bloomington
World Federalists, United (Wis. Br.)	Lawrence Giese	3018 N. Stowell Ave. Milwaukee 11
Writer's Assn., Wis. Regional	Mrs. Betty Carl An- derson, Secy.	Harmony Acres Prentice

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

Agricultural

	Address Correspondence to	
Agriculture Cooperative, Wis. Council of ..	Milo K. Swanton, .. Exec. Secy.	205 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Apple Institute, Wis.	Don Palmer, Secy. ..	1415 Briquetet Green Bay
Badger Breeders Cooperative	Kenneth Wallin, Gen. Mgr.	Box 109 Shawano
Badger Cooperative, Consolidated	Geo. W. Ruppel, Gen. Mgr.	116 N. Main St. Shawano
Badgerland Coop.	Richard W. Rowley	Route 1 Whitewater
Beef Breeders and Feeders Assn., Wis.	Fred J. Giesler	Stock Pavilion Madison 6
Beekeepers Assn., Wis. State	Vernon G. Howard, Pres.	4170 S. Howell Ave. Milwaukee 7
Berry and Vegetable Growers Assn., Wis.	E. L. White	Box 147 Fort Atkinson
Breeders and Harness Horse Assn., Wis. ..	Clyde C. Woody	Route 1 Madison 4
Broiler Growers Assn., Wis.	J. B. Hayes	Hiram Smith Hall Madison 6
Brown Swiss Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Edna Schmid ..	P. O. Box 117 Monroe
Buttermakers and Managers Assn., Wis.	Alvin J. Smith,	208 E. Conant St. Portage
Certified R.O.P. Assn., Wis.	Baxter Newton,	342 N., State Capitol Madison 2
Cheese Exchange, Wis.	R. W. Leffler, Pres.	1658 Morrow St. Green Bay
Cheese Makers Assn., Wis.	Geo. L. Mooney, Exec. Secy.	Plymouth
Cheesemakers Assn., Foreign Type	Willicm Ienatsch	Route 4 Monroe
Cheese Producers Assn., Wis. Swiss and Limburger	Fred Galli, Mgr.	1518½ - 11th St. Monroe
Cheese Producers Cooperative, Wis.	E. H. Bruggink,	Plymouth
Cheese Producers Marketing Assn.	H. E. Thew, Pres.	1707 S. Park St. Madison 5
Chester White Breeders Co-op Assn., Wis.	Neil C. Batterman, Secy.	R. 2, Box 114 Fond du Lac
Cooperatives, Wis. Assn. of	J. K. Kyle,	109 W. Main St. Madison 3
Cranberry Growers Assn., Wis. State	Leo Sorensen,	P. O. Box 429 Wisconsin Rapids

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Creameries Assn., Wis.	Oscar Christianson	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Crop Improvement Assn., Wis.	E. D. Holden, Secy.	Agronomy Bldg. Madison 6
Dairy Assn. of Wis., American	W. L. Phillipsen, Gen. Mgr.	4337 W. Beltline Madison 5
Dairy Farmers Retirement Assn. Co-op.	Ralph M. Cooper, .. Secy-Treas.	205 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Dairy Federation, Wis.	George Baumeister ..	College of Ag. Madison 6
Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.	K. G. Weckel, Secy.	Babcock Hall Madison 6
Dairyland Co-op Assn.	Wm. Wenzel	Juneau
Duroc Assn., Wis. State	W. J. Vassen, Secy-Treas.	Route 1 Cuba City
Electric Cooperative, Wis.	H. O. Melby, Pres.	1810 S. Park St. Madison 5
Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales	C. F. Clafin	100 N. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee
Fairs, Wis. Assn. of	W. H. Eldridge, Secy.	315½ E. Mill St. Plymouth
Farm Bureau Federation, Wis.	William Kasakaitas, Exec. Secy.	801 W. Badger Rd. Madison
Farm Truckers Assn. of Wis.	Jim Williams	Endeavor
Farmers Union, Wis.	K. W. Hones, Pres.	117 W. Spring St. Chippewa Falls
Feeder Pig Marketing Co-op, Wis.	Norval Dvorak, Mgr.	Francis Creek
Flying Farmers of Prairie Farmer Land	John Isaacs	Box 226 Withee
4-H Foundation, Wis.	Mrs. Grace Duffee, Secy-Treas.	3426 Blackhawk Dr. Madison
4-H Junior Leaders Council, State	Nancy Bovee, Secy.	Bassett
4-H Leaders Council, State	Conrad Schepp, Secy.	Rock Springs
Future Farmers of America, Wis. Assn. of ..	Alan Spors	Rural Route Melrose
Future Homemakers of America	Helen Sjolander, Pres.	Holmen High School Holmen
Grange, Wis. State	Mrs. Lucile Immel, Secy.	R. 4, Box 322 Fond du Lac
Grasslanders, Wis.	Elmer Federwitz, Pres.	Chilton
Guernsey Breeders Assn., Wis.	John A. Lindsey, Secy.	Box 14 Waukesha
Hampshire Breeders Assn. Co-op, Wis.	Guerdon Reilly, Secy.	Route 3 Dodgeville
Hatcheries Assn. Cooperative, Wis.	C. J. Ellis	Ellis Hatchery Lancaster

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Hereford Assn., Wis.	Robert Geffert, Secy.	Route 2 Reedsburg
Hereford Breeders Assn., Wis. Polled	Robert Linquist, Secy.	Salem
Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Wis.	A. J. Sontag, Secy.	R. 1, Box 212 Chilton
Homemaking Instructors, Rural	Mrs. Gloria Smith, Pres.	Valders High School Valders
Horse Assn., Wis.	Ed. Keller, Secy.	Route 3 Germantown
Horse Breeders Assn., Wis.	Ray Bast, Pres.	Richfield
Horticultural Soc., Wis. State	H. J. Rahmlow	Horticulture Bldg. Madison 6
Jersey Breeders Assn., Co-op., Wis.	Martin Rusdal, Pres.	Westby
Landrace Breeders Assn. Co-op., Wis.	Curtis Jewell, Secy-Treas.	Dodgeville
Live Stock Breeders Assn., Wis.	Robert F. Thayer	Poultry Bldg. Madison 6
Milk and Food Sanitarians, Wis. Assn. of ..	L. Wayne Brown, Secy-Treas.	421 Chemistry Bldg. Madison 6
Milk Dealers' Assn., Wis.	Harry Kluerter, Exec. Secy.	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Milk Products Co-op., Pure	Wm. C. Eckles, Gen. Mgr.	18 W. First St. Fond du Lac
Muck Farmers Assn., Wis.	John A. Schoenemann, Secy.	Dept. of Horticulture Madison 6
Palomino Horse Assn., Wis. Aux. of	Mrs. Gertrude A. Faust, Secy-Treas.	Route 2 Cross Plains
Potato Growers Assn., Wis.	Harold R. Simons, Exec. Secy.	Box 22 Antigo
Poultry Assn., Wis. Rare Breeds	Harold A. Hulbert, Pres.	R. 1, Box 477 Burlington
Poultry Improvement Assn., Wis. Co-op.	Lloyd Mowrer	Valders
Progressive Farmers of Wis.	Herbert Tubbs	Route 2 Seymour
Purebred Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis.	Marlowe E. Nelson, Secy.	207 King Hall Madison 6
Sheep Breeders Co-op., Wis.	Warren Brown, Secy-Treas.	Route 2 Hartland
Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Wis.	Don James	Pardeeville
Soil Conservation Dist. Supervisors, Wis. Assn. of	Oscar Laper	Rock Springs
Soil Conservation Soc. of America (Wis. Chap.)	Ruth L. Hine, Secy.	Nevin Hatchery R. 3 Madison
Sugar Beet Growers Co-op. Assn., Wis.	Henry Reiman	Route 4 Chilton

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Swine Breeders Assn. Co-op., Wis.	Harold Marquardt, Secy-Treas.	501 Franklin Ave. Madison 5
Swine Breeders Assn., Wis. OIC	Leonard Steinhorst	Route 2 Beaver Dam
Tamworth Breeders Assn., Wis.	Donald Betts, Pres.	Route 1 Troy Center
Turkey Federation, Wis.	Gerald E. Annin, Secy-Treas.	212 Hiram Smith Hall Madison 6
Vocational Agriculture Instructors, Wis. Assn.	M. S. Murray, Secy.	Cameron
Wool Growers Assn., Wis. Co-op.	Roy E. Richards, Secy.	P. O. Box 2026 Milwaukee 1

Educational

Alumni Assn., Wis.	John Berge, Exec. Dir.	770 Langdon St. Madison 10
Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic	John E. Roberts, Exec. Secy.	1701½ Main St. Marinette
Badger Boys State	Val W. Ove, Exec. Secy.	1348 N. 37th St. Milwaukee 8
Badger Girls State	Mrs. Harley Hicks, Exec. Dir.	415 W. Merrimac St. Dodgeville
Business Education Assn., Wis.	Gaylord Alpin, Pres.	Lincoln High School Manitowoc
Business Schools Assn., Wis.	Otto Madland	215 W. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Classroom Teachers, Wis. Dept. of	Esther M. Jensen, .. Pres.	5543 N. Hollywood Ave. Milwaukee 17
College Athletic Conference, Wis. State	Walter Thoresen, Pres.	State College La Crosse
College Faculties, Assn. of Wis. State	Edward Morgan, Pres.	State College Whitewater
College President's Assn., Wis. County	Mrs. Phyllis W. Rit- ter, Secy-Treas. ..	Mayville
Colleges, Wis. Foundation of Independent ..	Robert D. Steele, Pres.	741 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee 2
County Superintendents, Wis. Assn. of	Matt Knedle, Secy-Treas.	Box 428 Wis. Rapids
County Teachers College Boards Assn., Wis.	William Richter, Secy-Treas.	Silver Lake
Education Assn., Wis.	H. C. Weinlick	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Education in Wis., Joint Com. on	Mrs. Harold Russell, Chmn.	Route 2 Janesville
Educational Secretaries Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Kathryn Bowles	1701 E. Capitol Dr. Shorewood 11

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Educational Television, Wis. Citizens Com. for	Mrs. Fred Risser, Secy.	5010 Risser Rd. Madison 5
Elementary School Principals Assn., Wis.	Fred Schnell,	1512 Mehrstens Ave. Sheboygan
Extension Workers Assn., Wis.	Agnes Hansen,	College of Ag. Madison 6
Foreign Language Teachers, Wis. Assn. of Modern	Mariele Schirmer, ..	3203 N. Downer Ave. Milwaukee
Future Teachers of America, Wis.	Irene Schlei, Pres.	State College Eau Claire
Geographic Education, Wis. Council of ...	Kenneth Seitz, Pres.	Milw. and Downer Ave. Milwaukee
High School Forensic Assn., Wis.	Robert H. Schacht, Secy-Treas.	Memorial Library Madison 6
Home Economics Assn., Wis.	Rita Youmans,	School of Home Ec. Madison 6
Junior High Administrators Assn., Wis.	Milton R. Rewey	Sr. High School Ripon
Mathematics Council, Wis.	Donald McCloskey, Secy.	West High School Madison 5
Music Teachers Assn., Wis.	Leon L. Iltis, Pres.	Music Hall Madison 6
Parents and Teachers, Wis. Congress of ...	Mrs. James Lohr, ..	1918 S. 17th St. Sheboygan
Personnel and Guidance Assn., Wis.	Henry Schoenfeld, Jr., Pres.	4321 N. Raymir Pl. Wauwatosa 16
Presidents and Deans of Liberal Arts Colleges, Wis. Assn. of	Robert D. Steele, Pres.	Carroll College Waukesha
Retired Teachers Assn., Wis.	W. C. Giese	2604 - 15th St. Racine
Rural Education, Friends of	Carl Reinhold, Pres.	Independence
Rural Schools Assn., Wis.	Mildred I. Krohn, Secy.	Route 1 Lancaster
Rural-Urban Community School Assn.	Archie Buckmiller, .. Pres.	Blair
School Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	Matt Knedle,	Box 428 Wisconsin Rapids
School Boards, Wis. Assn. of	George Tipler,	Box 163 Winneconne
School Bus Operators Assn., Wis.	Joseph A. Bedner, Pres.	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
School Business Officials, Wis. Assn. of ...	Glenn F. Olwell, Pres.	211 N. Carroll St. Madison 3
School Music Assn., Wis.	H. C. Wegner,	210 State St. Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Secondary School Principals, Wis. Assn. of	Kenneth F. Bick, Pres.	Sr. High School Janesville
Speech Assn., Wis.	Dr. Hugo Hellman, Pres.	Marquette University Milwaukee 3
String Teachers Assn., Wis.	Anthony Bacich, Pres.	Appleton H.S. Appleton
Student Councils, Wis. Assn. of	Ruth Hindin, Secy.	4421 N. Maryland Ave. Shorewood
Supervising Teachers, Wis. Assn. of Co.	Margaret Parker, Pres.	Eagle River
Supervision and Curriculum Development, Wis. Assn. for	Hazel Thatcher	802 W. 8th St. Appleton
Teachers, Wis. Federation of	Glenn Parish, Pres.	1317 Hammond Ave. Superior
University Women, American Assn. of (Wis. Div.)	Mrs. James Hill, Jr., Pres.	P. O. Box 75 Baraboo
Veterans in Education, Wis. Assn. of	John W. Hahn	Central H.S. Sheboygan
Vocational and Adult Education, Wis. Assn. for	C. D. Rejahl	211 N. Carroll St. Madison
Vocational and Adult Education, Wis. Assn. of Directors of	Charles W. Rowe, Pres.	212 W. Rives St. Rhinelander

Public Officials and Employes

American Waterworks Assn. (Wis. Sec.)	Harry Breimeister, .. Secy.	City Hall Milwaukee 2
Circuit Judges, Board of	Clarence E. Rine- hard, Chmn.	Court House Chippewa Falls
Clerk of Circuit Court Assn.	Albert N. Olson	Court House Marinette
Coroners Assn., Wis. State	J. A. LaMonte,	818 W. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee 3
County Boards Assn., Wis.	A. J. Thelen,	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
County Clerk's Assn., Wis.	Elizabeth Mitchell, .. Secy.	Court House Dodgeville
County Homes, Assn. of Wis.	Edward Fredericks, Pres.	New London
County Hospitals, Assn of Wis.	Mrs. A. G. Stein- born, Secy.	P. O. Box 351 Janesville
County Judges, State Bd. of	William A. Curran, Pres.	Court House Mauston

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
County Officers, Jt. Assn. of Wis.	Vera C. Terry, Secy.	Court House Baraboo
County Traffic Police and Radio Operators Assn., Wis.	Lloyd Schoephoes- ter, Secy.	Markesan
County Treasurers Assn., Wis.	Isabelle M. Paton, .. Secy-Treas.	Ashland
Court Commissioners Assn., Wis.	Gus. B. Husting, Secy-Treas.	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Criminal Court Judges, Wis. Assn. of	Oscar J. Schmiede, Pres.	Court House Appleton
Criminal Court Judges, Wis. Bd. of	Harold Mueller, Secy.	Court House Manitowoc
District Attorneys Assn., Wis.	Robert Dickerson, .. Secy-Treas.	Court House Eagle River
Electrical Inspectors, Internatl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	John E. Wise, Secy-Treas.	234 State Office Bldg. Madison 2
F.B.I. Natl. Academy Assn., Wis.	Ralph H. Gregory, .. Pres.	Police Dept. Janesville
Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State	Douglas J. Dunlop, Secy-Treas.	1463 Underwood Ave. Wauwatosa 13
Fire Fighters, Wis. State Assn. of	Elmer E. Schoen, Pres.	1015 Gray St. Green Bay
Firemen's Assns., Wis. Council of	Norton T. Ames, Pres.	Oregon
Firemen's Assn., Wis. Paid	Bob Madden, Secy.	1240 Wolff St. Racine
Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of	John G. McClellan, Secy.	320N, State Capitol Madison 2
Highway Commissioners Assn., Wis.	Eugene A. Howard	Court House Milwaukee
Highway Committee Members Assn., Wis.	Walter R. Schmidt, Pres.	2223 N. 9th St. Sheboygan
Home Agents Assn., Wis.	A. Shirley Young, .. Pres.	Court House Menomonie
Juvenile Court Judges, Wis. Bd. of	Henry Gergen, Pres.	Court House Juneau
Juvenile Officers Assn., Wis.	Robert M. Carnes, .. Secy.	311 State St. Madison 3
Letter Carriers Assn., Wis. Rural	Melvin Lemke, Secy.	Bowler
Letter Carriers, Wis. State Assn. of	Eugene J. Cawley, Secy.	507 W. Wilson St. Madison 3
Letter Carriers, Ladies Aux. to the Wis. State Assn. of	Esther C. Timm	410-8th St. S. Wisconsin Rapids
Municipal Utilities Assn., Wis.	John B. Jedwabny, Secy-Treas.	700 Appleton St. Menasha

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Municipalities, League of Wis.	Ed Johnson Exec. Dir.	30 E. Johnson St. Madison 3
Assessors Sec.	George H. Erbach, Chmn.	City Hall Milwaukee
Attorneys Sec.	John W. Kelley, ... Chmn.	126 Grand Ave. Wausau
Building Inspectors Assn.	Louis A. Graesslin, Chmn.	City Hall Janesville
Clerks and Finance Officers Sec.	Josephine Smylie, .. Chmn.	City Hall Sturgeon Bay
Engineering and Public Works Sec.	W. J. Blong, Chmn.	8340 N. Lake Dr. Milwaukee 17
Park and Recreation Soc.	Emil Mueller, Pres.	Arpin
Plumbing Inspectors Soc.	Louis G. Beno, Pres.	City Hall Green Bay
Village Sec.	Kenneth Leque, Chmn.	Hartland
Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of	R. J. Exner, Secy. ..	Wisconsin Rapids
Police Communication Officers, Associated (Wis. Chap.)	Stanley St. Onge, .. Secy.	5149 N. 66th St. Milwaukee 16
Policemen's Protective Assn., Wis.	Clarence B. Toep- pler, Secy.	233 Webster St. Neenah
Post Office Clerks, Wis. Federation of	Robert W. Kurth, ... Secy-Treas.	334 Glenway St. Madison 5
Postal Supervisors, Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Br.)	Carl E. Nau Secy-Treas.	1442 S. 55th St. Milwaukee 14
Postmasters, Natl. Assn., (Wis. Chap.)	Harold G. Hoffman	Sparta
Postmasters of the U. S., Natl. League of (Wis. Br.)	Joyce S. Holly, Secy-Treas.	Tunnel City
Probation and Parole Assn., Wis.	Geo. W. Mueller, ... Pres.	1234 N. 124th St. Wauwatosa 13
Public Health, Wis. Assn. for	Paul Weis, Secy-Treas.	1 W. Wilson St. Madison 2
Public Health Council, Wis.	Earl R. Thayer, Exec. Secy.	330 E. Lakeside St. Madison 5
Public Welfare Assn., Wis.	John Potts, Pres.	Court House Black River Falls
Real Estate Descriptions Dept., Wis. Counties Assn. of	Elsa L. Damm, Secy-Treas.	Court House Manitowoc
Recorders Assn., Wis.	Lawrence Larson ...	Court House Mauston
Registers in Probate, Wis.	Herbert C. Stein- kamp	Court House Janesville

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Retired Civil (federal) Employees, Wis. State Federation of Natl. Assn. of	Gustav F. Beschoner, Pres.	837 Jenifer St. Madison 3
Sanatorium Superintendents Assn., Wis.	Agnes Mattison, Secy.	Winnebago
Sanatorium Trustees Assn., Wis.	Herbert F. Weckmueller, Secy.	P. O. Box 424 Milwaukee 1
Sanitarians, Wis. Assn. of	Ward Duel	1525 - 25th St. Kenosha
Sewerage Works Operators, Conference of Wis.	Charles A. Kelley ..	312 Randall Pl. Elkhorn
Sheriff's and Deputy Sheriff's Assn., Wis.	Katherine Moore, Secy.	Court House Balsam Lake
State Employees Assn., Wis.	Roy E. Kubista, Exec. Secy.	713 Insurance Bldg. Madison 3
Towns Assn., Wis.	Robert Mortensen, Atty.	119 Monona Ave. Madison
Veterans Service Officers Assn. of Wis., County	O. N. Markus, Secy.	Court House Medford
Veterans Service Commissions, Wis. State Assn. of County	Evan R. Pfanmiller, Secy.	Court House Kenosha

Trade and Professional

Accountants, Wis. Soc. of Certified Public	James H. March, Secy.	600 W. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee 3
Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor	Wm. J. Uthmeier, Secy.	P. O. Box 548 Marshfield
Advertising Managers Assn. of Wis. Daily Newspapers	William Scrivner, Pres.	115 S. Carroll St. Madison 3
Airports Assn., Wis.	Grant Johnson	Box 303 Marshfield
Antique Dealers Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Ethel Othersall, Secy.	Shullsburg
Architects, American Institute of (Wis. Chap.)	Mrs. Ruth Hill, Exec. Secy.	8416 W. Lisbon Ave. Milwaukee 17
Associated Press, Wis.	Austin Bealmear, Chief ..	333 W. State St. Milwaukee 3
Auctioneers, Assn. of Wis.	Ernest C. Freund	17 - 6th St. Fond du Lac
Automotive Trades Assn., Wis.	Louis Milan, Exec. Vice Pres.	119 Monona Ave. Madison 3
Bakers Assn., Wis.	Fred H. Laufenburg, Exec. Secy.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Bandmasters' Assn., Wis.	Norman K. Brahmstedt, Secy.	690 E. Grand Ave. Wis. Rapids
Bankers Assn., Wis.	G. S. Updegraff, Secy.	312 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
Bar of Wis., State	Philip S. Habermann, Exec. Dir.	402 W. Wilson St. Madison 3
Barber Science Assn., Wis.	Frank T. Myers, Secy-Treas.	1955 W. Hampton Ave. Milwaukee 9
Barbers and Beauticians of Wis., Associated Master	Norbert C. Koffarnus, Secy.	6126 W. North Ave. Milwaukee 13
Beer Distributors Assn., Wis. Wholesale	Maurice Hassell	P. O. Box 1305 Milwaukee
Biological Photographers Assn., Wis.	Edward Kresnik, Pres.	7900 W. Bradley Rd. Milwaukee
Bituminous Paving Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Konkol, Exec. Vice Pres.	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Blacksmiths and Welders Assn., Wis.	Robert F. Wilfer, Secy-Treas.	Box 75 Colgate
Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Wis.	M. L. Hughes, Secy.	2216 Birch St. Eau Claire
Brewers Assn., Wis. State	Irvin J. Ott	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Broadcasters Assn., Wis.	Edwin Conrad, Exec. Secy.	900 Gay Bldg. Madison 3
Builders Assn., Master	Henry Flach, Jr., Mgr.	1215 W. Galena St. Milwaukee 5
Builders Assn., Wis.	Lowell Gerretson, Exec. Secy.	206 E. Main St. Madison 3
C.I.O., Wis State <i>see</i> Industrial Union Council, Wis. State.		
Canners Assn., Wis.	Marvin P. Verhulst, Exec. Secy.	1003 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Cheese Shippers Assn., Wis. Gift	Anthony E. Madler, Exec. Secy.	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Chiropodists, Wis. Soc. of	E. V. Hurtienne, Secy.	316 Security Bank Bldg. Sheboygan
Chiropractic Assn., Wis.	S. C. Syverud	446 Wash. Bldg. Madison 3
Chiropractic Assn., Women's Aux. to the Wis.	Mrs. Ella Straschinske, Secy.	2125 Ohm Ave. Eau Claire
Chiropractic Basic Research Soc., Wis.	C. J. Mathieson, Secy.	1303 Main Stevens Point

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Chiropractors, Soc. of Wis.	Robert L. Grayson, Secy-Treas.	6013 Sheridan Rd. Kenosha
Christmas Tree Producers Assn., Wis.	F. R. Trenk, Secy.	424 Univ. Farm Place Madison 6
Claimants Compensation Attorneys of Wis., National Assn. of	Lawrence D. Gillick	152 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Coal Bureau, Wis.	William F. Ehmann, Mgr.	119 E. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Collectors' Assn., Wis.	Josephine H. Dilley, Exec. Secy-Treas.	520 - 58th St. Kenosha
Commercial Travelers, United	J. P. Duskey	P. O. Box 145 Wausau
Commercial Travelers, Grand Aux. of Wis. United	Mrs. Charlotte Greenwood Grand Secy.	1010 Clark Ave. Marshfield
Concrete Products Assn., Wis.	Arthur W. Devos, Secy.	3141 W. Auer Ave. Milwaukee
Construction Employers Assn., Allied	Lee R. Polacheck, Exec. Secy.	1215 W. Galena St. Milwaukee
Contractors of America, Associated Gen. (Wis. Chap.)	J. Harry Green,	19 E. Milwaukee St. Janesville
Credit Assn., Wis. Retail	N. B. Critser, Secy.	24 N. Carroll St. Madison
Credit Bureaus of Wis., Associated	Patricia Sampson, Pres.	19 S. Main St. Fond du Lac
Dance Masters of Wis.	Leo T. Kehl, Pres. ..	223 E. Mifflin St. Madison 3
Dental Assistants Assn., Wis. State	Mrs. Marie Ramsay	234½ W. Wis. St. Portage
Dental Hygienists Assn., Wis.	Dolores Fischer, Secy.	211 N. Wash. Ave. Cedarburg
Dental Soc., Wis. State	Kenneth F. Crane, Exec. Secy.	704 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Dentistry for Children, Wis. Soc.	O. E. Minshall	5925 - 6th Ave. A. Kenosha
Dermatological Soc., Wis.	Daniel Hackbarth, Secy.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Dietetic Assn., Wis.	Eleanor Gundlach ..	301 Troy Dr. Madison 4
Dry Cleaners Institute, Wis. and Upper Mich.	Egon W. Peck	208 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
Dump Truck Owners Assn., Wis.	Bruno Guadagni	845 N. 11th St. Milwaukee
Engineers, American Soc. of Civil (Wis. Sec.)	Richard C. Dess, Pres.	7921 Portland Ave. Milwaukee 13

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Engineers, Wis. State Assn. of Natl. Assn. of Power	Raymond Mittlestadt	605 De Clark St. Beaver Dam
Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional	A. L. Genisot, Pres.	Rhineland
Equipment Distributors, Wis.	I. W. Kunert, Pres. ..	5151 N. Pt. Wash. Rd. Milwaukee 17
Finance Companies, Wis. Assn. of	L. M. Jeger, Exec. Vice Pres.	3866 N. Teutonia Ave. Milwaukee 6
Florists Assn., Wis.-Upper Mich.	Stanley C. Foll, Secy.	8952 N. Green Bay Rd. Milwaukee 9
Food and Tobacco Institute	Anthony E. Madler, Managing Dir.	1 W. Main St. Madison
Food Dealers Assn., Wis. Retail	Lester A. Daron, Exec. Secy.	704 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Frozen Food Locker Assn., Wis.	E. J. Fechner, Secy.	400 Grand Ave. Merrill
Fuel Dealers Assn., Wis.-Upper Mich.	Chas. L. Anger, Exec. Secy.	1226 Rutledge St. Madison 4
Funeral Directors Assn., Wis.	Harold J. Ruidl, Exec. Secy.	5920 W. North Ave. Milwaukee 8
Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail	Donald W. Hill, Asst. Secy.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Furniture Salesmens Club of Wis.	Robert L. Schroeder	Route 2, Box 65A Hartland
Garage Operators Assn., Wis.	Arthur E. Harrer, Secy.	325 W. Clarke St. Milwaukee
Gasoline Dealers Assn., of Wis., Retail ...	Adrian A. Brown, Exec. Secy.	Route 3 Lake Geneva
General Practice, Wis. Academy of	Robert A. Dufour, Exec. Secy.	758 N. 27th St. Milwaukee 8
Guide Assn., Wis.	Leonard Scheels, Pres.	Box 289 Mercer
Hardware Assn., Wis. Retail	H. A. Lewis, Secy-Treas.	200 Strongs Ave. Stevens Point
Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, American Soc. of	Arthur A. Stutheit, Secy.	2697 S. Kinnickinnic Ave. Milwaukee
Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors Assn.	Walter H. Oleson ...	2040 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Assn., Northern	Allan S. Haukom, Secy-Mgr.	46 Wash. Blvd. Oshkosh
Hospital Assn., Wis.	N. E. Hanshus, Exec. Secy.	P. O. Box 195 Eau Claire
Hotel Assn., Wis. State	H. L. Ashworth, Exec. Secy.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Ice Cream Manufacturers Assn., Wis. Retail	O. G. Reitz	Sunlite Dairy Oshkosh
Ice Cream Manufacturers, Wis. Assn. of	P. C. Carver, Pres. ..	Box 645 Oshkosh
Ice Industries, Wis. Assn. of	Paul F. Hoff	1300 E. Locust St. Milwaukee
Industrial Arts Assn., Wis.	Leo R. Ebben, Secy-Treas.	519 Church St. Kohler
Industrial Editors Assn., Wis.	Tom Christofferson, Pres.	Wis. Public Serv. Corp. Green Bay
Industrial Relations Assn. of Wis.	Russell P. Schroeder, Pres.	12020 W. Rawson Ave. Milwaukee
Industrial Union Council, Wis. State	Ross Baum, Secy-Treas.	704 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Insurance Agents, Wis. Assn. of	Paul H. Mast, Exec. Secy.	240 Wash. Bldg. Madison 3
Insurance Agents, Wis. Assn. of Mutual ...	W. E. Koehler, Pres.	P. O. Box 187 Cedarburg
Insurance Alliance, Wis. Mutual	Lloyd J. Yaudes, Exec. Secy.	820 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town Mutual	John Holzem	Route 3 Menomonee Falls
Insurance Companies, Wis. Federation of Mutual	Theo. E. Stickle, Secy-Treas.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Jewelers Assn., Wis. Retail	B. W. Heald, Exec. Secy.	R. 2, Box 550 Thiensville
Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Assn.	H. L. Ashworth, Bus. Mgr.	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Labor, Wis. State Federation of	George W. Hall, Secy-Treas.	6333 W. Bluemound Rd. Milwaukee 13
Landscape Architects, Wis. Soc. of	Genesio A. Simotti, Reg. Agt.	235 W. Bender Rd. Milwaukee
Laundering, Wis. Institute of	Kenneth Luetzow, Secy.	1820 W. Clybourn Milwaukee 3
Libraries Assn., Special (Wis. Chap.)	Frances Beckwith, Pres.	Marquette Univ. Medical Library Milwaukee
Library Assn., Wis.	Lola R. Pierstorff, Secy.	230 W. Gilman St. Madison 3
Library Trustee Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Sadie Sommer- field	508 Clinton St. La Crosse
Life Managers and General Agents Assn. of Wis.	Stuart Koch, Secy-Treas.	317 E. College Appleton

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Lumbermens Assn., Wis. Retail	H. P. McDermott, Exec. Vice Pres.	501 Milw. Gas Co. Bldg. Milwaukee 2
Malt Beverage Retailers Assn., Wis. Fermented	Gottlieb Schmidt	Rural Route Sheboygan Falls
Manufacturers Assn., Wis.	Robert A. Ewens, Exec. Vice Pres.	633 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Meat and Food Dealers, Wis. State Assn. of Retail	Harvey L. Wickert ..	1659 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Medical Assistants Soc., Wis. State	Audrey Holtshopple, Pres.	115 S. Main Janesville
Medical Record Librarians, Wis. Assn. of	Dolores Sutton,	St. Michael Hospital Milwaukee
Medical Soc. of Wis., State	C. H. Crownhart,	330 E. Lakeside St. Madison 5
Medical Soc. of Wis., Women's Aux. to the State	Mrs. J. Howard Johnson	5036 N. Lake Dr. Milwaukee
Medical Technologists, Wis. Assn. of	John A. Mooty,	616 W. Burnett St. Beaver Dam
Monument Builders of America	Merrill W. Schae- fer, Secy.	2430 W. Lincoln Ave. Milwaukee 15
Mortgage Investors Assn., Wis.	William W. Bunge ..	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee 2
Motel Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Robert Saw- bridge, Secy.	Elm Grove
Motor Carriers Accountants Soc., Wis.	R. D. Schwerman, ..	620 S. 29th St. Milwaukee 46
Motor Carriers Assn., Wis.	John P. Varda	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Municipal Security League, Wis.	John H. Kaiser,	107 Franklin St. Port Washington
Muskrat and Beaver Farmers Assn., Wis.	James A. Clark	Larsen
Newspaper League, Wis. Daily	Harry R. LePoide- vin, Secy.	Journal-Times Racine
Nurserymens Assn., Wis.	Thos. S. Pinney, Secy-Treas.	Route 3 Sturgeon Bay
Nurses Assn., Wis. State	Jeanette R. Welsch, Exec. Secy.	161 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee 3
Nurses Assn., Wis. State Practical	Mrs. Edith Part- ridge, Exec. Dir. ..	3727 E. Layton Ave. Cudahy
Nurses Assn., Wis. State Student	Peggy Kennedy, Pres.	St. Mary's Hospital Wausau
Nursing Homes, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Pearl Dawson	502 N. Third St. Janesville

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wis. Soc. of	Wm. Mussey, Secy-Treas.	113 N. Carroll St. Madison 3
Occupational Therapy Assn., Wis.	Lucie S. Murphy, Pres.	3514 N. Oakland Ave., Milwaukee 11
Oil-Heat Institute of Wis.	Harold M. Mottram, Exec. Secy.	622 N. Water St. Milwaukee 2
Opticians Assn. of Wis., Dispensing	J. G. Ziefle	Northern Bldg. Green Bay
Optometric Assn., Wis.	Carl H. Strobel, Pres.	121 E. Mifflin St. Madison 3
Optometric Assn., Woman's Aux. to the Wis.	Mrs. C. H. Strobel, .. Pres.	Highlands, R. 2 Madison
Painters and Sculptors, Wis.	Edward A. Green, Pres.	4700 W. Oklahoma Ave. Milwaukee 19
Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, Wis. Council of	Harold J. Yonk, Secy.	652 James St. Burlington
Paper Group, Wis.	Irwin Pearson	411 Garfield Ave. Menasha
Passenger Club, Wis.	Arthur Newell, Secy-Treas.	Milw. Road Depot Milwaukee
Petroleum Assn., Wis.	K. C. King, Exec. Secy.	318 Tenney Bldg. Madison 3
Petroleum Gas Assn., Wis. Liquefied	L. A. Olson	East P.O. Box 3086 Madison
Petroleum Industries Com., Wis.	F. M. Elliott, Exec. Secy.	122 W. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Pharmaceutical Assn., Wis.	Jennings Murphy, Secy.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Photographer Assn., Wis. Professional	Lionel Lewis	3423 Wash. St. Racine
Physicians and Surgeons, Wis. Assn. of Osteopathic	F. E. Hecker	1609 E. Royall Pl. Milwaukee
Physiotherapy Assn., Wis.	E. C. Behling, Pres.	134 Estberg Ave. Waukesha
Pipe Trades Assn., Wis.	Anthony J. King, Secy-Treas.	1713 N. 12 St. Milwaukee 5
Plumbing Contractors, Wis. Assn. of	Robert H. Hammer- smith, Exec. Secy.	808 N. Third St. Milwaukee 3
Press Assn., Wis.	Carl A. Zielke, Secy.	235 Wash. Bldg. Madison 3
Press Club, Wis. Women's	Mrs. Breta L. Griem, Pres.	7120 N. Beach Dr. Milwaukee 17
Psychiatric Assn., Wis.	Leonard Ganser, Secy.	1552 University Ave. Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Psychiatric Clinics for Children, Assn. of Wis.	Elizabeth F. Robinson, Secy-Treas. ..	Univ. Hospitals Madison
Radiological Soc., Wis.	Farrel F. Golden, Secy.	5221 Tonyawatha Tr. Madison 4
Railroad Assn., Wis.	C. A. Hummel, Chmn.	122 W. Wash. Ave. Madison 3
Real Estate Brokers, Wis. Assn. of	James J. Arnold, Exec. Vice Pres.	606 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Refrigeration Service Engineers Soc., Wis. State Assn. of	Wally W. Braatz	3703 S. 20th St. Milwaukee 15
Resort Assn. of Wis.	Art Huebner, Pres. ..	211 S. Third Ave. Wausau
Restaurant Assn., Wis.	Elmer A. Conforti, Exec. Vice Pres.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Road Builders Assn., Wis.	E. E. Hoebel, Exec. Secy.	1 W. Main St. Madison 3
Savings and Loan League of Wis., Junior	Marvin O. Grady, .. Pres.	730 N. Water Milwaukee
Savings and Loan League, Wis.	John A. Seramur, Exec. Vice Pres.	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Screen Process Printing Assn. of Wis.	Wilford M. Everson, Vice Pres.	P. O. Box 488 Madison 1
Secretaries Assn., Natl. (Wis. Div.)	Mrs. Evelyn Simonis, Pres.	5635-A W. Brooklyn Pl. Milwaukee 16
Seed Dealers Assn., Wis.	J. W. Jung, Secy-Treas.	Randolph
Sheet Metal Contractors Assn. of Wis.	R. S. Schmieder, Exec. Secy.	8320 W. Bluemound Rd. Milwaukee 13
Shoe Rebuilders Assn. of Wis., Master	Grover F. Vanselow	2413 N. 4th St. Milwaukee 12
Shorthand Reporters Assn., Wis.	Louis J. De Jardin, .. Pres.	Court House Green Bay
Small Loan Companies, Wis. Assn. of	W. R. Ziemer, Pres.	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Stage Employes and Projectionists, Wis. Assn. of	Oscar E. Olson	108 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Stock Utility Outboard Racing Assn., Wis.	Walter Broas, Commodore	684 Lakecrest Dr. Menasha
Stone Industry, Wis. Dimension	Will C. Gobel, Exec. Secy.	7052 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee
Sulphite Pulp Manufacturers Research League	Averill J. Wiley, Tech. Dir.	P. O. Box 436 Appleton

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Surety Assn. of Wis.	Paul W. Wolfgram, Secy-Treas.	761 N. Broadway Milwaukee 1
Surgical Soc., Wis.	James M. Sullivan, Secy-Treas.	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 3
Surveyors, Wis. Soc., of Land	Robert L. Smith,	6707 - 32nd Ave. Kenosha
Tavern Keepers Assn., Wis.	Wendelin Kraft	833 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee 2
Tavern League of Wis.	Paul E. Jorgensen, .. Gen. Counsel	420 Seventh St. Racine
Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of	J. P. Robertson,	1232 N. Edison St. Milwaukee 2
Telephone Assn., Wis. State	Ray J. Riordan,	1 S. Pinckney St. Madison 3
Telephone Group, Wis. Locally Owned ...	Karl Mess, Secy.	Price Co. Tel. Co. Phillips
Theatre Owners Assn. of Wis., Allied Independent	Harold P. Pearson, Exec. Secy.	1027 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Title Assn., Wis.	A. J. Achten,	101 N. Main St. Shawano
Training Directors Assn., Wis.	William Fagerstrom	122 W. Wash. Ave. Madison
Travelers Protective Assn. (Wis. Div.)	Greg L. Sitter,	161 W. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee
Typographical Conference, Wis.	Edmund Muendel, Secy-Treas.	4221 N. 19th St. Milwaukee 9
Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Life	Dale A. Simpkins, .. Secy.	411 E. Mason St. Milwaukee
Underwriters, Wis. State Assn. of Accident and Health	Leo E. Packard, Secy.	308 W. Burleigh St. Milwaukee 12
Underwriters Assn., Wis. Fire	Eli Shupe, Chmn.	208 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
Utilities Assn., Wis.	Dale F. Hansman, .. Exec. Secy.	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis.	B. A. Beach	1215 Vilas Ave. Madison 5
Warehousemens Assn., Wis.	Harold M. Willen- son, Pres.	525 E. Chicago St. Milwaukee 2
Watchmakers Assn., Wis.	Edward Medla,	4958 S. Packard Ave. Cudahy
Well Drillers, Wis.	R. H. Nienow,	Hotel Merrill, Bldg. Merrill
Wine and Spirit Institute, Wis.	Charles W. Sand, Exec. Vice Pres.	110 E. Wis. Ave. Milwaukee 2
X-Ray Technicians, Wis. Soc. of	Marion Fellner,	Mt. Sinai Hospital Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

Veterans

	Address Correspondence to	
American Gold Star Mothers (Wis. Dept.)	Mrs. Irene Kuntz, Corres. Secy.	127 N. Franklin St. Madison 3
American Legion (Wis. Dept.)	Robert G. Wilke, Dept. Adj.	812 E. State St. Milwaukee
American Legion Aux. (Wis. Dept.)	Mrs. Harriet M. Hass, Exec. Secy- Treas.	812 E. State St. Milwaukee
American Veterans of World War II and Korea (AMVETS)	Lawrence E. Clark, Exec. Dir.	2379 N. Booth St. Milwaukee 12
American Veterans of World War II and Korea (AMVETS) Auxiliary	Mrs. Avis Mallas, Dept. Pres.	302 Fulton Ave. Oshkosh
American War Mothers (Wis. Chap.)	Mrs. Eunice Barton, Secy.	1721 Wash. Ave. Wisconsin Rapids
Army and Navy Union U.S.A.	Lester J. Dencker, State Comm.	3261 N. 96th St. Milwaukee 16
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War	Mrs. Mina Christen- sen	750 Jackson Dr. Oshkosh
Disabled American Veterans Dept. of Wis.	Harold Wellnitz,	1947 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Disabled American Veterans Aux. Dept. of Wis.	Beverly Thompson, Cmdr.	414 N. Palm St. Janesville
G.A.R., Ladies of the	Mrs. Alma C. J. Speckner	1331 Spaight St. Madison 4
G.A.R., Natl. Daughters of the	Mrs. Marcia Stitch, Asst. Adj. Gen.	2050 E. Mifflin St. Madison 4
La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Cheveaux	Jack D. Wilson,	3727 S. 84th St. Milwaukee
La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Cheveaux Aux.	Mrs. Elsie Gehrke, .. Dept. Chapeau	5237 N. 35th St. Milwaukee 9
Marine Corps League Dept. of Wis.	Walter E. Peterson .. Adj. Paym.	2555 N. Buffum St. Milwaukee
Military Order of Foreign Wars	Fred E. Theilacker, Sr.	4021 N. 19th St. Milwaukee 9
Military Order of the World Wars	Maurice B. Pasch, .. Comdr.	4114 Manitou Way Madison 5
Navy Mothers Club No. 11, Wis. State	Mrs. Alma Havens, State Adj.	1434 Redfield St. La Crosse
Purple Heart, Military Order of the (Wis. Dept.)	A. Valentine Drew, Dept. Cmdr.	P. O. Box 635 Sheboygan
Purple Heart, Military Order of the, Aux. (Wis. Dept.)	Mrs. Ruth Sinkovits, Dept. Secy.	P. O. Box 94 Waukesha

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address Correspondence to	
Service Star Legion (Wis. Div.)	Mrs. Audrey L. Suhrke, Exec. Secy.	133 E. Mill St. Plymouth
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	George A. Powers, Dept. Secy.	1726 Monroe St. Madison 5
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Aux. to	Mrs. Auralia Harder, Dept. Pres.	1949 N. 36th St. Milwaukee
Star Mothers of Wis.	Mrs. Jenny Retkowski, Pres.	919 E. Auer Ave. Milwaukee
32nd Div. Veteran Assn.	Joseph A. Hrdlick, Secy.	1519 N. 50th Pl. Milwaukee 8
Tuscania Survivors, Wis.	Oakley L. Parkhill ..	Box 326 Galesville
United Spanish War Veterans Dept. of Wis.	Albert J. Obenberger, Dept. Adj.	9222 W. Townsend St. Milwaukee 16
United Spanish War Veterans Aux.	Ethel M. Johnson, Dept. Pres.	315 S. L St. Sparta
U.S. Daughters of 1812 (Wis. Soc.)	Mrs. Horace R. Goodell	3415 Sunset Dr. Madison 5
Veterans Council, Wis.	Robert W. Schroeder	108 W. Wells St. Milwaukee 3
Veterans of Foreign Wars Dept. of Wis.	Vernon G. Olson, Dept. Comdr.	128 S. Barstow St. Eau Claire
Woman's Relief Corps	Anna Bosler	1807 Park Ave. Beloit

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS*

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford	Tribune	Weekly	R. J. Janda
Adams	Adams County Times	Weekly	Virgil L. Tobin
	Passenger Pigeon	Quarterly	S. D. Robbins
Albany	Herald	Weekly	Stanton P. Steuri
Algoma	Record-Herald	Weekly	Donald A. Heidmann
Alma	Buffalo County Journal	Weekly	M. A. and G. C. Rassbach
Amery	Free Press	Weekly	Palmer Sondreal
Amherst	Advocate	Weekly	J. L. Moberg
Antigo	Badger Common Tater	Monthly	Wis. Potato Growers Assn.
	Daily Journal	Daily	Artemas F. Berner
Appleton	Park Maintenance	Monthly	Erik L. Madisen
	Parks and Recrea- tion in Canada	Quarterly	Erik L. Madisen
	Post-Crescent	Daily	Post Publishing Co.
Arcadia	News-Leader	Weekly	Gauger and Blaschko
Argyle	Atlas	Weekly	J. A. McGinnity
Ashland	Daily Press	Daily	Evening Telegram Co., Superior
Athens	Record	Weekly	N. D. Tromanhauser
Augusta	Union	Weekly	E. M. Herrell
Baldwin	Bulletin	Weekly	W. E. and W. C. Hawley
Balsam Lake	Polk County Ledger	Weekly	Curtis B. Gaylord
Bangor	Independent	Weekly	Mrs. E. A. Meier
Baraboo	News Republic	Daily	H. K. Page, Harlan Page and M. C. Page
Barron	Barron County News-Shield	Weekly	Stern, Seidl and Stern
Bayfield	Bayfield County Press	Weekly	Frank G. Dexter
Beaver Dam	Daily Citizen	Daily	Citizen Pub. Co.
Beldenville	Reporter	Weekly	Helmer Printing, Inc.
Belleville	Recorder	Weekly	John P. Adams
Belmont	Success	Weekly	E. Bowden Curtiss
Beloit	Daily News	Daily	Walter Strong
	Bulletin of Beloit College	6 times yr. ...	Beloit College
	Round Table	Weekly	Beloit College
Benton	Advocate	Weekly	Claude M. Vail
Berlin	Journal	Semiweekly	R. R. Pierce
Biramwood	Creative Wisconsin News	Quarterly	Wis. Regional Writers Assn.
Black Earth	Dane County News	Weekly	Marcus M. Keller Pickering Printing Co.
Black River Falls	Banner-Journal	Weekly	Merlin Hull Estate
Blair	Press	Weekly	Don Huibregtse
Blanchardville	Blade	Weekly	W. F. McGuigan
Bloomer	Advance	Weekly	Alfred Bauer, Sr.
Bloomington	Record	Weekly	Leonard L. Pritchett
Bonduel	Times	Weekly	Alvin E. Ericson
Boscobel	Dial	Weekly	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Boyd	Transcript	Weekly	H. W. Brochtrup
Brandon	Times	Weekly	Gordon Hamley
Brillion	News	Weekly	Elliot T. Zander
Brodhead	Independent- Register	Weekly	Dan S. Markham
Brookfield	News	Weekly	Grede Pub. Corp.
Brooklyn	Teller	Weekly	Antes Printing Co. Evansville
Bruce	News-Letter	Weekly	Ralph W. Peters
Burlington	Standard-Press	Weekly	Zimmermann and Sons
Butternut	Bulletin	Weekly	Hart Pub. Co.
Cadott	Sentinel	Weekly	Walter H. Brovald

*Includes newspapers and periodicals issued at least 4 times a year.
Compiled Dec. 1, 1957 from questionnaire; omissions may be due to failure to respond.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Cambridge	News	Weekly	G. W. Crump
Campbellsport	News	Weekly	Harlow Rocate
Cashton	Record	Weekly	M. E. Hagen
Cassville	American	Weekly	S. A. Bakke
Cedarburg	News	Weekly	Adlai S. Horn
Chetek	Alert	Weekly	Lynn A. Mason
Chilton	Times-Journal	Weekly	Edward Robb
Chippewa Falls	Herald-Telegram	Daily	Milo E. Nickel
	Wis. Farmers Union News	Semimonthly	Wis. Farmers Union
Clear Lake	Star	Weekly	James Locke
Clinton	Topper	Weekly	Wm. C. and Mabel Rust
Clintonville	Tribune-Gazette	Weekly	Walter E. Gleason
Cochrane	Recorder	Weekly	Louis Schuth
Colby	Phonograph	Weekly	Phonograph Printing Co.
Colfax	Messenger	Weekly	Kenneth D. Reed
Columbus	Journal-Republican	Weekly	Larson Bros.
Cornell	Chippewa Valley Courier	Weekly	Arnott S. Widstrand, Sr.
Crandon	Forest Republican ..	Weekly	Jack Kronschnabl
Cuba City	News-Herald	Weekly	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cudahy	Reminder-Enterprise Press	Weekly	Leo R. Stonek
3643 E. Barnard Ave.	Advocate	Weekly	Leighton George
Cumberland	Lafayette County News	Weekly	C. V. and G. M. Howery
Darlington	Republican-Journal ..	Weekly	E. Bowden Curtiss
	Times-Tribune	Weekly	Earl Emerson
DeForest	Journal Democrat ..	Weekly	John A. Creviere
DePere	Independent	Weekly	D. L. Royle
Deerfield	Enterprise	Weekly	Albert L. Petermann
Delavan	Republican	Weekly	Katie Morrissey
Denmark	Press	Weekly	Frank A. Wood
	Shoppers Guide	Weekly	Frank A. Wood
Dodgeville	Chronicle	Weekly	Lillian Kessler
Dorchester	Clarion	Weekly	W. P. Lehnertz
Dousman	Index	Weekly	E. Ruth Howard
Durand	Courier-Wedge	Weekly	Courier-Wedge, Inc.
Eagle River	Three Lakes News ..	Weekly	J. R. Satran and Sons
	Vilas County News- Review	Weekly	J. R. Satran and Sons
East Ellsworth	Ellsworth Record ...	Weekly	John R. Halls
East Troy	News	Weekly	F. W. Zimmerman
Eau Claire	Eau Claire County Herald	Weekly	Herald Publishers, Inc.
411 S. Farwell St.	Leader	Daily	Eau Claire Press Co.
405 S. Barstow St.	Spectator	Biweekly	Students Wis. State College
Garfield and Park Aves.	Telegram	Daily	Eau Claire Press Co.
405 S. Barstow St.	Weekly Review	Weekly	Willard J. Willner
Edgar	Reporter	Weekly	Reporter Co.
Edgerton	Independent	Weekly	F. H. Eames and Co.
Elkhorn	Pierce County Herald	Weekly	Stanley E. Doolittle
Ellsworth	Elm Leaves	Weekly	Grede Pub. Corp.
Elm Grove	Argus	Weekly	Forrest H. Johnson
Elmwood	Leader-Tribune	Weekly	Phillip J. Egan
Elroy	Review	Weekly	Antes Printing Co.
Evansville	Times	Weekly	Roethke Bros.
Fennimore	Mining News	Weekly	Chase O. Youngs
Florence	All-Pets Magazine ..	Monthly	Frank E. Dittrich
Fond du Lac P.O. Box 151			

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
18 W. First St.	Commonwealth Reporter	Daily	Reporter Printing Co.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson Co. Union Hoard's Dairyman ..	5 days wk. ..	W. D. Hoard, Jr.
Fountain City	Buffalo Co. Republican	Semimonthly	W. D. Hoard, Jr.
Fox Lake	Representative	Weekly	Mrs. M. H. Johnson
Frederic	Inter-County Leader	Weekly	Representative Printing Co.
Friendship	Reporter	Weekly	Romain C. Brandt
Galesville	Republican	Weekly	Virgil L. Tobin
Gays Mills	Crawford Co. Independent	Weekly	Hugh Ellison
Gilman	Herald	Weekly	Glenn L. Hagar
Glenwood City	Tribune	Weekly	Wm. S. Wagner,
Glidden	Enterprise	Weekly	Robt. Elkins and
Grantsburg	Journal of Burnett Co.	Weekly	John LaGasse
Green Bay			Ross DeWitt
310 Pine St.	Farmer's Friend	Weekly	Hart Pub. Co.
435 E. Walnut St.	Press-Gazette	Daily	Journal Pub. Co.
Green Lake	Green Lake Co. Reporter	Weekly	Farm Publications
Greenwood	Gleaner	Weekly	A. B. Turnbull
Hales Corners			Robert E. Francis
5830 S. 108th St.	Tri-Town News	Weekly	Albert P. Neuenfeldt
Hammond	News	Weekly	P. G. Nickerson
Hancock	Hancock-Coloma News	Weekly	F. E. Hartwig
Hartford	National Bowhunter Times-Press	Monthly	Charles S. Webster
Hartland	Lake Country Reporter	Weekly	John J. Shinnors
Hawkins	Chronicle	Weekly	John J. Shinnors
Hayward	Sawyer Co. Record-Hayward Republican	Weekly	Hugh Hinderaker
Hilbert	Favorite	Weekly	Lyle Speed
Hillsboro	Sentry Enterprise	Weekly	Julien C. Gingras
Horicon	Reporter	Weekly	Favorite Printing Co.
Hudson	Star-Observer	Weekly	W. O. and Edwin Shear
Hurley	Iron Co. Miner	Weekly	D. W. and R. N. Kearney
Hustisford	News	Weekly	Yvette Ward
Independence	News-Wave	Weekly	Richard A. Hemp
Iola	Herald	Weekly	John J. Shinnors
Iron River	Pioneer	Weekly	O. J. Evenson
Janesville			Firman E. Cooper
200 E. Milwaukee St. ...	Daily Gazette	Daily	Carl Richards
Jefferson	Banner	Weekly	Sidney H. and Robt. W. Bliss
Junction City	Community Press	Weekly	Horace L. Buri
Juneau	Independent	Weekly	Irwin M. Denkmann
Kaukauna	Times	Semiweekly	Eugene R. Clifford
Kendall	Keystone	Weekly	C. J. Hansen
Kenosha			Philip J. Egan
715 - 58th St.	Evening News	Daily	Ralph S. Kingsley
2225 - 63rd St.	Labor	Weekly	Harold J. Newton
Kewaskum	Statesman	Weekly	Wm. J. Harbeck
Kewaunee	Enterprise	Weekly	C. F. Temby
Kiel	Tri-County Record ..	Weekly	Kenneth L. Larson
La Crosse			
4th and Cass Sts.	Tribune	Daily	W. T. Burgess
LaFarge	Enterprise	Weekly	Arnott S. Widstrand, Jr.
Ladysmith	News	Weekly	Mark R. Bell
Lake Geneva	Regional News	Weekly	Lake Geneva Printing and Pub. Co.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Lake Mills	Leader	Weekly	Mr. and Mrs. Willis J. Erlandson
Lancaster	Grant Co. Herald Grant Co. Inde- pendent	Weekly	A. L. Sherman
Lodi	Enterprise	Weekly	Norman M. Clapp
Loyal	Tribune	Weekly	E. Heft and Al C. Johnson
Luck	Enterprise-Herald	Weekly	Lee Favreau
Luxemburg	News	Weekly	Vernie R. Jensen
Madison			C. F. Temby
119 E. Wash. Ave.	Badger Blue Bell	Monthly	Wis. Assn. for Mental Health
801 W. Badger Road	Badger Farm Bureau News	Monthly	Wis. Farm Bureau Federation
816 State St.	Badger History	Monthly Sept-May	State Historical Soc. of Wis.
221 N. Bassett St.	Baking for Profit	Bimonthly	Edward J. Mayland
402 W. Wilson St.	Wis. Bar Bulletin	Bimonthly	State Bar of Wisconsin
221 N. Bassett St.	Building for Profit ..	Monthly	Edward J. Mayland
115 S. Carroll St.	Capital Times	Daily	William T. Evjue
221 N. Bassett St.	Cooking for Profit	Monthly	Edward J. Mayland
Journalism Hall, University of Wisconsin	Daily Cardinal	5 days wk. ..	James Burgess
2004 Winnebago St.	East Side News	Weekly	Marshall F. Browne
2132 Fordem Ave.	Electricity in Building	Monthly	D. W. Grosshandler
2132 Fordem Ave.	Food Service	Monthly	D. W. Grosshandler
119 E. Wash. Ave.	Forward	Bimonthly	League of Women Voters of Wis.
411 W. Main St.	Governmental Affairs Bulletin	Wkly. Legis. Session; Monthly thereafter	Wis. State Chamber of Commerce
1 Soils Bldg. Univ. of Wis.	Happenings in Soil Conservation	Quarterly	State Soil Conservation Com.
State Office Bldg.	Health	Quarterly	State Board of Health
303 E. Wilson St.	Jour. of Educational Research	Monthly exc. June-Aug. ..	Dembar Publications
303 E. Wilson St.	Jour. of Experimental Education	Quarterly	Dembar Publications
119 E. Wash. Ave.	Jour. of the Wis. Chiropractic Assn.	Monthly	Wis. Chiropractic Assn.
87 Bascom Hall, University of Wisconsin	Monatshefte fur deutschen Unterricht	7 issues per yr.	Dept. of German, Univ. of Wis.
30 E. Johnson St.	Municipality	Monthly	League of Wis. Municipalities
408 W. Gorham St.	Progressive	Monthly	Progressive, Inc.
20 N. Carroll St.	Rural Gravure	Monthly	Robert T. Murphy
1 W. Wilson St.	Safety Newsletter	Monthly	Wis. Council of Safety
119 E. Wash. Ave.	Smilin' Thru	Bimonthly	Wis. Easter Seal Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults
816 State St.	30th Star	Monthly— Sept-May	State Historical Soc. of Wis.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
409 E. Wash. Ave.	This Week in Madison	Weekly	R. L. Kulzick
1 W. Main St.	Trade Magazine	Monthly	Campus Printing Co.
823 University Ave.	Union Labor News ..	Monthly	Richard H. Huffman
1721 Hickory Dr.	Wis. Academy Review	Quarterly ...	Wis. Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters
770 Langdon St.	Wis. Alumnus	Monthly exc. Aug. and Sept.	Wis. Alumni Assn.
411 W. Main St.	Wis. Business	Monthly	Wis. State Chamber of Commerce
110 E. Main St.	Wis. Council of Ag. Coop. Newsletter	Monthly	Rural Life Pub. Co., Lake Mills
830 State Office Bldg.	Wis. Conservation Bulletin	Monthly	Wis. Conservation Dept.
1 W. Main St.	Wis. Counties	Monthly	Wis. Co. Boards Assn.
Ag. Hall, Univ. of Wis. ...	Wis. Country Magazine	Monthly— Oct. to May	Students of College of Ag. and Home Ec.
18½ E. Mifflin St.	Wis. Democrat	Monthly	Wis. Democrat
1222 Gilbert Rd.	Wis. Gardens	Bimonthly ...	Color Craft Printers, Manitowoc
Horticulture Bldg., University of Wisconsin	Wis. Horticulture ...	Monthly	Wis. State Horticul- tural Soc.
2039 Winnebago St.	Wis. Implement Dealer	Monthly	Williams Co.
119 Monona Ave.	Wis. Jour. of Education	Monthly	Wis. Education Assn.
Law School, University of Wisconsin	Wis. Law Review ...	Quarterly ...	Univ. of Wis.
201 N., State Capitol	Wis. Library Bulletin	Bimonthly ...	Wis. Free Library Comm.
816 State St.	Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly ...	State Historical Soc. of Wis.
330 E. Lakeside	Wis. Medical Jour. ..	Monthly	State Medical Soc. of Wis.
1 W. Main St.	Wis. Motor Carrier	Monthly	John P. Varda
103 N. Hamilton St.	Wis. Motor News ...	Monthly	AAA (Wis. Div.)
1810 S. Park St.	Wis. REA News	Monthly	Wis. Electric Coop.
713 Insurance Bldg.	Wis. State Employee	Bimonthly ...	Wis. State Employees Assn.
115 S. Carroll St.	Wis. State Journal ..	Daily	Donald W. Anderson
119 E. Wash. Ave.	Wis. Tax News	Monthly	Public Expenditure Survey of Wis.
120 S. Fairchild St.	Wis. Taxpayer	Monthly	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance
816 State St.	Wis. Then and Now	Monthly	State Historical Soc. of Wis.
16 W. Johnson St.	Wis. Welfare	Bimonthly ...	Wis. Welfare Council
16 W. Johnson St.	Wiscouncilor	Bimonthly ...	Wis. Welfare Council
Manawa	Advocate	Weekly	Manawa Pub. Co.
Manitowoc			
902 Franklin St.	Herald-Times	Daily	Manitowoc News- papers
1028 S. 8th St.	Wis. Veteran	Monthly	Perry Printing Co., Waterloo
Marathon	Times	Weekly	Alfred P. Gertschen
Marinette			
1809 Dunlap Ave.	Eagle-Star	Daily	Fred G. Sappington
Marion	Advertiser	Weekly	Elmer Byers
Markesan	Herald	Weekly	Verle E. Evans

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Marshall	Record	Weekly	C. V. Lake
Marshfield 111 W. 3rd St.	News-Herald	Daily	Howard A. Quirt
Mauston	Juneau Co. Chronicle	Weekly	Oliver R. Witte
	Star	Weekly	Delbert C. DuMez
Mayville	News	Weekly	O. A. Gehrke and Sons
Mazomanie	Sickle	Weekly	A. W. Pickering, Black Earth
Medford	Star News	Weekly	Mrs. Virginia C. Amacher
Mellen	Penwood Tales	Quarterly	Splicedwood Corp.
	Weekly-Record	Weekly	Mrs. I. A. Kenyon
Melrose	Chronicle	Weekly	Mrs. Florence Gilbertson
Menomonee Falls	News	Weekly	Falls Pub. Co.
Menomonie	Dunn Co. News	Weekly	J. W. Flint
	Stoutonia	Weekly d'ng school yr.	Stout State College
Merrill	Daily Herald	Daily	Merrill Pub. Co.
	Tree Tips	Bimonthly	Trees for Tomorrow
Middleton	Times-Tribune	Weekly	Thomas R. Daniels
Milton	Milton Today	Quarterly	Milton College
Milton Junction	Courier	Weekly	M. A. Meyer
Milwaukee 400 N. Broadway	American School Board Jour.	Monthly	Frank Bruce, Jr.
1644 S. 78th St.	Auto News	Monthly	Acro Adv. Service
3328 S. New York Ave.	Bay View Observer	Semimonthly	Erwin F. Zillman
2309 N. 36th St.	Bowling News	Semimonthly	Ellen E. Kopperud
3514 N. Oakland Ave. ..	Brown Deer Herald	Weekly	Harvey J. Kitz and H. R. Murphy
407 E. Michigan St.	Brushware	Monthly	Trade Press Pub. Co.
622 N. Water St.	Builders Exchange News	Monthly	E. W. Groth
4629 N. Hopkins St.	Community Press	Weekly	Alex Schaefer
625 N. Milwaukee St.	Confectioner	Monthly	Gertrude Kluck
704 W. Wis. Ave.	Daily Reporter	Daily	Daily Reporter Associates
704 W. North Ave.	Defender	Weekly	Mrs. Mary Ellen Shadd
161 W. Wis. Ave.	Deutsche Zeitung	Daily	Abendpost Co.
3112 W. Highland Blvd.	Engineering	Monthly— Sept.-June	Engineers' Soc. of Milw.
161 W. Wis. Ave.	Exclusively Yours	Monthly	W. F. Patten
710 N. Plankinton	Farm Profit	Bimonthly	Robin Press
3514 N. Oakland Ave.	Glendale Herald	Weekly	Harvey J. Kitz and H. R. Murphy
2935 N. 72nd St.	Goin' Places in Milw.	Weekly	Herzog Publications
135 W. Wells St.	Herold	Semiweekly	Fred Leicht
1445 N. 5th St.	Ice Cream Review ..	Monthly	Olsen Pub. Co.
3510 W. St. Paul Ave.	Ideals	Quarterly	Ideals Pub. Co.
400 N. Broadway	Industrial Arts and Vocational Educa- tion	Monthly exc. July-Aug.	Frank Bruce, Jr.
3508 W. Fond du Lac Ave.	Industrial Market Place	Biweekly	Henry J. Wineberg
333 W. State St.	Journal	Daily	Irwin Maier
704 W. Wis. Ave.	Jour. of the Wis. State Dental Soc.	Monthly	Wis. State Dental Soc.
536 W. Juneau Ave.	Kuryer Polski	Daily	Mrs. Felicia A. Zowski
10203 W. Melvina St.	La Tribuna Italiana	Weekly	Joseph Cacchione
536 W. Juneau Ave.	Labor Press	Weekly	Elmer O. Thomas (Bus. Mgr.)
757 N. Broadway	Let's See	Biweekly	Frederick Schmidt

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
407 E. Michigan St.	Living Church	Weekly	Church Literature Found.
1103 W. Wis. Ave.	Marquette Law Review	Quarterly ...	Marquette Univ. Law School
630 N. Van Buren St.	Melting Pot	Monthly	Mrs. A. B. Vajda
757 N. Water St.	Mid-Western Banker	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
1445 N. 5th St.	Milk Dealer	Monthly	Olsen Pub. Co.
1445 N. 5th St.	Milk Products Jour.	Monthly	Olsen Pub. Co.
4124 S. Austin St.	Milw. Co. News	Weekly	Fritz Rathmann
1027 N. 7th St.	Model Railroader	Monthly	Al Kalmbach
1027 N. 7th St.	Model Trains	6 times yr. ..	Kalmbach Pub. Co.
4736 W. Fond du Lac Ave.	Northwest Reporter	Weekly	Jerome F. Borkoski
3680 S. Kinnickinnic Ave.	Our Young People	9 times yr. ..	Bruce Pub. Co.
519 N. 16th St.	Petroleum Retailer News	Monthly	Petroleum Retailers Assn.
2674 N. Holton St.	Photonews	Monthly	Lindner Printing Co.
540 N. Plankinton Ave. ..	Sentinel	Daily	Wallace M. Hughes
1027 N. 7th St.	Ships and the Sea	Quarterly ...	Kalmbach Pub. Co.
152 W. Wis. Ave.	Star Dust	10 times yr. ..	Emilye Loignon
831 S. 5th St.	Times	Weekly	Harold Towell
1027 N. 7th St.	Trains	Monthly	A. C. Kalmbach
238 W. Wis. Ave.	TV Guide (Wis. ed.)	Weekly	Lee Salberg
1712 W. St. Paul Ave.	U.S. Fur Rancher	Monthly	Eldon H. Roesler
3203 N. Downer Ave.	UWM Post	Weekly d'ng college yr.	Students of Univ. of Wis. - Milw.
135 W. Wells St.	Utilitarian	Monthly	Wis. Utilities Assn.
407 E. Michigan St.	Western Builder	Weekly	Earl P. Keyes
8416 W. Lisbon Ave.	Wis. Architect	Monthly	B. L. Russell
606 W. Wis. Ave.	Wis. Beverage Jour.	Monthly	Sol Zien
704 W. Wis. Ave.	Wis. CIO News	Weekly	Frank Wallick
161 W. Wis. Ave.	Wis. Druggist	Monthly	Wis. Pharmaceutical Assn.
808 N. 3rd St.	Wis. Master Plumber	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of Plumbing Contractors
161 W. Wis. Ave.	Wis. Restaurateur	Monthly	Wis. Restaurant Assn.
828 N. Broadway	Wis. Sheriff and Deputy	Quarterly ...	Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn.
1214 N. Hawley Rd.	Wis. Teacher	Quarterly ...	Wis. Federation of Teachers
722 N. Broadway	Wis. Telephone News	Bimonthly ...	Wis. Telephone Co.
161 W. Wis. Ave.	Wisconsin Magyarsa'g	Weekly	Charles Klein
Mineral Point	Iowa Co. Democrat and Tribune	Weekly	David M. Morgan
Minocqua	Lakeland Times	Weekly	Jessie W. Todd
Mondovi	Herald-News	Weekly	T. R. Kosmo
Monroe	Evening Times	Daily	E. C. Hamilton and L. M. Conrad
Montello	Tribune	Weekly	Robert T. Wright
Montfort	Mail	Weekly	Dennis G. Novinski
Monticello	Messenger	Weekly	C. M. Witenwyler
Mosinee	Times	Weekly	Francis F. Schweinler
Mount Horeb	Mail	Weekly	Elmer Krohn and Alice Fosshage
Mukwonago	Chief	Weekly	Dale Dettmann and Wm. Newton
Muscoda	Progressive	Weekly	Norman Clapp and Bruce Estlund
Necedah	Marquee	Weekly	June McDonald
Neenah 116 S. Commercial St.	Guide	Monthly	Equitable Reserve Assn.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

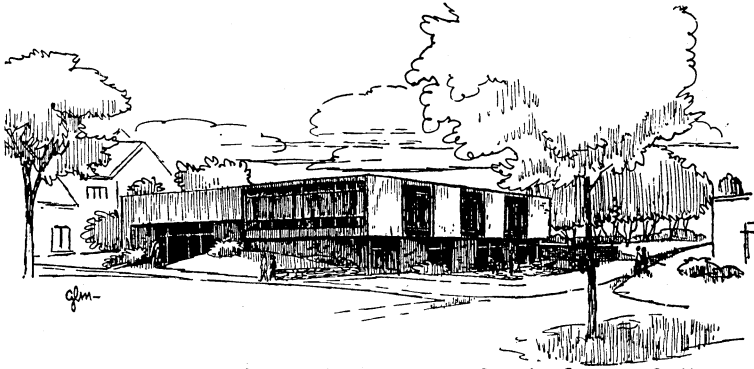
Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
145 W. Wis. Ave.	Twin City News-Record	Daily	Edward C. Cochrane
Neillsville	Clark Co. Press	Weekly	Wells F. Harvey
New Glarus	Post	Weekly	R. M. Wurgler and W. E. Ruesch
New Holstein	Reporter	Weekly	New Holstein Reporter
New Lisbon	Times and Argus	Weekly	Laurence L. Arnold
New London	Daily Press	Daily	Gordon Culver
New Richmond	News	Weekly	John A. Van Meter
Niagara	Journal	Weekly	Martin W. Boerner
Oakfield	Trade Journal	Monthly	M. R. Sloggy
Oconomowoc	Enterprise	Weekly	C. W. Brown
Oconto	Oconto Co. Reporter	Weekly	Duane S. McCall
Oconto Falls	Oconto Co. Times-Herald	Weekly	Ernest J. Shellman
Ojibwa	Courier	Weekly	Roy Martin
Omro	Herald	Weekly	Paul M. Kimble
Oncalaska	Record-Times	Weekly	Thos. G. Madigan
Oregon	Observer	Weekly	E. F. Kramer
Orfordville	Journal and Footville News	Weekly	Ward A. Stewart
Osceola	Sun	Weekly	Jim H. Sims, Jr.
Oshkosh 224 State St.	Daily Northwestern	Daily	Samuel W. Heaney and A. Thomas Schwalm
16 Main St.	Shop-O-Gram	Weekly	James Skole
16 Main St.	Winco Farmer	Bimonthly	James Skole
Osseo	Tri-County News	Weekly	J. H. Smith
Owen	Enterprise	Weekly	J. R. Barager
Palmira	Enterprise	Weekly	Charles Coe
Pardeeville	Mid-County Times	Weekly	R. H. Thompson
Park Falls	Herald	Weekly	D. D. MacGregor and H. G. McGregor
Pepin	Herald	Weekly	Harold L. Klinger
Peshigo	Times	Weekly	Leo J. Pesch
Phillips	Bee	Weekly	Foster Bros. Co.
Pittsville	Record	Weekly	D. M. McKee
Plainfield	Sun	Weekly	Ed Marolla
Platteville	Exponent	Biweekly	Wis. State College
Plymouth	Lakeland Mirror	Semimonthly	Lakeland College
	Review	school yr.	C. Marsh Gabriel
	Sheboygan Co. Farm Bureau News	Semiweekly	
Port Washington	Herald	Monthly	Plymouth Review
	Ozaukee Co. Guide	Weekly	Arthur and Wm. Stricker, Jr.
	Ozaukee Press	Weekly	Arthur and Wm. Stricker, Jr.
	Pilot	Weekly	Wm. F. Schanen, Jr. and Marie Jacque Schanen
Portage	Daily Register and Democrat	Weekly	Norbert A. Sauer
Poynette	Press	Daily	W. T. Comstock
Prairie du Chien	Courier-Press	Weekly	Loren M. Koch
Prentice	News	Weekly	E. B. Howe
Prescott	Journal	Weekly	Ralph E. Nehls
Princeton	Times-Republic	Weekly	Francis L. Harper
Racine 212 - 4th St.	Journal-Times and Sunday Bulletin	Weekly	Adam Tentis
1125 - 6th St.	Wis. Agriculturist and Farmer	Daily	H. R. LePoidevin and J. D. McMurray
Randolph	Advance	Semimonthly	Wis. Farmer Co.
Random Lake	Times	Weekly	S. L. McNamara
Reedsburg	Times-Press	Weekly	Times Pub. Co. Max F. Ninman

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Reeseville	Review	Weekly	Earl A. Bunkert
Rhineland	Daily News and the New North	Daily	Clifford G. Ferris
Rib Lake	Herald	Weekly	Eugene R. Clifford
Rice Lake	Chronotype	Weekly	Warren Leary, Jr.
Richland Center	Republican Observer	Weekly	Stephen W. Fogo
Rio	Journal	Weekly	Victor Stroebel
Ripon	Commonwealth- Press	Weekly	F. W. and C. J. Inversetti
River Falls	Journal	Weekly	C. E. Chubb
St. Croix Falls	Reporter	Weekly	Helmer Printing Co.
	Standard-Press	Weekly	Howard and Jack Vezina
Sauk City	Sauk-Prairie Star	Weekly	Robert D. Anderson
Seymour	Press	Weekly	Keith C. Van Vuren
Sharon	Reporter	Weekly	Roy E. Ruehlman
Shawano	Evening Leader	Daily	J. P. Donald
Sheboygan	Press	Daily	A. Matt. Werner
632 Center Ave.	Progressive Mail	Monthly	Sheboygan Pub. Co.
1211 Indiana Ave.	Trade	Weekly	Fred T. Beisser
Sheboygan Falls	Cheese Reporter	Weekly	Wm. G. Kastner
Shell Lake	Washburn Co. Register	Weekly	Harvey J. Kitz and H. R. Murphy
Shorewood	Herald	Weekly	H. T. Law
Shullsburg	Pick and Gad	Weekly	H. R. and G. M. Portmann
Soldiers Grove	Kickapoo Scout	Weekly	
South Milwaukee	Driller	Monthly	M. B. Jaeger
2014-11th Ave.	Excavating Engineer	Monthly	M. B. Jaeger
2014-11th Ave.	Oak Creek Pictorial	Weekly	Duane Dunham
9504 S. Howell Ave.	Voice-Journal	Weekly	Gordon R. Lewis
723 Milwaukee Ave.	Herald	Weekly	Theo. C. Radde
Sparta	Monroe Co. Democrat	Weekly	Z. S. Rice
Spencer	Record	Weekly	C. J. Neuenfeldt
Spooner	Advocate	Weekly	Wm. W. Stewart
Spring Green	Weekly Home News	Weekly d'ng Sp. & Sum. ..	Vernon E. Hill
	Wis. Week-End	Weekly	Alden H. Munson
Spring Valley	Sun	Weekly	Intercounty Pub. Co.
Stanley	Republican	Weekly	
Stevens Point	Daily Journal	Daily	Weldon C. Leahy
114 N. Third St.	Gwiązda Polarna	Weekly	Worzalla Pub. Co.
1515 Jefferson St.	Pointer	Bimonthly ..	Worzalla Pub. Co.
1103 Main St.	Rolnik	Weekly	Worzalla Pub. Co.
1515 Jefferson St.	Wis. Clubwoman	Bimonthly ..	Worzalla Pub. Co.
1515 Jefferson St.	Courier	Weekly	Harry F. Miedema, Jr.
Stoughton	Hub	Weekly	Dorothy A. Miedema
Stratford	Journal	Weekly	Don Hale
Sturgeon Bay	Door Co. Advocate	Semiweekly ..	Door Co. Pub. Co.
Sun Prairie	Star-Countryman	Weekly	Daniel L. Royle
Superior	Cooperative Builder	Weekly	Co-op Pub. Assn.
1701 Winter	Evening Telegram	Daily	Morgan Murphy
1225 Tower Ave.	Naisten Viiri	Weekly	American Finnish Publishers
601 Tower Ave.	Tyomies-Eteepain	5 times wk. ..	American Finnish Publishers
601 Tower Ave.	Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti	Weekly	Co-op Pub. Assn.
1701 Winter	Courier	Weekly	Wm. S. Wagner, John J. LaGasse and R. E. Elkins
Thorp	Chronicle	Weekly	Lester W. Bowker
Tigerton	Journal	Weekly	L. W. Kenny
Tomah	Monitor-Herald	Weekly	L. W. Kenny

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—Continued

Address	Name	Issued	Publisher
Tomahawk	Leader	Weekly	Kenneth J. Keenan
Turtle Lake	Times	Weekly	Harold A. Lange
Two Rivers 1512 Wash. St.	Reporter	Daily	Two Rivers Reporter
Union Grove	Sun	Weekly	J. J. Page
Unity	Marathon Co. Register	Weekly	C. J. Neuenfeldt
Valders	Journal	Weekly	Fred H. Brockman
Vesper	State Center	Weekly	Elmer Trickey
Viola	News	Weekly	Floyd W. Griffin
Viroqua	Vernon Co. Broad- caster-Censor	Weekly	R. L. Graves
Walworth	Times	Weekly	Frederick J. Noer
Washburn	Times	Weekly	Paul L. Robinson
Waterford	Post	Weekly	M. J. Chapman
Waterloo	Courier	Weekly	Daniel L. Royle
Watertown	Black and Red	Monthly— School yr. ..	Wepco Printing John D. Clifford
Waukesha Carroll College	Carroll Echo	Weekly	Carroll Pub. Com.
200 Park Pl.	Daily Freeman	Daily	Mrs. J. H. Youmans
Wauwaukee	Tribune	Weekly	A. F. and F. J. Roessler
Waupaca	Central Wis. Farmer	Weekly	Carl L. Turner
	Chain O'Lakes Pic- ture Post	Weekly— in summer ..	Carl L. Turner
	Waupaca Co. Post ..	Weekly	Carl L. Turner
	Wis. TV News	Weekly	Carl L. Turner
Waupun	Leader-News	Weekly	George W. Greene
Wausau 211 S. 3rd Ave.	Badger Sportsman ..	Monthly	Art. Huebner
Wautoma	Waushara Argus ..	Weekly	R. I. Matthews
Wawatomo 7238 W. North Ave.	News-Times	Weekly	Grede Pub. Corp.
1276 N. 63rd Ct.	Wis. Archeologist ..	Quarterly ..	Leader Printing Co.
1764 N. 83rd St.	Wis. Poetry Maga- zine	Bimonthly ..	Wis. Poetry Foundation
Wauzeka	Chief	Weekly	D. J. Craig
West Allis 8022 W. Becher St.	Star	Weekly	Carroll T. Benson
West Bend	News	Semiweekly ..	West Bend News- papers
West Salem	Journal	Weekly	D. W. Griswold
Westby	Times	Weekly	J. T. Hage
Westfield	Central Union	Weekly	Justin, Rose and Albert Schmiedeke
Weyauwega	Chronicle	Weekly	Richard P. Pricdeaux
Whitefish Bay	Herald	Weekly	Harvey J. Kitz and H. R. Murphy 3514 N. Oakland Ave., Shorewood 11
Whitehall	Times	Weekly	Robert O. Gauger
Whitewater	Register	Weekly	Charles B. Coe
	Royal Purple	Weekly	Whitewater State College
Wilton	Shopper's Digest ..	Weekly	Frank Wendt
Winneconne	News	Weekly	Clarence O. Rogers
	Wis. School Board News	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of School Bds.
Winter	Sawyer Co. Gazette ..	Weekly	Lucille R. Martin
Wisconsin Dells	Events	Weekly	Pete and Jim Walch
Wisconsin Rapids	Tribune	Daily	Wm. F. Huffman, Jr.
Wittenberg	Enterprise	Weekly	Luther Englund
	Christian Home	Quarterly ..	Homme Home for Boys
Wonewoc	Reporter	Weekly	Walter S. Cary
Woodville	Leader	Weekly	A. M. Best



Student Union

Stout State College

**PARTIES AND ELECTIONS
STATE PARTY PLATFORMS**

DEMOCRATIC PARTY STATE PLATFORM

1956

PREAMBLE

All policies and programs of our national and state governments must be adopted and pursued with the full realization that our first basic objective is to win a just and durable peace. The Democratic Party believes that the surest formula for peace consists of a sturdy defense, a free and strong alliance with other freedom-loving nations, consistent with the fullest support of the United Nations, steady resistance to Communist expansion and all possible assistance to uncommitted peoples who are striving to build their economic strength.

We are proud of the record of the Democratic administrations of Roosevelt and Truman in checking aggression and in building the peace. We deplore the recent loss of our prestige that has accompanied the inept conduct of our foreign affairs by the present Republican administration. We believe that the re-election of a Democratic administration is essential if we are to regain our position of leadership in the free world and to recapture the initiative in the struggle for the minds and hearts of the uncommitted third of the world.

While we struggle for peace overseas, we strive at home for a steadily expanding national economy in which the worker, farmer and businessman all share in an ever-increasing standard of living. The Democratic Party has always believed that no one economic group should dominate government. The present Republican administrations in Washington and Madison have been dominated by Big Business. While the large corporate interests that control the Republican Party have profited disproportionately under Republican leadership, all agriculture has suffered and thousands of small businessmen have been engulfed in a rising tide of bankruptcies. The election of Democratic administrations in Washington and Madison is the only way we can put an end to this "single interest" domination of our government.

The Democratic Party is pledged nationally to the enactment of social and economic legislation that will carry forward the great progress made under the Democratic New Deal and Fair Deal programs. In this effort the national and state governments must work together. The only way many problems that exist throughout the nation can be quickly and decisively attacked is by joint federal and state action and by the use of sound programs of federal aid to state and local governments.

After 18 years of uninterrupted control by the Republican Party, Wisconsin has lost its position as the great leader among the states in the enactment of broad social legislation. Through the Democratic Party the people of this state can bring a rebirth of the pro-

gressive spirit that once distinguished our state. Through the Democratic Party the Wisconsin Idea can be revived. To this end as Democratic Party candidates for state office we pledge ourselves to the following program of action on the major responsibilities which must be met by our state government:

I. **Education:** The greatest single problem confronting all the citizens of our state is the proper education of our children. The Democratic Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation that will insure adequate educational service at the primary, secondary and college level. It is imperative that the problems of increased operating costs, construction of needed school buildings and improvement of the economic status of teachers be met by joint federal, state and local action. We recognize that substantial additional appropriations are required and we propose herein increased state revenues to meet these costs.

The Democratic Party favors:

1. Increased state aid to local school districts to relieve the burden on property taxpayers and to provide equality of educational opportunity, such aid to be coordinated with the enactment of federal school aid legislation.

2. Adequate appropriations to insure effective operation of the University of Wisconsin, the newly established lakeshore college at Milwaukee and the system of state colleges.

3. Immediate action by the Governor to call a referendum to permit teachers to be covered by social security in addition to their regular retirement program.

4. Coverage of state-employed teachers by social security as a supplement to their regular retirement plan.

5. Increased aids to vocational education and guidance programs.

II. **Public Welfare:** The Democratic Party believes the welfare laws of the state should be liberalized as follows:

1. The present harsh definition of what constitutes permanent total disability under the aid to disabled should be changed so that Wisconsin can qualify for several million dollars a year in additional federal aids that would be made available to disabled persons.

2. The law requiring children to support their aged parents should be liberalized to place greater reliance on the natural bond of affection and sympathy rather than compulsion to the detriment of young and growing families.

3. The law opening up relief and old-age assistance records for public inspection should be amended to provide adequate safeguards.

4. A public commission should be established to study the entire mental health problem in the state with a view to increasing and improving on professional mental health staffs and facilities, developing new techniques and facilities for treatment and providing for insurance protection to cover the costs of treatment of psychiatric disorders.

5. A series of public centers should be created for the care and treatment of children with emotional problems.

6. Our State Constitution should be amended to provide for state assistance to local communities on the growing problem of eliminating slums and blighted areas and insuring adequate housing for families of low income.

III. Human Rights: The Democratic Party of Wisconsin believes that all people should have an equal right to a good job, to a good education, to good housing, and to equal treatment in every field of human endeavor. We should work for these rights through both education and an adequate enforcement program.

To this end, we propose the establishment by the Wisconsin Legislature of an "Equal Opportunity Commission." This commission should be given broad powers to curb discrimination, based on race, religion or national origin in employment, housing, education, public accommodations and any other field of human endeavor.

To operate effectively, the commission should have enforcement powers, including the right to conduct educational and informational conferences and activities, receive complaints, initiate investigations, subpoena witnesses, hold hearings, conciliate and arbitrate, and issue cease and desist orders. The commission should be financed by appropriations that are adequate for effective enforcement.

IV. Conservation: True conservation involves the protection and management of natural resources to the end that human lives and future generations may be enriched and made more secure. We believe the conservation program of the state should concern itself to an increasing degree with the long-range management of the basic resources, the soils, waters, minerals, forests and wildlife, keeping in mind that the renewable resources are capable of sustained yield cropping indefinitely.

We recognize that the recreational and aesthetic uses of wildlife and the scenic values of certain streams and wild areas may be more important in terms of human health and welfare than the commercial value.

The Democratic Party favors:

1. Increased reforestation of cut-over and marginal farming lands in northern Wisconsin consistent with a balanced conservation program.

2. Adequate authority and appropriations to the Conservation Department to provide for public access to lakes and streams where the public interest warrants.

3. Continued action and stronger programs for the elimination of water pollution including state assistance to municipalities involved.

4. Better maintenance of state parks.

5. Adequate program to eliminate the sea lamprey.

6. Establishment of a system of price reporting on basic forest products for farmers.

V. **Highways and Highway Safety:** Leading federal and state highways should be considerably improved as a result of the recent enactment of new federal and state highway construction programs. We favor a study of the whole system of financing state and local highways and especially of the method of sharing highway revenues.

We favor stronger highway safety measures and especially as regards periodic reexamination of drivers, and regulation of drunk drivers.

VI. **Labor:** The Democratic Party believes that bold new steps should be taken to bring Wisconsin back to its rightful position of leadership in unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, wage and hour, and other basic social programs adopted for the benefit of the workingman.

1. The Workmen's Compensation Law should be improved as follows:

a. The maximum weekly benefit should be increased to \$56 in order to enable middle-bracket wage earners to receive actually 70 % of their wage loss which is the percentage specified in the law.

b. Weekly benefits for permanent disabilities of a serious nature should continue to be paid beyond the number of weeks now specified if they continue to cause wage loss beyond that time.

c. Widows should be paid a pension for life or until remarriage.

d. The death benefit payable to orphans should be increased from 13 % of the widow's benefit to 25 %.

2. The Unemployment Compensation Act should be improved as follows:

a. The maximum weekly benefit should be increased to equal that paid under workmen's compensation.

b. The maximum duration of benefits should be increased from 26 ½ to 36 ½ weeks.

c. The waiting period should be reduced to not more than 3 days as now provided in the workmen's compensation law.

d. All employers in the various kinds of employment now specified in the law, as well as employers engaged in logging, should be made subject to the law.

3. Any payment received from a private unemployment compensation plan should not be considered as wages or remuneration for the purpose of reducing payments made from the Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Fund.

4. Compensation should be paid for unemployment due to sickness on the same basis as unemployment due to lack of work, as is already done in 4 other states.

5. More industrial safety inspectors should be employed, their reports should be made available to collective bargaining agencies, and a more vigorous policy of securing employer compliance with safety regulations should be put into effect.

6. The minimum wage law should cover both men and women and should be fixed at not less than \$1.00 an hour.

7. The so-called Wisconsin "Labor Peace Act" should be substantially revised and replaced with a genuine "Labor Peace Act" which would protect and promote collective bargaining by prohibiting such anti-labor actions as the issuance of court injunctions prior to a hearing.

8. The statute of limitation of 2 years on the collection of wage-claims should be repealed and the 6 year statute of limitations that applies to the collection of all other claims should be reinstated.

9. Garnishment of wages before a judgment is secured should be prohibited.

10. We oppose enactment of a so-called "right to work" law and we favor the right of workers through their unions to negotiate union-shop agreements.

VII. Small Business and Industrial Development: Our state government should be especially concerned about the welfare of small businessmen. Any program for small business in the state must recognize that a prosperous agriculture is indispensable to good times for the merchant, tradesman and small manufacturer.

Our state government should act together with the federal government to check the ever-increasing power of the large corporations acquired at the expense of the family-size business. The Democratic Party believes that small businessmen should receive a fair share of our growing wealth and at the state level will support:

1. Clarification and enforcement of the fair trade and 6 per cent laws.

2. Vigorous enforcement of state antitrust laws.

3. Enactment of a state program to simplify reports required of businessmen.

4. Establishment of a State Department of Commerce to integrate all presently authorized state programs relating to promotion of business and industry, to assist business in obtaining credit where commercial sources prove inadequate, to make research and business facilities of University of Wisconsin more available to small business, and to promote the industrial development of Wisconsin.

VIII. Agriculture: Prosperity on Wisconsin farms is indispensable to the general well-being of all segments of our state's economy. Our state government should act to supplement federal programs designed to improve the lot of the Wisconsin farmer. The Democratic Party favors:

1. Action by our state to break down unfair sanitation and inspection barriers to much-needed new markets for Wisconsin milk and milk products in other states.

2. Continuation of the program to eliminate brucellosis.

3. Aggressive action to assist formation of cooperative dairy marketing program to increase the bargaining power of Wisconsin dairy farmers on a regional and national basis as a help in obtaining fair prices and their rightful share of national income.

4. An all-out nationwide fight to achieve full parity incomes for Wisconsin farmers by the Governor of Wisconsin as the chief executive of the nation's dairyland state.

IX. Veterans: The Democratic Party supports the system of selective state aids to veterans in terms of grants, loans, hospitalization, education and unemployment compensation benefits. We propose return of funds from the special liquor tax to veterans housing. We favor more adequate facilities at the Grand Army Home at King.

X. Civil Defense: The Democratic Party pledges its support to a workable and realistic civil defense program under which adequate measures will be taken to assure protection of Wisconsin citizens in event of enemy attack.

XI. Government Organization: We believe that the executive branch of the state needs a strong agency whose responsibility will be to study the organization and procedures of all executive agencies and to work for the elimination of duplication and to streamline the performance of all state activities.

We recommend a nonpartisan constitutional study commission to place Wisconsin's fine Constitution under continuous scrutiny for the purposes of improvement, and to give wide distribution to the results of its studies.

XII. Civil Service: State employes are underpaid. We are losing good men to industry and other states. To meet this competition, we support more adequate salaries and full social security retirement benefits in addition to their state retirement benefits.

XIII. Finances: The financial problems of our state government have deepened during the last 2 years and since Republican candidates made their 1954 claims that the state was in good financial condition and would need no additional taxes. Less than 3 months after the election the Republican Governor admitted that the state was in a serious financial situation and needed several new tax increases. Driven into a corner by their own failure to provide for sufficient state revenues while they used up a 46 million dollar surplus, the present Republican administration resorted to trick methods to balance the budget by "Robbing Peter to Pay Paul" and diverting moneys from funds that had been earmarked for other uses.

Wisconsin Democrats pledge that they will face up squarely to the substantial financial problems thrust upon our state government by years of expediency in the administration of state finances in the face of inevitable heavier demands for state expenditures. We firmly believe in taxation based on ability to pay and to achieve such a system we pledge ourselves to:

1. Oppose a general sales tax regardless of its purpose.
2. Reopen income tax returns to public inspection to minimize income tax evasion.
3. Favor legislation to change state income tax rates on corporations so as to decrease taxes on those businesses with smaller net

incomes; also favor elimination of 10% credit for federal corporation income tax on state corporation income tax.

4. Adopt a state franchise tax on banks to eliminate loophole that now permits banks to escape payment of their fair share of state taxes.

5. Require railroads, like all other business, to pay a state corporation income tax.

6. Restore the privilege dividend tax with dividends to Wisconsin residents taxed as personal income and an offset permitted Wisconsin residents for the dividend tax paid.

7. Improve administration of state income tax laws by providing additional auditors and increasing penalties.

8. Favor complete restudy of personal and real property tax law and administration so as to equalize tax obligations, remove inventory inequities and eliminate unfair exemptions and valuations.

9. Consider general adjustment in rates of personal income tax if adoption of foregoing measures will not provide sufficient funds to insure adequate program of state aids to schools.

XIV. Reapportionment: We condemn the Republican Party for its legislative attempt to gerrymander the 2 congressional districts in Milwaukee. The Democratic Party supports a full and long overdue reapportionment of all congressional districts.

We further propose that in the event the legislature fails to reapportion at the first session next following the national decennial census, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint an impartial nonlegislative body which shall exercise the reapportioning power.

XV. Corrupt Practices: The Wisconsin Corrupt Practices law is a farce. It does not regulate effectively either the amounts spent in election campaigns or the reporting of contributions. The entire law should be re-examined and a new law adopted to provide realistic and enforceable limits on campaign spending and a system of reports that will enable voters to know who is financing every candidate and political party. We favor repeal of the Catlin Act which unfairly restricts legitimate political participation by labor organizations on behalf of their members.

XVI. Lobbying: The Democratic Party favors amending the lobbying law to prohibit a lobbyist or any other person from giving and any legislator from accepting directly or indirectly anything of value from anyone interested in any legislation pending before the legislature.

XVII. Influence Peddling: The Democratic Party favors enactment of legislation to outlaw influence peddling by providing criminal penalties for state officials or employes who sell their political influence and by prohibiting them from representing private interests for compensation in matters pending before the legislature or executive department.

XVIII. Secrecy: We condemn the far too prevalent practice of conducting governmental activities in secrecy. We favor the

enactment of legislation that will require all state and local public elected and appointed bodies, boards and commissions to be open to the public, and legislative rule changes to prevent party caucuses from closing press and public out of state legislative deliberations.

XIX. Economic Development of Northern Wisconsin: Twenty years of Republican inaction has retarded the rightful development of the northern third of the state. The Democratic Party believes that the economic rehabilitation of this area is imperative and favors a comprehensive program for the development of the vast forest, agricultural, mineral, industrial and recreational potentialities of this area by:

1. The accumulation of basic data on its natural forest and mineral resources.
2. A research program for the utilization of such resources.
3. The creation of an atmosphere in which such rehabilitation will thrive. We feel that through the economic stabilization of this area the true value of the St. Lawrence Waterway along the shores of Lake Superior will be brought home to Wisconsin.

XX. Metropolitan Areas: Over half of our citizens live in fast-growing urban communities which have developed into great contiguous metropolitan areas and which present many complex problems that are already requiring increased legislative attention. The Democratic Party supports the establishment of a special state-wide commission to make a penetrating analysis of all of the problems that are associated with the growth of metropolitan areas and to investigate possible solutions of these problems including:

1. Establishment of metropolitan water systems expanding on present city systems.
2. Possible performance of other government services on a metropolitan basis to eliminate duplication and inefficiency.
3. Provision for expressways, off-street parking and other highway improvements.
4. Increased highway safety measures.
5. Further support of urban renewal programs.
6. More realistic annexation procedures.

XXI. Indian Affairs: The Democratic Party pledges its full efforts to make the citizenship of Wisconsin's Indians meaningful by combining social and economic progress with the preservation of native cultures. In the case of the Menominees, we shall continue the fight to preserve their forest on a sustained yield basis as the best guarantee of the tribe's sound future.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE*

Officers

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Cleo DeLaura, Menomonee
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 Mabel Graves, Viroqua
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 Elmer Mau, West Salem

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Robert Dejewski, Milwaukee
 John Giacomo, Milwaukee
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 Joseph Miech, South
 Milwaukee

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Rose Grobe, Milwaukee
 Rose Kane, Milwaukee
 Joe Reinbold, Milwaukee
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 1001 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
 Washington 6, D. C.

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 Oscar Nimmer, Fond du Lac
 Ralph Norem, Oshkosh
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 Betty Graichen, Coloma
 Edward Haka, Stevens Point
 Robert S. Lewis, Park Ridge
 Clarence Mitten, Marshfield
 Ben Riehle, Athens

8th District

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 Oscar Berg, Algoma
 John Black, Two Rivers
 James Dillon, Green Bay
 M. F. Reince, Maplewood
 John Walther, Sturgeon Bay

9th District

Lavinia Crowe, Eau Claire
 Harold Havenor, Eleva
 Margaret Segerstrum, Mondovi
 Alice Tilseth, Menomonie
 Ray Wachs, Eau Claire
 Walker Wyman, River Falls

10th District

Peter Bensoni, Hurley
 Liz Hawks, Washburn
 Herman Jessen, Phelps
 Basil Kennedy, Mellen
 Paul Siciliano, Superior
 Joseph H. Szumowski,
 Hayward

National Committeemen

Mrs. Betty Graichen,
 Milwaukee
 Herman F. Jessen, Phelps

*Copied from official records on file in office of Secretary of State and verified by Democratic Headquarters 9/30/57.

REPUBLICAN PARTY STATE PLATFORM*

1956

Wisconsin's international stature as a model of effective, responsive, forward-looking government has been achieved during a century of almost uninterrupted leadership by Republican officials and legislators dedicated to the highest standards of public service.

This record is founded upon certain basic principles of government to which the Republican Party has scrupulously adhered: that the people deserve the highest standards of honesty, integrity and efficiency in their government; that the welfare of each individual citizen is vital to the welfare of the state as a whole; that the purpose of government is to serve, not to dominate; that government, to be good government, must be responsive to the needs, the hopes and the desires of the people.

Republican dedication to these principles has produced in Wisconsin a government which has dealt thoughtfully and decisively with the problems of every individual and every group. The weak and the strong, the sick and the well, the farmer, the factory worker, the shopkeeper and the industrialist have benefited from leadership which regards no man's problem as unimportant.

We believe that Wisconsin's greatest strength lies in strong local government, supplemented and supported by state government. In Wisconsin under Republican leadership nearly 60% of taxes collected by the state is returned to local units of government.

The 1956 candidates of the Republican Party take pride in this record of accomplishment, and pledge continued dedication to the principles of government which produced it.

Yet this pride in past accomplishments is tempered by the conviction that all the problems of government are never solved and that effective leadership in Wisconsin government will be as vital in the future as it has been in the past. It is this experienced, responsive, honest leadership which the Republican Party proposes to provide.

The Republican candidates are in accord with the platform adopted by the Republican state convention in May, as appended hereto, and pledge the implementation of the specific proposals in that platform which are of particular interest to various groups of citizens of the state. For example, we propose supplementing teachers' retirement benefits with social security coverage which will provide increased retirement benefits.

We call particular attention, however, to certain overshadowing problems of state government with which ensuing administrations will be required to deal.

*Adopted at platform convention held October 2, 1956.

The growing population, resulting from increased births and lengthened life spans, has magnified the state's responsibilities to citizens at both ends of the life cycle. Increasing amounts of public money will be required during the years to come to educate and guide the young and provide security for the aged. It is imperative that these services be provided. Yet it is also imperative that they be administered so efficiently and effectively that their cost does not unduly burden the taxpayers of the state.

Because of the efficient, economical and far-sighted leadership which it has enjoyed under the Republican Party in the past, however, Wisconsin is almost unique in the financial soundness of its state government as it continues to meet these problems.

Under Republican leadership, Wisconsin has met all its responsibilities to every segment of society, has vastly improved its welfare and educational services, has increased its support to local units of government through more liberal grants-in-aid and shared taxes, and has in the last 10 years provided more than \$100,000,000 worth of urgently needed physical facilities for its educational, charitable, and penal institutions.

Yet despite all of these accomplishments and expenditures, the state remains free from debt; its budget is in balance; its prevailing rates of income taxation are lower than those which existed 15 years ago; and it remains one of a handful of states which has not found it necessary to resort to any form of general sales taxation.

The Republican Party, while meeting its responsibilities to all its citizens, pledges to continue the sound fiscal practices and the attention to administrative efficiency which have produced this sound fiscal condition.

The growing needs of the state in the fields of education, agriculture, and public welfare will not be neglected or ignored. We pledge untiring efforts to provide the necessary school facilities, and the public school teachers, which increased enrollments require. Education is the bulwark of good citizenship, and what we expend today — even at a sacrifice — will be returned a thousand-fold in the future.

While meeting these responsibilities to its citizens, however, the state government will continue the sound fiscal practices and the attention to administrative efficiency which have characterized Republican government in Wisconsin in the past. We will meet the needs effectively but not extravagantly.

To meet the requirements for additional revenues which growing educational and welfare costs will inevitably thrust upon us, we pledge to give increased attention to the stimulation of Wisconsin's economic growth in the belief that new industry and greater and more lucrative employment for its citizens, offer the most promising solution to future revenue needs.

We believe that, as the state shares in a virile, expanding economy, the necessity of imposing additional taxes may be avoided. In the event, however, that additional revenues must be obtained, it is

the intention of the Republican Party to employ the traditional tax sources, and to maintain the longstanding Wisconsin Republican tradition of taxation based upon ability to pay.

As Republican candidates, we take pride in the reputation for good government which Wisconsin has earned under Republican leadership. We believe that the citizens of Wisconsin measure a political party by its performance, not by its promises. The effectiveness of Republican administration in Wisconsin can be judged on the basis of a long and outstanding record of performance, and of devoted service to the people of the state.

As candidates who regard a political platform as a solemn pledge, and who have meticulously implemented the pledges in the Republican platforms of the past, we make in this document no rash or irresponsible promises calculated to win support from selfish special interest groups.

Instead, we pledge only what we know we can provide, and what we have demonstrated by past performance that we can and will provide — honest, efficient, responsive leadership, which will insure for the people of Wisconsin a future of peace, progress and prosperity.

APPENDIX**Text of Platform Adopted by the May 1956
Republican Party of Wisconsin
at Milwaukee****PREAMBLE**

During more than a century of service to the cause of enlightened government in our nation, the Republican Party has steadfastly acted as a party of principles, championing the rights of the individual and of every minority group, and dedicated to the principle that the people deserve the highest standards of honesty, integrity and efficiency in their government.

The Republican Party believes that the welfare of each individual citizen of our state is vital to the welfare of the state as a whole; that the purpose of government is to serve, never to dominate; and that government, to be good government, must be responsive to the needs, the hopes and the desires of the people.

Throughout the years during which the Republican Party has been entrusted with responsibility for the administration of the Wisconsin state government, it has demonstrated the virtue of these principles by providing in our state a quality of government unequalled elsewhere.

The Republican Party, during its continued leadership of Wisconsin political affairs, will regard the continuation of this leadership, and the maintenance of honesty, efficiency and integrity in government, as its first and most solemn responsibility.

AGRICULTURE

The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes that the farmer is as entitled to a fair price for his product as is the industrial worker to a fair wage, and industry to a fair profit. We are determined to help farmers stabilize their income at a higher level.

We pledge continued support to the numerous Republican-sponsored state programs designed to further these ends, which include:

The aggressive program aimed at brucellosis eradication, for which \$10,000,000 has been appropriated in the past 6 years.

The accelerated, nationwide agricultural promotion program, designed to increase the sale of Wisconsin agricultural products.

The program of agricultural research and technical assistance carried out by the state department and university college of agriculture.

The administration of the school milk and school lunch programs by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Laws permitting farmers to depreciate new wells and milk houses over a 5-year period for income tax purposes.

The reduction of license fees for trucks carrying dairy products to primary markets.

The establishment of a minimum butterfat content of 3.25% for standardized milk, and of standards for milk pasteurization and bulk milk sales.

The creation of a legislative study committee to consider dairy prices, price spreads and costs. We favor creation of a commission to continue this work.

We believe that government support programs must have a sound economic base and must not discriminate in favor of one section of agriculture to the detriment of the Wisconsin farmer. We pledge our support to agricultural legislation which treats the Wisconsin farmer on a fair basis with the so-called basic commodities.

We feel that milk is the most basic agricultural commodity to the health and welfare of the nation. We further pledge our continued efforts to eliminate the barriers which discriminate against the free flow of Wisconsin milk. We insist that equal treatment be afforded manufactured dairy products.

We also believe that the true solution to the problems of the farmer lies in expanding consumption of dairy and other farm products. We recognize that it is the obligation of the state and federal governments to aid and assist agriculture in developing new and wider uses of dairy and other farm products in the school milk and school lunch programs and by qualified welfare agencies.

The Republican Party will continue its traditional support of soil conservation and erosion control, and of rural electrification, and farmer-owned, farmer-operated cooperatives operating under the modernized code enacted by the 1955 Republican legislature.

HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

The Republican Party takes pride in the highway system which has been developed and maintained under its leadership.

Wisconsin's farm-to-market road system, the backbone of our agricultural economy, remains the finest in the United States. The 1955 Legislature, recognizing the demands of vastly increased motor vehicle traffic, developed the most productive highway building program in a quarter century which will provide for vastly accelerated construction on the state trunk highway system.

Mindful of the risk to human life and property which modern highway traffic engenders, the Republican Party takes pride in the actions of the 1955 Legislature and the Governor in the field of highway safety. Enactment of a more stringent drivers' licensing law, a greatly strengthened state traffic patrol and establishment of a point system for dealing with repeated traffic violators will prove of particular value in removing careless, reckless and incompetent drivers from the highways. Provisions for accelerated highway improvement will also produce dividends in traffic safety by providing highways capable of handling more traffic more safely through straighter, wider, flatter roads.

We pledge continued improvement of our highway program, to maintain a safe and adequate highway system in which every citizen can take pride.

PUBLIC WELFARE

The attitude of the Republican Party toward those in our society who must look to the state for help was best expressed in these words of President Eisenhower:

"In all those things which deal with people, be liberal, be human. In all those things which deal with the people's money, or their economy, or their form of government, be conservative."

The Republican Party has always fulfilled its responsibility to those in society who must look to the state for help, and under its leadership most of the nation's constructive programs of social welfare have been developed.

Under Republican administrations, vast improvements have been made in the quality of care at our state institutions of public welfare, devoted to treating and curing patients, and returning them to useful lives.

We pledge a continuation of a sound and humane program of public welfare, recognizing our responsibility to give adequate help to those who need it, while protecting the taxpayers from unreasonable demands for help from those capable of helping themselves. We further pledge continued studies of all aspects of the public welfare program, to make certain that adequate standards of care and assistance are provided at maximum efficiency, and the lowest possible cost.

SMALL BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

We believe that industry and business thrive best in a free atmosphere, unhampered by needless bureaucratic restrictions and regulations. We shall resist any attempt by government to invade the proper sphere of private industry and business.

We note that the Republican Attorney General of Wisconsin has vigorously enforced state antitrust legislation enacted by the Republican legislature. We pledge adherence to this program to assure the continued economic health and prosperity of small business.

The Republican Party believes that continued industrial growth is essential to greater prosperity and expanded employment. The Industrial Development Division was created by the 1955 Republican legislature for the purpose of encouraging industrial expansion and attracting new industry and business to the state. We pledge further support to the aims and objectives of this program.

It shall be the continued goal of the Republican Party to create an economic climate that will permit Wisconsin business and industry to compete on a favorable basis with that of other states.

EDUCATION

The Republican Party of Wisconsin takes pride in the educational services which it has made available to the citizens of the

state, and pledges that it will continue to maintain equality of educational opportunity in our state, and give particular consideration to the provision of specialized education for those who need it, or can benefit from it.

We pledge a continuing study of elementary school problems to ensure the maintenance of local control over the participation in educational affairs. We recognize the burden which increased population is placing upon our educational facilities at all levels, and pledge that this need will be met in a manner which will maintain Wisconsin's leadership in education.

Our belief in the principle that the best administered government is that which is closest to the people is the basis for our continued opposition to federal aid to education, and all of the federal regulations and controls which such aid would impose.

We favor the extension of social security to the members of the teaching profession on a voluntary basis.

We take pride in Wisconsin's program of vocational and adult education. The demand for highly trained workers in industry and agriculture is constantly increasing, and we favor and support the program of vocational and adult education as an appropriate and proven means for the education of youth and adults.

FINANCE

The Republican Party points with pride to the sound fiscal condition of the state government, as contrasted with that in which the federal government was left after 20 years of Democrat rule, and that of most other states in the union.

Under Republican leadership, Wisconsin has met all its responsibilities to every segment of society, has vastly improved its welfare and educational services, has increased its supports to local units of government through more liberal grants in aid and shared taxes, and has built or is building more than \$100,000,000 worth of urgently needed physical facilities for its educational, charitable and penal institutions.

Despite all these accomplishments and expenditures, the state remains free from debt, the budget is balanced and the prevailing rates of income taxation are lower than those which existed 15 years ago.

The Republican Party pledges to continue the sound fiscal practices, and the attention to administrative economy and efficiency, which has produced this sound fiscal condition. It recognizes, however, that increased taxes are the inevitable result of increased services by government, and urges that the legislature and the citizens of the state recognize their partnership in the state's fiscal affairs.

We further pledge continued analysis of the long-range fiscal needs of the state with the dual purpose of providing the most effective and economical service and adjusting the tax structure to perpetuate an equitable distribution of the tax burden.

We are confident that the recommendations of the interim committee charged with study of the state's long-range fiscal problems will offer equitable solutions to the state's future fiscal requirements.

LABOR

The impressive reputation of the Republican Party for dealing fairly and equitably with every segment of society is demonstrated in its record in the field of labor legislation.

Republican legislatures have developed a comprehensive group of labor laws which deal justly with both the workingman and the general public and which have offered labor union members and all working people a measure of protection unequalled in any other state.

Wisconsin's workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws were not only the first in the nation, but remain the most equitable prevailing in any state. Wisconsin's laws dealing with the rights of workmen injured or disabled in the course of their employment are outstanding.

The Republican Party pledges that it will maintain its laws protecting the rights of workmen, and reaffirms its beliefs in the following rights of labor union members and working people generally:

The right to participate in legal union activity.

The right to free collective bargaining.

The right to a job without first joining a union.

The right to a secret ballot in any election.

The right to establish "union shop" contracts by agreement with management.

The right to strike.

The right to protection against unfair practices by either employer or union officials.

The right of political activity of his own choice and freedom to contribute thereto, but protection from forced contribution to political causes in which he does not believe. We commend the 1955 Republican Legislature for protecting the individual rights of union members in this respect.

The right to protection from personal financial responsibility in damage cases against his or her union.

CONSERVATION

The Republican Party regards as a basic responsibility of government the protection of Wisconsin's natural resources; the protection of our streams and lakes from unwarranted pollution; the provision of an extensive program for the reforestation of cut-over and waste lands; the maintenance and intensification of the state's outstanding fire and pest control programs, and the acceleration of existing program for the development of farm wood lots to benefit farmers and industry.

We favor the continuation of the stepped-up program for acquisition of public hunting and fishing grounds and a continuing improvement of our state parks.

We pledge support to an expanding commercial fishing industry, particularly through continued study and extermination of the lamprey eel from Great Lakes waters.

The Republican Party recognizes the value of existing programs which give the general public an advisory voice in the formulation of conservation policy and regulations, in the expenditure of conservation funds, and in the prudent location of conservation facilities, and pledges the continuation of this public participation in conservation planning.

We pledge continuation of programs to advertise and promote Wisconsin's recreational facilities on the vastly expanded basis approved by the 1955 legislature, in order that Wisconsin may remain the "Vacationland of America."

We recognize the need for an expanded program of conservation education and firearms safety in Wisconsin schools, and pledge a careful study of means by which such programs can best be adapted to the school curriculum.

LOBBYING

The Republican Party takes pride in the standards of honesty and integrity which have prevailed in the Wisconsin legislature under its leadership.

Wisconsin's legislative affairs have remained free from the charges and examples of corruption and influence which are common-place in other states. We believe that this integrity of Wisconsin legislatures arises largely from the high caliber of individual legislators elected under the Republican Party banner, and to the stringent laws which Republicans have provided to regulate lobbyists, and prevent improper lobbying activities.

The Republican Party pledges to maintain these lobbying laws, which have been so widely heralded as the finest in the nation.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Republican Party of Wisconsin reaffirms its conviction that racial and religious prejudice has no place in the hearts of men and that discriminatory treatment based on race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry is contrary to the American heritage of fair play and equal opportunity.

We pledge that the basic rights of all citizens shall be diligently defended by the Republican Party, in accordance with the provisions of the state and federal constitutions.

We point to the creation, by the Republican legislature, of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights and its accomplishments by means of education, discussion and persuasion to achieve in Wisconsin new levels of good human relations. The effective and prompt support of the Attorney General in all matters involving law enforcement has given maximum effectiveness to this program.

Through action of the Governor of Wisconsin, various departments of the State of Wisconsin have removed from their rules, regulations and forms requirements to state race, creed, color or national origin which might be the basis of discrimination and the Wisconsin legislature in enacting a new administrative code provided that:

“No rule, either in its terms or application, shall discriminate for or against any person by reason of his race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.”

We pledge that Republicans will continue to support this program.

FEDERAL AIDS

The Republican Party reaffirms its opposition to the further extension of federal aids, and urges a continuing reappraisal of aids currently being granted to state and local governments by the congress.

Federal aids do not provide something for nothing. The taxes levied to support them are invariably greater than the aids received. The price of federal aids in any field is an inevitable loss of sovereignty to the units of government which receives them.

Believing in the principles of local self-government, the Republican Party opposes the granting of federal aid in any area of activity in which local and state governments are able to act for themselves.

CIVIL DEFENSE

We commend the 1955 Republican legislature for creating the State Civil Defense Council and providing the required organization for civil defense functions in case of emergency.

We pledge a continuing evaluation and appraisal of the requirements of a workable and realistic Civil Defense program, and the provision of such measures as may be required to assure the safety of Wisconsin citizens in the event of an enemy attack.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Republican Party approves and believes in an effective legislative program which will preserve wholly and intact the Menominee forest as a unit under sustained yield timber management.

It favors development of an effective and reasonable program of withdrawal of federal supervision and an orderly and gradual acceptance of self-government as full citizens of Wisconsin, which will take due account of the expressed wishes and needs of the Menominee people.

We pledge to assist wherever possible in helping develop a working economy for the Menominees with continued recognition to the needs of the Indians on a level and plane equal in all programs with all other Wisconsin citizens.

VETERANS

The Republican Party is aware of its continuing obligation to those veterans who served their country in time of war, and has recognized this obligation by providing a system of veterans' assistance which is universally regarded as the finest in the nation.

The Wisconsin Republican administrations have demonstrated their belief that the state's obligation to its veterans cannot be discharged by any single act. As a consequence, they have established a program which will be available to all war veterans throughout their lives, providing educational, medical and rehabilitative benefits in the form of grants and loans. Republican legislatures further have provided for the finest standards of medical care at a nominal rate for every veteran admitted to Wisconsin General Hospital.

We believe that the interests of veterans and the public are best served through continuation of this program under the administration of a separate department of veterans affairs, and we pledge the continued support and development of these programs.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE*

Officers

EVERETT YERLY, La Crosse, *Chairman*
 MRS. JOHN WISE, Madison, *Vice chairman*
 ARTHUR L. MAX, Madison, *Secretary*

1st District

Lawrence Carpenter, Kenosha
 William Fitzgerald, Racine
 George Fuller, Lake Geneva
 John Houger, Janesville
 Erma Thurber, Monroe

2nd District

Everett Bidwell, Portage
 Ed King, Watertown
 Elmer C. Nitschke, Beaver
 Dam
 William B. Smith, Dane
 Lloyd Tegge, Waukesha

3rd District

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 Charles Curran, Mauston
 Mrs. David Jones, Mineral
 Point
 J. M. Qually, Richland Center
 Mrs. Floyd J. Sias, Onalaska

4th District

Elroy G. Boneck, Milwaukee
 L. E. Brodd, Wauwatosa
 Mrs. Arthur Graff, Milwaukee
 Anne Knapp, West Allis
 E. C. Pommerening,
 Wauwatosa

5th District

George Hamilton, Milwaukee
 Ruth Hart, Milwaukee
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 Milwaukee
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 John A. Suehr, Milwaukee

National Chairman And National

National Chairman

Meade Alcorn
 1625 Eye St. N. W.
 Washington, D. C.

6th District

Lucius Chase, Kohler
 L. D. Frey, Hartford
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 Leonard Suttner, Hilbert
 Mrs. Kenneth Worthing,
 Fond du Lac

7th District

Frederic Braun, Antigo
 Mrs. Laura Klinefelter, Adams
 George Landon, Wausau
 Carl Sturm, Manawa
 Mary Alice Wefel, Wisconsin
 Rapids

8th District

Mrs. Lee Blood, Green Bay
 Larry Jolin, Sturgeon Bay
 Robert Murphy, Peshtigo
 Paul Schuette, Manitowoc
 Mrs. Clara B. Sinner, Appleton

9th District

Frank Babbitt, Bloomer
 George Britten, Mondovi
 Isabelle Grewe, Eau Claire
 John Lindner, Jr., Eau Claire
 Cora Sias, New Richmond

10th District

Elnore Berkholtz, Minocqua
 Art Cirilli, Superior
 Ralph Jenkins, Bruce
 John Moreland, Hayward
 Ralph Theiler, Tomahawk

National Chairmen And National Committeemen From Wisconsin

National Committeemen

Mrs. W. W. Fox, Madison
 Robert L. Pierce, Menomonie

*Copied from official records on file in office of Secretary of State and verified by Republican Headquarters, 9/30/57.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 3, 1956*
DISTRICT DELEGATES, DEMOCRAT
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Ernest P. Agnew, Mike Maxin, George W. Norton and John D. Voss (Kefauver)
Green	1,475
Kenosha	10,075
Racine	11,648
Rock	5,712
Walworth	2,388
Total	31,298

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Eugene R. Clifford, Robert W. Kastenmeier, LeRoy Meek and Robert L. Prideaux (Kefauver)
Columbia	2,955
Dane	22,717
Dodge	4,254
Jefferson	3,033
Waukesha	6,837
Total	39,796

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Norman M. Clapp, Mary E. Hinsberger, Elmer B. Mau and Palmer V. Munson (Kefauver)
Crawford	1,280
Grant	2,426
Iowa	1,732
Juneau	1,075
La Crosse	4,077
Lafayette	1,367
Monroe	1,932
Richland	993
Sauk	2,168
Vernon	2,296
Total	19,346

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Robert A. Dejewski, John D. Giacomo, John G. Stephan and Benjamin Zenoff (Kefauver)
Milwaukee (Part)	62,436
Total	62,436

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Leonard L. Herbst, Jr., Albert A. Schulke, Marquerite M. Webb and Frank J. Zwick (Kefauver)
Milwaukee (Part)	56,952
Total	56,952

*All election statistics copied from official files in office of Secretary of State; scattering votes omitted.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 3, 1956*

DISTRICT DELEGATES, DEMOCRAT—Continued

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Jerome F. Fox, Kenneth L. Kunde, James W. Martin and Harry H. Mieske (Kefauver)
Calumet	1,035
Fond du Lac	4,176
Ozaukee	1,834
Sheboygan	10,861
Washington	2,075
Winnebago	7,645
Total	27,626

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Richard C. Blakeslee, Aloy H. Brawner, Clarence W. Mitten, Sr. and Dryden S. Platt (Kefauver)
Adams	557
Green Lake	580
Langlade	1,235
Marathon	6,874
Marquette	498
Portage	2,820
Shawano	1,516
Waupaca	1,735
Waushara	574
Wood	4,418
Total	20,807

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Leon H. Jones, Alphonse J. Pierre, Jerome J. Reinke and Lloyd O. Warne (Kefauver)
Brown	8,702
Door	668
Florence	257
Forest	441
Kewaunee	919
Manitowoc	5,191
Marinette	2,016
Oconto	1,953
Outagamie	4,281
Total	24,428

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 3, 1956***DISTRICT DELEGATES, DEMOCRAT—Continued****NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

Counties	Ray H. Forcier, Allen Hanley, Gordon J. Severson and Aleck E. Tilseth (Kefauver)
Barron	2,987
Buffalo	1,138
Chippewa	3,003
Clark	2,159
Dunn	1,960
Eau Claire	3,773
Jackson	1,174
Pepin	704
Pierce	2,448
St. Croix	2,916
Trempealeau	1,863
Total	24,185

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	John G. Green, John R. Lynch, Charles N. Polich and Patrick W. Tierney (Kefauver)
Ashland	2,391
Bayfield	1,110
Burnett	921
Douglas	6,276
Iron	1,101
Lincoln	1,723
Oneida	1,519
Polk	2,422
Price	1,519
Rusk	1,206
Sawyer	930
Taylor	1,151
Vilas	466
Washburn	1,056
Total	23,791

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 3, 1956*

DISTRICT DELEGATES, REPUBLICAN

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Lee D. Bort and Herbert F. Johnson (Eisenhower)	Marjorie M. Buss and Robert C. Buss (Chapple)
Green	2,706	62
Kenosha	9,656	528
Racine	14,753	561
Rock	10,857	279
Walworth	6,345	175
Total	44,317	1,605

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	William D. Hoard, Jr. and Alyce H. Thompson (Eisenhower)	A. Russell Sanders and John B. Threlfall (Chapple)
Columbia	4,622	161
Dane	21,401	682
Dodge	7,729	221
Jefferson	4,998	150
Waukesha	14,666	487
Total	53,416	1,701

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Clara S. Bekkedal and Gustave P. Kuenster (Eisenhower)	Kathryn Bernard and Henry H. Swan (Chapple)
Crawford	1,819	80
Grant	4,412	207
Iowa	2,264	121
Juneau	1,816	88
La Crosse	5,711	128
Lafayette	1,582	89
Monroe	2,569	99
Richland	1,221	49
Sauk	3,770	155
Vernon	2,359	108
Total	27,523	1,124

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Floyd J. Dolan and Edmund G. Olszyk (Eisenhower)	Leo W. Alonge and Anne M. Knapp (Chapple)
Milwaukee (Part)	68,145	3,507
Total	68,145	3,507

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Frederick J. Holtz and William R. Kasik (Eisenhower)	Donald R. Lynch, Jr. and Winston C. Smith (Chapple)
Milwaukee (Part)	79,521	3,467
Total	79,521	3,467

*All election statistics copied from official files in office of Secretary of State; scattering votes omitted.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 3, 1956***DISTRICT DELEGATES, REPUBLICAN—Continued****SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

Counties	Adolph L. Langenfeld and Samuel N. Pickard (Eisenhower)	Mae J. Nemick and Harry A. Stumpf (Chapple)
Calumet	2,030	95
Fond du Lac	7,926	282
Ozaukee	3,313	101
Sheboygan	9,943	409
Washington	4,427	142
Winnebago	15,798	598
Total	43,437	1,627

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Allen Abrams and Emily M. Baldwin (Eisenhower)	Gustave E. Jole and Melvin H. Schlytter (Chapple)
Adams	559	34
Green Lake	1,476	88
Langlade	1,633	84
Marathon	8,348	387
Marquette	1,015	39
Portage	2,472	171
Shawano	3,059	180
Waupaca	4,781	161
Waushara	1,264	51
Wood	6,611	139
Total	31,218	1,334

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Alfred A. Laun, Jr. and Rose K. Schroeder (Eisenhower)	George C. Hildebrant and Lester S. Predeth (Chapple)
Brown	14,287	722
Door	1,962	51
Florence	263	10
Forest	445	33
Kewaunee	1,497	108
Manitowoc	6,111	330
Marinette	3,048	241
Oconto	2,872	156
Outagamie	10,116	507
Total	40,601	2,158

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 3, 1956*

DISTRICT DELEGATES, REPUBLICAN—Continued

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	William D. McIntyre and Phoebe J. Pinkley (Eisenhower)	Kenneth Clark Hughes and Ronald F. North (Chapple)
Barron	3,540	99
Buffalo	1,262	62
Chippewa	3,345	138
Clark	2,476	147
Dunn	2,200	97
Eau Claire	4,384	135
Jackson	1,233	44
Pepin	921	47
Pierce	2,599	65
St. Croix	3,064	75
Trempealeau	1,828	56
Total	26,852	965

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Herbert F. Guenzl and John O. Moreland (Eisenhower)	Ian J. Cartwright and Robert O. Goffin (Chapple)
Ashland	2,019	364
Bayfield	977	63
Burnett	728	28
Douglas	3,800	150
Iron	831	76
Lincoln	2,565	107
Oneida	2,132	81
Polk	2,052	55
Price	1,539	99
Rusk	973	48
Sawyer	1,274	46
Taylor	969	80
Vilas	1,027	34
Washburn	1,173	24
Total	22,059	1,255

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 3, 1956
DELEGATES AT LARGE**

County	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN	
	Estes Kefauver	John Chapple	Dwight D. Eisenhower
Adams	557	34	559
Ashland	2,391	364	2,019
Barron	2,987	99	3,540
Bayfield	1,110	63	977
Brown	8,702	722	14,287
Buffalo	1,198	62	1,262
Burnett	921	28	728
Calumet	1,035	95	2,030
Chippewa	3,003	138	3,345
Clark	2,159	147	2,476
Columbia	2,955	161	4,622
Crawford	1,280	80	1,819
Dane	22,717	682	21,401
Dodge	4,254	221	7,729
Door	668	51	1,962
Douglas	6,276	150	3,800
Dunn	1,960	97	2,200
Eau Claire	3,773	135	4,384
Florence	257	10	263
Fond du Lac	4,176	282	7,926
Forest	441	33	445
Grant	2,426	207	4,412
Green	1,475	62	2,706
Green Lake	580	88	1,476
Iowa	1,732	121	2,264
Iron	1,101	76	831
Jackson	1,174	44	1,233
Jefferson	3,033	150	4,998
Juneau	1,075	88	1,816
Kenosha	10,075	528	9,656
Kewaunee	919	108	1,497
La Crosse	4,077	128	5,711
Lafayette	1,367	89	1,582
Langlade	1,235	84	1,633
Lincoln	1,723	107	2,565
Manitowoc	5,191	330	6,111
Marathon	6,874	387	8,348
Marinette	2,016	241	3,048
Marquette	498	39	1,015
Milwaukee	119,388	6,974	147,666
Monroe	1,932	99	2,569
Oconto	1,953	156	2,872
Oneida	1,519	81	2,132
Outagamie	4,281	507	10,116
Ozaukee	1,834	101	3,313
Pepin	704	47	921
Pierce	2,448	65	2,599
Polk	2,422	55	2,052
Portage	2,820	171	2,472
Price	1,519	99	1,539
Racine	11,648	561	14,753
Richland	993	49	1,221
Rock	5,712	279	10,857
Rusk	1,206	48	973
St. Croix	2,916	75	3,064
Sauk	2,168	155	3,770
Sawyer	930	46	1,274
Shawano	1,516	180	3,059
Sheboygan	10,861	409	9,943
Taylor	1,151	80	969
Trempealeau	1,863	56	1,828
Vernon	2,296	108	2,359
Vilas	466	34	1,027
Walworth	2,388	175	6,345
Washburn	1,056	24	1,173
Washington	2,075	142	4,427
Waukesha	6,837	487	14,666
Waupaca	1,735	161	4,781
Waushara	574	51	1,264
Winnebago	7,645	598	15,798
Wood	4,418	139	6,611
Total	330,665	18,743	437,089

Beginning in 1956 electors casting a preferential ballot for a committed delegate did not vote for individual delegates either at large or by district but voted a straight ticket pursuant to Chapter 689, Laws of 1951. For that reason all of the delegates at large and district delegates in a particular district for a particular candidate received the same number of votes.

**PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, APRIL 3, 1956
DELEGATES AT LARGE**

Democrat

For Kefauver, Estes 330,665 votes
 Brandes, Marie O., Milwaukee
 Dawicki, Edmund F., Milwaukee
 Draper, Dan W., Milwaukee
 Duffy, John P., Green Bay
 Flynn, Gerald T., Racine
 Henning, Arthur L., Altoona
 Holden, John R., Sheboygan
 Larkin, Edwin, Eau Claire
 Lue, Clifford J., Superior
 McKnight, Richard S., South Wayne
 McMurray, Ethel M., Stevens Point
 Megellas, James, Fond du Lac
 Nelson, Gaylor A., Madison
 Pellant, Howard F., Milwaukee
 Rizzo, Sam, Racine
 Treutel, Arthur H., Wisconsin Rapids

Republican

For Chapple, John 18,743 votes
 Chapple, John D., Jr., Ashland
 Gates, Will J., Wittenberg
 Gruszka, Anthony J., Milwaukee
 Gustafson, Henry, Ashland
 Lamboy, John Ray, Milwaukee
 McFetridge, Georgiana, Milwaukee
 Norwell, Charles G., Ladysmith
 Polewczynski, Louis S., Milwaukee
 Quien, Peter A., Scandinavia
 Sullivan, Anna, Fond du Lac

 For Eisenhower, Dwight D. 437,089 votes
 Byrnes, John W., Green Bay
 Davis, Glenn R., Waukesha
 Hood, Wayne J., La Crosse
 Knowles, Warren P., New Richmond
 Kohler, Walter J., Kohler
 Laird, Melvin R., Marshfield
 Panzer, Frank E., Oakfield
 Smith, Warren R., Milwaukee
 Thomson, Vernon W., Richland Center
 Wise, Glenn M., Madison

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS
PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 11, 1956*

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
ADAMS CO.			BARRON CO.—Cont.		
Adams	16	35	Dovre	36	22
Big Flats	25	9	Doyle	40	22
Colburn	4	11	Lakeland	52	26
Dell Prairie	18	27	Maple Grove	36	78
Easton	6	43	Maple Plain	32	18
Jackson	11	38	Oak Grove	30	13
Leola	13	12	Prairie Farm	32	12
Lincoln	4	9	Prairie Lake	53	52
Monroe	7	27	Rice Lake	52	61
New Chester	10	33	Sioux Creek	49	11
New Haven	18	45	Stanford	46	26
Preston	11	20	Stanley	21	46
Quincy	18	25	Summer	24	35
Richfield	13	9	Turtle Lake	21	12
Rome	13	15	Vance Creek	57	15
Springville	8	24	Almena, vil.	29	35
Strongs Prairie	29	37	Cameron, vil.	33	111
Friendship, vil.	31	66	Dallas, vil.	28	60
Adams, city:			Haugen, vil.	7	23
1st ward	56	55	Prairie Farm, vil.	14	28
2nd ward	62	97	Turtle Lake, vil.	27	75
Total	373	637	Barron, city	58	385
			Chetek, city	67	233
			Cumberland, city	221	165
			Rice Lake, city:		
			1st ward	35	90
			2nd ward	20	83
			3rd ward	28	166
			4th ward	52	180
			5th ward	52	112
			6th ward	26	85
			7th ward	39	55
			8th ward	34	68
			Total	1,701	2,819
ASHLAND CO.			BAYFIELD CO.		
Agenda	7	28	Barksdale	32	38
Ashland	88	13	Barnes	13	30
Chippewa	13	22	Bayfield	22	47
Gingles	38	23	Bayview	31	22
Gordon	22	25	Bell	17	26
Jacobs	66	81	Cable	17	24
LaPointe	5	20	Clover	24	14
Marengo	52	16	Delta	7	16
Morse	61	46	Drummond	28	57
Peeksville	8	11	Eileen	48	17
Sanborn	23	19	Hughes	7	17
Shanagolden	17	22	Iron River	55	56
White River	36	32	Kelly	38	24
Butternut, vil.	34	50	Keystone	50	3
Ashland, city:			Lincoln	26	19
1st ward	110	145	Mason	37	20
2nd ward	88	188	Namekagon	25	49
3rd ward	60	248	Oriente	8	12
4th ward	62	110	Oulu	31	19
5th ward	59	183	Pilsen	26	10
6th ward	129	139	Port Wing	25	49
7th ward	116	73	Pratt	32	51
8th ward	88	49	Russell	12	17
9th ward	114	63	Tripp	17	7
10th ward	134	68	Washburn	29	20
Mellen, city:			Cable, vil.	19	32
1st ward	77	53	Mason, vil.	10	24
2nd ward	43	22	Bayfield, city:		
3rd ward	44	22	1st ward	4	25
Total	1,594	1,771	2nd ward	4	17
			3rd ward	6	47
			4th ward	0	20
BARRON CO.					
Almena	24	23			
Arland	40	31			
Barron	12	59			
Bear Lake	12	17			
Cedar Lake	18	40			
Chetek	37	72			
Clinton	47	48			
Crystal Lake	53	51			
Cumberland	77	45			
Dallas	30	30			

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State. Scattering votes omitted.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.			BUFFALO CO.		
Washburn, city:			Alma	34	37
1st ward	41	98	Belvidere	25	31
2nd ward	23	34	Buffalo	25	37
3rd ward	15	23	Canton	25	21
4th ward	23	21	Cross	6	29
5th ward	11	45	Dover	17	50
6th ward	14	18	Gilmanton	46	58
Total	827	1,068	Glencoe	9	20
BROWN CO.			Lincoln	26	23
Allouez:			Maxville	30	17
1st dist.	169	361	Milton	8	18
2nd dist.	28	176	Modena	28	48
3rd dist.	117	441	Mondovi	32	58
4th dist.	77	488	Montana	25	20
Ashwaubenon	115	158	Naples	36	28
Bellevue	126	37	Nelson	76	61
De Pere	66	91	Waumandee	22	25
Eaton	119	38	Cochrane, vil.	19	78
Glenmore	68	46	Alma, city:		
Green Bay	24	47	1st ward	34	78
Hobart	110	148	2nd ward	6	38
Holland	64	53	3rd ward	22	52
Howard	189	151	Buffalo, city	13	44
Humboldt	56	37	Fountain City, city:		
Lawrence	49	71	1st ward	6	77
Morrison	29	105	2nd ward	5	73
New Denmark	66	116	Mondovi, city:		
Pittsfield	95	43	1st ward	35	155
Preble:			2nd ward	29	94
1st dist.	107	88	3rd ward	17	47
2nd dist.	242	308	4th ward	12	50
3rd dist.	370	306	Total	671	1,367
4th dist.	229	237	BURNETT CO.		
Rockland	49	41	Anderson	15	33
Scott	101	184	Blaine	6	10
Suamico	86	121	Daniels	23	41
Wrightstown	68	64	Dewey	21	19
Denmark, vil.	90	170	Grantsburg	27	50
Pulaski, vil.	106	88	Jackson	9	31
Wrightstown, vil.	38	59	La Follette	8	25
De Pere, city:			Lincoln	3	14
1st ward	196	581	Meenon	17	48
2nd ward	228	421	Oakland	34	35
3rd ward	234	356	Roosevelt	25	9
4th ward	190	227	Rusk	16	14
Green Bay, city:			Sand Lake	9	11
1st ward	145	766	Scott	14	13
2nd ward	274	484	Siren	26	29
3rd ward	145	360	Swiss	22	47
4th ward	158	415	Trade Lake	40	56
5th ward	306	385	Union	5	30
6th ward	110	162	Webb Lake	5	17
7th ward	178	291	West Marshland	5	16
8th ward	229	302	Wood River	24	109
9th ward	177	212	Grantsburg, vil.	29	191
10th ward	184	196	Siren, vil.	43	65
11th ward	227	140	Webster, vil.	36	81
12th ward	278	278	Total	462	994
13th ward	185	315	CALUMET CO.		
14th ward	217	402	Brillion	17	100
15th ward	194	412	Brothertown	57	58
16th ward	178	388	Charlestown	51	49
17th ward	227	351	Chilton	60	43
18th ward	213	179	Harrison	68	203
19th ward	389	424	New Holstein	51	54
20th ward	387	434	Rantoul	21	64
21st ward	334	641	Stockbridge	30	35
22nd ward	355	671	Woodville	9	70
23rd ward	220	237	Hilbert, vil.	27	96
24th ward	388	624			
Total	9,599	14,927			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
CALUMET CO.—Cont.			CLARK CO.		
Stockbridge, vil.	29	41	Beaver	18	25
Appleton, city:			Butler	8	17
12th ward, 2nd pct.	38	66	Colby	26	41
Brillion, city	46	218	Dewhurst	4	12
Chilton, city:			Eaton	54	44
1st pct.	139	158	Foster	5	4
2nd pct.	102	126	Fremont	20	77
Kiel, city:			Grant	28	84
2nd pct.	7	7	Green Grove	28	27
New Holstein, city	167	261	Hendren	71	17
Total	919	1,649	Hewett	3	22
CHIPPEWA CO.			Hixon	54	51
Anson	58	85	Hoard	29	35
Arthur	31	12	Levis	14	32
Auburn	44	10	Longwood	39	34
Birch Creek	18	30	Loyal	18	46
Bloomer	19	30	Lynn	25	47
Cleveland	24	63	Mayville	41	50
Colburn	57	16	Mead	11	14
Cocks Valley	22	21	Mentor	20	46
Delmar	41	20	Pine Valley	20	52
Eagle Point	52	126	Reseburg	67	25
Edson	37	24	Seif	7	17
Estella	17	27	Sherman	12	30
Goetz	30	27	Sherwood	11	12
Hallie	121	94	Thorp	77	35
Holcombe	15	55	Unity	26	30
Howard	35	16	Warner	23	82
Lafayette	157	275	Washburn	32	23
Ruby	24	20	Weston	17	34
Sampson	49	39	Withee	105	20
Siegel	29	21	Worden	60	36
Tilden	26	44	York	20	66
Wheaton	80	50	Abbotsford, vil.	71	113
Woodmohr	24	48	Curtiss, vil.	16	26
Boyd, vil.	71	48	Dorchester, vil.	20	52
Cadott, vil.	46	79	Granton, vil.	16	64
New Auburn, vil.	30	45	Unity, vil.	3	26
Bloomer, city:			Withee, vil.	26	58
1st ward	26	74	Colby, city:		
2nd ward	24	101	2nd ward	18	58
3rd ward	22	104	3rd ward	15	62
4th ward	9	48	Greenwood, city:		
Chippewa Falls, city:			1st ward	16	48
1st ward	157	199	2nd ward	24	40
2nd ward	127	136	3rd ward	14	30
3rd ward	65	95	4th ward	35	46
4th ward	48	172	Loyal, city:		
5th ward	93	219	1st ward	3	35
6th ward	62	91	2nd ward	11	42
7th ward	83	120	3rd ward	12	54
8th ward	96	198	4th ward	6	47
9th ward	106	102	Neillsville, city:		
10th ward	143	176	1st ward	21	73
11th ward	46	239	2nd ward	18	100
Cornell, city:			3rd ward	13	138
1st ward	32	38	4th ward	14	123
2nd ward	26	46	5th ward	17	70
3rd ward	14	48	Owen, city:		
4th ward	33	25	1st ward	20	36
Eau Claire, city:			2nd ward	7	21
16th ward	69	35	3rd ward	15	15
Stanley, city:			4th ward	22	30
1st ward	43	93	Thorp, city:		
2nd ward	38	57	1st ward	31	52
3rd ward	25	44	2nd ward	27	68
4th ward	36	51	3rd ward	37	91
Total	2,580	3,838	4th ward	17	39
			Total	1,558	2,844

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
COLUMBIA CO.			CRAWFORD CO.—Cont.		
Arlington	17	28	Wauzeka, vil.	27	55
Caledonia	9	58	Prairie du Chien, city:		
Columbus	11	42	1st ward	17	28
Courtland	4	37	2nd ward	16	105
Dekorra	28	84	3rd ward	25	102
Fort Winnebago	20	92	4th ward	22	21
Fountain Prairie	20	67	5th ward	20	32
Hampden	20	31	6th ward	21	52
Leeds	53	27	7th ward	44	57
Lewiston	16	72	8th ward	16	70
Lodi	22	52	9th ward	17	29
Lowville	31	37	10th ward	43	48
Marcellon	8	77	11th ward	8	43
Newport	30	42			
Otsego	30	58	Total	894	1,411
Pacific	3	41			
Randolph	10	54	DANE CO.		
Scott	11	51	Albion	80	87
Springvale	10	42	Berry	64	22
West Point	33	42	Black Earth	29	12
Wycocena	11	79	Blooming Grove:		
Arlington, vil.	7	41	1st pct.	562	414
Cambric, vil.	18	128	2nd pct.	142	46
Doylestown, vil.	11	47	Blue Mounds	40	25
Fall River, vil.	5	48	Bristol	91	19
Friesland, vil.	9	54	Burke	111	54
Pardeeville, vil.	31	212	Christiana	86	27
Poynette, vil.	65	128	Cottage Grove	72	28
Randolph, vil.:			Cross Plains	88	29
West ward	11	92	Dane	32	27
Rio, vil.	26	150	Deerfield	62	12
Wycocena, vil.	6	66	Dunkirk	100	61
Columbus, city:			Dunn	213	105
1st ward	28	272	Fitchburg	177	112
2nd ward	32	129	Madison	375	411
3rd ward	43	146	Mazomanie	26	33
Lodi, city:			Medina	21	21
1st ward	25	106	Middleton	92	135
2nd ward	22	74	Montrose	56	23
3rd ward	18	60	Oregon	38	26
Portage, city:			Perry	39	30
1st ward	39	70	Pleasant Springs	56	45
2nd ward	42	351	Primrose	69	6
3rd ward	32	263	Roxbury	54	10
4th ward	43	374	Rutland	55	24
5th ward	82	623	Springdale	70	27
Wisconsin Dells, city:			Springfield	67	36
1st ward	26	80	Sun Prairie	80	34
2nd ward	19	109	Vermont	65	23
3rd ward	28	84	Verona	48	36
Total	1,065	4,820	Vienna	63	23
			Westport	71	72
			Windsor	144	68
			York	17	40
CRAWFORD CO.			Belleville, vil.	76	68
Bridgeport	21	17	Black Earth, vil.	91	70
Clayton	65	48	Blue Mounds, vil.	38	26
Eastman	28	39	Brooklyn, vil.	19	28
Freeman	49	65	Cambridge, vil.	67	68
Haney	23	29	Cottage Grove, vil.	53	34
Marietta	34	19	Cross Plains, vil.	136	51
Prairie du Chien	26	25	Dane, vil.	24	25
Scott	29	32	Deerfield, vil.	76	84
Seneca	49	77	DeForest, vil.	108	78
Utica	100	46	Maple Bluff, vil.	43	536
Wauzeka	14	13	Marshall, vil.	44	61
Bell Center, vil.	9	19	Mazomanie, vil.	59	107
De Soto, vil.	2	14	McFarland, vil.	140	74
Eastman, vil.	21	36	Middleton, vil.	255	307
Ferryville, vil.	14	25	Monona, vil.	564	624
Gays Mills, vil.	51	85	Mt. Horeb, vil.	213	277
Lynxville, vil.	8	27	Oregon, vil.	119	131
Mt. Sterling, vil.	23	40	Rockdale, vil.	39	12
Soldiers Grove, vil.	32	85	Shorewood Hills, vil. ..	95	375
Steuben, vil.	20	28			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
DANE CO.—Cont.			DODGE CO.—Cont.		
Sun Prairie, vil.	318	325	Randolph, vil.	21	103
Verona, vil.	119	102	Reeseville, vil.	10	81
Waunakee, vil.	116	95	Theresa, vil.	16	71
Madison, city:			Beaver Dam, city:		
1st ward, 1st pct.	176	341	1st ward	43	75
1st ward, 2nd pct.	241	297	2nd ward	57	142
2nd ward	680	702	3rd ward	41	62
3rd ward, 1st pct.	176	139	4th ward	36	103
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	303	227	5th ward	29	101
4th ward	454	359	6th ward	28	137
5th ward, 1st pct.	232	244	7th ward	32	154
5th ward, 2nd pct.	227	202	8th ward	44	196
6th ward, 1st pct.	267	223	9th ward	21	206
6th ward, 2nd pct.	516	442	10th ward	27	148
7th ward, 1st pct.	358	253	11th ward	34	243
7th ward, 2nd pct.	568	249	12th ward	23	127
8th ward, 1st pct.	379	170	13th ward	59	292
8th ward, 2nd pct.	189	237	14th ward	78	196
9th ward	906	396	Fox Lake, city:		
10th ward, 1st pct.	199	571	1st ward	13	43
10th ward, 2nd pct.	194	564	2nd ward	15	32
11th ward	459	808	3rd ward	18	57
12th ward	418	243	Horicon, city:		
13th ward, 1st pct.	229	596	1st ward	41	115
13th ward, 2nd pct.	330	661	2nd ward	43	84
14th ward	663	496	3rd ward	50	154
15th ward	682	319	Juneau, city:		
16th ward	621	399	1st ward	25	119
17th ward	570	202	2nd ward	24	87
18th ward, 1st pct.	263	257	3rd ward	25	94
18th ward, 2nd pct.	342	167	Maryville, city:		
19th ward	721	1,498	1st ward	10	154
20th ward	429	1,470	2nd ward	17	100
21st ward	78	51	3rd ward	33	212
Stoughton, city:			Watertown, city:		
1st ward	75	82	5th ward	43	73
2nd ward	145	61	6th ward	48	87
3rd ward	110	83	13th ward	70	182
4th ward	117	225	14th ward	41	71
Total	18,586	18,995	Waupun, city:		
DODGE CO.			1st ward	27	150
Ashippun	18	110	2nd ward	47	166
Beaver Dam	28	129	3rd ward	10	57
Burnett	24	63	4th ward	37	172
Calamus	8	85	Total	1,835	6,858
Chester	20	59	DOOR CO.		
Clyman	17	57	Baileys Harbor	16	101
Elba	36	59	Brussels	2	76
Emmet	15	61	Clay Banks	2	56
Fox Lake	27	67	Egg Harbor	24	108
Herman	12	81	Forestville	13	165
Hubbard	18	51	Gardner	13	45
Hustisford	13	54	Gibraltar	21	134
Lebanon	13	61	Jacksonport	9	83
LeRoy	31	102	Liberty Grove	25	226
Lomira	7	93	Nasewaupae	17	203
Lowell	18	65	Sevastopol	10	297
Oak Grove	14	143	Sturgeon Bay	8	93
Portland	18	32	Union	4	48
Rubicon	85	38	Washington Island	1	105
Shields	26	35	Ephraim, vil.	4	101
Theresa	13	71	Sister Bay, vil.	14	110
Trenton	18	146	Sturgeon Bay, city:		
Westford	15	45	1st ward	12	197
Williamstown	10	51	2nd ward	5	188
Brownsville, vil.	6	72	3rd ward	14	224
Clyman, vil.	4	33	4th ward	14	143
Hustisford, vil.	17	112	5th ward	17	241
Iron Ridge, vil.	12	94	6th ward	15	134
Lomira, vil.	26	76	7th ward	8	202
Lowell, vil.	12	43	8th ward	19	125
Neesho, vil.	18	24	Total	287	3,405

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
DOUGLAS CO.			DUNN CO.—Cont.		
Amnicon	56	35	Elk Mound, vil.	31	65
Bennett	23	19	Knapp, vil.	15	62
Brule	96	19	Ridgeland, vil.	19	20
Cloverland	29	16	Wheeler, vil.	26	49
Dairyland	26	15	Menomonie, city:		
Gordon	53	43	1st ward	84	233
Hawthorne	54	41	2nd ward	44	278
Highland	8	19	3rd ward	52	205
Lakeside	41	26	4th ward	41	207
Maple	83	24	5th ward	46	302
Oakland	56	26	6th ward	36	285
Parkland	137	50			
Solon Springs	19	32	Total	1,299	3,336
Summit	67	51			
Superior	145	85	EAU CLAIRE CO.		
Wascott	23	29	Bridge Creek	31	53
Lake Nebagamon, vil. ..	37	68	Brunswick	58	74
Oliver, vil.	37	3	Clear Creek	44	32
Poplar, vil.	24	60	Drammen	38	41
Solon Springs, vil.	46	69	Fairchild	10	11
Superior, vil.	46	30	Lincoln	51	38
Superior, city:			Ludington	36	52
1st ward	337	156	Otter Creek	23	26
2nd ward	249	257	Pleasant Valley	49	52
3rd ward	221	425	Seymour		
4th ward	255	67	1st pct.	30	13
5th ward	227	30	2nd pct.	109	77
6th ward	265	40	3rd pct.	68	50
7th ward	289	124	Union	141	189
8th ward	211	106	Washington	186	234
9th ward	225	100	Wilson	26	21
10th ward	270	149	Fairchild, vil.	36	52
11th ward	227	262	Fall Creek, vil.	71	113
12th ward	248	230	Altoona, city:		
13th ward	218	112	1st ward	68	26
14th ward	232	332	2nd ward	130	68
15th ward	218	339	3rd ward	35	14
16th ward	193	189	Augusta, city:		
17th ward	312	177	1st ward	6	23
18th ward	226	168	2nd ward	34	53
19th ward, east	124	133	3rd ward	11	42
19th ward, west	167	112	4th ward	15	43
20th ward, east	95	49	Eau Claire, city:		
20th ward, west	327	55	1st ward	276	251
Total	6,247	4,372	2nd ward	145	290
			3rd ward	140	903
DUNN CO.			4th ward	96	94
Colfax	31	26	5th ward	141	326
Dunn	38	95	6th ward	224	317
Eau Galle	32	81	7th ward	172	280
Elk Mound	34	39	8th ward	182	124
Grant	33	36	9th ward	391	357
Hay River	35	58	10th ward	334	241
Lucas	30	50	11th ward	158	91
Menomonie	51	125	12th ward	148	80
New Haven	27	57	13th ward	398	615
Otter Creek	27	14	14th ward	276	187
Peru	17	15	15th ward	144	380
Red Cedar	55	153	Total	4,531	5,933
Rock Creek	46	26			
Sand Creek	68	55	FLORENCE CO.		
Sheridan	38	31	Aurora	24	87
Sherman	19	45	Commonwealth	14	60
Spring Brook	77	89	Fence	30	28
Stanton	14	74	Fern	12	20
Tainter	38	107	Florence	51	269
Tiffany	39	42	Homestead	9	49
Weston	12	73	Long Lake	15	21
Wilson	44	25	Tipler	7	23
Boyceville, vil.	16	140	Total	162	557
Colfax, vil.	69	140			
Downing, vil.	15	34			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
FOND DU LAC CO.			FOREST CO.—Cont.		
Alto	2	56	Ross	17	9
Ashford	21	73	Wabeno	74	56
Auburn	23	61	Crandon, city:		
Byron	24	70	1st ward	31	55
Calumet	23	105	2nd ward	7	9
Eden	13	37	3rd ward	32	45
Eldorado	13	62	4th ward	32	18
Empire	31	86	5th ward	32	45
Fond du Lac	85	220	Total	744	543
Forest	4	38	GRANT CO.		
Friendship	49	110	Beetown	12	46
Lamartine	19	93	Bloomington	13	41
Marshfield	64	195	Boscobel	9	31
Metomen	9	49	Cassville	6	25
Oakfield	13	35	Castle Rock	15	43
Osceola	23	52	Clifton	9	44
Ripon	12	110	Ellenboro	4	33
Rosendale	8	60	Fennimore	23	49
Springvale	4	67	Glen Haven	27	31
Taycheedah	60	224	Harrison	5	41
Waupun	13	71	Hazel Green	6	61
Brandon, vil.	11	131	Hickory Grove	5	37
Campbellsport, vil.	35	270	Jamestown	3	81
Eden, vil.	13	56	Liberty	13	76
Fairwater, vil.	5	47	Lima	13	33
North Fond du Lac, vil.	197	167	Little Grant	6	25
Oakfield, vil.	18	93	Marion	6	21
Rosendale, vil.	2	72	Millville	4	24
St. Cloud, vil.	18	54	Mt. Hope	18	38
Fond du Lac, city:			Mt. Ida	6	45
1st ward	109	89	Muscoda	16	45
2nd ward	180	128	North Lancaster	13	63
3rd ward	125	238	Paris	9	29
4th ward	219	222	Patch Grove	7	82
5th ward	135	123	Platteville	10	17
6th ward	144	96	Potosi	12	57
7th ward	73	137	Smelser	10	51
8th ward	158	366	South Lancaster	12	121
9th ward	139	217	Waterloo	10	47
10th ward	109	171	Watterstown	7	23
11th ward	49	193	Wingville	9	32
12th ward	49	192	Woodman	6	18
13th ward	52	150	Wyalusing	10	38
14th ward	76	191	Bagley, vil.	9	39
15th ward	97	221	Bloomington, vil.	23	135
16th ward	75	261	Blue River, vil.	25	39
17th ward	168	403	Cassville, vil.	4	88
18th ward	62	260	Dickeyville, vil.	11	32
19th ward	81	292	Hazel Green, vil.	7	45
20th ward	143	295	Livingston, vil.	11	78
21st ward	194	465	Montfort, vil.	22	105
Ripon, city:			Mt. Hope, vil.	6	50
1st ward	27	146	Muscoda, vil.	41	110
2nd ward	47	314	Patch Grove, vil.	6	18
3rd ward	35	202	Potosi, vil.	2	65
4th ward	44	283	Tennyson, vil.	3	29
Waupun, city:			Woodman, vil.	3	25
5th ward	28	62	Boscobel, city:		
6th ward	31	168	1st ward	33	60
Total	3,469	8,649	2nd ward	32	89
FOREST CO.			3rd ward	24	42
Alvin	11	21	4th ward	21	70
Argonne	76	30	Cuba City, city:		
Armstrong Creek	48	12	1st ward	2	22
Blackwell	21	4	2nd ward	9	45
Caswell	27	22	3rd ward	6	24
Crandon	41	13	4th ward	5	31
Freedom	19	13	Fennimore, city:		
Hiles	27	17	1st ward	6	69
Laona	169	103	2nd ward	17	73
Lincoln	36	20	3rd ward	8	63
Nashville	39	42	4th ward	12	63
Popple River	5	9			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.			IOWA CO.		
Lancaster, city:			Arena	29	70
1st ward	16	91	Brigham	23	53
2nd ward	25	118	Clyde	36	22
3rd ward	35	201	Dodgeville	24	138
4th ward	39	150	Eden	13	50
Platteville, city:			Highland	33	53
1st ward	26	236	Linden	12	89
2nd ward	51	285	Mifflin	11	77
3rd ward	30	254	Mineral Point	10	92
4th ward	16	113	Moscow	57	51
Total	920	4,405	Pulaski	17	35
			Ridgeway	17	66
			Waldwick	26	63
			Wyoming	7	36
GREEN CO.			Arena, vil.	11	64
Adams	20	50	Avoca, vil.	17	53
Albany	8	52	Barneveld, vil.	19	66
Brooklyn	19	21	Cobb, vil.	10	79
Cadiz	11	51	Highland, vil.	25	99
Clarno	11	133	Hollandale, vil.	23	36
Decatur	15	47	Linden, vil.	4	47
Exeter	37	18	Livingston, vil.	0	0
Jefferson	14	150	Rewey, vil.	4	34
Jordan	8	44	Ridgeway, vil.	10	76
Monroe	13	60	Dodgeville, city:		
Mt. Pleasant	13	75	1st ward	12	130
New Glarus	25	37	2nd ward	24	273
Spring Grove	10	50	3rd ward	19	189
Sylvester	6	62	Mineral Point, city:		
Washington	25	75	1st ward	20	141
York	11	31	2nd ward	15	174
Albany, vil.	23	125	3rd ward	4	43
Belleville, vil.	4	3	4th ward	7	57
Brooklyn, vil.	40	58	Total	539	2,456
Browntown, vil.	7	54			
Monticello, vil.	20	229	IRON CO.		
New Glarus, vil.	116	203	Anderson	20	8
Brodhead, city:			Carey	35	4
1st ward	22	171	Gurney	15	11
2nd ward	33	180	Kimball	42	27
Monroe, city:			Knight	75	10
1st ward	43	551	Mercer	75	119
2nd ward	38	547	Oma	56	35
3rd ward	35	327	Pence	50	11
4th ward	36	344	Saxon	30	24
Total	663	3,748	Sherman	32	25
			Hurley, city:		
GREEN LAKE CO.			1st ward	78	59
Berlin	8	113	2nd ward	78	35
Brooklyn	2	264	3rd ward	57	51
Green Lake	7	161	4th ward	63	46
Kingston	12	102	5th ward	37	8
Mackford	4	72	6th ward	52	4
Manchester	6	107	Montreal, city:		
Marquette	3	118	1st ward	38	12
Princeton	7	163	2nd ward	50	12
St. Marie	5	38	3rd ward	56	14
Seneca	1	54	4th ward	27	17
Green Lake, vil.	13	286	Total	966	532
Kingston, vil.	3	68			
Markesan, vil.	19	340	JACKSON CO.		
Berlin, city:			Adams	71	39
1st ward	30	199	Albion	69	35
2nd ward	18	276	Alma	42	31
3rd ward	14	208	Bear Bluff	2	12
4th ward	17	139	Brockway	69	30
5th ward	18	144	City Point	31	3
Princeton, city:			Cleveland	28	12
1st ward	6	171	Curran	45	11
2nd ward	10	163	Franklin	69	18
3rd ward	11	88	Garden Valley	25	24
Total	214	3,274			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
JACKSON CO.—Cont.			JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.		
Garfield	36	29	9th ward	31	128
Hixton	26	33	10th ward	39	288
Komensky	13	4	11th ward	92	285
Irving	56	37	12th ward	35	88
Knapp	14	12			
Manchester	15	16	Total	1,616	5,716
Melrose	24	19			
Millston	19	15	JUNEAU CO.		
North Bend	27	38	Armenia	15	28
Northfield	96	20	Clearfield	11	49
Springfield	38	21	Cutler	15	26
Alma Center, vil.	23	75	Finley	12	12
Hixton, vil.	20	36	Fountain	25	107
Melrose, vil.	34	91	Germantown	6	24
Merrillan, vil.	41	59	Kildare	15	52
Taylor, vil.	25	31	Kingston	5	10
Black River Falls, city:			Lemonweir	26	181
1st ward	75	187	Lindina	29	159
2nd ward	67	122	Lisbon	12	76
3rd ward	43	38	Lyndon	19	47
4th ward	105	74	Marion	8	20
Total	1,248	1,172	Necedah	10	54
			Orange	18	42
JEFFERSON CO.			Plymouth	33	69
Aztalan	31	75	Seven Mile Creek	19	53
Cold Spring	24	36	Summit	26	79
Concord	21	65	Wonewoc	38	98
Farmington	37	54	Camp Douglas, vil.	29	113
Hebron	19	64	Hustler, vil.	3	83
Ixonia	25	140	Lyndon Station, vil.	33	84
Jefferson	31	118	Necedah, vil.	47	85
Koshkonong	40	168	Union Center, vil.	17	34
Lake Mills	19	136	Wonewoc, vil.	70	206
Milford	22	74	Elroy, city:		
Oakland	57	131	1st ward	17	59
Palmyra	13	61	2nd ward	11	51
Sullivan	27	93	3rd ward	18	68
Sumner	31	42	4th ward	13	60
Waterloo	25	31	Mauston, city:		
Watertown	26	71	1st ward	19	145
Johnson Creek, vil.	46	84	2nd ward	13	93
Palmyra, vil.	13	159	3rd ward	24	343
Sullivan, vil.	13	70	4th ward	18	191
Waterloo, vil.	122	238	New Lisbon, city:		
Fort Atkinson, city:			1st ward	15	53
1st ward	19	157	2nd ward	17	74
2nd ward	23	154	3rd ward	7	22
3rd ward	19	137	4th ward	25	60
4th ward	30	148	Total	738	3,010
5th ward	17	75			
6th ward	31	159	KENOSHA CO.		
7th ward	48	143	Brighton	26	45
8th ward	36	178	Bristol	36	184
9th ward	11	84	Paris	23	70
10th ward	7	53	Pleasant Prairie:		
Jefferson, city:			1st pct.	375	402
1st ward	39	130	2nd pct.	294	174
2nd ward	15	85	Randall	19	41
3rd ward	28	202	Salem:		
4th ward	22	88	1st pct.	101	236
Lake Mills, city:			2nd pct.	46	82
1st ward	24	136	Somers:		
2nd ward	18	127	1st pct.	144	203
3rd ward	55	180	2nd pct.	132	114
Watertown, city:			3rd pct.	126	73
1st ward	37	109	Wheatland	27	73
2nd ward	36	103	Silver Lake, vil.	35	83
3rd ward	49	127	Twin Lakes, vil.	21	102
4th ward	66	110	Kenosha, city:		
7th ward	116	200	1st ward, 1st pct.	308	150
8th ward	31	132	1st ward, 2nd pct.	388	134

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
KENOSHA CO.—Cont.			LA CROSSE CO.—Cont.		
Kenosha, city—Cont.			La Crosse, city:		
2nd ward, 1st pct.	261	97	1st ward	127	200
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	258	100	2nd ward	46	82
3rd ward, 1st pct.	217	75	3rd ward	173	146
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	139	137	4th ward	138	263
4th ward, 1st pct.	123	351	5th ward	139	88
4th ward, 2nd pct.	92	486	6th ward	97	362
5th ward, 1st pct.	194	238	7th ward	254	580
5th ward, 2nd pct.	266	176	8th ward	360	621
6th ward, 1st pct.	252	214	9th ward	118	212
6th ward, 2nd pct.	266	342	10th ward	235	304
7th ward, 1st pct.	191	179	11th ward	170	464
7th ward, 2nd pct.	216	78	12th ward	26	30
8th ward, 1st pct.	211	81	13th ward	92	134
8th ward, 2nd pct.	217	85	14th ward	176	878
9th ward, 1st pct.	247	91	15th ward	120	115
9th ward, 2nd pct.	213	62	16th ward	139	720
10th ward, 1st pct.	359	91	17th ward	129	188
10th ward, 2nd pct.	285	183	18th ward	183	198
11th ward, 1st pct.	329	81	19th ward	96	146
11th ward, 2nd pct.	251	35	20th ward	437	367
12th ward, 1st pct.	309	38	21st ward	606	700
12th ward, 2nd pct.	245	99	Onalaska, city:		
13th ward, 1st pct.	216	72	1st ward	18	47
13th ward, 2nd pct.	217	138	2nd ward	61	132
14th ward, 1st pct.	248	242	3rd ward	78	118
14th ward, 2nd pct.	232	314	Total		
15th ward, 1st pct.	369	227		5,021	9,186
15th ward, 2nd pct.	304	260	LAFAYETTE CO.		
16th ward, 1st pct.	213	126	Argyle	30	15
16th ward, 2nd pct.	219	129	Belmont	4	28
17th ward, 1st pct.	190	86	Benton	6	40
17th ward, 2nd pct.	268	133	Blanchard	27	7
18th ward, 1st pct.	321	199	Darlington	35	64
18th ward, 2nd pct.	311	265	Elk Grove	5	12
Total	10,350	9,676	Fayette	30	35
KEWAUNEE CO.			Gratiot	27	32
Ahnapee	15	30	Kendall	15	17
Carlton	52	28	Lamont	20	28
Casco	32	30	Monticello	3	21
Franklin	40	29	New Diggings	16	42
Lincoln	20	35	Seymour	13	18
Luxemburg	17	31	Shullsburg	4	28
Montpelier	14	63	Wayne	52	25
Pierce	15	39	White Oak Springs	1	19
Red River	19	16	Willow Springs	39	58
West Kewaunee	41	46	Wiotra	59	75
Casco, vil.	27	25	Argyle, vil.	56	92
Luxemburg, vil.	11	93	Belmont, vil.	16	75
Algoma, city	65	278	Benton, vil.	20	84
Kewaunee, city	89	294	Blanchardville, vil.	64	86
Total	457	1,037	Gratiot, vil.	27	27
LA CROSSE CO.			South Wayne, vil.	39	60
Bangor	18	38	Darlington, city:		
Barre	21	48	1st ward	47	123
Burns	23	61	2nd ward	88	192
Campbell	154	120	Shullsburg, city:		
Farmington	44	78	1st ward	14	53
Greenfield	31	43	2nd ward	23	63
Hamilton	31	79	Total		
Holland	14	90		780	1,419
Medary	82	135	LANGLADE CO.		
Onalaska	74	160	Ackley	13	18
Shelby	276	578	Ainsworth	13	18
Washington	58	16	Antigo	33	69
Bangor, vil.	66	159	Elcho	22	94
Holmen, vil.	15	144	Evergreen	16	3
Rockland, vil.	21	32	Langlade	19	22
West Salem, vil.	75	310	Neva	22	23
			Norwood	24	33
			Parrish	9	7

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
LANGLADE CO.—Cont.			MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.		
Peck	23	13	Reedsville, vil.	37	88
Polar	25	17	St. Nazianz, vil.	62	48
Price	25	18	Valders, vil.	29	90
Rolling	18	22	Kiel, city:		
Summit	9	18	1st ward	20	138
Upham	12	25	2nd ward	31	98
Vilas	12	10	3rd ward	25	26
Wolf River	21	25	Manitowoc, city:		
White Lake, vil.	31	19	1st ward	119	131
Antigo, city:			2nd ward	117	324
1st ward	59	172	3rd ward	225	212
2nd ward	79	156	4th ward	122	183
3rd ward	104	87	5th ward	281	273
4th ward	121	111	6th ward	106	306
5th ward	72	121	7th ward	430	228
6th ward, 1st pct.	44	88	8th ward	123	334
6th ward, 2nd pct.	78	141	9th ward	134	176
Total	904	1,330	10th ward	176	343
			11th ward	249	331
			12th ward	148	290
			13th ward	364	394
			14th ward	302	300
			Two Rivers, city:		
			1st ward	144	106
			2nd ward	165	122
			3rd ward	143	388
			4th ward	156	209
			5th ward	124	153
			6th ward	161	117
			7th ward	242	144
			8th ward	157	124
			Total	5,326	6,983
LINCOLN CO.			MARATHON CO.		
Birch	23	31	Bergen	36	6
Bradley	30	91	Berlin	35	59
Corning	44	80	Bern	18	24
Harding	12	21	Bevent	72	14
Harrison	9	41	Brighton	22	39
King	2	41	Cassel	59	21
Merrill	65	109	Cleveland	31	51
Pine River	39	106	Day	16	58
Rock Falls	22	22	Easton	34	55
Russell	17	73	Eau Pleine	19	55
Schley	26	46	Elderon	24	17
Scott	50	110	Emmet	70	39
Skanawan	11	17	Frankfort	46	37
Somo	4	28	Franzen	35	18
Tomahawk	1	21	Green Valley	19	18
Wilson	9	27	Guenther	16	12
Merrill, city:			Halsey	38	12
1st ward	85	386	Hamburg	34	60
2nd ward	43	298	Harrison	7	20
3rd ward	57	262	Hewitt	28	20
4th ward	67	162	Holton	33	36
5th ward	40	201	Hull	33	34
6th ward	79	204	Johnson	24	41
7th ward	97	428	Knowlton	39	36
8th ward	64	165	Kronenwetter	170	67
Tomahawk, city:			Maine	94	113
1st ward	16	48	Marathon	39	69
2nd ward	25	75	McMillan	35	63
3rd ward	33	171	Mosinee	78	23
4th ward	36	217	Norrie	13	28
Total	1,066	3,481	Plover	9	35
			Reid	71	18
			Rib Falls	25	24
			Rib Mountain:		
			1st pct.	205	152
			2nd pct.	111	95
			Rietbrock	72	21
			Ringle	34	43
			Spencer	19	35
MANITOWOC CO.					
Cato	72	77			
Centerville	47	106			
Cooperstown	55	55			
Eaton	8	46			
Franklin	37	47			
Gibson	26	40			
Kossuth	78	78			
Liberty	28	60			
Manitowoc	40	41			
Manitowoc Rapids	163	164			
Maple Grove	31	35			
Meeme	32	84			
Mishicot	21	46			
Newton	54	85			
Rockland	14	76			
Schleswig	41	54			
Two Creeks	22	42			
Two Rivers	140	108			
Mishicot, vil.	25	63			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.			MARINETTE CO.—Cont.		
Stettin:			Porterfield	34	114
1st pct.	48	33	Pound	31	78
2nd pct.	80	170	Silver Cliff	7	36
3rd pct.	182	132	Stephenson	50	173
Texas	139	125	Wagner	12	52
Wausau	86	102	Wausukee	11	43
Weston:			Coleman, vil.	28	103
1st pct.	149	92	Niagara, vil.	128	196
2nd pct.	96	62	Pound, vil.	10	52
Wien	25	40	Wausukee, vil.	22	84
Abbotsford, vil.	12	12	Marinette, city:		
Athens, vil.	50	129	1st ward, 1st pct.	47	122
Brokaw, vil.	72	31	1st ward, 2nd pct.	44	100
Edgar, vil.	88	108	2nd ward, 1st pct.	39	151
Elderon, vil.	9	35	2nd ward, 2nd pct.	50	340
Fenwood, vil.	3	21	3rd ward, 1st pct.	27	336
Hatley, vil.	11	29	3rd ward, 2nd pct.	73	351
Marathon, vil.	84	107	4th ward, 1st pct.	54	217
Rothschild, vil.	318	237	4th ward, 2nd pct.	52	237
Spencer, vil.	26	102	5th ward, 1st pct.	52	420
Stratford, vil.	40	118	5th ward, 2nd pct.	69	272
Unity, vil.	8	27	Peshigo, city:		
Colby, city	9	15	1st ward	17	86
Mosinee, city:			2nd ward	30	157
1st pct.	25	75	3rd ward	17	142
2nd pct.	17	69	Total	1,174	4,898
3rd pct.	37	82			
4th pct.	15	47			
Schofield, city:					
1st pct.	57	44	MARQUETTE CO.		
2nd pct.	66	51	Buffalo	3	47
3rd pct.	62	41	Crystal Lake	2	32
4th pct.	55	35	Douglas	27	66
Wausau, city:			Harris	6	51
1st ward, 1st pct.	101	397	Mecan	9	47
1st ward, 2nd pct.	116	495	Montello	7	73
2nd ward, 1st pct.	88	381	Moundville	5	38
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	190	298	Neshkoro	6	4
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	140	294	Newton	4	32
3rd ward, 1st pct.	129	207	Oxford	0	22
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	128	327	Packwaukee	36	107
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	132	222	Shields	16	47
4th ward, 1st pct.	117	305	Springfield	5	20
4th ward, 2nd pct.	40	318	Westfield	11	46
4th ward, 3rd pct.	127	275	Endeavor, vil.	3	43
5th ward, 1st pct.	259	311	Neshkoro, vil.	13	64
5th ward, 2nd pct.	211	207	Oxford, vil.	12	73
5th ward, 3rd pct.	49	207	Westfield, vil.	10	164
6th ward, 1st pct.	209	129	Montello, city:		
6th ward, 2nd pct.	177	201	1st ward	1	84
6th ward, 3rd pct.	148	198	2nd ward	2	40
7th ward, 1st pct.	254	290	3rd ward	3	53
7th ward, 2nd pct.	193	314	4th ward	1	65
8th ward, 1st pct.	122	279	Total	182	1,218
8th ward, 2nd pct.	186	334			
9th ward, 1st pct.	200	185			
9th ward, 2nd pct.	187	222			
9th ward, 3rd pct.	153	132			
Total	7,288	10,167			
MARINETTE CO.			MILWAUKEE CO.		
Amberg	14	91	Franklin:		
Athelstane	5	41	1st pct.	182	111
Beaver	22	58	2nd pct.	158	124
Beucher	11	16	3rd pct.	137	74
Dunbar	4	46	Greenfield:		
Goodman	60	66	1st pct.	288	176
Grover	13	197	2nd pct.	180	118
Lake	20	77	3rd pct.	289	140
Middle Inlet	15	55	4th pct.	56	58
Niagara	27	35	5th pct.	121	96
Pembine	16	94	6th pct.	327	116
Peshigo	63	260	7th pct.	189	166
			8th pct.	132	76
			Bayside, vil.:		
			1st pct.	90	441
			Brown Deer, vil.:		
			1st pct.	90	177
			2nd pct.	109	125

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.		
Fox Point, vil.:			Milwaukee, city.—Cont.		
1st pct.	87	659	1st ward, 31st pct. ...	179	96
2nd pct.	88	605	2nd ward, 1st pct.	109	42
Greendale, vil.:			2nd ward, 2nd pct. ...	92	19
1st pct.	280	171	2nd ward, 3rd pct.	98	14
Hales Corners, vil.:			2nd ward, 4th pct.	147	25
1st pct.	103	187	2nd ward, 5th pct.	178	62
2nd pct.	137	193	2nd ward, 6th pct.	155	62
River Hills, vil.:			2nd ward, 7th pct.	184	69
1st pct.	33	286	2nd ward, 8th pct.	109	14
Shorewood, vil.:			2nd ward, 9th pct.	122	23
1st pct.	123	713	2nd ward, 10th pct. ...	126	44
2nd pct.	140	624	2nd ward, 11th pct. ...	119	33
3rd pct.	114	604	2nd ward, 12th pct. ...	127	48
4th pct.	133	883	2nd ward, 13th pct. ...	142	61
5th pct.	190	1,039	2nd ward, 14th pct. ...	142	57
West Milwaukee, vil.:			2nd ward, 15th pct. ...	115	33
1st pct.	156	65	2nd ward, 16th pct. ...	133	87
2nd pct.	154	84	3rd ward, 1st pct.	50	203
3rd pct.	112	98	3rd ward, 2nd pct.	110	131
4th pct.	96	83	3rd ward, 3rd pct.	160	109
5th pct.	154	139	3rd ward, 4th pct.	80	238
6th pct.	78	22	3rd ward, 5th pct.	117	152
Whitefish Bay, vil.:			3rd ward, 6th pct.	171	45
1st pct.	57	790	3rd ward, 7th pct.	280	41
2nd pct.	83	579	3rd ward, 8th pct.	218	50
3rd pct.	69	746	3rd ward, 9th pct.	146	29
4th pct.	113	608	3rd ward, 10th pct. ...	114	231
5th pct.	67	380	3rd ward, 11th pct. ...	184	49
6th pct.	70	412	3rd ward, 12th pct. ...	115	84
7th pct.	137	737	3rd ward, 13th pct. ...	160	32
Cudahy, city:			3rd ward, 14th pct. ...	135	145
1st ward, 1st pct. ...	405	175	3rd ward, 15th pct. ...	185	120
2nd ward, 1st pct. ...	374	238	3rd ward, 16th pct. ...	107	160
3rd ward, 1st pct. ...	373	127	3rd ward, 17th pct. ...	110	167
4th ward, 1st pct. ...	284	82	3rd ward, 18th pct. ...	46	160
5th ward, 1st pct. ...	246	110	3rd ward, 19th pct. ...	123	43
Glendale, city:			3rd ward, 20th pct. ...	54	216
1st ward, 1st pct. ...	147	144	3rd ward, 21st pct. ...	76	203
2nd ward, 1st pct. ...	101	228	3rd ward, 22nd pct. ...	160	104
2nd ward, 2nd pct. ...	70	288	3rd ward, 23rd pct. ...	149	101
3rd ward, 1st pct. ...	157	179	4th ward, 1st pct.	132	80
3rd ward, 2nd pct. ...	66	153	4th ward, 2nd pct.	42	9
Milwaukee, city:			4th ward, 3rd pct.	134	55
1st ward, 1st pct. ...	164	112	4th ward, 4th pct.	103	81
1st ward, 2nd pct. ...	178	120	4th ward, 5th pct.	169	54
1st ward, 3rd pct. ...	178	108	4th ward, 6th pct.	139	68
1st ward, 4th pct. ...	214	125	4th ward, 7th pct.	126	91
1st ward, 5th pct. ...	191	117	4th ward, 8th pct.	129	117
1st ward, 6th pct. ...	150	143	4th ward, 9th pct.	89	39
1st ward, 7th pct. ...	164	70	4th ward, 10th pct. ...	162	55
1st ward, 8th pct. ...	118	135	4th ward, 11th pct. ...	91	94
1st ward, 9th pct. ...	79	182	4th ward, 12th pct. ...	143	99
1st ward, 10th pct. ...	89	154	4th ward, 13th pct. ...	124	84
1st ward, 11th pct. ...	109	104	4th ward, 14th pct. ...	118	108
1st ward, 12th pct. ...	89	164	4th ward, 15th pct. ...	118	48
1st ward, 13th pct. ...	137	89	4th ward, 16th pct. ...	111	69
1st ward, 14th pct. ...	117	92	4th ward, 17th pct. ...	131	45
1st ward, 15th pct. ...	150	134	4th ward, 18th pct. ...	115	83
1st ward, 16th pct. ...	114	147	4th ward, 19th pct. ...	145	48
1st ward, 17th pct. ...	129	123	4th ward, 20th pct. ...	161	59
1st ward, 18th pct. ...	138	78	5th ward, 1st pct.	170	77
1st ward, 19th pct. ...	124	68	5th ward, 2nd pct.	126	103
1st ward, 20th pct. ...	134	131	5th ward, 3rd pct.	100	135
1st ward, 21st pct. ...	126	99	5th ward, 4th pct.	115	176
1st ward, 22nd pct. ...	161	118	5th ward, 5th pct.	88	189
1st ward, 23rd pct. ...	167	73	5th ward, 6th pct.	110	120
1st ward, 24th pct. ...	148	66	5th ward, 7th pct.	88	113
1st ward, 25th pct. ...	161	64	5th ward, 8th pct.	95	85
1st ward, 26th pct. ...	149	103	5th ward, 9th pct.	133	112
1st ward, 27th pct. ...	138	70	5th ward, 10th pct. ...	89	104
1st ward, 28th pct. ...	123	62	5th ward, 11th pct. ...	87	108
1st ward, 29th pct. ...	107	108	5th ward, 12th pct. ...	108	160
1st ward, 30th pct. ...	145	132	5th ward, 13th pct. ...	124	86

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.		
Milwaukee, city,—Cont.			Milwaukee, city,—Cont.		
5th ward, 14th pct. ..	158	78	8th ward, 10th pct. ..	153	66
5th ward, 15th pct. ..	141	147	8th ward, 11th pct. ..	188	115
5th ward, 16th pct. ..	97	140	8th ward, 12th pct. ..	170	81
5th ward, 17th pct. ..	86	127	8th ward, 13th pct. ..	211	49
5th ward, 18th pct. ..	85	144	8th ward, 14th pct. ..	249	30
5th ward, 19th pct. ..	114	145	8th ward, 15th pct. ..	240	61
5th ward, 20th pct. ..	93	141	8th ward, 16th pct. ..	158	172
5th ward, 21st pct. ..	130	149	8th ward, 17th pct. ..	178	114
5th ward, 22nd pct. ..	83	161	8th ward, 18th pct. ..	141	55
5th ward, 23rd pct. ..	129	150	8th ward, 19th pct. ..	183	49
5th ward, 24th pct. ..	111	77	8th ward, 20th pct. ..	270	34
5th ward, 25th pct. ..	117	97	8th ward, 21st pct. ..	217	56
5th ward, 26th pct. ..	107	105	8th ward, 22nd pct. ..	139	86
5th ward, 27th pct. ..	124	82	8th ward, 23rd pct. ..	217	22
5th ward, 28th pct. ..	111	136	8th ward, 24th pct. ..	232	33
5th ward, 29th pct. ..	79	77	8th ward, 25th pct. ..	207	59
5th ward, 30th pct. ..	114	152	8th ward, 26th pct. ..	155	92
5th ward, 31st pct. ..	95	158	9th ward, 1st pct.	161	139
5th ward, 32nd pct. ..	66	165	9th ward, 2nd pct.	172	99
6th ward, 1st pct.	204	46	9th ward, 3rd pct.	142	82
6th ward, 2nd pct.	90	60	9th ward, 4th pct.	142	50
6th ward, 3rd pct.	116	55	9th ward, 5th pct.	134	64
6th ward, 4th pct.	110	61	9th ward, 6th pct.	139	133
6th ward, 5th pct.	135	34	9th ward, 7th pct.	125	139
6th ward, 6th pct.	166	28	9th ward, 8th pct.	97	113
6th ward, 7th pct.	136	24	9th ward, 9th pct.	128	120
6th ward, 8th pct.	148	37	9th ward, 10th pct.	170	95
6th ward, 9th pct.	128	42	9th ward, 11th pct.	167	84
6th ward, 10th pct.	190	55	9th ward, 12th pct.	199	82
6th ward, 11th pct.	115	61	9th ward, 13th pct.	181	110
6th ward, 12th pct.	170	40	9th ward, 14th pct.	155	59
6th ward, 13th pct.	113	39	9th ward, 15th pct.	152	79
6th ward, 14th pct.	108	11	9th ward, 16th pct.	186	128
6th ward, 15th pct.	152	18	9th ward, 17th pct.	176	93
6th ward, 16th pct.	118	29	9th ward, 18th pct.	168	94
6th ward, 17th pct.	110	49	9th ward, 19th pct.	154	78
6th ward, 18th pct.	121	35	9th ward, 20th pct.	154	72
6th ward, 19th pct.	103	18	9th ward, 21st pct.	142	105
6th ward, 20th pct.	95	24	9th ward, 22nd pct.	180	122
7th ward, 1st pct.	153	93	9th ward, 23rd pct.	126	115
7th ward, 2nd pct.	155	100	9th ward, 24th pct.	142	93
7th ward, 3rd pct.	136	91	9th ward, 25th pct.	159	97
7th ward, 4th pct.	117	113	9th ward, 26th pct.	124	113
7th ward, 5th pct.	187	84	9th ward, 27th pct.	143	115
7th ward, 6th pct.	154	70	9th ward, 28th pct.	131	150
7th ward, 7th pct.	184	78	9th ward, 29th pct.	137	121
7th ward, 8th pct.	178	109	9th ward, 30th pct.	106	147
7th ward, 9th pct.	111	95	9th ward, 31st pct.	195	105
7th ward, 10th pct.	158	66	9th ward, 32nd pct.	126	142
7th ward, 11th pct.	141	73	9th ward, 33rd pct.	109	173
7th ward, 12th pct.	153	92	9th ward, 34th pct.	162	122
7th ward, 13th pct.	130	82	9th ward, 35th pct.	135	115
7th ward, 14th pct.	126	69	9th ward, 36th pct.	120	120
7th ward, 15th pct.	131	62	9th ward, 37th pct.	150	144
7th ward, 16th pct.	117	52	9th ward, 38th pct.	135	97
7th ward, 17th pct.	123	68	9th ward, 39th pct.	128	128
7th ward, 18th pct.	120	96	9th ward, 40th pct.	193	91
7th ward, 19th pct.	111	59	9th ward, 41st pct.	151	73
7th ward, 20th pct.	164	104	9th ward, 42nd pct.	65	81
7th ward, 21st pct.	120	124	9th ward, 43rd pct.	151	93
7th ward, 22nd pct.	139	76	9th ward, 44th pct.	164	122
7th ward, 23rd pct.	149	77	10th ward, 1st pct.	152	56
7th ward, 24th pct.	156	47	10th ward, 2nd pct.	138	53
7th ward, 25th pct.	109	51	10th ward, 3rd pct.	118	87
8th ward, 1st pct.	132	99	10th ward, 4th pct.	143	66
8th ward, 2nd pct.	192	75	10th ward, 5th pct.	142	96
8th ward, 3rd pct.	192	79	10th ward, 6th pct.	142	85
8th ward, 4th pct.	176	79	10th ward, 7th pct.	134	69
8th ward, 5th pct.	180	124	10th ward, 8th pct.	165	101
8th ward, 6th pct.	135	95	10th ward, 9th pct.	126	88
8th ward, 7th pct.	160	123	10th ward, 10th pct.	123	87
8th ward, 8th pct.	161	76	10th ward, 11th pct.	190	72
8th ward, 9th pct.	151	61	10th ward, 12th pct.	168	86

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.		
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.			Milwaukee, city.—Cont.		
10th ward, 13th pct. ..	131	123	12th ward, 24th pct. ..	223	41
10th ward, 14th pct. ..	109	93	13th ward, 1st pct.	182	94
10th ward, 15th pct. ..	72	109	13th ward, 2nd pct.	193	98
10th ward, 16th pct. ..	100	55	13th ward, 3rd pct.	132	80
10th ward, 17th pct. ..	94	125	13th ward, 4th pct.	136	68
10th ward, 18th pct. ..	88	50	13th ward, 5th pct.	133	62
10th ward, 19th pct. ..	125	129	13th ward, 6th pct.	178	83
10th ward, 20th pct. ..	147	105	13th ward, 7th pct.	206	102
10th ward, 21st pct. ..	106	84	13th ward, 8th pct.	156	105
10th ward, 22nd pct. ..	129	110	13th ward, 9th pct.	184	53
11th ward, 1st pct.	190	84	13th ward, 10th pct.	150	75
11th ward, 2nd pct.	242	52	13th ward, 11th pct.	139	62
11th ward, 3rd pct.	257	36	13th ward, 12th pct.	182	46
11th ward, 4th pct.	207	26	13th ward, 13th pct.	156	58
11th ward, 5th pct.	205	30	13th ward, 14th pct.	167	76
11th ward, 6th pct.	182	63	13th ward, 15th pct.	175	69
11th ward, 7th pct.	191	94	13th ward, 16th pct.	153	86
11th ward, 8th pct.	164	67	13th ward, 17th pct.	133	78
11th ward, 9th pct.	227	66	13th ward, 18th pct.	137	48
11th ward, 10th pct. ..	240	32	13th ward, 19th pct.	167	42
11th ward, 11th pct. ..	213	96	13th ward, 20th pct.	156	51
11th ward, 12th pct. ..	177	118	13th ward, 21st pct.	149	26
11th ward, 13th pct. ..	235	37	13th ward, 22nd pct.	154	62
11th ward, 14th pct. ..	146	141	13th ward, 23rd pct.	163	52
11th ward, 15th pct. ..	277	60	14th ward, 1st pct.	221	32
11th ward, 16th pct. ..	192	63	14th ward, 2nd pct.	239	37
11th ward, 17th pct. ..	227	65	14th ward, 3rd pct.	249	54
11th ward, 18th pct. ..	268	67	14th ward, 4th pct.	204	39
11th ward, 19th pct. ..	189	117	14th ward, 5th pct.	206	26
11th ward, 20th pct. ..	150	71	14th ward, 6th pct.	226	18
11th ward, 21st pct. ..	174	105	14th ward, 7th pct.	265	35
11th ward, 22nd pct. ..	243	119	14th ward, 8th pct.	193	38
11th ward, 23rd pct. ..	164	132	14th ward, 9th pct.	242	43
11th ward, 24th pct. ..	162	133	14th ward, 10th pct.	250	23
11th ward, 25th pct. ..	218	137	14th ward, 11th pct.	297	33
11th ward, 26th pct. ..	222	72	14th ward, 12th pct.	246	32
11th ward, 27th pct. ..	178	133	14th ward, 13th pct.	267	40
11th ward, 28th pct. ..	212	91	14th ward, 14th pct.	267	21
11th ward, 29th pct. ..	239	90	14th ward, 15th pct.	249	23
11th ward, 30th pct. ..	315	62	14th ward, 16th pct.	255	24
11th ward, 31st pct. ..	254	48	14th ward, 17th pct.	265	29
11th ward, 32nd pct. ..	210	62	14th ward, 18th pct.	241	37
11th ward, 33rd pct. ..	159	65	14th ward, 19th pct.	253	43
11th ward, 34th pct. ..	231	96	14th ward, 20th pct.	244	57
11th ward, 35th pct. ..	195	73	14th ward, 21st pct.	241	35
11th ward, 36th pct. ..	148	91	14th ward, 22nd pct.	241	51
11th ward, 37th pct. ..	201	80	14th ward, 23rd pct.	226	29
11th ward, 38th pct. ..	201	125	14th ward, 24th pct.	229	59
11th ward, 39th pct. ..	186	100	14th ward, 25th pct.	205	63
11th ward, 40th pct. ..	182	82	14th ward, 26th pct.	264	45
12th ward, 1st pct.	122	39	14th ward, 27th pct.	270	44
12th ward, 2nd pct.	232	20	14th ward, 28th pct.	123	140
12th ward, 3rd pct.	191	48	15th ward, 1st pct.	163	99
12th ward, 4th pct.	176	39	15th ward, 2nd pct.	134	131
12th ward, 5th pct.	180	61	15th ward, 3rd pct.	114	144
12th ward, 6th pct.	173	26	15th ward, 4th pct.	99	192
12th ward, 7th pct.	207	51	15th ward, 5th pct.	82	158
12th ward, 8th pct.	214	54	15th ward, 6th pct.	112	137
12th ward, 9th pct.	198	71	15th ward, 7th pct.	115	150
12th ward, 10th pct.	167	72	15th ward, 8th pct.	94	157
12th ward, 11th pct. ..	206	56	15th ward, 9th pct.	102	115
12th ward, 12th pct. ..	210	29	15th ward, 10th pct. ..	139	96
12th ward, 13th pct. ..	247	30	15th ward, 11th pct. ..	111	104
12th ward, 14th pct. ..	210	63	15th ward, 12th pct. ..	122	155
12th ward, 15th pct. ..	229	35	15th ward, 13th pct. ..	84	164
12th ward, 16th pct. ..	174	52	15th ward, 14th pct. ..	76	131
12th ward, 17th pct. ..	237	20	15th ward, 15th pct. ..	116	180
12th ward, 18th pct. ..	215	34	15th ward, 16th pct. ..	115	132
12th ward, 19th pct. ..	194	31	15th ward, 17th pct. ..	100	163
12th ward, 20th pct. ..	278	33	15th ward, 18th pct. ..	126	158
12th ward, 21st pct. ..	223	22	15th ward, 19th pct. ..	121	140
12th ward, 22nd pct. ..	184	23	15th ward, 20th pct. ..	80	141
12th ward, 23rd pct. ..	209	27	15th ward, 21st pct. ..	111	149

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.		
Milwaukee, city,—Cont.			Milwaukee, city,—Cont.		
15th ward, 22nd pct. ..	108	138	17th ward, 9th pct.	163	72
15th ward, 23rd pct. ..	82	122	17th ward, 10th pct. ..	101	139
15th ward, 24th pct. ..	92	137	17th ward, 11th pct. ...	117	148
15th ward, 25th pct. ..	115	197	17th ward, 12th pct. ...	95	116
15th ward, 26th pct. ...	123	133	17th ward, 13th pct. ...	133	112
15th ward, 27th pct. ...	103	144	17th ward, 14th pct. ...	217	92
15th ward, 28th pct. ...	56	229	17th ward, 15th pct. ...	137	144
15th ward, 29th pct. ...	109	236	17th ward, 16th pct. ...	117	124
15th ward, 30th pct. ...	91	198	17th ward, 17th pct. ...	149	65
15th ward, 31st pct. ...	96	130	17th ward, 18th pct. ...	86	166
15th ward, 32nd pct. ...	128	120	17th ward, 19th pct. ...	132	133
15th ward, 33rd pct. ...	102	113	17th ward, 20th pct. ...	138	142
15th ward, 34th pct. ...	129	131	17th ward, 21st pct. ...	173	85
15th ward, 35th pct. ...	138	140	17th ward, 22nd pct. ...	120	125
15th ward, 36th pct. ...	190	127	17th ward, 23rd pct. ...	160	98
15th ward, 37th pct. ...	177	118	17th ward, 24th pct. ...	171	76
15th ward, 38th pct. ...	112	145	17th ward, 25th pct. ...	138	100
15th ward, 39th pct. ...	113	138	17th ward, 26th pct. ...	268	82
15th ward, 40th pct. ...	86	151	17th ward, 27th pct. ...	226	51
15th ward, 41st pct. ...	99	207	17th ward, 28th pct. ...	260	92
15th ward, 42nd pct. ...	123	177	17th ward, 29th pct. ...	246	114
15th ward, 43rd pct. ...	123	165	17th ward, 30th pct. ...	157	125
15th ward, 44th pct. ...	79	247	18th ward, 1st pct.	45	288
15th ward, 45th pct. ...	130	84	18th ward, 2nd pct.	64	190
15th ward, 46th pct. ...	188	127	18th ward, 3rd pct.	134	124
15th ward, 47th pct. ...	101	59	18th ward, 4th pct.	190	139
15th ward, 48th pct. ...	96	82	18th ward, 5th pct.	206	47
15th ward, 49th pct. ...	154	131	18th ward, 6th pct.	48	327
15th ward, 50th pct. ...	132	145	18th ward, 7th pct.	109	141
15th ward, 51st pct. ...	113	107	18th ward, 8th pct.	200	113
15th ward, 52nd pct. ...	136	78	18th ward, 9th pct.	194	56
15th ward, 53rd pct. ...	100	122	18th ward, 10th pct. ...	40	315
15th ward, 54th pct. ...	160	147	18th ward, 11th pct. ...	51	250
15th ward, 55th pct. ...	113	112	18th ward, 12th pct. ...	71	212
16th ward, 1st pct.	123	85	18th ward, 13th pct. ...	89	200
16th ward, 2nd pct.	108	128	18th ward, 14th pct. ...	76	163
16th ward, 3rd pct.	90	158	18th ward, 15th pct. ...	223	30
16th ward, 4th pct.	81	188	18th ward, 16th pct. ...	183	59
16th ward, 5th pct.	90	168	18th ward, 17th pct. ...	59	229
16th ward, 6th pct.	112	152	18th ward, 18th pct. ...	101	147
16th ward, 7th pct.	166	118	18th ward, 19th pct. ...	249	68
16th ward, 8th pct.	105	148	18th ward, 20th pct. ...	167	65
16th ward, 9th pct.	95	163	18th ward, 21st pct. ...	21	257
16th ward, 10th pct. ...	154	172	18th ward, 22nd pct. ...	64	164
16th ward, 11th pct. ...	75	177	18th ward, 23rd pct. ...	81	176
16th ward, 12th pct. ...	90	135	18th ward, 24th pct. ...	109	145
16th ward, 13th pct. ...	112	117	18th ward, 25th pct. ...	96	129
16th ward, 14th pct. ...	103	81	18th ward, 26th pct. ...	208	57
16th ward, 15th pct. ...	104	105	18th ward, 27th pct. ...	45	253
16th ward, 16th pct. ...	66	50	18th ward, 28th pct. ...	114	106
16th ward, 17th pct. ...	162	145	18th ward, 29th pct. ...	262	31
16th ward, 18th pct. ...	111	216	18th ward, 30th pct. ...	252	46
16th ward, 19th pct. ...	144	111	18th ward, 31st pct. ...	174	39
16th ward, 20A pct. ...	102	86	19th ward, 1st pct.	179	57
16th ward, 20B pct. ...	82	71	19th ward, 2nd pct.	173	92
16th ward, 21st pct. ...	150	74	19th ward, 3rd pct.	250	54
16th ward, 22nd pct. ...	193	76	19th ward, 4th pct.	234	81
16th ward, 23rd pct. ...	174	80	19th ward, 5th pct.	149	102
16th ward, 24th pct. ...	176	52	19th ward, 6th pct.	181	44
16th ward, 25th pct. ...	135	109	19th ward, 7th pct.	229	72
16th ward, 26th pct. ...	178	71	19th ward, 8th pct.	117	50
16th ward, 27th pct. ...	133	106	19th ward, 9th pct.	210	59
16th ward, 28th pct. ...	170	87	19th ward, 10th pct. ...	174	113
16th ward, 29th pct. ...	154	137	20th ward, 1st pct.	76	100
16th ward, 30th pct. ...	118	193	20th ward, 2nd pct.	50	63
17th ward, 1st pct.	142	64	20th ward, 3rd pct.	117	78
17th ward, 2nd pct.	148	54	20th ward, 4th pct.	138	103
17th ward, 3rd pct.	165	92	20th ward, 5th pct.	120	118
17th ward, 4th pct.	108	46	20th ward, 6th pct.	129	66
17th ward, 5th pct.	131	90	20th ward, 7th pct.	90	79
17th ward, 6th pct.	125	50	Oak Creek, city:		
17th ward, 7th pct.	150	74	1st ward, 1st pct.	91	55
17th ward, 8th pct.	144	115	1st ward, 2nd pct.	81	48

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.			MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.		
Oak Creek, city,—Cont.			West Allis, city,—Cont.		
2nd ward, 1st pct.	70	64	4th ward, 10th pct. ..	150	92
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	65	28	5th ward, 1st pct.	245	139
3rd ward, 1st pct.	53	25	5th ward, 2nd pct.	229	201
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	130	45	5th ward, 3rd pct.	181	125
4th ward, 1st pct.	76	32	5th ward, 4th pct.	84	108
4th ward, 2nd pct.	68	16			
St. Francis, city:			Total	99,701	80,199
1st ward, 1st pct.	291	112			
2nd ward, 1st pct.	261	89	MONROE CO.		
3rd ward, 1st pct.	288	275	Adrian	20	26
South Milwaukee, city:			Angelo	23	68
1st ward, 1st pct.	141	319	Byron	13	34
1st ward, 2nd pct.	98	154	Clifton	17	44
2nd ward, 1st pct.	139	174	Glendale	28	28
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	183	170	Grant	2	23
3rd ward, 1st pct.	323	102	Greenfield	12	72
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	311	183	Jefferson	46	33
4th ward, 1st pct.	308	100	La Fayette	13	24
Wauwatosa, city:			La Grange	36	91
1st ward, 1st pct.	66	413	Leon	26	56
1st ward, 2nd pct.	68	308	Lincoln	19	85
1st ward, 3rd pct.	82	216	Little Falls	57	50
1st ward, 4th pct.	31	346	New Lyme	5	18
2nd ward, 1st pct.	32	420	Oakdale	34	41
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	52	305	Portland	41	27
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	51	409	Ridgeville	17	54
3rd ward, 1st pct.	85	415	Scott	1	17
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	97	464	Sheldon	18	45
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	85	364	Sparta	54	93
4th ward, 1st pct.	96	199	Tomah	17	60
4th ward, 2nd pct.	73	237	Wellington	11	34
4th ward, 3rd pct.	87	306	Wells	16	19
5th ward, 1st pct.	87	372	Wilton	21	36
5th ward, 2nd pct.	82	255	Cashton, vil.	59	89
5th ward, 3rd pct.	63	279	Kendall, vil.	29	58
5th ward, 4th pct.	49	186	Melvina, vil.	24	6
6th ward, 1st pct.	40	474	Norwald, vil.	15	83
6th ward, 2nd pct.	48	498	Wilton, vil.	18	58
6th ward, 3rd pct.	64	414	Wyeville, vil.	7	9
7th ward, 1st pct.	152	240	Sparta, city:		
7th ward, 2nd pct.	89	262	1st ward	65	361
7th ward, 3rd pct.	88	261	2nd ward	95	272
8th ward, 1st pct.	71	250	3rd ward	81	235
8th ward, 2nd pct.	145	255	4th ward	87	322
West Allis, city:			Tomah, city:		
1st ward, 1st pct.	258	114	1st ward	18	151
1st ward, 2nd pct.	211	55	2nd ward	67	217
1st ward, 3rd pct.	236	143	3rd ward	62	197
1st ward, 4th pct.	305	81	4th ward	60	143
1st ward, 5th pct.	183	94			
1st ward, 6th pct.	183	83	Total	1,234	3,279
1st ward, 7th pct.	222	178			
1st ward, 8th pct.	247	141	OCONTO CO.		
2nd ward, 1st pct.	190	150	Abrams	19	71
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	141	151	Armstrong	43	67
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	207	88	Bagley	17	26
3rd ward, 1st pct.	138	189	Brazecu	44	46
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	167	238	Breed	14	39
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	216	171	Chase	27	37
3rd ward, 4th pct.	298	126	Doty	18	19
3rd ward, 5th pct.	210	123	Gillett	18	96
3rd ward, 6th pct.	165	107	How	25	47
3rd ward, 7th pct.	171	105	Lena	28	42
3rd ward, 8th pct.	245	109	Little River	37	93
4th ward, 1st pct.	197	80	Little Suamico	27	57
4th ward, 2nd pct.	230	116	Maple Valley	20	90
4th ward, 3rd pct.	275	183	Morgan	44	33
4th ward, 4th pct.	196	170	Oconto	51	106
4th ward, 5th pct.	194	159	Oconto Falls	27	67
4th ward, 6th pct.	196	168	Pensaukee	22	92
4th ward, 7th pct.	193	209	Riverview	19	38
4th ward, 8th pct.	318	177	Spruce	45	53
4th ward, 9th pct.	129	83	Stiles	36	89

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
OCONTO CO.—Cont.			OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.		
Townsend	25	66	Greenville	20	136
Underhill	18	41	Hortonia	12	64
Wheeler	29	52	Kaukauna	19	10
Lena, vil.	27	82	Liberty	4	23
Suring, vil.	27	98	Maine	4	30
Gillett, city:			Maple Creek	16	28
1st ward	23	90	Oneida	32	32
2nd ward	9	105	Osborn	6	56
3rd ward	3	74	Seymour	13	76
Oconto Falls, city:			Vandenbroek	21	32
1st ward	18	63	Bear Creek, vil.	12	48
2nd ward	20	183	Black Creek, vil.	13	108
3rd ward	34	156	Combined Locks, vil. ..	33	39
Oconto, city:			Hortonville, vil.	22	137
1st ward	23	109	Kimberly, vil.	220	228
2nd ward	35	62	Little Chute, vil.	154	296
3rd ward	48	68	Shiocton, vil.	47	83
4th ward	23	115	Appleton, city:		
5th ward	29	145	1st ward	35	259
6th ward	31	97	2nd ward	50	468
7th ward	26	145	3rd ward	40	188
8th ward	31	146	4th ward	112	730
9th ward	47	61	5th ward	46	357
10th ward	45	95	6th ward	112	679
Total	1,152	3,261	7th ward	78	316
ONEIDA CO.			8th ward	39	228
Cassiac	10	27	9th ward	62	260
Crescent	19	65	10th ward	51	418
Enterprise	7	30	11th ward	49	519
Hazelhurst	13	52	12th ward	130	733
Lake Tomahawk	18	65	13th ward	131	412
Little Rice	3	12	14th ward	30	379
Lynne	18	20	15th ward	47	367
Minocqua	48	339	16th ward	117	561
Monico	11	15	17th ward	58	310
Newbold	32	54	18th ward	55	281
Nokomis	17	41	19th ward	76	237
Pelican	105	177	20th ward	97	399
Piehl	10	13	Kaukauna, city:		
Pine Lake	80	145	1st ward	118	313
Schoepke	13	55	2nd ward	115	345
Stella	17	12	3rd ward	114	274
Sugar Camp	28	75	4th ward	99	196
Three Lakes	18	153	5th ward	54	49
Woodboro	10	30	New London, city:		
Woodruff	25	101	3rd ward	30	111
Rhineland, city:			Seymour, city:		
1st ward	58	186	1st ward	9	211
2nd ward	62	140	2nd ward	10	113
3rd ward	57	89	Total	2,902	12,043
4th ward	24	223	OZAUKEE CO.		
5th ward	33	211	Belgium	51	51
6th ward	46	131	Cedarburg	26	184
7th ward	47	198	Fredonia	20	94
8th ward	98	196	Grafton	31	137
Total	927	2,855	Mequon:		
OUTAGAMIE CO.			1st pct.	66	280
Black Creek	12	31	2nd pct.	125	424
Bovina	29	26	Port Washington	43	57
Buchanan	53	68	Saukville	22	84
Center	23	64	Bayside, vil.	0	43
Cicero	13	71	Belgium, vil.	31	43
Dale	12	109	Fredonia, vil.	25	68
Deer Creek	12	24	Grafton, vil.	85	268
Ellington	17	114	Saukville, vil.	38	88
Freedom	26	54	Thiensville, vil.	71	253
Grand Chute:			Cedarburg, city:		
1st pct.	60	180	1st ward	15	235
2nd pct.	33	162	2nd ward	23	139
			3rd ward	35	192

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
OZAUKEE CO.—Cont.			POLK CO.—Cont.		
Port Washington, city:			Clear Lake	38	24
1st ward	65	198	Eureka	35	38
2nd ward	50	125	Farmington	14	23
3rd ward	21	66	Garfield	57	42
4th ward	41	48	Georgetown	46	14
5th ward	29	87	Johnstown	27	11
6th ward	55	219	Laketown	38	28
Total	968	3,383	Lincoln	74	32
			Lorain	24	18
			Luck	52	52
			McKinley	37	21
			Milltown	51	31
			Osceola	28	40
			St. Croix Falls	27	45
			Sterling	29	18
			West Sweden	44	44
			Balsam Lake, vil.	63	157
			Centuria, vil.	27	107
			Clayton, vil.	10	33
			Clear Lake, vil.	24	86
			Dresser, vil.	31	60
			Frederic, vil.	42	139
			Luck, vil.	50	168
			Milltown, vil.	43	88
			Osceola, vil.	42	103
			St. Croix Falls, vil.	40	171
			Amery, city:		
			1st ward	37	124
			2nd ward	39	87
			Total	1,487	2,016
			PORTAGE CO.		
			Alban	45	23
			Almond	7	32
			Amherst	46	36
			Belmont	12	23
			Buena Vista	19	44
			Carson	70	29
			Dewey	75	4
			Eau Pleine	46	29
			Grant	39	38
			Hull	243	44
			Lanark	26	26
			Linwood	60	31
			New Hope	42	25
			Pine Grove	35	24
			Plover	176	68
			Sharon	243	3
			Stockton	132	19
			Almond, vil.	10	63
			Amherst, vil.	23	91
			Amherst Junction, vil. ..	13	21
			Junction City, vil.	44	15
			Nelsonville, vil.	9	46
			Park Ridge, vil.	31	98
			Rosholt, vil.	55	67
			Whiting, vil.	120	68
			Stevens Point, city:		
			1st ward	133	138
			2nd ward, 1st pct.	127	215
			2nd ward, 2nd pct.	181	126
			3rd ward	260	340
			4th ward, 1st pct.	230	54
			4th ward, 2nd pct.	355	32
			5th ward	293	253
			6th ward	262	122
			7th ward	378	70
			8th ward, 1st pct.	226	129
			8th ward, 2nd pct.	197	193
			9th ward	147	64
			Total	4,410	2,703
			PIERCE CO.		
			Clifton	33	32
			Diamond Bluff	22	24
			Ellsworth	24	113
			El Paso	20	61
			Gilman	33	56
			Hartland	19	64
			Isabelle	5	19
			Maiden Rock	14	41
			Martell	69	103
			Oak Grove	25	22
			River Falls	38	57
			Rock Elm	15	52
			Salen	8	50
			Spring Lake	27	28
			Trenton	36	47
			Trimbelle	76	69
			Union	24	50
			Bay City, vil.	16	38
			Ellsworth, vil.	63	327
			Elmwood, vil.	51	92
			Maiden Rock, vil.	12	46
			Plum City, vil.	18	49
			Spring Valley, vil.	29	175
			Prescott, city:		
			1st ward	26	49
			2nd ward	22	44
			3rd ward	17	59
			River Falls, city:		
			2nd ward	46	149
			3rd ward	47	135
			4th ward	35	192
			5th ward	42	188
			Total	912	2,431
			POLK CO.		
			Alden	68	57
			Apple River	61	39
			Balsam Lake	49	27
			Beaver	34	19
			Black Brook	33	22
			Bone Lake	81	8
			Clam Falls	49	24
			Clayton	43	16

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
PRICE CO.			RACINE CO.—Cont.		
Catawba	23	23	Racine, city,—Cont.		
Eisenstein	21	28	5th ward, 3rd pct.	300	194
Elk	31	62	6th ward, 1st pct.	315	138
Emery	28	43	6th ward, 2nd pct.	323	89
Fifield	36	88	6th ward, 3rd pct.	192	300
Flambeau	34	29	7th ward, 1st pct.	294	241
Georgetown	15	15	7th ward, 2nd pct.	244	226
Hackett	13	33	7th ward, 3rd pct.	222	110
Harmony	19	27	8th ward, 1st pct.	204	201
Hill	10	25	8th ward, 2nd pct.	162	287
Kennan	15	23	8th ward, 3rd pct.	157	136
Knox	43	39	8th ward, 4th pct.	162	161
Lake	33	81	9th ward, 1st pct.	350	266
Ogema	40	101	9th ward, 2nd pct.	373	170
Prentice	35	42	10th ward, 1st pct.	326	236
Spirit	11	62	10th ward, 2nd pct.	363	289
Worcester	46	103	11th ward, 1st pct.	188	143
Catawba, vil.	19	25	11th ward, 2nd pct.	230	256
Kennan, vil.	8	31	11th ward, 3rd pct.	274	285
Prentice, vil.	25	74	12th ward, 1st pct.	155	493
Park Falls, city:			12th ward, 2nd pct.	100	411
1st ward	18	90	12th ward, 3rd pct.	197	412
2nd ward	21	45	13th ward, 1st pct.	186	448
3rd ward	28	132	13th ward, 2nd pct.	198	332
4th ward	17	51	13th ward, 3rd pct.	215	162
Phillips, city:			14th ward, 1st pct.	230	124
1st ward	20	132	14th ward, 2nd pct.	223	123
2nd ward	6	116	15th ward, 1st pct.	394	301
3rd ward	14	115	15th ward, 2nd pct.	262	229
			15th ward, 3rd pct.	183	441
Total	629	1,635	Total	12,840	14,282
RACINE CO.			RICHLAND CO.		
Burlington	84	201	Akan	20	28
Caledonia:			Bloom	41	62
1st pct.	276	221	Buena Vista	47	142
2nd pct.	395	196	Dayton	17	96
Dover	168	180	Eagle	26	62
Mt. Pleasant:			Forest	8	36
1st pct.	621	895	Henrietta	25	52
2nd pct.	309	132	Ithaca	58	54
Norway:			Marshall	19	91
1st pct.	44	86	Orion	26	59
2nd pct.	76	85	Richland	53	203
Raymond	164	115	Richwood	46	36
Rochester	18	67	Rockbridge	36	96
Waterford	59	92	Sylvan	21	58
Yorkville	68	173	Westford	37	14
North Bay, vil.	4	129	Willow	29	63
Rochester, vil.	17	79	Boaz, vil.	12	23
Sturtevant, vil.	90	67	Cazenovia, vil.	22	40
Union Grove, vil.	76	247	Lone Rock, vil.	34	49
Waterford, vil.	36	154	Viola, vil.	20	89
Wind Point, vil.	34	94	Yuba, vil.	21	3
Burlington, city:			Richland Center, city:		
1st ward	26	65	1st ward	19	123
2nd ward	55	272	2nd ward	22	218
3rd ward	83	304	3rd ward	21	194
4th ward	51	137	4th ward	21	219
Racine, city:			5th ward	32	156
1st ward, 1st pct.	100	83	6th ward	29	102
1st ward, 2nd pct.	166	202	7th ward	18	130
1st ward, 3rd pct.	121	270	8th ward	12	120
2nd ward, 1st pct.	213	174	Total	792	2,618
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	206	275			
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	81	341	ROCK CO.		
3rd ward, 1st pct.	200	169	Avon	5	9
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	252	350	Beloit:		
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	278	176	1st pct.	55	188
4th ward, 1st pct.	251	101	2nd pct.	85	238
4th ward, 2nd pct.	282	120	Bradford	8	81
4th ward, 3rd pct.	313	137	Center	12	41
5th ward, 1st pct.	236	477			
5th ward, 2nd pct.	365	212			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.			RUSK CO.—Cont.		
Clinton	17	67	Grant	36	138
Fulton	20	72	Grow	22	47
Harmony	21	110	Hawkins	14	17
Jamesville	32	144	Hubbard	12	9
Johnstown	14	73	Lawrence	13	15
La Prairie	0	91	Marshall	21	34
Lima	16	54	Murry	11	34
Magnolia	11	41	Richland	8	26
Milton	26	81	Rusk	28	8
Newark	10	41	South Fork	26	6
Plymouth	25	85	Strickland	44	13
Porter	12	49	Stubbs	32	60
Rock	13	78	Thornapple	28	48
Spring Valley	6	25	True	16	57
Turtle	57	479	Washington	10	22
Union	15	49	Wilkinson	6	9
Clinton, vil.	38	167	Willard	21	26
Footville, vil.	15	90	Wilson	3	5
Milton, vil.	28	257	Bruce, vil.	17	151
Milton Junction, vil.	36	130	Conrath, vil.	11	22
Orfordville, vil.	14	84	Glen Flora, vil.	6	30
Beloit, city:			Hawkins, vil.	18	51
1st ward	24	103	Ingram, vil.	4	14
2nd ward	28	218	Sheldon, vil.	8	39
3rd ward	91	164	Tony, vil.	5	31
4th ward	111	232	Weyerhauser, vil.	16	47
5th ward	56	194	Ladysmith, city:		
6th ward	51	436	1st ward	8	85
7th ward	54	426	2nd ward	10	79
8th ward, 1st pct.	82	281	3rd ward	7	66
8th ward, 2nd pct.	58	195	4th ward	25	134
9th ward	55	188	5th ward	19	154
10th ward	29	93	6th ward	19	91
11th ward	38	167	7th ward	10	132
12th ward	60	177	Total	655	1,956
13th ward	76	232			
14th ward	69	340	ST. CROIX CO.		
15th ward	56	211	Baldwin	34	56
16th ward	87	357	Cady	17	28
17th ward	82	365	Cylon	28	38
18th ward, 1st pct.	61	275	Eau Claire	47	27
18th ward, 2nd pct.	52	180	Emerald	39	10
Edgerton, city	126	425	Erin Prairie	80	16
Evansville, city	55	347	Forest	31	13
Jamesville, city:			Glenwood	61	29
1st ward	80	386	Hammond	36	56
2nd ward	45	233	Hudson	24	58
3rd ward	70	148	Kinnickinnic	48	46
4th ward	57	194	Pleasant Valley	25	19
5th ward	34	456	Richmond	52	34
6th ward	69	356	Rush River	38	32
7th ward	59	265	Somerset	45	55
8th ward	34	278	Springfield	36	46
9th ward	45	267	Stanton	53	35
10th ward	108	156	Star Prairie	51	32
11th ward	114	188	St. Joseph	28	46
12th ward	95	207	Troy	51	47
13th ward	103	206	Warren	50	33
14th ward	84	88	Baldwin, vil.	67	234
15th ward	63	132	Deer Park, vil.	18	37
16th ward	80	192	Hammond, vil.	63	96
17th ward	88	166	North Hudson, vil.	94	81
18th ward	86	221	Roberts, vil.	18	58
Total	3,306	12,569	Somerset, vil.	49	52
			Star Prairie, vil.	26	47
RUSK CO.			Wilson, vil.	11	21
Atlanta	37	56	Woodville, vil.	28	71
Big Bend	18	28	Glenwood City, city:		
Big Falls	7	25	1st ward	11	43
Cedar Rapids	2	12	2nd ward	12	35
Dewey	16	38	3rd ward	20	50
Flambeau	41	97			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.			SAWYER CO.—Cont.		
Hudson, city:			Meadowbrook	10	23
1st ward	70	195	Meteor	6	29
2nd ward	73	269	Ojibwa	9	37
3rd ward	63	202	Radisson	10	33
New Richmond, city:			Round Lake	11	63
1st ward	106	134	Sand Lake	8	78
2nd ward	124	193	Spider Lake	5	60
3rd ward	46	45	Weirgor	10	25
River Falls, city:			Winter	59	123
1st ward	27	77	Couderay, vil.	10	15
Total	1,800	2,696	Exeland, vil.	8	41
SAUK CO.			Radisson, vil.	8	33
Baraboo	31	154	Hayward, city:		
Bear Creek	28	13	1st ward	9	96
Dellona	17	29	2nd ward	10	132
Delton	22	90	3rd ward	13	106
Excelsior	14	109	4th ward	8	40
Fairfield	14	41	Total	339	1,440
Franklin	42	29	SHAWANO CO.		
Freedom	9	61	Almon	11	24
Greenfield	11	46	Angelica	47	45
Honey Creek	30	71	Aniwa	12	11
Ironton	14	40	Bartelme	10	11
LaValle	34	33	Belle Plaine	37	152
Merrimac	20	45	Biramwood	26	9
Prairie du Sac	18	70	Fairbanks	20	34
Reedsburg	23	50	Germania	10	27
Spring Green	18	34	Grant	17	76
Sumpster	50	106	Green Valley	20	62
Troy	28	87	Hartland	30	63
Washington	50	69	Herman	25	82
Westfield	24	81	Hutchins	15	17
Winfield	21	35	Lessor	20	40
Woodland	32	33	Maple Grove	62	40
Ironton, vil.	5	28	Morris	23	21
Lake Delton, vil.	7	94	Navarino	11	38
LaValle, vil.	22	67	Pella	11	67
Lime Ridge, vil.	12	43	Red Springs	31	19
Loganville, vil.	28	59	Richmond	24	142
Merrimac, vil.	14	38	Seneca	16	51
North Freedom, vil.	19	98	Washington	16	80
Plain, vil.	32	68	Waukechon	43	63
Prairie du Sac, vil.	70	366	Wescott	57	315
Rock Springs, vil.	7	111	Wittenberg	27	57
Sauk City, vil.	148	178	Aniwa, vil.	7	18
Spring Green, vil.	51	126	Biramwood, vil.	10	83
West Baraboo, vil.	11	94	Bonduel, vil.	18	152
Baraboo, city:			Bowler, vil.	17	46
1st ward	34	232	Cecil, vil.	19	55
2nd ward	33	159	Eland, vil.	19	31
3rd ward	27	95	Gresham, vil.	19	72
4th ward	51	124	Mattoon, vil.	24	39
5th ward	29	162	Tigerton, vil.	25	94
6th ward	20	193	Wittenberg, vil.	29	179
7th ward	47	251	Shawano, city:		
8th ward	11	112	1st ward	47	273
9th ward	18	165	2nd ward	22	258
Reedsburg, city:			3rd ward	39	323
1st ward	48	248	4th ward	21	192
2nd ward	75	247	5th ward	54	207
3rd ward	31	226	Keshena pct.	14	32
Total	1,400	4,910	Neopit pct.	15	27
SAWYER CO.			Total	1,020	3,627
Bass Lake	44	110	SHEBOYGAN CO.		
Couderay	10	19	Greenbush	29	92
Draper	22	72	Herman	74	229
Edgewater	11	46	Holland	35	197
Hayward	25	153	Lima	47	244
Hunter	8	42	Lyndon	26	127
Lenroot	25	64	Mitchell	32	36

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
SHEBOYGAN CO.—Cont.			TAYLOR CO.—Cont.		
Mosel	67	103	Medford, city:		
Plymouth	61	168	1st ward	18	194
Rhine	44	120	2nd ward	32	115
Russell	13	35	3rd ward	36	168
Scott	23	97	Total	644	1,326
Sheboygan	681	476	TREMPEALEAU CO.		
Sheboygan Falls	125	249	Albion	46	21
Sherman	30	75	Arcadia	195	48
Wilson	219	228	Burnside	81	6
Adell, vil.	27	77	Caledonia	11	21
Cascade, vil.	27	83	Chimney Rock	30	32
Cedar Grove, vil.	21	194	Dodge	93	6
Elkhart Lake, vil.	46	111	Eitrick	56	66
Glenbeulah, vil.	23	70	Gale	54	85
Kohler, vil.	80	627	Hale	146	80
Oostburg, vil.	20	257	Lincoln	56	57
Random Lake, vil.	52	100	Pigeon	96	117
Waldo, vil.	14	91	Preston	73	73
Plymouth, city:			Sumner	65	26
1st ward	107	291	Trempealeau	35	63
2nd ward	107	275	Unity	53	26
Sheboygan, city:			Eleva, vil.	47	57
1st ward, 1st pct.	151	870	Eitrick, vil.	25	72
1st ward, 2nd pct.	303	612	Strum, vil.	79	64
2nd ward, 1st pct.	205	426	Trempealeau, vil.	44	55
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	303	250	Arcadia, city:		
3rd ward, 1st pct.	309	192	1st ward	31	28
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	432	192	2nd ward	82	61
4th ward, 1st pct.	559	225	3rd ward	69	43
4th ward, 2nd pct.	604	558	Blair, city:		
5th ward, 1st pct.	637	415	1st ward	10	31
5th ward, 2nd pct.	937	610	2nd ward	22	68
6th ward, 1st pct.	304	166	3rd ward	12	40
6th ward, 2nd pct.	429	225	Galesville, city:		
7th ward, 1st pct.	673	437	1st ward	21	84
7th ward, 2nd pct.	657	441	2nd ward	20	83
8th ward, 1st pct.	463	546	3rd ward	9	87
8th ward, 2nd pct.	530	417	Independence, city:		
Sheboygan Falls, city:			1st ward	30	20
1st ward	280	473	2nd ward	15	20
2nd ward	136	382	3rd ward	26	14
Total	9,942	12,089	4th ward	14	33
TAYLOR CO.			Osseo, city:		
Aurora	20	15	1st ward	49	69
Browning	23	21	2nd ward	31	53
Chelsea	10	36	3rd ward	26	38
Cleveland	18	20	Whitehall, city:		
Deer Creek	15	24	1st ward	29	74
Ford	20	5	2nd ward	24	135
Goodrich	18	17	3rd ward	44	113
Greenwood	19	32	Total	1,849	2,069
Grover	8	16	VERNON CO.		
Hammel	27	26	Bergen	23	16
Holway	25	23	Christiana	89	19
Jump River	16	56	Clinton	92	26
Little Black	19	47	Coon	70	27
Maplehurst	14	16	Forest	23	28
McKinley	7	32	Franklin	118	50
Medford	50	83	Genoa	26	22
Molitor	8	21	Greenwood	22	15
Pershing	16	14	Hamburg	23	23
Rib Lake	44	44	Harmony	81	15
Roosevelt	34	4	Hillsboro	22	27
Taft	27	20	Jefferson	106	46
Westboro	32	62	Kickapoo	17	41
Gilman, vil.	22	28	Liberty	27	9
Lublin, vil.	25	14	Stark	16	23
Rib Lake, vil.	32	126			
Stetsonville, vil.	9	47			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
VERNON CO.—Cont.			WALWORTH CO.—Cont.		
Sterling	52	53	East Troy, vil.	38	172
Union	32	10	Fontana-on-Geneva		
Viroqua	69	96	Lake, vil.	18	150
Webster	54	13	Genoa City, vil.	15	86
Wheatland	6	24	Sharon, vil.	15	111
Whitestown	36	13	Walworth, vil.	25	173
Chaseburg, vil.	17	40	Williams Bay, vil.	35	253
Coon Valley, vil.	27	80	Delavan, city:		
De Soto, vil.	11	32	1st ward	33	181
Genoa, vil.	13	37	2nd ward	21	164
La Farge, vil.	37	86	3rd ward	41	301
Ontario, vil.	27	45	Elkhorn, city:		
Readstown, vil.	35	50	1st ward	13	116
Stoddard, vil.	24	52	2nd ward	9	232
Viola, vil.	12	43	3rd ward	26	255
Hillsboro, city:			Lake Geneva, city:		
1st ward	5	63	1st ward	24	247
2nd ward	18	64	2nd ward	12	133
3rd ward	24	73	3rd ward	21	129
Viroqua, city:			4th ward	5	89
1st ward	34	94	Whitewater, city:		
2nd ward	30	78	1st ward	94	178
3rd ward	80	208	2nd ward	78	250
4th ward	54	161	3rd ward	92	241
5th ward	54	149	4th ward	70	426
6th ward	47	93			
Westby, city:			Total	1,094	5,738
1st ward	39	38			
2nd ward	53	108			
3rd ward	16	42			
Total	1,661	2,232			
VILAS CO.			WASHBURN CO.		
Arbor Vitae	39	79	Barronett	23	21
Boulder Junction	16	144	Bashaw	15	34
Cloverland	11	64	Bass Lake	12	18
Conover	26	99	Beaver Brook	20	43
Flambeau	17	279	Birchwood	11	4
Land O'Lakes	19	70	Brooklyn	9	17
Lincoln	19	187	Casey	6	27
Manitowish Waters	9	122	Chico	7	25
Phelps	104	136	Crystal	22	10
Plum Lake	25	71	Evergreen	22	47
Presque Isle	66	57	Frog Creek	5	7
St. Germain	21	81	Gull Lake	10	16
Washington	15	107	Long Lake	15	27
Winchester	10	28	Madge	14	12
Eagle River, city:			Minong	19	38
1st ward	1	86	Sarona	23	21
2nd ward	9	125	Spooner	18	46
3rd ward	4	165	Springbrook	6	35
4th ward	8	66	Stinnett	12	32
Total	419	1,966	Stone Lake	13	38
			Trego	23	40
			Birchwood, vil.	22	66
			Minong, vil.	7	48
			Shell Lake, vil.	35	157
			Spooner, city:		
			1st ward	34	86
			2nd ward	18	71
			3rd ward	34	136
			4th ward	24	54
			5th ward	16	45
			Total	495	1,221
WALWORTH CO.			WASHINGTON CO.		
Bloomfield	26	128	Addison	34	197
Darien	14	74	Barton	25	58
Delavan	51	282	Erin	24	94
East Troy	86	149	Farmington	35	143
Geneva	23	166	Fermantown	95	251
LaFayette	15	69	Jackson	50	141
LaGrange	15	84	Hartford	11	91
Linn	22	183	Kewaskum	18	67
Lyons	18	86	Polk	26	233
Richmond	17	37	Richfield	63	258
Sharon	8	49	Trenton	33	332
Spring Prairie	10	64			
Sugar Creek	21	135			
Troy	22	65			
Walworth	20	100			
Whitewater	18	47			
Darien, vil.	23	133			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
WASHINGTON CO.—Cont.			WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.		
Wayne	16	73	North Prairie, vil.	16	87
West Bend	40	217	Pewaukee, vil.	115	362
Barton, vil.	61	152	Sussex, vil.	33	134
Germantown, vil.	17	74	Wales, vil.	8	59
Jackson, vil.	6	77	Brookfield, city:		
Kewaskum, vil.	38	202	1st ward	66	138
Slinger, vil.	16	176	2nd ward	121	320
Hartford, city:			3rd ward	80	375
1st ward	62	176	4th ward	82	373
2nd ward	47	146	5th ward	105	249
3rd ward	36	156	Oconomowoc, city:		
4th ward	76	219	1st pct.	50	353
West Bend, city:			2nd pct.	52	345
1st ward	62	206	3rd pct.	54	235
2nd ward	42	202	4th pct.	57	237
3rd ward	61	415	Waukesha, city:		
4th ward	26	206	1st ward	84	150
5th ward	78	432	2nd ward	89	130
6th ward	62	263	3rd ward	58	269
Total	1,180	5,257	4th ward	34	185
WAUKESHA CO.			5th ward	39	207
Brookfield	39	222	6th ward	50	277
Delafield:			7th ward	24	211
1st pct.	73	415	8th ward	47	273
2nd pct.	71	258	9th ward	57	606
Eagle	25	149	10th ward	30	522
Genesee	59	329	11th ward	79	532
Lisbon	60	202	12th ward	51	244
Menomonee:			13th ward	120	278
1st pct.	135	285	14th ward, 1st pct.	145	458
2nd pct.	163	184	14th ward, 2nd pct.	62	152
Merton	84	428	15th ward	81	240
Mukwonago	61	183	Total	4,603	17,333
Muskego:			WAUPACA CO.		
1st pct.	77	98	Bear Creek	12	52
2nd pct.	160	238	Caledonia	4	47
3rd pct.	109	142	Dayton	18	112
New Berlin:			Dupont	14	55
1st pct.	104	158	Farmington:		
2nd pct.	125	165	1st pct.	8	76
3rd pct.	78	224	2nd pct.	54	282
4th pct.	132	186	Fremont	7	37
5th pct.	63	147	Harrison	22	18
Oconomowoc:			Helvetia	5	40
1st pct.	60	353	Iola	17	30
2nd pct.	99	198	Larrabee	34	87
Ottawa	34	151	Lebanon	12	47
Pewaukee:			Lind	5	48
1st pct.	160	410	Little Wolf	4	115
2nd pct.	46	160	Matteson	7	37
Summit:			Mukwa	10	68
1st pct.	63	314	Royalton	9	92
2nd pct.	35	241	Scandinavia	19	42
Vernon	45	85	St. Lawrence	6	53
Waukesha	50	501	Union	5	64
Big Bend, vil.	17	116	Waupaca	10	53
Butler, vil.	84	105	Weyauwega	1	39
Chenequa, vil.	1	130	Wyoming	17	28
Dousman, vil.	24	130	Big Falls, vil.	5	40
Eagle, vil.	13	107	Embarrass, vil.	11	46
Elm Grove, vil.:			Fremont, vil.	6	80
1st pct.	28	527	Iola, vil.	38	131
2nd pct.	34	378	Ogdensburg, vil.	4	37
Hartland, vil.	51	355	Scandinavia, vil.	6	74
Lac La Belle, vil.	6	104	Clintonville, city:		
Lannon, vil.	38	39	1st ward	30	207
Menomonee Falls, vil.:			2nd ward	23	58
1st pct.	60	271	3rd ward	18	75
2nd pct.	72	253	4th ward	20	163
Merton, vil.	17	79	5th ward	11	182
Mukwonago, vil.	59	312			

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
WAUPACA CO.—Cont.			WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.		
Manawa, city:			Vinland	24	124
1st ward	4	49	Winchester	8	60
2nd ward	6	67	Winneconne	10	114
3rd ward	10	75	Wolf River	16	62
4th ward	5	51	Winneconne, vil.	24	214
Marion, city:			Menasha, city:		
1st ward	6	60	1st ward	97	227
2nd ward	5	54	2nd ward	211	420
3rd ward	7	51	3rd ward	93	474
New London, city:			4th ward, 1st pct.	193	209
1st ward	26	114	4th ward, 2nd pct.	236	308
2nd ward	12	28	5th ward	118	235
3rd ward	23	234	Neenah, city:		
4th ward	15	40	1st ward, 1st pct.	87	864
Waupaca, city:			1st ward, 2nd pct.	77	519
1st ward	11	199	2nd ward	113	409
2nd ward	27	308	3rd ward	63	223
3rd ward	10	138	4th ward	171	596
4th ward	6	245	5th ward	96	573
Weyauwega, city:			Omro, city:		
1st ward	8	96	1st ward	19	127
2nd ward	8	84	2nd ward	10	164
3rd ward	8	43	3rd ward	7	62
Total	669	4,551	Oshkosh, city:		
WAUSHARA CO.			1st ward	49	160
Aurora	15	60	2nd ward	100	502
Bloomfield	12	70	3rd ward	73	286
Coloma	15	23	4th ward	114	423
Dakota	6	58	5th ward	109	547
Deerfield	7	51	6th ward	271	335
Hancock	11	52	7th ward	61	372
Leon	14	53	8th ward	118	361
Marion	8	100	9th ward	160	533
Mt. Morris	11	97	10th ward	129	561
Oasis	2	32	11th ward	104	853
Plainfield	7	24	12th ward	212	583
Poy Sippi	17	100	13th ward	180	424
Richford	12	51	14th ward	142	503
Rose	16	39	15th ward	186	568
Saxeville	14	60	16th ward	148	241
Springwater	13	49	Total	4,285	15,500
Warren	16	47	WOOD CO.		
Wautoma	15	105	Arpin	32	154
Coloma, vil.	21	52	Auburndale	10	71
Hancock, vil.	11	97	Cameron	7	39
Lohrville, vil.	26	25	Cary	8	26
Plainfield, vil.	15	119	Cranmoor	14	45
Redgranite, vil.	50	55	Dexter	16	25
Wild Rose, vil.	21	137	Grand Rapids:		
Berlin, city:			1st pct.	53	115
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	0	2	2nd pct.	63	110
Wautoma, city:			3rd pct.	90	170
1st ward	15	127	4th pct.	77	174
2nd ward	4	86	Hansen	39	68
3rd ward	20	142	Hiles	15	16
Total	394	1,913	Lincoln	28	85
WINNEBAGO CO.			Marshfield	31	66
Algoma	67	318	Milladore	33	51
Black Wolf	34	254	Port Edwards	38	60
Clayton	17	114	Remington	24	44
Menasha	115	452	Richfield	23	69
Neenah	73	233	Rock	13	70
Neenah	7	70	Rudolph	52	95
Nekimi	7	40	Saratoga	90	156
Nepeuskun	9	40	Seneca	37	67
Omro	30	87	Sherry	23	65
Oshkosh	82	369	Siegel	72	116
Poygan	7	39	Wood	21	39
Rushford	15	152	Auburndale, vil.	8	57
Utica	0	136	Biron, vil.	42	97
			Milladore, vil.	14	32

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)	District	Prox- mire (Dem.)	Thom- son (Rep.)
WOOD CO.—Cont.			WOOD CO.—Cont.		
Port Edwards, vil.	96	341	Pittsville, city:		
Vesper, vil.	28	79	1st ward	20	44
Marshfield, city:			2nd ward	2	27
1st ward	58	244	3rd ward	6	40
2nd ward	41	212	Wisconsin Rapids, city:		
3rd ward	45	242	1st ward	112	282
4th ward	36	371	2nd ward	50	253
5th ward	66	308	3rd ward	45	317
6th ward	42	172	4th ward	48	194
7th ward	22	165	5th ward	142	173
8th ward	47	147	6th ward	95	150
9th ward	90	248	7th ward	100	150
10th ward	73	266	8th ward	101	260
Nekoosa, city:			9th ward	142	366
1st ward	26	177	10th ward	82	261
2nd ward	9	78			
3rd ward	39	110	Total	2,693	7,967
4th ward	57	108			

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, PRIMARY ELECTION
September 11, 1956*

County	Governor		Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State		
	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	Edwin Larkin (Dem.)	William A. Schmidt (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	Marguerite R. Benson (Dem.)	Glenn M. Wise (Rep.)	Robert C. Zimmerman (Rep.)
Adams	373	637	204	132	602	301	284	434
Ashland	1,594	1,771	522	1,029	1,731	1,423	501	1,416
Barron	1,701	2,819	1,051	564	2,725	1,510	1,209	1,741
Bayfield	827	1,068	281	505	1,031	730	263	903
Brown	9,599	14,927	3,962	5,418	14,253	8,175	5,587	10,387
Buffalo	671	1,367	435	246	1,322	587	481	970
Burnett	462	994	264	185	968	431	330	729
Calumet	919	1,649	272	641	1,574	793	636	1,079
Chippewa	2,580	3,838	1,117	1,374	3,715	2,234	1,122	3,063
Clark	1,558	2,844	580	892	2,678	1,318	956	2,098
Columbia	1,065	4,820	598	426	4,631	956	2,690	2,574
Crawford	894	1,411	306	510	1,329	779	552	946
Dane	18,586	18,995	8,575	9,120	16,790	16,413	13,147	8,061
Dodge	1,835	6,858	922	870	6,686	1,672	3,231	4,200
Door	287	3,405	107	176	3,264	258	1,326	2,567
Douglas	6,247	4,372	2,773	3,248	4,228	5,687	1,279	3,418
Dunn	1,299	3,336	591	626	3,200	1,112	968	2,684
Eau Claire	4,531	5,933	3,433	1,089	5,546	4,170	2,477	3,880
Florence	162	557	50	101	513	136	148	496
Fond du Lac ..	3,469	8,649	1,417	1,951	7,988	3,108	3,255	6,111
Forest	744	543	220	446	513	578	187	377
Grant	920	4,405	313	563	4,071	803	1,997	2,854
Green	663	3,748	150	458	3,543	528	1,526	2,615
Green Lake ...	214	3,274	132	65	3,059	189	1,486	2,191
Iowa	539	2,456	324	198	2,245	476	1,429	1,322
Iron	966	532	351	589	491	824	124	457
Jackson	1,248	1,172	917	270	1,112	1,120	639	612
Jefferson	1,616	5,716	829	749	5,542	1,494	2,914	3,135
Juneau	738	3,010	396	267	2,858	642	1,507	1,757
Keweenaw	10,350	7,676	4,379	5,640	7,424	9,102	2,712	5,319
Lacrosse	457	1,037	145	300	945	384	392	786
La Crosse	5,021	9,186	2,438	2,308	8,354	4,312	4,739	5,460
Lafayette	780	1,419	469	321	1,307	686	704	797
Langlade	904	1,330	252	647	1,265	801	528	870
Lincoln	1,006	3,481	355	612	3,384	884	1,145	2,618
Manitowoc	5,326	6,983	2,796	2,324	6,293	4,621	3,073	4,505
Marathon	7,288	10,167	3,040	4,080	9,825	6,676	4,216	6,723
Marquette	1,174	4,898	369	765	4,542	1,040	1,674	3,665
Marquette	182	1,218	110	60	1,168	163	552	827
Milwaukee	99,701	80,199	44,602	51,608	75,903	90,764	40,987	44,137
Monroe	1,234	3,279	695	493	3,154	1,112	1,527	2,014
Oconto	1,152	3,261	494	604	3,053	989	1,313	2,146
Oneida	927	2,855	291	597	2,735	803	1,090	2,032
Outagamie	2,902	12,043	879	1,817	10,354	2,483	4,520	8,496
Ozaukee	968	3,383	461	472	3,311	847	1,662	2,067
Pepin	278	1,873	138	128	969	245	437	590
Pierce	912	2,431	380	500	2,540	797	567	2,088
Polk	1,487	2,016	857	586	2,024	1,384	804	1,422
Portage	4,410	2,703	1,757	2,527	2,649	3,932	1,165	1,744
Price	629	1,635	316	271	1,552	552	777	1,029
Racine	12,840	14,282	5,528	6,934	13,982	11,548	5,129	10,056
Richland	792	2,618	271	481	2,446	680	1,523	1,315
Rock	3,306	12,569	1,162	1,994	11,768	2,969	5,706	7,612
Rusk	655	1,956	355	278	1,854	582	1,025	1,175
St. Croix	1,800	2,696	738	1,019	2,860	1,566	690	2,232
Sauk	1,400	4,913	752	588	4,780	1,210	3,310	2,064
Sawyer	339	1,440	191	116	1,402	300	751	903
Shawano	1,020	3,627	334	646	3,488	898	1,081	2,813
Sheboygan	9,942	12,089	4,570	4,675	11,137	8,659	6,509	6,255
Taylor	644	1,326	334	298	1,242	543	530	884
Trempealeau	1,849	2,069	1,056	650	1,949	1,542	887	1,269
Vernon	1,661	2,232	988	578	2,122	1,467	1,073	1,254
Vilas	419	1,966	160	226	1,925	368	901	1,382
Walworth	1,094	5,738	625	427	5,550	1,001	2,855	3,222
Washington	1,180	5,257	324	823	5,124	439	519	838
Washington	1,485	5,257	324	823	5,124	1,050	2,063	3,896
Waukesha	4,603	17,333	1,918	2,554	16,361	4,281	8,721	9,998
Waupaca	669	4,551	266	373	4,254	581	1,919	2,922
Waushara	694	1,913	221	145	1,814	347	869	1,166
Winnebago	4,285	15,500	1,899	2,107	13,359	3,716	7,428	9,165
Wood	2,693	7,967	1,152	1,383	7,284	2,363	3,296	5,448
Total	265,475	400,442	119,441	135,843	376,802	237,134	183,620	248,281

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State; scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, PRIMARY ELECTION
September 11, 1956*

County	State Treasurer		Attorney General		
	William S. Clark (Dem.)	Warren R. Smith (Rep.)	Frank Nikolay (Dem.)	Robert LaFollette Sucher (Dem.)	Stewart G. Honeck (Rep.)
Adams	297	609	182	143	541
Ashland	1,427	1,716	410	1,109	1,586
Barron	1,510	2,713	695	910	2,484
Bayfield	724	1,071	178	630	963
Brown	8,102	14,146	3,742	5,282	13,533
Buffalo	588	1,310	194	448	1,192
Burnett	423	962	195	262	894
Calumet	789	1,579	397	480	1,473
Chippewa	2,192	3,771	908	1,518	3,452
Clark	1,354	2,737	1,333	259	2,428
Columbia	950	4,672	524	489	4,428
Crawford	763	1,325	225	598	1,239
Dane	15,928	17,955	6,842	10,610	16,969
Dodge	1,699	3,767	960	784	6,373
Door	248	3,278	82	197	3,118
Douglas	5,709	4,366	2,040	3,877	4,041
Dunn	1,090	3,242	399	807	2,894
Eau Claire	3,868	5,717	2,246	2,182	5,226
Florence	137	521	45	99	455
Fond du Lac	3,045	8,487	1,355	1,838	7,930
Forest	583	518	212	439	475
Grant	790	4,207	278	560	3,829
Green	523	3,556	150	437	3,250
Green Lake	188	3,192	117	84	2,950
Iowa	463	2,304	237	262	2,093
Iron	828	495	287	646	436
Jackson	1,111	1,117	643	501	1,020
Jefferson	1,489	5,578	743	795	5,347
Juneau	646	2,847	324	354	2,649
Kenosha	9,095	7,464	4,158	5,470	7,002
Kewaunee	376	1,019	111	318	915
La Crosse	4,199	8,834	1,771	2,847	8,290
Lafayette	668	1,831	284	483	1,226
Langlade	798	1,271	277	573	1,186
Lincoln	889	3,427	352	617	3,119
Manitowoc	4,558	6,686	2,249	2,627	6,109
Marathon	6,590	9,931	4,185	2,682	9,458
Marinette	1,036	4,911	394	681	4,356
Marquette	162	1,194	119	50	1,135
Milwaukee	89,212	77,383	49,347	45,167	72,375
Monroe	1,088	3,177	511	642	3,021
Oconto	993	3,225	517	549	2,844
Oneida	805	2,744	281	594	2,594
Ozaukee	2,472	11,376	956	1,576	10,314
Ottawa	853	3,314	455	455	3,130
Pepin	240	338	82	176	747
Pierce	809	2,399	284	584	2,101
Polk	1,378	1,967	611	828	1,797
Portage	3,893	2,547	2,058	2,145	2,360
Price	530	1,549	323	247	1,400
Racine	11,629	14,040	4,564	7,671	13,124
Richland	678	2,474	309	439	2,350
Rock	2,916	12,192	1,114	1,947	11,419
Rusk	582	1,900	309	299	1,749
St. Croix	1,546	2,607	520	1,223	2,340
Sauk	1,209	4,737	670	629	4,395
Sawyer	299	1,400	148	169	1,264
Shawano	913	3,574	395	581	3,372
Sheboygan	8,429	11,671	4,678	4,370	11,149
Taylor	563	1,270	446	181	1,151
Trempealeau	1,541	1,938	767	910	1,755
Vernon	1,449	2,138	640	903	1,745
Vilas	366	1,956	159	224	1,842
Walworth	982	5,630	569	457	5,303
Washington	431	1,196	180	288	1,090
Waushara	1,036	5,224	383	697	5,014
Waupesa	4,173	16,902	1,999	2,375	16,168
Waupaca	571	4,324	193	438	3,963
Waushara	345	1,835	200	158	1,732
Winnebago	3,680	14,412	1,778	2,065	13,464
Wood	2,388	7,733	1,358	1,123	7,155
Total	233,834	386,298	116,747	133,058	360,491

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State; scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR BY COUNTIES, PRIMARY ELECTION*
September 11, 1956

County	Henry W. Maier (Dem.)	Elliot N. Walstead (Dem.)	Howard H. Boyle, Jr. (Rep.)	Glenn R. Davis (Rep.)	Alexander Wiley (Rep.)
Adams	189	123	20	330	419
Ashland	729	749	139	560	1,340
Barron	887	652	77	968	2,091
Bayfield	285	467	52	340	812
Brown	5,150	3,696	736	11,115	4,860
Buffalo	244	335	34	794	686
Burnett	245	190	75	292	749
Calumet	536	309	86	964	730
Chippewa	1,552	786	130	1,304	3,059
Clark	735	666	131	1,477	1,615
Columbia	543	446	160	3,545	1,952
Crawford	284	504	65	736	757
Dane	7,023	11,254	504	11,958	9,544
Dodge	1,299	440	192	4,800	2,761
Door	153	125	120	1,976	2,075
Douglas	4,005	2,003	179	1,188	3,673
Dunn	516	660	192	1,441	2,244
Eau Claire	3,078	1,304	127	2,259	4,281
Florence	58	84	28	327	323
Fond du Lac	2,104	1,241	1,232	3,813	4,730
Forest	217	469	19	364	227
Grant	358	434	213	2,843	2,001
Green	226	315	149	2,338	1,829
Green Lake	134	53	189	1,883	1,776
Iowa	211	275	110	1,805	1,037
Iron	631	287	45	201	368
Jackson	591	486	31	502	757
Jefferson	1,054	475	117	3,962	2,344
Jenaua	386	261	180	1,551	1,691
Kenosha	6,195	3,490	372	3,893	4,090
Kewaunee	190	215	38	631	541
La Crosse	3,561	1,242	501	4,868	5,089
Lafayette	423	304	61	774	727
Langlade	416	411	38	940	487
Lincoln	636	309	164	2,540	1,169
Manitowoc	3,481	1,536	252	4,197	3,422
Marathon	4,653	2,273	536	6,610	4,103
Marinette	539	529	432	2,626	2,666
Marquette	104	64	44	694	720
Milwaukee	74,988	22,373	5,612	32,057	51,177
Monroe	729	377	118	1,666	1,891
Monroeville	662	393	127	2,105	1,435
Oneida	420	413	180	1,732	1,375
Outagamie	1,354	1,278	551	7,984	4,995
Ozaukee	684	228	192	1,350	2,421
Pepin	123	126	42	478	578
Pierce	393	437	96	693	2,002
Polk	865	527	104	491	1,611
Portage	2,548	1,754	77	1,755	1,170
Price	374	182	100	662	1,193
Racine	8,558	4,147	412	4,964	10,458
Richland	279	443	138	1,783	1,086
Rock	1,737	1,345	436	6,520	6,848
Rusk	436	164	53	952	1,349
St. Croix	771	886	93	873	2,114
Sauk	793	518	146	3,270	2,144
Sawyer	190	106	71	750	906
Shawano	527	438	164	2,087	1,744
Sheboygan	8,019	1,567	583	5,547	7,118
Taylor	425	161	79	695	757
Trempealeau	1,028	575	60	847	1,358
Vernon	798	771	61	937	1,408
Vilas	196	149	126	1,353	860
Walworth	618	372	237	3,138	2,981
Washburn	274	165	41	408	987
Washington	682	409	314	2,509	3,429
Waukesha	3,179	1,328	393	11,624	7,888
Waupaca	297	328	181	2,639	2,284
Waushara	236	122	107	1,013	996
Winnebago	2,462	1,488	709	10,063	6,732
Wood	1,733	769	453	4,662	4,002
Total	169,999	83,801	19,826	211,016	221,042

*Scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR BY COUNTIES
SPECIAL PRIMARY ELECTION, JULY 30, 1957

County	Democratic Party				Republican Party				
	William Proxmire	Clement J. Zablocki	Glenn R. Davis	Henry P. Hughes	Warren P. Knowles	Walter J. Kohler	Gerald D. Lorge	Alvin E. O'Konski	John C. Schafer
Adams	180	53	167	8	42	126	12	198	3
Ashland	469	106	90	2	99	350	6	1,695	5
Barron	645	91	262	17	289	850	13	390	6
Bayfield	288	93	74	4	59	188	8	1,050	4
Brown	2,363	1,117	5,107	176	949	1,623	525	2,893	46
Buffalo	293	60	324	12	133	236	7	94	3
Burnett	167	19	39	1	98	112	8	637	3
Calumet	184	162	451	105	147	489	100	231	11
Chippewa	989	244	399	79	312	1,111	58	766	9
Clark	554	266	639	61	147	623	23	734	10
Columbia	753	146	2,268	98	241	787	17	443	11
Crawford	296	82	374	17	119	268	11	233	5
Dane	9,344	1,169	8,237	137	1,633	7,594	103	1,066	35
Dodge	856	383	3,413	117	243	1,016	61	591	19
Door	235	51	614	17	192	575	55	366	3
Douglas	1,177	435	272	18	57	800	8	3,868	13
Dunn	505	112	207	20	500	666	24	243	10
Eau Claire	1,801	390	922	88	581	2,028	12	939	20
Florence	154	22	83	7	11	59	2	63	2
Fond du Lac	1,515	597	1,648	263	731	2,379	337	1,189	25
Forest	314	86	168	13	34	108	16	176	1
Grant	581	125	1,411	27	194	803	23	361	6
Green	499	55	799	14	175	684	15	140	2
Green Lake	168	102	496	37	164	426	30	299	3
Iowa	463	51	846	2	130	430	10	186	6
Iron	181	55	36	1	8	62	4	1,004	4
Jackson	434	80	207	21	92	351	4	264	3
Jefferson	948	469	2,845	88	243	1,179	45	484	15
Juneau	348	99	533	13	257	413	10	510	7
Kenosha	4,247	889	1,622	83	277	2,244	71	814	33
Kewaunee	164	78	312	24	60	179	22	1,100	5
La Crosse	1,622	434	2,202	66	265	1,986	28	1,854	22
Lafayette	379	55	622	14	80	345	19	180	4
Langlade	337	144	574	35	63	277	37	671	8
Lincoln	391	107	383	36	53	283	22	3,014	16
Manitowoc	1,909	828	2,208	75	502	2,154	112	1,425	17
Marathon	2,207	714	2,736	198	390	1,573	106	3,378	35

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR BY COUNTIES—Continued
SPECIAL PRIMARY ELECTION, JULY 30, 1957

County	Democratic Party				Republican Party				
	William Proxmire	Clement J. Zablocki	Glenn R. Davis	Henry P. Hughes	Warren P. Knowles	Walter J. Kohler	Gerald D. Lorge	Alvin E. O'Konski	John C. Schafer
Marinette	1,053	410	1,396	79	289	709	111	508	15
Marquette	142	58	299	8	46	234	14	177	7
Milwaukee	20,741	37,002	15,103	1,145	4,229	34,325	1,213	7,391	997
Monroe	664	102	945	56	173	596	17	663	13
Oconto	445	199	902	26	212	313	79	487	11
Oneida	361	82	349	31	128	418	23	2,014	8
Outagamie	1,355	588	3,926	227	711	2,344	1,780	1,563	24
Ozaukee	478	261	703	40	162	1,305	53	246	11
Pepin	116	37	72	3	80	168	0	86	1
Pierce	379	89	99	6	679	479	14	129	1
Polk	459	51	72	2	366	373	7	766	11
Portage	664	777	1,303	54	143	533	34	829	11
Price	244	62	97	11	21	173	4	1,807	14
Racine	4,350	1,150	3,128	92	452	5,134	104	1,133	67
Richland	323	53	616	11	96	393	9	198	2
Rock	1,642	463	2,771	37	810	3,051	51	1,199	22
Rusk	262	83	75	11	61	343	4	914	1
St. Croix	675	136	176	20	1,831	442	9	180	6
Sauk	825	178	1,402	30	198	1,136	11	443	3
Sawyer	169	35	51	4	42	178	6	1,085	1
Shawano	381	185	970	52	189	463	207	577	8
Sheboygan	3,297	910	903	75	242	7,631	83	782	35
Taylor	262	85	106	19	24	190	20	1,493	8
Trempealeau	471	106	275	13	131	531	15	279	2
Vernon	599	63	437	19	113	425	6	418	7
Vilas	187	79	289	10	38	198	9	835	4
Walworth	569	178	1,405	37	292	1,476	33	342	17
Washburn	196	33	36	0	56	185	1	877	3
Washington	634	378	1,104	113	314	1,273	106	360	16
Waukesha	2,634	1,533	11,456	132	536	3,655	87	1,095	83
Waupaca	417	179	1,396	41	308	823	434	574	22
Waushara	331	115	591	66	127	413	119	352	10
Winnebago	2,014	711	2,802	2,868	1,053	2,831	624	1,997	20
Wood	1,038	477	1,687	156	274	1,138	75	1,436	15
Total	86,341	56,817	100,532	7,488	23,996	109,256	7,326	66,784	1,906

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

PRIMARY ELECTION

September 11, 1956

First District

Counties	Gerald T. Flynn (Dem.)	Erling E. Johnson (Dem.)	Lawrence H. Smith (Rep.)
Green	174	364	3,483
Kenosha	5,147	4,652	7,570
Racine	9,980	3,089	13,912
Rock	1,872	1,282	12,099
Walworth	671	331	5,539
Total	17,844	9,718	42,603

Second District

Counties	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Chester E. Dempsey (Rep.)	Vernon H. Halle (Rep.)	Donald E. Tewes (Rep.)
Columbia	916	1,520	1,079	2,401
Dane	16,307	5,082	5,402	8,422
Dodge	1,683	1,797	2,283	2,960
Jefferson	1,492	2,334	1,279	2,474
Waukesha	4,154	7,986	1,383	9,439
Total	24,552	18,719	11,426	25,696

Third District

Counties	Norman M. Clapp (Dem.)	Leroy Gore (Dem.)	Richard S. McKnight (Dem.)	Gardner R. Withrow (Rep.)
Crawford	493	192	146	1,386
Grant	563	152	172	4,182
Iowa	132	196	184	2,354
Juneau	154	278	250	2,905
La Crosse	2,152	1,813	1,087	8,994
Lafayette	119	119	591	1,307
Monroe	584	356	215	3,169
Richland	336	273	147	2,524
Sauk	193	848	306	4,607
Vernon	725	602	230	2,165
Total	5,451	4,829	3,328	33,593

Fourth District

County	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	William J. Burke (Rep.)	George M. Smith (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	53,851	16,219	16,110

Fifth District

County	Henry R. Reuss (Dem.)	Leon J. Dealy (Rep.)	Charles J. Kersten (Rep.)	Russell Wirth, Jr. (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	43,620	2,445	23,098	23,963

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

Sixth District

Counties	Donald E. Bonk (Dem.)	Rudolph J. Ploetz (Dem.)	William K. Van Pelt (Rep.)
Calumet	992	98	1,514
Fond du Lac	1,973	1,385	8,500
Ozaukee	591	340	3,191
Sheboygan	3,416	6,960	11,675
Washington	408	671	5,195
Winnebago	1,864	2,019	14,709
Total	9,344	11,473	44,784

Seventh District

Counties	Kenneth E. Anderson (Dem.)	Melvin R. Laird (Rep.)
Adams	293	608
Green Lake	178	3,105
Langlade	681	1,275
Marathon	6,312	10,369
Marquette	160	1,201
Portage	3,336	2,664
Shawano	871	3,585
Waupaca	589	4,330
Waushara	334	1,836
Wood	2,232	7,924
Total	15,586	36,897

Eighth District

Counties	Martin J. Kujawa (Dem.)	Milo Singler (Dem.)	John W. Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown	3,929	5,186	14,452
Door	91	170	3,373
Florence	80	62	492
Forest	173	452	501
Kewaunee	226	192	998
Manitowoc	1,846	3,070	6,889
Marinette	511	539	4,557
Oconto	431	658	3,042
Outagamie	695	1,943	11,605
Total	7,982	12,272	45,909

Ninth District

Counties	Lester R. Johnson (Dem.)	Perry M. Hull (Rep.)	Arthur L. Peterson (Rep.)
Barron	1,648	1,189	1,729
Buffalo	618	608	817
Chippewa	2,379	1,373	2,838
Clark	1,466	1,596	1,362
Dunn	1,284	1,901	1,784
Eau Claire	4,485	1,939	4,549
Jackson	1,295	706	550
Pepin	283	508	508
Pierce	917	980	1,757
St. Croix	1,776	1,303	1,570
Trempealeau	1,854	1,251	896
Total	18,005	13,354	18,360

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS

PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

Tenth District

Counties	Thomas J. Joyce (Dem.)	Basil G. Kennedy (Dem.)	Carl E. Lauri (Dem.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep)
Ashland	159	1,203	271	1,861
Bayfield	120	333	380	1,118
Burnett	128	172	138	999
Douglas	631	1,129	4,810	4,516
Iron	490	387	192	561
Lincoln	350	491	91	3,519
Oneida	266	486	87	2,769
Polk	376	631	410	1,958
Price	273	226	86	1,758
Rusk	291	236	73	2,016
Sawyer	174	113	39	1,575
Taylor	220	311	65	1,309
Vilas	120	175	102	2,028
Washburn	159	239	50	1,220
Total	3,757	6,132	6,794	27,207

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION
September 11, 1956

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
2nd	Brown	Lytie, Harold A., Dem.	6,145
		O'Malley, John, Dem.	3,794
		O'Brien, Leo P., Rep.	14,033
4th	Milwaukee	Brady, Robert J., Dem.	5,717
		Siegest, Herbert A., Dem.	4,876
		Dela Hunt, Robert J., Rep.	2,964
		Hendee, Kirby, Rep.	8,983
		Kasik, William R., Rep.	8,803
6th	Milwaukee	Brown, Cecil B., Jr., Dem.	1,062
		Moser, William R., Dem.** ..	4,206
		Schaller, John, Dem.** ..	1,490
		Voigt, Fred W., Dem.** ..	3,253
8th	Milwaukee	Busby, Allen J., Rep.	11,706
10th	Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix	Pattison, Thomas R., Dem. ..	4,318
		Knowles, Robert P., Rep.	10,316
12th	Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor, Vilas	Gesicki, Leo, Dem.	788
		Joo, John J., Dem.	950
		Kannenberg, Roland E., Dem.	1,331
		Schneider, William F., Dem.	1,263
		Hoel, Norman S., Rep.	2,858
		Krueger, Clifford W., Rep. ..	6,899
Scheuer, Norbert A., Rep. ..	2,940		
14th	Outagamie, Waupaca	Redenz, Gordon O., Dem.	2,600
		Lorge, Gerald D., Rep.	14,315
16th	Dane	Nelson, Gaylord A., Dem. ..	6,322
		Eisner, Hermann, Rep.	5,323
18th	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Johnson, Russell S., Dem.	3,464
		Hollander, Walter G., Rep. ..	12,437
20th	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Bichler, Nicholas J., Dem.	8,868
		Doherty, John, Rep.	5,092
		Prange, Louis H., Rep.	11,303
22nd	Kenosha, Walworth	Lourigan, Joseph J., Dem.	9,507
		Mawacke, Clement M., Dem.	1,795
		Trinke, William F., Rep.	12,701
23rd*	Barron, Burnett, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Moser, Fred J., Dem.	2,978
		Perry, Edgar L., Dem.	1,997
		Kahmann, Karl W., Rep.	1,150
		Lund, Marion H., Rep.	3,239
		Rasmusen, Holger B., Rep. ..	5,028
		Wise, Winslow, Rep.	1,802
24th	Clark, Portage, Wood	Maqirl, Robert J., Dem.	3,302
		Paape, Karl W., Dem.	3,092
		Rybicke, Michael M., Dem.	2,286
		Clark, William W., Rep.	12,641
26th	Dane	Wilhelm, Carl H., Dem.	3,612
		Wilkie, Horace W., Dem.	8,475
		Coyne, Frank M., Rep.	5,799
		Lowe, Arthur N., Rep.	5,157
		Taggett, John C., Rep.	2,091

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
28th	Chippewa, Eau Claire	Donnelly, Davis A., Dem. Hempelmann, Robert S., Dem. Henning, Arthur L., Dem. Nix, Edmund A., Dem. Barnes, G. Donald, Rep.	2,505 1,115 1,984 1,524 8,755
30th	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto	Frey, Elmer H., Dem. LaFave, Reuben, Rep. Schmitt, Arnold H., Rep. Shellman, Ernest J., Rep. Shernoff, Harry, Rep.	3,503 5,192 3,294 2,807 896
32nd	Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau	Doherty, George T., Dem. Havenor, Harold P., Dem. Bice, Raymond C., Rep.	4,552 2,953 12,072

*Election held to fill unexpired term of Senator Rogan, resigned Nov. 1, 1955.

**In addition: Moser received 49 votes on the Republican ballot; Voigt received 26 votes on the Republican ballot; Schaller received 16 votes on the Republican ballot.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN BY DISTRICTS

PRIMARY ELECTION

September 11, 1956*

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Juneau, Marquette	Larson, Charles W., Dem.	1,064
	Kelley, Vincent, Rep.	1,120
	Romell, Louis C., Rep.	2,028
	Tremain, Ben, Rep.	2,524
Ashland, Bayfield	Mason, Richard J., Dem.	2,150
	Wallin, Vic C., Rep.	2,776
Barron	Mireau, George, Dem.	1,555
	Sykes, Charles H., Rep.	2,509
Brown, 1st district	LeClaire, Glenn C., Dem.	2,812
	Quinn, Jerome, Rep.	5,115
Brown, 2nd district	Lynch, Robert E., Dem.	3,161
	White, W. Tom, Rep.	5,076
Brown, 3rd district	Vanderperren, Cletus, Dem.	1,380
	Wanish, Charles, Dem.	1,193
	Larsen, Harvey, Rep.	1,818
	Seymour, Edward A., Rep.	1,981
Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	Buchli, Milton S., Dem.	1,570
	Ward, Mamre H., Rep.	2,987
	White, Charles E., Rep.	2,391
Burnett, Polk	Dueholm, Harvey L., Dem.	1,721
	Nelson, Lowell A., Rep.	1,648
	Peabody, Raymond A., Rep.	1,478
Calumet	Schwalbach, Paul L., Dem.	773
	Hipke, Gilbert J., Rep.**	860
	Peters, Henry M., Rep.**	867
Chippewa	Larson, William L., Dem.	1,277
	Murch, Bertrand L., Dem.	569
	Shea, Joseph M., Dem.	566
	Crane, Wilder, Jr., Rep.	2,586
	Raihle, David H., Rep.	1,699
Clark	Sorensen, Axel, Dem.	1,372
	Broeske, Elroy, Rep.	420
	Foster, Leo W., Rep.	365
	Gorsegner, Clarence E., Rep.	863
	Guell, Corwin C., Rep.	996
	Howard, Vern G., Rep.	612
Columbia	Blaska, John J., Dem.	932
	Bidwell, Everett V., Rep.	4,487
Crawford, Richland	Herbert, Clarence M., Dem.	1,325
	Kintz, Milford C., Rep.	3,615
Dane, 1st district	Anderson, Norman C., Dem.	4,215
	Scheck, Donald E., Rep.	2,482
Dane, 2nd district	Luetscher, Bruce, Dem.	954
	Newkirk, Frank K., Jr., Dem.	194
	Risser, Fred A., Dem.	3,114
	Livesey, Grace, Rep.	1,516
	Viereg, Donald A., Rep.	1,873
Dane, 3rd district	Rice, William G., Dem.	2,751
	Metzner, Carroll E., Rep.	6,300
Dane, 4th district	Thompson, Carl W., Dem.	3,567
	Trodahl, Wilmer E., Rep.	2,484

*Scattering votes omitted

**Recount

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Dane, 5th district	Bruner, Ervin M., Dem.	2,802
	Ostby, Byron C., Rep.	2,804
Dodge, 1st district	Ready, Joe, Dem.	678
	Genzmer, Elmer L., Rep.	1,533
	Jacobson, Oliver, Rep.	1,265
Dodge, 2nd district	Clifford, Eugene R., Dem.	955
	Nitschke, Elmer C., Rep.	4,027
Door, Kewaunee	Grasse, Harvey, Dem.	617
	Grass, Frank N., Rep.	3,499
	Schuyler, Harry, Rep.	1,812
Douglas, 1st district	Perala, Reino A., Dem.	2,988
	Johnson, Arthur O., Rep.	531
Douglas, 2nd district	Lynch, John R., Dem.	2,977
	Hagen, Lawrence M., Rep.	2,078
	Provost, David L., Rep.	461
Dunn	Gilberts, Arnold, Dem.	796
	Wigdahl, Henry, Dem.	453
	Donley, Willis E., Rep.	1,447
	Owen, William E., Rep.	1,537
	Vennes, Alfred J., Rep.	981
Eau Claire, 1st district	House, Roger L., Dem.	2,235
	Kuhlman, Ray, Rep.	2,950
Eau Claire, 2nd district	Raether, Bernard H., Dem.	1,888
	Pritchard, John, Rep.	1,865
	Tumm, Henry O., Rep.	531
Florence, Forest, Langlade	Lauby, Alfred J., Dem.	1,570
	Fuller, Merton L., Rep.	2,025
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Megellas, James, Dem.	2,609
	Chapin, Earl H., Rep.	1,249
	McEssy, Earl F., Rep.	4,313
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Mieske, Harry H., Dem.	598
	Mann, Earl C., Rep.	1,683
	Schlueter, Fred W., Rep.	2,151
Grant	Bowen, Edna, Dem.	804
	Harper, Hugh A., Rep.	2,287
	Loy, William A., Rep.	1,999
	Rundell, Lloyd, Rep.	836
Green	Galli, Gottfried, Rep.	1,489
	Keegan, Harry A., Rep.	1,389
	Stauffer, Christ M., Rep.	1,525
Green Lake, Waushara	Long, Harlowe W., Dem.	173
	Belter, William N., Rep.	1,459
	Gahnke, Franklin, Rep.	2,118
	Losinski, Walter N., Rep.	1,262
	Poad, Clarence L., Rep.	1,241
Iowa, Lafayette	Calvert, Walter B., Rep.	3,494
Iron, Oneida, Vilas	Berquist, Henry J., Dem.	1,795
	Dillman, Marvin E., Rep.	4,753
Jackson, Trempealeau	Hardie, Keith C., Dem.	2,678
	Giere, Rolfe A., Rep.	1,345
	Gilbertson, Harvey B., Rep.	1,910
Jefferson	Draus, Palmer F., Dem.	1,453
	Wackett, Byron F., Rep.	5,460

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN BY DISTRICTS

PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Kenosha, 1st district	Molinaro, George, Dem.	5,619
	Johnson, Alvin E., Rep.	2,236
Kenosha, 2nd district	Zicarelli, Mary, Dem.	3,718
	Morton, Earl D., Rep.	4,849
La Crosse, 1st district	Briggs, Otto R., Dem.	2,055
	Peterson, James D., Rep.	4,960
La Crosse, 2nd district	Mulder, Leland E., Dem.	2,102
	Schaller, Robert, Rep.	2,309
	Toepel, Eugene A., Rep.*	2,344
Lincoln	Hanson, Harold L., Dem.	502
	Peck, Kenneth, Dem.	440
	Hinz, Emil A., Rep.	3,439
Manitowoc, 1st district	Nelson, Edwin J., Dem.	908
	Vogel, Hugo E., Dem.	2,234
	Bertler, Raymond J., Rep.	3,843
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Eis, Oscar, Dem.	1,912
	LeClair, Frank, Rep.	1,211
	Schmeichel, Ewald J., Rep.	1,846
Marathon, 1st district	Kuntz, John A., Dem.	1,001
	Riehle, Ben, Dem.	1,345
	Jeske, Albert, Rep.	2,497
Marathon, 2nd district	Dean, Robert W., Dem.	4,448
	Luedtke, Paul, Rep.	7,401
Marinette	Boesen, Clayton, Rep.	173
	Greason, Alvin A., Rep.	406
	Haase, Robert D., Rep.	1,920
	Murphy, James E., Rep.	1,579
	Peck, Neal, Rep.	1,616
	Phelps, Edward J., Rep.	264
Milwaukee, 1st district	Merz, Louis L., Dem.	3,264
	Wheaton, Robert J., Dem.	1,045
	Merz, Edward J., Rep.	3,089
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Stewart, Walton B., Dem.	1,028
	Sussman, Norman, Dem.	1,082
	Urban, Paul, Rep.	583
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Greco, Joseph A., Dem.	2,032
	Higgins, James E., Dem.	1,258
Milwaukee, 4th district	Evans, William H., Dem.	354
	Murphy, Joseph P., Dem.	1,092
	Schaeffer, Frank E., Jr., Dem.	874
	Sharp, William F., Dem.	175
	Klingenberg, Jess F., Rep.	1,210
Milwaukee, 5th district	Murphy, Edward D., Dem.	1,090
	Pinkert, Victor J., Jr., Dem.	281
	Polze, Theodore J., Dem.	251
	Westfahl, Charles F., Dem.	1,709
	Falbe, Raleigh W., Rep.	1,459
	Timmerman, Lawrence W., Rep.	2,854
Milwaukee, 6th district	Cogg, Isaac N., Dem.	1,527
	Holton, Frank J., Dem.	1,352
	Cassata, Mario A., Rep.	108
	Kuptz, Walter Peter, Rep.	272
	Taylor, Robert, Rep.	354

*Recount

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 7th district	Flannigan, Allen J., Dem.*	2,615
	Holbach, George F., Dem.	865
Milwaukee, 8th district	Peterson, Douglas C., Dem.	2,237
	Talsky, George J., Dem.	2,665
	Galbrecht, Fred W., Rep.	1,810
Milwaukee, 9th district	Schmidt, Charles J., Dem.	6,143
	Kirst, Robert F., Rep.	4,283
Milwaukee, 10th district	O'Connell, Michael F., Dem.	1,993
	Walton, Edward L., Dem.	765
	Krueger, Carl H., Rep.	1,636
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ryczek, Ervin J., Dem.	8,134
	Schmelter, Paul A., Rep.	2,729
Milwaukee, 12th district	Sokolowski, Ervin A., Dem.	1,007
	Sokolowski, George, Dem.	2,655
	Supi, Joseph, Dem.	1,605
	Detzek, Theodore F., Rep.	858
Milwaukee, 13th district	Carter, Sanford, Dem.	1,095
	Larsen, Marty, Dem.	1,639
	Tenerelli, Michael D., Dem.	1,004
	Kuenn, Kenneth E., Rep.	1,409
Milwaukee, 14th district	Domagalski, Vernon L., Dem.	705
	Mogilka, David R., Dem.	2,538
	Polakowski, Walter, Dem.	2,041
	Racy, John F., Dem.	841
	Rzeczkowski, Henry F., Dem.	851
	Konieczki, John, Rep.	1,069
Milwaukee, 15th district	Gross, Cyril, Dem.	2,340
	Schuele, Wilfred, Dem.	3,623
	Fricker, Earle W., Rep.	4,843
	Lamb, Eugene, Rep.	3,251
Milwaukee, 16th district	Duffey, Thomas J., Dem.	3,611
	Szinyakovice, Paul, Dem.	323
	MacMichael, Ray, Rep.	3,355
Milwaukee, 17th district	Pellant, Howard F., Dem.	4,335
	Coleman, Wallace J., Rep.	2,162
	Gruszka, Anthony J., Rep.	771
Milwaukee, 18th district	Deifel, John T., Dem.	1,401
	Marcell, Alfred J., Dem.	2,349
	Ceci, Louis J., Rep.	890
	Meyer, John R., Rep.	3,462
	Sukowatey, Walter R., Rep.	228
Milwaukee, 19th district	Ansfield, Esther K., Dem.	2,560
	Leonard, Jerris G., Rep.	6,093
	Ross, Frank J., Rep.	2,595
	Wolfenden, Joseph H., Rep.	3,334
Milwaukee, 20th district	Pommerening, Glen E., Rep.	6,334
Milwaukee, 21st district	Balzer, Arthur J., Dem.	733
	Barnekow, Albert C., Dem.	622
	Lynch, Richard J., Dem.	978
	Heider, Robert R., Rep.	1,642
	Hicks, Louis, Rep.	894
Milwaukee, 22nd district	Huber, Robert T., Dem.	4,216

*Received 34 votes on the Republican ballot.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 23rd district	Brees, Charles H., Dem.	696
	Kuseck, Stephen R., Dem.	1,223
	Luebke, William, Dem.	2,148
	Meyer, Frank W., Rep.	75
Milwaukee, 24th district	Clark, John G., Dem.	991
	Reszel, Val J., Dem.	1,524
	Riggins, William J., Dem.	1,638
	Sobocinski, Sherman R., Dem.	1,790
	Schultz, Frank J., Rep.*	2,388
Monroe	Curry, Lawrence E., Dem.	1,027
	Hall, Earl D., Rep.	1,734
	Kenyon, Kyle, Rep.	1,886
Oconto	Pierre, Alphonse, Dem.	1,008
	Baumgart, Lloyd, Rep.	2,400
	Foley, Charles, Rep.	1,228
Outagamie, 1st district	Kaminsky, Philip H., Dem.	415
	Kobussen, Albert J., Dem.	1,095
	Catlin, Mark, Jr., Rep.	4,028
	Frank, Fred H., Rep.	5,248
Outagamie, 2nd district	Reichel, Fred J., Dem.	1,124
	Sullivan, William T., Rep.	3,223
Ozaukee	Jaskovich, Michael J., Dem.	825
	Grady, Warren A., Rep.	3,369
Portage	Kostuck, John T., Dem.	4,444
Price, Taylor	Jennerjohn, Harold A., Dem.	1,007
	Zellinger, Vincent J., Rep.	2,746
Racine, 1st district	Rohacek, Robert, Dem.	2,127
	Warren, Earl W., Dem.	3,084
Racine, 2nd district	Naleid, Roy E., Dem.	4,695
	Brann, Lester W., Jr., Rep.	4,992
Racine, 3rd district	Cox, Kenneth E., Dem.	1,313
	Hansen, John R., Dem.	1,399
	Rewald, Anthony B., Rep.	3,534
Rock, 1st district	Weiss, Jennings W., Dem.	1,271
	Bidwell, Theodore P., Rep.	2,320
	Merriam, William R., Rep.	2,899
Rock, 2nd district	Davis, Arthur H., Dem.	372
	Gregory, Marion, Dem.	177
	Blanchard, David J., Rep.	2,431
Rock, 3rd district	Belting, George B., Rep.	3,151
	Leschinsky, Wallace, Rep.	2,525
Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Morgan, Donald, Dem.	1,097
	Hutnik, Willis J., Rep.	4,040
St. Croix	Swenson, George A., Dem.	427
	Van Meter, John A., Dem.	668
	Ward, William W., Dem.	859
	Bergeron, William A., Rep.	2,497
Sauk	Bulen, Wenclé, Dem.	1,121
	Harmeyer, Frank, Rep.	160
	Laper, Oscar L., Rep.	2,479
	Stone, J. Riley, Rep.	2,741

*Died October 7, 1956.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN BY DISTRICTS
PRIMARY ELECTION—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Shawano	Fischer, Robert H., Dem.	900
	Marotz, Robert G., Rep.	3,602
Sheboygan, 1st district	Graskamp, Allan J., Dem.	4,756
	Welsch, Clarence J., Dem.	2,981
	Schmidt, Walter R., Rep.	6,325
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Huibregtse, Harold F., Rep.	5,354
Vernon	Cary, Phillip J., Dem.	259
	Harder, Otto, Dem.	497
	Traastad, Eldon P., Dem.	878
	Fowell, Charles W., Rep.	810
	Lewisohn, Bernard, Rep.	1,610
Walworth	Wickstrom, Eleanora, Dem.	926
	Rice, Ora, Rep.	5,674
Washington	Junk, Edwin, Jr., Dem.	965
	Schowalter, Elmer J., Rep.	5,470
Waukesha, 1st district	Matz, Howard, Dem.	2,079
	Redford, Alvin J., Rep.	8,218
Waukesha, 2nd district	Evans, Rowland H., Dem.	2,032
	Clemens, Harold, Rep.	3,528
	Dobbertin, Grover, Rep.	2,009
	Kutschenreuter, William, Rep.	1,566
	Lario, John, Rep.	1,788
Lenartz, Eugene, Rep.	778	
Waupaca	Peterson, Richard E., Rep.	4,372
Winnebago, 1st district	Abraham, Harvey R., Rep.	5,361
Winnebago, 2nd district	Hofberger, Chester, Dem.	900
	Anderson, Joseph H., Rep.	3,449
Winnebago, 3rd district	Cane, Arnold J., Rep.	5,412
Wood, 1st district	Mitten, Clarence W., Sr., Dem.	866
	Crawford, John S., Rep.	2,442
	Owen, Shubel J., Rep.	1,623
Wood, 2nd district	Gilbertson, Edward G., Dem.	951
	Teske, Clarence T., Dem.	685
	Crowns, Arthur J., Jr., Rep.	2,680
	McLean, Thomas W., Rep.	2,342

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR*

November 6, 1956

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
ADAMS CO.								
Adams	55	92	1	0	0	0	68	76
Big Flats	39	46	0	0	0	0	44	48
Colburn	11	33	2	0	0	0	16	29
Dell Prairie	67	105	0	1	1	0	76	99
Easton	43	133	1	1	0	0	44	125
Jackson	64	112	0	0	0	0	72	110
Leola	34	50	0	0	0	0	37	48
Lincoln	33	47	0	0	0	0	38	44
Monroe	25	64	0	0	0	0	36	56
New Chester	56	115	1	1	0	0	72	97
New Haven	75	161	0	0	0	0	90	149
Preston	35	75	1	0	0	0	47	59
Quincy	47	59	0	0	0	0	55	53
Richfield	31	41	1	0	0	0	37	38
Rome	30	46	0	0	0	0	37	40
Springville	36	73	2	0	0	0	47	66
Strongs Prairie	144	146	4	0	0	0	163	130
Friendship, vil.	97	168	0	0	0	0	118	149
Adams, city:								
1st ward	136	110	0	0	0	0	138	105
2nd ward	186	178	2	0	0	0	231	131
Total	1,244	1,854	15	3	1	0	1,466	1,652
ASHLAND CO.								
Agenda	59	118	1	0	0	0	75	90
Ashland	209	80	1	0	1	0	221	73
Chippewa	39	101	0	0	0	0	41	107
Gingles	99	56	0	0	0	0	114	41
Gordon	57	95	0	0	0	0	65	84
Jacobs	144	310	0	0	0	0	166	267
LaPointe	16	68	1	0	1	0	17	59
Marengo	128	37	1	0	1	0	138	30
Morse	109	90	2	0	0	0	113	84
Peeksville	29	33	0	0	0	0	35	26
Sanborn	106	60	0	0	0	0	89	63

*All election statistics from files in office of Secretary of State, scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
ASHLAND CO.—Cont.								
Shanagolden	48	42	0	0	0	0	51	40
White River	152	93	0	0	2	0	165	79
Butternut, vil.	74	173	0	0	0	0	86	154
Ashland, city:								
1st ward	266	259	0	0	0	0	286	233
2nd ward	222	381	5	0	0	0	271	326
3rd ward	167	461	1	0	0	0	210	420
4th ward	137	228	0	0	0	0	160	202
5th ward	145	338	0	0	0	0	169	303
6th ward	190	313	0	0	1	0	251	245
7th ward	268	155	1	0	0	0	265	139
8th ward	220	127	2	0	2	0	231	113
9th ward	221	97	2	0	0	0	243	71
10th ward	314	141	0	0	0	0	341	115
Mellen, city:								
1st ward	105	152	0	0	0	0	134	127
2nd ward	68	57	0	0	0	0	80	49
3rd ward	85	56	0	0	0	0	98	44
Total	3,677	4,121	16	0	5	0	4,115	3,584
BARRON CO.								
Almena	73	170	2	0	0	0	102	142
Arland	130	145	0	0	0	0	151	134
Barron	125	258	0	0	0	0	155	228
Bear Lake	83	85	0	0	0	0	100	70
Cedar Lake	65	130	0	0	0	0	71	118
Chetek	128	232	0	0	0	0	154	217
Clinton	179	185	0	0	0	0	196	166
Crystal Lake	183	125	1	0	1	11	198	111
Cumberland	216	157	2	0	0	1	242	132
Dallas	129	123	1	0	2	0	152	103
Dovre	118	101	0	0	0	0	137	89
Doyle	103	98	0	0	0	0	115	83
Lakeland	145	122	0	0	0	0	122	97
Maple Grove	148	263	2	0	0	0	151	254
Maple Plain	102	71	1	0	0	0	110	67
Oak Grove	189	139	3	0	1	0	214	118
Prairie Farm	180	76	2	0	1	0	199	60

BARRON CO.—Cont.

Prairie Lake	148	191	0	1	0	1	163	156
Rice Lake	153	264	3	0	0	0	236	186
Sioux Creek	152	111	1	0	0	0	175	95
Stanford	181	111	2	0	0	0	206	97
Stanley	114	172	1	0	0	0	128	155
Summer	133	120	3	0	0	2	162	95
Turtle Lake	144	86	1	0	0	0	163	67
Vance Creek	221	87	1	0	0	0	235	72
Almena, vil.	66	136	1	0	0	0	76	124
Cameron, vil.	99	304	0	1	0	0	124	286
Dallas, vil.	60	158	0	0	0	0	60	154
Haugen, vil.	33	70	0	0	0	0	45	55
Prairie Farm, vil.	49	98	0	0	0	0	47	92
Turtle Lake, vil.	100	195	0	0	0	0	113	184
Barron, city	231	932	2	0	1	0	271	879
Chetek, city	224	566	2	0	0	1	289	496
Cumberland, city	296	596	7	0	0	0	380	462
Rice Lake, city:								
1st ward	64	195	1	0	0	0	93	167
2nd ward	55	167	0	0	0	0	65	148
3rd ward	110	324	2	0	1	0	127	301
4th ward	166	451	0	0	0	0	222	388
5th ward	104	263	1	0	0	2	139	224
6th ward	63	194	0	1	0	0	89	164
7th ward	80	148	2	0	0	0	117	117
8th ward	77	215	0	0	0	1	118	181
Total	5,419	8,634	44	3	7	19	6,362	7,584

BAYFIELD CO.

Barksdale	118	132	0	0	0	0	127	119
Barnes	44	93	0	0	0	0	44	87
Bayfield	61	121	0	0	0	0	66	111
Bayview	61	78	0	0	0	0	66	68
Bell	53	79	0	0	0	0	60	70
Cable	58	106	0	0	0	0	71	84
Clover	105	56	0	0	0	0	101	48
Delta	56	48	0	0	0	0	50	44
Drummond	90	133	1	0	0	0	103	123
Eileen	170	65	0	1	0	2	181	49
Hughes	28	45	0	0	0	0	29	45
Iron River	180	191	0	0	2	0	200	168
Kelly	120	54	2	1	0	0	121	52
Keystone	127	21	0	0	0	0	133	16
Lincoln	77	51	0	0	0	0	80	43
Mason	116	55	0	0	0	0	120	49
Namekagon	46	88	0	0	0	0	50	75
Oriental	34	24	0	0	0	0	34	23
Oulu	185	110	0	1	0	0	188	97
Pilsen	75	42	0	0	0	0	78	36
Port Wing	110	129	0	0	0	0	119	112

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President					Governor		
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
BAYFIELD CO.—Cont.								
Pratt	89	112	0	0	0	0	82	102
Russell	54	67	1	0	0	0	64	55
Tripp	69	30	0	0	0	0	66	33
Washburn	62	77	3	0	0	0	76	57
Cable, vil.	45	93	0	0	0	0	49	85
Mason, vil.	20	39	0	1	0	0	22	40
Bayfield, city:								
1st ward	26	84	0	0	0	0	34	74
2nd ward	9	67	0	0	0	0	15	62
3rd ward	26	93	0	0	0	0	18	99
4th ward	4	71	0	0	0	0	11	67
Washburn, city:								
1st ward	110	237	1	1	0	0	129	209
2nd ward	41	79	0	0	0	0	47	75
3rd ward	49	80	0	0	0	0	59	67
4th ward	67	73	0	0	1	0	83	51
5th ward	56	105	0	0	0	0	70	88
6th ward	50	58	0	1	0	0	67	47
Total	2,691	3,096	8	6	3	2	2,913	2,730
BROWN CO.								
Allouez:								
1st dist.	208	709	9	0	0	0	364	561
2nd dist.	50	292	5	2	1	1	85	266
3rd dist.	157	771	5	0	0	0	274	657
4th dist.	104	749	2	0	0	0	161	691
Ashwaubenon	235	442	2	0	0	0	349	315
Belleuve	154	186	1	0	0	0	201	127
DePere	120	234	4	0	0	0	163	190
Eaton	251	154	0	0	1	0	286	110
Glenmore	161	206	0	1	0	0	186	181
Green Bay	73	201	1	1	0	0	89	175
Hobart	337	455	4	0	1	0	369	424
Holland	156	258	1	0	0	0	211	209
Howard	361	555	3	0	0	0	549	382
Humboldt	117	197	5	0	0	0	160	159
Lawrence	145	274	0	0	0	0	209	208
Morrison	96	488	1	0	0	0	137	443
New Denmark	178	328	0	0	0	0	235	264

BROWN CO.—Cont.

Pittsfield	261	209	0	0	0	0	294	164
Preble:								
1st dist.	149	284	2	0	0	0	218	217
2nd dist.	262	761	1	0	0	0	416	607
3rd dist.	356	905	2	1	0	0	633	632
4th dist.	307	673	4	1	1	0	477	501
Rockland	136	108	5	0	0	0	141	116
Scott	231	529	3	2	0	0	335	412
Suamico	251	403	1	0	0	0	332	314
Wrightstown	160	302	2	0	0	0	211	244
Denmark, vil.	115	406	2	0	0	0	191	341
Pulaski, vil.	238	381	4	0	0	0	341	292
Wrightstown, vil.	92	228	2	0	0	0	130	190
Green Bay, city:								
1st ward	197	1,190	8	0	0	0	299	1,087
2nd ward	354	939	6	0	0	0	539	749
3rd ward	206	649	5	0	0	0	300	540
4th ward	190	765	13	0	0	0	288	666
5th ward	333	960	10	1	0	0	485	624
6th ward	154	325	5	5	5	0	306	387
7th ward	243	624	2	0	1	1	340	496
8th ward	298	632	6	1	1	0	422	498
9th ward	220	490	2	0	1	0	334	373
10th ward	245	511	3	0	0	0	401	357
11th ward	304	418	3	0	0	1	432	278
12th ward	309	699	7	0	0	2	492	504
13th ward	245	564	5	0	1	0	345	420
14th ward	296	720	4	0	0	0	413	601
15th ward	252	725	4	0	0	0	363	611
16th ward	243	711	3	0	0	0	386	578
17th ward	290	680	7	0	0	1	434	546
18th ward	291	367	2	1	0	1	390	276
19th ward	456	991	7	1	1	0	729	668
20th ward	412	930	5	0	0	0	624	729
21st ward	499	1,333	9	0	0	0	797	1,040
22nd ward	342	1,182	6	0	0	1	516	1,003
23rd ward	272	487	2	1	0	0	364	400
24th ward	474	1,274	15	0	0	1	782	974
DePere, city:								
1st ward	252	998	8	2	0	0	407	835
2nd ward	281	817	6	0	0	0	471	622
3rd ward	267	693	9	0	0	0	400	547
4th ward	256	516	10	0	0	0	386	375
Total	13,642	32,878	246	19	14	9	20,192	26,181

BUFFALO CO.

Alma	96	75	0	0	0	0	112	61
Belvidere	84	97	1	0	0	0	88	85
Buffalo	110	110	0	0	0	0	115	97

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
BUFFALO CO.—Cont.								
Canton	83	60	0	0	0	0	93	47
Cross	65	76	0	0	0	0	62	76
Dover	82	111	0	0	0	0	83	103
Gilmanton	110	142	0	0	0	0	123	129
Glencoe	84	99	0	0	0	0	95	84
Lincoln	78	72	0	0	0	0	84	55
Maxville	99	59	2	0	0	0	105	51
Milton	36	60	0	0	0	0	39	56
Modena	102	115	0	0	0	0	101	108
Mondovi	99	120	0	0	0	0	97	117
Montana	81	62	0	0	0	0	90	53
Naples	106	117	0	0	0	0	113	113
Nelson	209	227	0	0	0	0	204	192
Waumandee	100	133	1	0	0	0	128	97
Cochrane, vil.	52	180	0	0	0	0	55	173
Alma, city:								
1st ward	96	134	1	0	0	0	100	120
2nd ward	21	86	2	0	0	0	35	68
3rd ward	59	106	0	0	0	0	64	97
3rd ward	51	120	0	0	0	0	48	113
Buffalo, city:								
1st ward	48	144	0	0	0	0	58	127
2nd ward	52	156	0	0	0	0	63	125
Mondovi, city:								
1st ward	102	276	0	0	0	0	122	263
2nd ward	83	246	0	1	0	0	96	227
3rd ward	48	106	0	0	0	0	54	99
4th ward	30	98	0	0	0	0	32	94
Total	2,266	3,387	7	1	0	0	2,459	3,030
BURNETT CO.								
Anderson	59	66	0	1	0	0	63	59
Blaine	21	39	0	0	0	0	27	32
Daniels	117	104	0	0	1	0	113	110
Dewey	115	67	0	1	0	0	123	63
Grantsburg	127	73	0	0	1	0	112	72
Jackson	28	50	0	0	0	0	33	49
La Follette	59	83	2	0	0	0	59	80

BURNETT Co.—Cont.

Lincoln	34	41	0	0	0	0	35	37
Meenon	73	150	2	0	1	0	76	138
Oakland	96	87	0	0	0	0	95	85
Roosevelt	72	27	0	0	0	0	71	26
Rusk	71	40	2	0	0	0	65	42
Sand Lake	61	50	0	0	1	0	58	47
Scott	43	70	0	0	0	0	50	56
Siren	108	87	0	0	0	0	102	87
Swiss	93	123	0	0	0	0	93	122
Trade Lake	163	152	0	0	0	0	160	141
Union	26	55	0	0	0	0	25	55
Webb Lake	15	44	0	0	0	0	23	34
West Marshland	30	28	0	0	0	0	31	27
Wood River	199	170	1	1	0	0	186	181
Grantsburg, vil.	138	294	0	0	0	0	131	283
Siren, vil.	141	154	0	0	0	0	130	154
Webster, vil.	97	144	0	0	0	0	109	129
Total	1,986	2,198	7	3	4	0	1,970	2,109

CALUMET CO.

Brillion	65	450	5	0	0	0	108	423
Brothertown	92	388	3	0	0	0	122	343
Charlestown	146	239	0	0	1	0	179	203
Chilton	114	255	2	0	0	0	150	223
Harrison	272	625	8	0	0	0	376	530
New Holstein	177	256	2	0	0	0	218	221
Rantoul	73	322	1	0	0	0	106	286
Stockbridge	152	280	3	0	0	0	185	251
Woodville	74	323	3	1	0	0	106	291
Hilbert, vil.	62	262	0	0	0	0	81	240
Stockbridge, vil.	54	165	1	0	1	0	88	133
Appleton, city:								
12th ward, 2nd pct.	63	170	1	0	0	0	92	145
Brillion, city	123	733	4	0	1	0	192	669
Chilton, city:								
1st pct.	147	528	1	0	0	0	228	381
2nd pct.	140	448	1	1	0	0	209	420
Kiel, city:								
2nd pct.	27	65	0	0	0	0	33	60
New Holstein, city	318	657	3	0	0	0	432	551
Total	2,099	6,166	38	2	3	0	2,905	5,370

CHIPPEWA CO.

Anson	180	273	4	0	0	0	230	237
Arthur	169	114	0	0	0	0	192	85
Auburn	92	65	1	0	0	0	102	58
Birch Creek	58	81	1	0	0	0	63	79
Bloomer	104	160	0	0	0	0	130	140

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
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CHIPPEWA CO.—Cont.								
Cleveland	106	147	0	0	0	0	132	123
Colburn	182	90	2	0	0	0	192	83
Cooks Valley	106	93	0	0	0	0	115	84
Delmar	241	142	2	0	0	0	269	117
Eagle Point	261	303	2	0	0	0	307	267
Edson	186	174	1	0	0	0	211	149
Estella	82	96	0	0	0	0	101	81
Goetz	98	79	0	0	0	0	108	69
Hallie	370	327	6	0	0	0	440	266
Holcombe	69	132	0	0	0	0	86	117
Howard	136	52	0	0	0	0	148	43
Lafayette	351	652	1	0	0	0	468	526
Ruby	114	74	0	0	0	0	118	68
Sampson	130	165	0	0	0	0	151	145
Sigel	114	94	0	0	0	1	125	84
Tilden	126	163	2	0	0	0	157	129
Wheaton	283	222	0	0	0	0	320	183
Woodmohr	105	170	1	0	0	0	133	139
Boyd, vil.	123	177	1	0	0	0	171	126
Cadott, vil.	109	243	1	0	0	0	146	204
New Auburn, vil.	62	97	1	0	0	0	79	81
Bloomer, city:								
1st ward	50	261	2	0	0	1	113	198
2nd ward	56	252	1	0	0	0	94	217
3rd ward	69	297	0	0	0	0	94	271
4th ward	45	152	0	0	0	1	60	139
Chippewa Falls, city:								
1st ward	183	378	2	0	0	0	235	324
2nd ward	164	311	2	0	0	0	257	223
3rd ward	112	189	3	0	0	0	140	168
4th ward	98	254	1	0	0	1	131	215
5th ward	183	408	9	0	0	0	252	363
6th ward	113	177	2	1	0	0	147	145
7th ward	144	276	0	0	0	0	175	227
8th ward	198	325	2	0	0	0	234	287
9th ward	191	232	0	0	0	0	232	182
10th ward	264	337	2	0	0	0	343	266
11th ward	97	376	3	0	0	0	148	326

CHIPPEWA CO.—Cont.

Cornell, city:			0	0	0	0	83	89
1st ward	68	105	0	0	0	0	98	107
2nd ward	67	125	0	0	0	0	60	101
3rd ward	45	114	0	0	0	0	95	77
4th ward	83	97	0	0	0	0		
Eau Claire, city:			0	0	0	0	157	71
16th ward	115	95	0	0	0	0		
Stanley, city:			1	0	0	0	111	201
1st ward	85	226	1	0	0	0	90	117
2nd ward	70	143	1	0	0	0	94	84
3rd ward	70	101	1	0	0	0	109	147
4th ward	90	165	0	0	0	0		
Total	6,617	9,781	58	1	0	4	8,246	8,228

CLARK CO.

Beaver	114	136	0	0	0	0	131	122
Butler	15	38	0	0	0	0	21	30
Colby	92	180	1	0	0	0	115	164
Dewhurst	23	34	1	0	0	0	29	31
Eaton	92	156	2	0	0	0	131	123
Foster	12	8	0	0	0	0	11	7
Fremont	96	237	5	0	0	0	120	221
Grant	106	221	1	0	0	0	124	210
Green Grove	131	113	0	0	0	0	156	94
Hendren	198	60	0	0	0	0	213	45
Hewett	17	38	0	0	0	0	17	37
Hixon	196	179	1	0	0	0	233	147
Hoard	121	117	0	0	0	0	139	106
Levis	52	102	0	0	0	0	66	83
Longwood	170	144	0	0	0	0	198	114
Loyal	82	198	2	0	0	0	86	198
Lynn	89	148	1	0	0	0	106	130
Mayville	139	160	1	0	0	0	157	143
Mead	61	53	0	0	0	0	74	42
Mentor	91	165	0	0	0	0	141	141
Pine Valley	84	185	1	0	0	0	114	158
Reseburg	191	99	1	1	0	0	223	77
Seif	21	58	0	1	0	0	30	48
Sherman	89	149	0	0	0	0	114	127
Sherwood	49	42	0	0	0	1	48	43
Thorp	287	108	0	0	0	0	314	89
Unity	121	152	0	0	0	1	131	140
Warner	88	192	0	0	0	0	102	177
Washburn	70	67	0	0	0	0	82	57
Weston	73	165	3	0	0	0	118	130
Withee	293	106	2	0	0	0	342	65
Worden	156	126	0	0	0	0	188	100
York	137	191	1	0	0	0	147	179
Abbotsford, vil.	103	350	4	1	0	1	161	285

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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CLARK CO.—Cont.								
Curtiss, vil.	30	50	0	0	0	0	35	43
Dorchester, vil.	30	162	1	0	0	0	55	133
Granton, vil.	29	111	0	0	0	0	33	105
Unity, Vil.	12	52	0	0	0	0	13	52
Withee, vil.	48	141	0	0	0	0	71	123
Colby, city:								
2nd ward	31	186	0	0	0	0	43	173
3rd ward	26	188	0	0	0	0	40	174
Greenwood, city:								
1st ward	28	98	1	0	0	0	40	90
2nd ward	33	102	2	0	0	0	53	85
3rd ward	26	55	0	0	0	0	32	48
4th ward	30	104	0	0	0	0	55	85
Loyal, city:								
1st ward	15	75	0	0	0	0	25	80
2nd ward	27	90	0	0	0	0	34	64
3rd ward	17	124	0	0	0	0	31	113
4th ward	19	109	2	0	0	0	26	100
Neillsville, city:								
1st ward	52	191	0	0	0	0	77	162
2nd ward	45	211	1	0	0	0	71	186
3rd ward	48	249	1	0	0	0	69	233
4th ward	59	227	1	0	0	0	73	217
5th ward	50	178	0	0	0	0	70	158
Owen, city:								
1st ward	53	77	0	0	0	0	68	60
2nd ward	33	78	0	0	0	0	39	67
3rd ward	36	62	0	0	0	0	48	48
4th ward	76	101	0	0	0	0	90	87
Thorp, city:								
1st ward	62	100	1	0	0	0	89	82
2nd ward	68	113	2	0	0	0	86	101
3rd ward	82	155	0	0	0	0	113	122
4th ward	41	75	0	0	0	0	56	52
Total	4,765	7,941	39	3	2	4	5,886	6,926
COLUMBIA CO.								
Arlington	103	110	3	0	0	0	108	112

COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.

Caledonia	97	176	1	0	0	0	108	166
Columbus	99	160	0	0	0	0	122	147
Courtland	57	158	2	0	0	0	75	138
Dekorra	190	231	4	0	0	0	191	243
Fort Winnebago	91	128	0	0	0	0	108	113
Fountain Prairie	132	157	0	0	0	0	156	134
Hampden	155	113	2	0	0	0	163	112
Leeds	224	120	0	0	0	0	230	118
Lewiston	75	152	3	0	0	0	85	152
Lodi	146	158	0	0	0	0	164	141
Lowville	124	98	0	0	2	0	136	87
Marcellon	64	201	0	0	0	0	77	200
Newport	93	89	0	0	0	0	103	84
Otsego	136	124	6	0	0	0	161	107
Pacific	45	103	0	0	0	0	64	83
Randolph	66	248	1	0	0	0	87	232
Scott	75	166	0	0	0	0	84	159
Springvale	71	129	0	0	0	0	70	127
West Point	134	132	0	0	0	0	135	130
Wycocena	79	178	0	0	1	0	96	160
Arlington, vil.	51	110	0	0	0	0	70	88
Cambria, vil.	100	239	0	0	0	0	119	219
Doylestown, vil.	78	55	1	0	0	0	87	47
Fall River, vil.	45	153	0	0	0	0	59	138
Friesland, vil.	20	142	1	0	0	0	33	133
Pardeeville, vil.	145	447	1	0	0	0	197	407
Poynette, vil.	159	278	3	0	0	0	213	225
Randolph, vil.	28	208	1	0	0	0	47	192
Rio, vil.	140	256	0	0	0	0	162	243
Wycocena, vil.	39	123	0	0	0	0	52	111
Columbus, city:								
1st ward	146	488	2	0	1	0	178	457
2nd ward	123	346	0	0	0	0	147	323
3rd ward	135	354	1	0	0	0	167	329
Lodi, city:								
1st ward	77	196	0	0	0	0	100	182
2nd ward	94	167	0	0	0	0	114	147
3rd ward	82	148	0	0	0	0	105	126
Portage, city:								
1st ward	122	163	0	0	0	0	142	147
2nd ward	260	529	0	2	0	0	338	466
3rd ward	135	391	2	0	0	0	190	345
4th ward	220	544	5	0	0	0	300	504
5th ward	405	875	3	1	0	0	526	777
Wisconsin Dells, city:								
1st ward	97	237	1	0	0	0	112	223
2nd ward	98	285	2	0	0	0	128	259
3rd ward	103	255	0	0	0	0	134	232
Total	5,158	10,120	45	3	4	0	6,243	9,265

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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CRAWFORD CO.								
Bridgeport	56	56	0	0	0	0	59	55
Clayton	216	264	5	0	0	0	239	264
Eastman	144	147	4	0	0	1	176	125
Freeman	121	220	1	0	0	0	140	209
Haney	82	85	0	0	0	0	93	74
Marietta	118	130	0	0	0	0	143	105
Prairie du Chien	107	92	1	0	0	0	121	79
Scott	100	103	1	0	1	0	111	93
Seneca	132	223	2	0	0	0	154	204
Utica	256	170	1	0	0	0	285	150
Wauzeka	68	53	2	0	0	0	68	60
Bell Center, vil.	16	36	0	0	0	0	17	36
De Soto, vil.	7	34	1	0	0	0	12	29
Eastman, vil.	49	110	1	0	0	0	63	100
Ferryville, vil.	33	56	1	0	0	0	33	51
Gays Mills, vil.	110	205	0	0	0	0	140	172
Lynxville, vil.	18	71	0	0	0	0	32	53
Mt. Sterling, vil.	29	86	0	0	0	0	58	64
Soldiers Grove, vil.	68	235	1	0	1	1	90	210
Steuben, vil.	49	54	0	0	0	0	55	49
Wauzeka, vil.	78	133	1	0	0	0	98	118
Prairie du Chien, city:								
1st ward	75	124	0	0	0	0	101	88
2nd ward	56	187	0	0	0	0	76	166
3rd ward	55	237	1	0	0	0	98	194
4th ward	55	80	0	0	0	0	64	73
5th ward	50	121	1	0	0	0	74	103
6th ward	71	123	0	0	1	0	77	109
7th ward	88	142	0	0	0	0	113	115
8th ward	58	160	2	0	0	0	77	138
9th ward	64	130	2	0	0	0	100	97
10th ward	47	140	2	0	0	0	72	108
11th ward	46	116	1	0	0	0	59	102
Total	2,522	4,123	31	0	3	2	3,098	3,593
DANE CO.								
Albion	396	350	0	0	0	0	459	300
Berry	115	151	0	0	0	0	165	102

DANE CO.—Cont.

Black Earth	73	62	0	0	0	0	86	52
Blooming Grove:								
1st pct.	1,240	925	2	0	0	0	1,522	685
2nd pct.	253	99	0	0	0	0	278	76
Blue Mounds	175	67	1	0	0	0	177	69
Bristol	256	119	2	0	1	0	287	99
Burke	346	168	5	0	0	0	379	143
Christiana	341	104	3	0	0	1	365	89
Cottage Grove	320	109	0	0	0	1	349	88
Cross Plains	211	84	2	0	0	0	230	65
Dane	169	103	1	0	1	0	203	83
Deerfield	208	71	0	0	0	0	229	57
Dunkirk	376	212	4	0	0	0	434	173
Dunn	551	283	6	0	0	0	613	246
Fitchburg	504	391	6	0	0	0	580	333
Madison	864	932	6	0	2	3	1,011	791
Mazomanie	102	100	1	0	0	0	108	95
Medina	148	115	0	0	0	0	167	98
Middleton	328	383	1	2	0	0	377	348
Montrose	222	114	2	0	0	0	230	101
Oregon	149	113	1	0	0	0	156	100
Perry	195	100	0	0	0	0	205	95
Pleasant Springs	321	167	1	0	0	1	327	155
Primrose	165	42	1	0	0	0	180	33
Roxbury	212	101	1	0	0	0	241	78
Rutland	236	99	0	0	0	0	256	83
Springdale	261	112	0	0	0	0	274	103
Springfield	266	204	2	0	0	0	306	169
Sun Prairie	301	143	0	0	1	0	332	118
Vermont	167	86	0	0	0	0	172	80
Verona	217	144	0	0	0	0	237	133
Vienna	181	117	0	1	0	0	205	94
Westport	197	211	2	0	0	0	225	185
Windsor	353	231	1	0	1	0	395	201
York	118	145	0	0	0	0	146	126
Belleville, vil.	186	197	0	0	0	0	214	170
Black Earth, vil.	164	189	1	0	0	0	199	156
Blue Mounds, vil.	65	65	0	0	0	1	67	60
Brooklyn, vil.	21	63	0	0	0	0	37	47
Cambridge, vil.	140	187	0	0	0	0	168	158
Cottage Grove, vil.	99	68	0	0	0	0	116	49
Cross Plains, vil.	252	180	1	0	0	0	303	136
Dane, vil.	69	71	1	0	0	1	92	55
Deerfield, vil.	162	190	0	0	0	0	202	153
DeForest, vil.	203	214	1	0	0	0	255	174
Maple Bluff, vil.	129	801	8	0	0	0	156	797
Marshall, vil.	110	157	0	0	0	0	123	152
Mazomanie, vil.	172	247	0	1	0	0	212	213
McFarland, vil.	240	203	0	0	0	1	286	160
Middleton, vil.	706	874	2	0	0	0	854	728

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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DANE CO.—Cont.									
Monona, vil.	1,207	1,438	10	0	0	1	1,518	1,155	
Mt. Horeb, vil.	449	535	3	0	0	0	532	476	
Oregon, vil.	347	355	0	0	0	0	411	303	
Rockdale, vil.	64	31	0	0	0	0	73	24	
Shorewood Hills, vil.	268	748	12	0	0	1	289	744	
Sun Prairie, vil.	677	685	4	0	0	0	706	584	
Verona, vil.	284	285	3	0	0	0	333	240	
Waunakee, vil.	247	327	3	0	0	0	317	270	
Madison, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	326	568	8	2	1	1	420	557	
1st ward, 2nd pct.	314	380	3	0	0	0	426	340	
2nd ward	1,019	1,303	16	6	2	1	1,319	1,198	
3rd ward, 1st pct.	283	310	2	0	0	0	364	285	
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	423	429	4	0	0	1	528	393	
4th ward	626	768	8	2	0	2	803	668	
5th ward, 1st pct.	456	486	5	1	0	1	539	427	
5th ward, 2nd pct.	493	430	6	0	0	2	577	406	
6th ward, 1st pct.	421	435	1	0	0	0	556	368	
6th ward, 2nd pct.	674	703	4	0	1	0	876	625	
7th ward, 1st pct.	435	474	8	0	0	0	670	420	
7th ward, 2nd pct.	913	641	3	0	0	1	1,101	530	
8th ward, 1st pct.	484	402	2	1	0	1	647	321	
8th ward, 2nd pct.	342	462	7	1	0	0	428	419	
9th ward	1,159	950	4	3	3	0	1,451	782	
10th ward, 1st pct.	359	821	13	0	0	0	473	792	
10th ward, 2nd pct.	384	790	12	0	0	1	482	787	
11th ward	879	1,409	11	0	1	0	1,090	1,318	
12th ward	686	518	0	0	0	1	930	433	
13th ward, 1st pct.	388	810	8	0	0	1	475	808	
13th ward, 2nd pct.	561	1,008	6	0	0	2	662	982	
14th ward	893	1,000	0	0	2	0	1,171	915	
15th ward	1,092	785	5	1	1	1	1,340	625	
16th ward	889	835	5	0	0	0	1,131	700	
17th ward	750	496	2	0	1	1	965	375	
18th ward, 1st pct.	467	539	3	1	0	1	626	478	
18th ward, 2nd pct.	540	442	1	0	0	0	736	345	
19th ward	1,335	2,299	22	0	0	1	1,701	2,168	
20th ward	984	2,209	20	0	0	2	1,235	2,195	
21st ward	112	83	0	0	0	0	130	72	

DANE CO.—Cont.

Stoughton, city:									
1st ward	212	209	1	0	0	0	0	246	190
2nd ward	438	196	0	0	0	0	0	436	187
3rd ward	385	225	1	0	0	0	0	504	120
4th ward	371	473	4	0	0	0	0	444	417
Total	36,891	38,955	255	22	18	32	44,857	34,496	

DODGE CO.

Ashippun	114	384	0	0	0	0	153	343
Beaver Dam	156	337	1	0	0	0	203	291
Burnett	130	197	0	0	0	0	155	174
Calamus	87	198	0	0	0	0	101	183
Chester	93	194	0	0	1	0	122	161
Clyman	67	186	0	0	0	0	107	170
Elba	139	234	2	0	0	0	175	206
Emmet	119	244	0	0	0	0	144	216
Fox Lake	106	248	2	0	0	0	143	213
Herman	98	336	2	0	0	1	130	299
Hubbard	168	199	3	0	1	0	205	166
Hustisford	77	185	2	0	0	0	113	155
Lebanon	71	289	2	0	0	0	126	248
LeRoy	78	342	4	0	0	0	197	221
Lomira	93	353	1	0	0	0	160	291
Lowell	115	289	1	0	0	0	145	261
Oak Grove	133	392	0	0	0	0	183	346
Portland	93	177	1	0	0	0	122	152
Rubicon	160	233	2	0	0	0	239	159
Shields	74	143	3	0	0	0	109	115
Theresa	59	326	3	0	0	0	109	274
Trenton	111	319	0	0	1	0	131	295
Westford	96	201	1	0	1	0	130	171
Williamstown	59	239	1	0	0	0	122	178
Brownsville, vil.	13	136	0	0	0	0	26	123
Clyman, vil.	24	79	0	0	0	0	31	70
Hustisford, vil.	59	238	1	0	0	1	98	211
Iron Ridge, vil.	31	161	4	0	0	0	53	140
Lomira, vil.	71	316	1	0	0	0	133	255
Lowell, vil.	34	122	1	0	1	0	51	102
Neosho, vil.	56	80	0	0	0	0	77	63
Randolph, vil.	66	327	1	0	1	0	102	298
Reeseville, vil.	51	207	0	1	0	0	78	178
Theresa, vil.	46	219	1	0	1	0	91	176
Beaver Dam, city:								
1st ward	111	166	1	0	0	0	169	113
2nd ward	147	282	2	0	0	0	204	222
3rd ward	95	127	0	0	0	0	115	107
4th ward	90	230	0	0	0	0	154	157
5th ward	80	208	2	0	0	0	124	168
6th ward	119	256	3	1	0	0	188	190

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
DODGE CO.—Cont.								
Beaver Dam, city:—Cont.								
7th ward	84	266	1	0	0	0	134	211
8th ward	110	324	1	0	0	1	157	286
9th ward	77	316	0	0	0	0	120	269
10th ward	91	259	4	0	0	0	134	218
11th ward	115	365	1	0	0	0	159	325
12th ward	105	236	2	0	0	0	146	200
13th ward	204	569	2	0	0	1	308	470
14th ward	173	386	1	0	0	0	249	311
Fox Lake, city:								
1st ward	40	107	0	0	0	0	53	96
2nd ward	50	133	0	0	0	0	70	108
3rd ward	64	158	1	0	0	0	86	136
Horicon, city:								
1st ward	200	288	2	0	0	0	241	250
2nd ward	140	245	0	0	0	0	186	201
3rd ward	187	315	1	0	0	0	226	273
Juneau, city:								
1st ward	60	197	0	0	0	0	99	155
2nd ward	64	186	0	0	0	0	116	133
3rd ward	65	202	1	0	0	0	98	170
Mayville, city:								
1st ward	81	380	2	0	0	0	152	309
2nd ward	56	221	0	0	0	0	94	173
3rd ward	169	584	1	1	0	0	291	472
Watertown, city:								
5th ward	115	207	0	0	1	1	153	165
6th ward	104	178	0	0	0	0	134	151
13th ward	191	429	5	0	1	0	273	352
14th ward	101	180	1	0	0	0	132	150
Waupun, city:								
1st ward	106	330	2	0	0	0	136	300
2nd ward	158	390	1	0	0	0	211	337
3rd ward	57	167	0	0	0	0	79	141
4th ward	128	552	1	0	0	0	197	481
Total	6,704	17,569	76	4	8	5	9,652	15,244
DOOR CO.								
Baileys Harbor	79	245	1	0	0	0	110	212

DOOR CO.—Cont.

Brussels	112	300	0	1	0	0	133	267
Clay Banks	39	136	0	0	0	0	55	113
Egg Harbor	103	243	0	0	0	0	134	218
Forestville	130	420	2	0	0	0	181	376
Gardner	105	174	2	0	0	0	125	146
Gibraltar	88	237	0	0	0	1	114	204
Jacksonport	56	230	0	0	0	1	80	206
Liberty Grove	108	541	1	0	0	0	142	503
Nasewaupsee	143	366	8	0	0	2	184	333
Sevastopol	162	570	6	0	0	0	241	494
Sturgeon Bay	45	165	1	0	0	0	66	141
Union	99	145	0	0	0	0	120	116
Washington	25	301	3	0	0	1	36	282
Ephraim, vil.	12	158	1	0	0	1	20	147
Sister Bay, vil.	51	219	0	0	0	0	69	203
Sturgeon Bay, city:								
1st ward	59	310	1	0	0	0	112	251
2nd ward	59	296	0	0	0	0	98	248
3rd ward	76	335	0	0	0	0	117	292
4th ward	52	238	1	1	0	0	77	224
5th ward	74	373	3	0	0	0	128	328
6th ward	64	193	0	0	0	0	83	173
7th ward	57	323	1	0	0	0	84	278
8th ward	61	204	1	2	0	0	93	174
Total	1,859	6,722	32	4	0	5	2,602	5,929

DOUGLAS CO.

Amnicon	150	132	1	1	0	0	161	117
Bennett	79	86	0	0	0	0	94	72
Brule	201	87	0	0	0	0	216	65
Cloverland	86	56	0	0	0	0	92	45
Dairyland	63	67	0	0	0	0	68	62
Gordon	97	170	0	0	0	0	129	125
Hawthorne	129	127	1	0	0	0	146	105
Highland	30	50	0	0	0	0	35	44
Lakeside	125	92	0	0	0	0	133	82
Maple	203	72	0	1	2	0	205	62
Oakland	128	118	1	1	0	0	137	104
Parkland	271	166	0	0	1	0	298	142
Solon Springs	61	116	0	0	0	0	67	105
Summit	228	125	0	0	0	0	227	127
Superior	317	279	0	0	0	0	348	244
Wascott	49	89	1	1	0	0	62	76
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	71	140	0	0	0	0	81	127
Oliver, vil.	75	16	1	0	0	0	80	12
Poplar, vil.	66	143	0	0	0	0	79	129
Solon Springs, vil.	103	169	1	0	0	0	124	139
Superior, vil.	83	50	0	0	0	1	82	56

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
DOUGLAS CO.—Cont.								
Superior, city:								
1st ward	512	381	5	0	0	1	560	321
2nd ward	439	491	2	0	1	0	493	419
3rd ward	401	662	2	0	1	0	467	593
4th ward	441	196	0	0	0	0	470	173
5th ward	389	119	0	0	1	0	399	108
6th ward	391	124	1	0	0	0	424	94
7th ward	481	261	1	0	0	0	513	228
8th ward	345	225	0	0	0	1	346	214
9th ward	376	179	0	0	0	0	383	174
10th ward	466	305	1	1	0	0	453	263
11th ward	434	472	0	0	1	0	467	426
12th ward	402	424	0	0	0	0	443	383
13th ward	388	201	0	0	0	0	384	272
14th ward	358	536	1	0	0	0	406	488
15th ward	392	565	0	1	0	0	412	525
16th ward	338	352	0	0	1	1	366	325
17th ward	515	349	0	0	1	0	356	307
18th ward	381	294	2	0	2	0	404	273
19th ward, East	223	256	0	0	0	0	222	244
19th ward, West	336	198	0	0	0	0	339	185
20th ward, East	137	82	1	0	0	0	137	73
20th ward, West	516	161	0	0	0	0	533	135
Total	11,276	9,183	22	7	8	6	11,841	8,283
DUNN CO.								
Colfax	124	89	0	1	0	1	128	88
Dunn	167	217	0	0	0	0	172	195
Eau Galle	159	235	0	0	0	0	170	213
Elk Mound	111	75	1	0	0	0	114	77
Grant	98	100	0	0	0	0	117	84
Hay River	97	89	1	0	0	0	96	93
Lucas	90	117	1	0	0	0	101	105
Menomonie	195	263	3	0	0	0	212	235
New Haven	142	125	0	0	0	0	145	118
Otter Creek	58	37	0	0	0	0	66	34
Peru	41	44	0	0	0	0	43	39
Red Cedar	173	243	0	1	0	0	187	227

DUNN CO.—Cont.									
Rock Creek	139	101	0	0	0	0	0	145	99
Sand Creek	120	164	0	0	0	0	0	138	144
Sheridan	93	89	0	0	0	0	0	102	77
Sherman	97	108	0	0	0	0	0	107	94
Spring Brook	236	227	0	0	0	0	0	260	202
Stanton	83	142	1	0	0	0	0	92	129
Tainter	116	167	0	0	0	0	0	125	154
Tiffany	134	84	0	0	0	0	0	132	82
Weston	82	164	0	0	0	0	0	90	160
Wilson	139	77	1	0	0	0	0	148	70
Boyceville, vil.	81	216	0	0	0	0	0	87	194
Colfax, vil.	175	328	0	0	0	0	0	209	293
Downing, vil.	43	63	0	0	0	0	0	39	69
Elk Mound, vil.	82	126	0	0	0	0	0	90	114
Knapp, vil.	43	95	0	0	0	0	0	49	93
Ridgeland, vil.	57	63	0	0	0	0	0	59	48
Wheeler, vil.	65	61	0	0	0	0	0	62	57
Menomonie, city:									
1st ward	220	425	1	0	0	0	0	267	376
2nd ward	150	419	0	0	0	0	0	172	393
3rd ward	172	334	0	0	0	0	0	196	304
4th ward	147	395	1	0	0	0	0	187	345
5th ward	145	481	1	0	0	0	0	173	440
6th ward	115	440	0	0	0	0	0	144	393
Total	4,189	6,401	11	2	0	1	4,624	5,838	
EAU CLAIRE CO.									
Bridge Creek	111	203	1	0	0	1	137	178	
Brunswick	176	157	1	0	0	0	191	146	
Clear Creek	145	137	0	0	0	0	125	155	
Drammen	130	121	1	0	0	0	135	117	
Fairchild	44	44	0	0	0	0	52	36	
Lincoln	157	146	0	0	0	0	173	129	
Ludington	115	166	2	0	0	1	137	143	
Otter Creek	99	107	0	0	0	1	106	97	
Pleasant Valley	185	220	0	0	0	0	212	197	
Seymour:									
1st pct.	68	73	0	0	0	0	88	56	
2nd pct.	199	178	0	1	0	0	220	155	
3rd pct.	177	110	0	0	0	0	193	93	
Union	404	503	1	0	0	0	529	430	
Washington	492	679	0	0	0	0	571	604	
Wilson	74	80	0	0	0	0	87	62	
Fairchild, vil.	100	125	0	0	0	0	100	124	
Fall Creek, vil.	135	231	0	0	0	0	167	201	
Altoona, city:									
1st ward	125	107	0	0	0	0	154	77	
2nd ward	244	201	0	0	0	0	286	159	
3rd ward	98	52	0	0	0	0	113	39	

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President					Governor		
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
EAU CLAIRE CO.—Cont.								
Augusta, city:								
1st ward	20	64	0	0	0	0	30	54
2nd ward	76	173	0	0	0	0	94	153
3rd ward	58	119	0	0	0	0	61	111
4th ward	48	121	0	0	0	0	63	108
Eau Claire, city:								
1st ward	515	629	3	0	0	0	643	527
2nd ward	272	547	0	1	0	0	346	504
3rd ward	301	1,347	3	0	0	1	429	1,312
4th ward	171	228	4	0	0	0	221	197
5th ward	282	566	4	0	0	0	354	528
6th ward	390	657	0	0	0	0	488	552
7th ward	324	497	2	0	0	0	407	437
8th ward	284	266	0	0	0	0	360	240
9th ward	655	775	8	0	0	0	795	651
10th ward	574	567	0	0	1	0	745	497
11th ward	318	248	0	0	0	1	345	224
12th ward	232	214	0	0	0	0	292	178
13th ward	662	1,232	1	0	0	0	944	1,120
14th ward	473	416	0	0	0	0	600	357
15th ward	343	816	2	0	0	0	462	713
Total	9,276	13,122	33	2	1	5	11,485	11,631
FLORENCE CO.								
Aurora	190	188	2	0	0	0	219	157
Commonwealth	64	99	0	0	0	0	83	74
Fence	59	58	0	0	0	0	69	44
Fern	23	34	1	0	0	0	22	33
Florence	175	459	0	1	0	0	216	387
Homestead	89	70	0	0	0	0	99	61
Long Lake	55	46	1	0	0	0	54	47
Tipler	68	49	0	0	0	0	77	38
Total	723	1,003	4	1	0	0	839	841
FOND DU LAC CO.								
Alto	27	389	0	0	0	0	46	371
Ashford	116	358	0	0	2	0	171	313
Auburn	77	297	1	1	0	0	108	271

FOND DU LAC Co.—Cont.

Byron	89	346	4	0	0	0	131	308
Calumet	88	428	1	0	0	0	150	370
Eden	103	248	0	0	0	0	151	204
Eldorado	110	349	6	2	0	0	151	318
Empire	104	338	3	0	0	0	165	277
Fond du Lac	328	841	10	0	0	0	475	701
Forest	101	321	0	0	0	0	157	261
Friendship	232	437	19	1	0	0	316	367
Lamartine	134	305	0	0	0	0	161	280
Marshfield	132	615	1	0	0	0	246	479
Metomen	53	222	3	0	0	0	75	203
Oakfield	56	184	0	0	0	0	81	160
Osceola	97	250	5	0	0	0	139	207
Ripon	66	319	3	0	0	0	95	296
Rosendale	52	213	1	0	0	0	55	212
Springvale	57	258	0	0	0	0	66	243
Taycheedah	188	615	4	1	0	1	293	513
Waupun	88	288	4	0	0	0	110	266
Brandon, vil.	44	353	1	0	0	0	84	319
Campbellsport, vil.	131	580	3	0	1	0	264	417
Eden, vil.	32	124	1	0	0	0	60	97
Fairwater, vil.	25	151	0	0	0	0	48	129
North Fond du Lac, vil.	600	488	7	0	0	0	732	349
Oakfield, vil.	48	319	0	0	0	0	80	291
Rosendale, vil.	27	180	0	0	0	0	33	175
St. Cloud, vil.	40	162	0	1	0	0	67	131
Fond du Lac, city:								
1st ward	171	190	1	0	0	0	223	156
2nd ward	291	291	11	0	0	0	410	203
3rd ward	264	457	6	0	0	2	389	376
4th ward	320	511	7	0	0	0	462	412
5th ward	211	264	11	0	0	0	314	211
6th ward	251	237	7	1	0	1	326	183
7th ward	134	265	4	1	0	0	180	221
8th ward	253	604	11	0	0	0	371	560
9th ward	209	406	3	0	0	1	301	339
10th ward	187	342	2	0	0	0	280	276
11th ward	85	308	4	0	0	0	149	270
12th ward	102	348	4	0	0	0	157	294
13th ward	95	300	4	0	0	0	159	267
14th ward	104	306	7	0	0	0	179	293
15th ward	125	378	3	0	0	0	178	337
16th ward	139	467	4	0	0	0	259	371
17th ward	308	777	9	1	0	0	485	670
18th ward	109	416	8	0	1	0	172	383
19th ward	122	510	8	0	0	0	192	441
20th ward	202	546	2	0	1	0	336	463
21st ward	356	1,008	3	0	0	0	561	829
Ripon, city:								
1st ward	79	317	1	0	0	0	107	287

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
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FOND DU LAC CO.—Cont.								
Ripon, City:—Cont.								
2nd ward	116	614	4	0	2	0	178	554
3rd ward	120	466	3	0	1	0	162	432
4th ward	112	570	3	0	0	0	122	537
Waupun, city:								
5th ward	105	199	1	0	0	0	141	162
6th ward	125	421	0	0	1	0	182	369
Total	7,940	21,496	207	9	9	5	11,685	18,424
FOREST CO.								
Alvin	26	83	0	0	0	0	34	67
Argonne	127	132	1	0	0	0	171	85
Armstrong Creek	162	54	1	0	0	0	206	33
Blackwell	28	22	0	0	0	0	37	14
Caswell	33	42	0	0	0	0	39	38
Crandon	78	62	0	0	0	0	96	37
Freedom	41	48	0	0	0	0	56	33
Hiles	56	80	0	0	0	0	67	69
Laona	292	377	1	0	0	0	430	244
Lincoln	69	96	0	0	0	0	80	71
Nashville	105	155	1	0	0	0	135	116
Popple River	11	22	0	0	0	0	15	16
Ross	31	55	0	0	0	0	47	38
Wabeno	189	268	2	0	0	0	256	200
Crandon, city:								
1st ward	74	136	0	0	1	0	104	101
2nd ward	24	35	1	0	0	0	29	46
3rd ward	69	173	1	0	0	0	100	135
4th ward	70	74	0	0	0	0	82	59
5th ward	42	125	0	0	0	0	68	100
Total	1,527	2,039	8	0	1	0	2,052	1,502
GRANT CO.								
Beetown	120	182	0	0	0	0	130	161
Bloomington	79	142	1	0	0	0	87	127
Boscobel	31	94	0	0	0	0	35	91
Cassville	65	65	1	0	0	0	52	77
Castle Rock	105	65	2	0	0	0	107	64

GRANT CO.—Cont.

Clifton	87	102	1	0	0	0	91	96
Ellenboro	70	136	1	0	0	0	64	140
Fennimore	120	144	1	0	0	0	130	136
Glen Haven	134	144	3	0	0	0	140	136
Harrison	79	151	0	0	0	0	77	153
Hazel Green	126	191	8	0	0	0	127	171
Hickory Grove	87	115	0	0	0	0	76	107
Jamestown	182	345	5	0	0	0	201	293
Liberty	92	177	1	1	0	0	93	164
Lima	99	164	0	0	0	0	105	156
Little Grant	65	69	3	0	0	0	61	72
Marion	68	65	1	0	0	0	66	63
Millville	18	51	0	0	0	0	18	51
Mt. Hope	60	69	0	0	0	0	52	70
Mt. Ida	96	134	1	0	0	0	96	126
Muscoda	61	96	2	0	0	0	64	93
North Lancaster	90	106	1	0	0	0	76	110
Paris	76	118	2	0	0	0	74	112
Patch Grove	77	72	1	0	0	0	72	78
Platteville	53	202	3	0	0	0	71	197
Potosi	91	237	0	0	0	0	88	226
Smelser	84	204	4	0	0	0	91	188
South Lancaster	78	246	1	1	0	0	90	230
Waterloo	59	170	4	1	0	0	63	159
Waterstown	51	59	3	0	0	0	60	52
Wingville	81	107	1	0	0	0	88	97
Woodman	30	71	0	0	1	0	47	62
Wyalusing	66	118	1	0	0	0	73	112
Bagley, vil.	39	108	0	0	0	0	41	101
Bloomington, vil.	85	252	2	0	0	0	99	223
Blue River, vil.	63	119	0	0	0	0	67	116
Cassville, vil.	108	341	7	0	0	0	104	327
Dickeyville, vil.	45	135	0	0	0	0	59	108
Hazel Green, vil.	90	211	1	1	0	0	90	196
Livingston, vil.	61	160	3	0	0	0	77	145
Montfort, vil.	31	203	1	0	0	0	96	181
Mt. Hope, vil.	23	107	0	0	0	0	24	108
Muscoda, vil.	150	263	0	1	0	0	172	253
Patch Grove, vil.	24	78	0	0	0	0	20	79
Potosi, vil.	48	206	2	0	0	0	51	187
Tennyson, vil.	31	71	0	0	0	0	35	60
Woodman, vil.	12	51	1	0	0	1	14	51
Boscobel, city:								
1st ward	125	153	1	0	0	0	150	131
2nd ward	81	205	1	0	1	0	91	197
3rd ward	90	137	0	0	0	0	115	115
4th ward	93	175	0	0	0	0	109	165
Cuba City, city:								
1st ward	53	119	0	0	0	0	67	103
2nd ward	51	163	0	0	0	0	69	143

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President					Governor		
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.								
Cuba City, city:—Cont.								
3rd ward	57	76	1	0	0	0	55	76
4th ward	48	110	0	0	0	0	56	100
Fennimore, city:								
1st ward	59	151	1	0	0	0	73	147
2nd ward	58	157	0	0	0	0	69	143
3rd ward	53	141	1	0	0	0	61	127
4th ward	67	162	0	0	0	0	77	150
Lancaster, city:								
1st ward	67	228	0	0	0	0	76	206
2nd ward	91	230	2	0	1	1	111	309
3rd ward	119	436	3	0	0	0	137	405
4th ward	100	339	1	0	0	0	85	261
Platteville, city:								
1st ward	141	549	3	0	0	0	160	530
2nd ward	166	629	7	0	0	0	228	570
3rd ward	89	498	2	0	0	0	105	484
4th ward	75	274	0	0	0	0	91	262
Total	5,208	11,648	92	5	3	2	5,699	10,929
GREEN CO.								
Adams	126	96	2	0	0	0	137	86
Albany	78	104	1	0	0	0	86	94
Brooklyn	103	105	0	0	0	0	124	82
Cadiz	105	160	3	0	1	0	150	147
Clarno	129	282	0	0	0	0	158	242
Decatur	65	124	0	0	0	0	85	118
Exeter	199	68	1	0	0	0	218	45
Jefferson	121	347	2	0	0	0	188	284
Jordan	78	156	0	0	0	0	105	127
Monroe	132	135	3	1	0	0	160	108
Mt. Pleasant	94	131	2	0	0	0	125	96
New Glarus	135	62	0	0	0	0	141	55
Spring Grove	86	160	0	2	0	0	112	136
Sylvester	94	156	0	0	0	0	111	138
Washington	118	99	0	0	0	0	130	85
York	155	77	0	0	0	0	167	67
Albany, vil.	103	262	1	3	0	0	147	229
Belleville, vil.	18	8	0	0	0	0	20	7

GREEN CO.—Cont.								81	104
Brooklyn, vil.	74	113	0	0	0	0	0	41	84
Brownstown, vil.	32	95	0	0	0	0	1	150	251
Monticello, vil.	110	315	0	0	0	0	0	410	295
New Glarus, vil.	340	373	1	0	0	0	0		
Brodhead, city:									
1st ward	118	354	1	0	0	0	0	156	309
2nd ward	163	482	0	0	0	0	0	222	421
Monroe, city:									
1st ward	300	912	4	0	0	0	0	385	795
2nd ward	208	892	10	0	0	0	0	322	764
3rd ward	169	498	9	0	0	0	0	251	427
4th ward	161	548	3	0	0	0	0	217	494
Total	3,614	7,114	43	6	1	1		4,599	6,090
GREEN LAKE CO.									
Berlin	88	217	1	1	0	0		102	208
Brooklyn	73	405	4	0	0	0		96	387
Green Lake	63	327	2	0	0	0		90	295
Kingston	79	184	0	0	0	0		95	157
Mackford	37	213	0	0	0	0		51	199
Manchester	81	212	1	0	0	0		98	195
Marquette	41	187	0	0	0	0		61	174
Princeton	110	200	3	0	1	0		120	194
St. Marie	48	54	0	0	0	0		43	53
Seneca	57	93	0	0	0	0		60	95
Green Lake, vil.	66	376	1	0	0	0		93	340
Kingston, vil.	19	133	1	1	0	0		30	123
Markesan, vil.	74	557	1	0	0	0		115	504
Berlin, city:									
1st ward	117	358	0	0	0	0		178	302
2nd ward	132	476	2	0	0	0		180	432
3rd ward	134	363	0	0	0	0		171	328
4th ward	88	252	0	0	0	0		119	220
5th ward	99	258	0	1	0	0		130	225
Princeton, city:									
1st ward	58	238	4	0	0	0		84	212
2nd ward	70	221	3	0	0	0		91	197
3rd ward	109	117	2	0	0	0		121	104
Total	1,643	5,441	25	3	1	0		2,128	4,944
IOWA CO.									
Arena	190	166	4	0	0	0		201	156
Brigham	193	126	0	0	0	0		198	123
Clyde	120	67	0	0	0	0		135	55
Dodgeville	195	310	2	1	0	0		217	286
Eden	69	126	0	0	0	0		70	132
Highland	189	193	6	0	0	0		203	193
Linden	98	234	1	0	0	0		117	211

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President					Governor		
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IOWA CO.—Cont.								
Mifflin	76	196	0	0	0	0	87	186
Mineral Point	113	228	0	0	0	0	121	221
Moscow	223	130	5	0	0	0	236	123
Pulaski	99	116	1	0	0	0	106	110
Ridgeway	136	101	1	0	0	0	146	91
Waldwick	113	154	1	0	0	0	121	144
Wyoming	93	83	1	0	0	0	100	74
Arena, vil.	33	130	0	1	0	0	44	119
Avoca, vil.	70	126	0	0	0	0	74	120
Barneveld, vil.	107	93	0	0	0	0	118	82
Cobb, vil.	48	150	0	0	0	0	55	144
Highland, vil.	105	223	1	0	0	0	151	181
Hollandale, vil.	80	65	1	0	0	0	89	52
Linden, vil.	39	116	1	0	0	0	49	105
Livingston, vil.	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rewey, vil.	28	89	0	0	0	0	35	80
Ridgeway, vil.	98	130	0	0	0	0	123	87
Dodgeville, city:								
1st ward	92	249	4	0	0	0	110	226
2nd ward	137	464	3	1	0	0	180	422
3rd ward	116	304	2	0	0	0	128	272
Mineral Point, city:								
1st ward	113	361	2	1	0	0	135	238
2nd ward	117	255	0	0	0	0	139	333
3rd ward	29	95	0	0	0	0	35	89
4th ward	57	119	0	0	0	0	70	106
Total	3,176	5,201	36	4	0	0	3,594	4,762
IRON CO.								
Anderson	47	20	0	0	0	0	49	14
Carey	94	34	1	0	0	0	99	26
Gurney	37	28	0	0	1	0	41	21
Kimball	152	108	0	0	0	0	176	70
Knight	188	65	0	0	0	0	199	35
Mercer	101	412	7	1	0	0	170	341
Omaha	117	71	0	1	1	0	128	57
Pence	113	53	2	0	0	0	127	23
Saxon	168	95	0	0	0	0	176	71

IRON CO.—Cont.

Sherman	37	62	1	0	0	0	45	54
Hurley, city:								
1st ward	173	190	0	0	1	0	206	136
2nd ward	186	158	0	0	0	0	213	110
3rd ward	114	149	1	1	0	0	147	107
4th ward	130	154	2	0	0	0	172	109
5th ward	66	34	0	0	0	0	71	29
6th ward	84	35	0	0	0	0	93	23
Montreal, city:								
1st ward	100	64	0	0	0	0	113	38
2nd ward	91	64	0	0	0	0	111	27
3rd ward	136	74	0	0	0	0	148	52
4th ward	92	60	0	0	0	0	103	33
Total	2,226	1,930	14	3	3	0	2,587	1,367

JACKSON CO.

Adams	123	165	1	0	0	0	147	144
Albion	158	143	0	0	0	0	175	118
Alma	122	152	0	0	0	0	129	134
Bear Bluff	7	36	0	0	0	0	9	33
Brockway	156	202	0	0	0	0	177	156
City Point	59	43	0	0	0	0	78	27
Cleveland	81	49	0	0	0	0	88	41
Curran	139	46	0	0	0	0	142	41
Franklin	124	86	0	0	0	0	139	69
Garden Valley	69	128	1	0	0	0	84	102
Garfield	87	53	0	0	0	0	92	51
Hixton	78	117	0	0	0	0	93	101
Irving	134	131	0	0	0	0	145	113
Knapp	21	37	0	0	0	0	32	35
Komensky	29	21	0	0	0	0	34	13
Manchester	51	88	1	0	0	0	62	75
Melrose	65	35	1	0	0	0	72	68
Millston	35	83	0	0	0	0	38	31
North Bend	73	114	0	0	1	0	93	88
Northfield	229	126	0	0	0	0	250	102
Springfield	107	84	0	0	0	0	118	74
Alma Center, vil.	37	174	0	0	0	0	68	138
Hixton, vil.	42	101	0	0	0	0	63	80
Melrose, vil.	81	200	0	0	0	0	94	180
Merrillan, vil.	93	129	0	0	1	0	105	110
Taylor, vil.	43	111	0	0	0	0	51	103
Black River Falls, city:								
1st ward	124	353	2	0	0	0	182	292
2nd ward	112	214	0	0	0	0	132	191
3rd ward	85	116	0	0	0	0	91	107
4th ward	191	277	1	0	0	0	241	216
Total	2,755	3,614	7	0	2	0	3,224	3,033

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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JEFFERSON CO.								
Aztalan	162	217	2	0	0	0	199	187
Cold Spring	98	108	1	0	0	0	115	91
Concord	120	277	8	1	0	1	153	251
Farmington	215	183	4	0	0	3	243	164
Hebron	115	242	2	1	0	0	159	209
Ixonia	116	418	1	0	0	0	169	373
Jefferson	251	481	4	4	0	1	322	432
Koshkonong	286	464	3	0	0	0	361	406
Lake Mills	156	338	1	0	0	0	198	305
Milford	144	236	1	1	0	0	166	221
Oakland	277	429	0	0	0	0	341	384
Palmyra	87	185	0	0	0	1	102	168
Sullivan	108	281	8	0	0	0	176	234
Sumner	156	173	0	0	1	1	188	149
Waterloo	95	125	0	0	0	0	118	103
Watertown	153	242	5	0	0	0	191	215
Johnson Creek, vil.	131	179	1	0	0	0	167	146
Palmyra, vil.	86	340	2	0	0	0	148	276
Sullivan, vil.	36	153	0	1	0	0	59	131
Waterloo, vil.	300	609	3	0	0	2	493	440
Fort Atkinson, city:								
1st ward	72	268	1	0	0	1	93	250
2nd ward	95	284	0	0	0	0	115	264
3rd ward	84	257	3	0	0	0	113	231
4th ward	105	249	1	0	0	0	139	216
5th ward	88	207	0	0	0	0	107	189
6th ward	131	303	2	0	0	0	170	267
7th ward	153	307	0	0	0	0	198	270
8th ward	150	359	5	1	1	0	201	314
9th ward	73	189	0	1	0	0	81	181
10th ward	28	85	2	0	0	0	32	81
Jefferson, city:								
1st ward	213	317	3	1	1	0	260	282
2nd ward	140	186	2	0	0	0	175	158
3rd ward	213	414	1	0	0	0	282	357
4th ward	135	264	3	0	0	0	194	206
Lake Mills, city:								
1st ward	98	257	3	0	0	0	129	230
2nd ward	86	259	2	0	0	0	116	235

JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.

Lake Mills, city:—Cont.									
3rd ward	170	380	4	0	0	0	0	227	324
Watertown, city:									
1st ward	87	186	0	0	0	0	1	121	155
2nd ward	96	207	1	0	0	0	0	159	147
3rd ward	110	214	2	0	0	0	0	149	184
4th ward	147	220	1	0	0	0	0	207	162
7th ward	287	460	5	1	0	0	0	402	354
8th ward	80	247	0	0	0	0	1	117	214
9th ward	58	221	2	0	0	1	0	89	199
10th ward	145	519	8	0	0	0	0	211	454
11th ward	231	630	3	0	0	0	0	322	549
12th ward	85	188	0	0	0	0	0	114	153
Total	6,452	13,357	94	12	4	12	8,591	11,511	
JUNEAU CO.									
Armenia	62	44	0	0	0	0	68	45	
Clearfield	33	100	0	0	0	0	43	91	
Cutler	30	60	1	0	0	0	31	59	
Finley	23	18	0	0	0	0	29	15	
Fountain	90	151	0	0	0	0	107	138	
Germantown	23	25	0	0	0	0	23	26	
Kildare	79	74	0	0	0	0	80	68	
Kingston	7	32	0	0	0	0	13	24	
Lemonweir	140	219	0	0	0	0	136	219	
Lindina	117	255	0	0	0	0	129	235	
Lisbon	61	138	0	1	0	0	80	120	
Lyndon	72	90	0	1	0	0	91	75	
Marion	29	51	0	1	0	0	30	49	
Necedah	43	89	10	0	0	0	50	93	
Orange	51	144	2	0	0	0	70	127	
Plymouth	113	136	0	0	0	0	124	125	
Seven Mile Creek	89	81	0	0	0	0	73	96	
Summit	108	149	0	0	1	0	114	144	
Wonewoc	116	208	1	0	0	0	127	200	
Camp Douglas, vil.	72	183	2	0	0	0	95	158	
Hustler, vil.	15	96	0	0	0	0	24	85	
Lyndon Station, vil.	82	116	0	0	0	0	105	86	
Necedah, vil.	109	192	5	0	0	0	136	168	
Union Center, vil.	40	63	0	0	0	0	36	58	
Wonewoc, vil.	133	301	1	0	1	0	155	275	
Elroy, city:									
1st ward	56	144	3	0	0	0	70	134	
2nd ward	51	90	0	0	0	0	59	80	
3rd ward	66	115	0	0	0	0	83	96	
4th ward	60	105	0	0	0	0	63	97	
Mauston, city:									
1st ward	69	250	2	0	0	0	89	227	
2nd ward	45	157	0	0	0	0	31	139	
3rd ward	99	529	1	0	0	0	153	473	

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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JUNEAU CO.—Cont.								
Mauston, city:—Cont.								
4th ward								
New Lisbon, city:	72	286	1	0	0	0	96	252
1st ward	44	97	0	0	0	0	51	91
2nd ward	53	150	0	0	0	0	73	126
3rd ward	22	65	0	0	0	0	29	57
4th ward	54	132	1	0	0	0	71	109
Total	2,428	5,135	30	2	2	1	2,837	4,660
KENOSHA CO.								
Brighton	80	255	12	0	0	0	122	227
Bristol	138	650	11	0	0	0	216	575
Paris	141	330	4	0	0	0	190	286
Pleasant Prairie:								
1st pct.	685	1,094	12	2	0	0	934	837
2nd pct.	492	585	8	0	0	0	610	399
Randall	62	271	1	0	0	0	97	231
Salem:								
1st pct.	318	904	17	0	1	0	441	794
2nd pct.	145	417	20	2	0	0	211	374
Somers:								
1st pct.	267	583	2	0	0	0	373	463
2nd pct.	303	361	4	0	1	0	389	278
3rd pct.	297	302	1	1	0	0	387	212
Wheatland	91	422	1	0	0	0	132	379
Silver Lake, vil.	92	308	8	0	0	0	146	261
Twin Lakes, vil.	125	458	2	1	0	0	187	374
Kenosha, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	401	401	4	1	0	0	564	264
1st ward, 2nd pct.	380	306	0	0	0	0	493	238
2nd ward, 1st pct.	640	479	6	0	1	3	851	284
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	379	312	4	0	2	0	499	201
3rd ward, 1st pct.	331	234	3	0	0	0	423	154
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	249	331	7	1	0	0	272	266
4th ward, 1st pct.	181	617	11	0	0	0	291	516
4th ward, 2nd pct.	215	783	11	0	0	0	278	723
5th ward, 1st pct.	283	420	17	0	1	1	381	336
5th ward, 2nd pct.	385	448	10	0	1	0	533	316
6th ward, 1st pct.	418	503	10	1	2	0	547	374

KENOSHA CO.—Cont.

Kenosha, city:—Cont.									
6th ward, 2nd pct.	405	686	4	1	1	1	540	557	
7th ward, 1st pct.	277	385	1	0	0	1	396	279	
7th ward, 2nd pct.	351	201	2	2	0	2	441	145	
8th ward, 1st pct.	378	252	0	0	0	0	459	178	
8th ward, 2nd pct.	364	242	1	0	2	0	439	176	
9th ward, 1st pct.	388	265	1	0	1	0	488	164	
9th ward, 2nd pct.	345	202	3	0	1	0	442	129	
10th ward, 1st pct.	524	341	7	0	2	0	633	173	
10th ward, 2nd pct.	455	421	3	2	1	0	607	277	
11th ward, 1st pct.	484	246	5	1	1	0	542	149	
11th ward, 2nd pct.	417	171	2	0	1	0	514	98	
12th ward, 1st pct.	451	204	2	1	1	0	566	105	
12th ward, 2nd pct.	385	329	2	2	1	0	504	223	
13th ward, 1st pct.	335	225	1	0	1	2	421	173	
13th ward, 2nd pct.	368	374	4	1	1	0	460	283	
14th ward, 1st pct.	338	513	3	1	2	0	455	406	
14th ward, 2nd pct.	349	633	2	0	0	0	468	516	
15th ward, 1st pct.	532	606	5	1	3	0	714	439	
15th ward, 2nd pct.	481	697	10	0	0	0	698	594	
16th ward, 1st pct.	290	338	2	0	0	0	358	243	
16th ward, 2nd pct.	312	390	3	0	0	0	466	241	
17th ward, 1st pct.	312	243	3	1	0	1	382	182	
17th ward, 2nd pct.	435	402	10	2	1	0	564	289	
18th ward, 1st pct.	551	535	5	0	2	0	706	389	
18th ward, 2nd pct.	469	692	2	0	0	0	664	503	
Total	17,094	21,367	269	24	31	11	22,494	16,273	

KEWAUNEE CO.

Ahnapee	106	270	1	0	0	0	155	215
Carlton	213	247	4	0	0	0	260	200
Casco	148	201	2	0	0	1	201	146
Franklin	193	160	0	0	0	0	234	122
Lincoln	117	269	2	0	0	0	153	219
Luxemburg	110	309	2	0	0	0	150	262
Montpelier	135	337	0	0	0	0	183	291
Pierce	86	199	5	0	1	0	131	161
Red River	160	198	2	0	1	0	208	136
West Kewaunee	192	267	2	1	0	1	258	205
Casco, vil.	59	159	2	1	1	0	126	94
Luxemburg, vil.	44	262	1	0	0	0	75	237
Algoma, city	403	1,292	3	0	1	0	573	1,105
Kewaunee, city	398	936	5	0	0	0	565	730
Total	2,364	5,106	31	2	4	2	3,272	4,127

LA CROSSE CO.

Bangor	85	125	0	0	0	0	98	109
Barre	74	125	1	0	0	0	94	108
Burns	110	195	0	0	0	0	123	179

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
LA CROSSE CO. —Cont.								
Campbell	452	325	2	0	0	1	426	243
Farmington	176	293	0	1	0	0	197	265
Greenfield	126	191	0	0	0	0	195	127
Hamilton	122	281	1	0	0	0	149	253
Holland	91	229	0	0	0	0	111	199
Medary	224	336	1	0	1	1	293	282
Onalaska	217	352	2	1	1	1	274	294
Shelby	912	1,517	8	1	0	0	1,225	1,196
Washington	169	108	0	0	0	0	193	83
Bangor, vil.	149	331	0	0	0	0	198	306
Holmen, vil.	61	275	0	0	0	0	71	262
Rockland, vil.	43	70	0	0	0	0	49	66
West Salem, vil.	197	587	0	0	0	0	267	524
Onalaska, city:								
1st ward	75	116	0	0	0	0	87	99
2nd ward	223	314	2	0	0	0	278	255
3rd ward	237	264	1	0	0	0	267	233
La Crosse, city:								
1st ward	267	348	1	0	0	0	320	285
2nd ward	102	153	0	0	0	1	139	111
3rd ward	276	266	1	0	0	0	338	220
4th ward	264	450	5	0	0	0	333	414
5th ward	272	181	1	0	0	0	325	145
6th ward	193	596	4	1	1	1	267	542
7th ward	445	1,046	2	2	1	1	622	892
8th ward	736	1,121	2	2	1	1	986	906
9th ward	232	366	5	0	0	0	325	311
10th ward	433	525	1	0	0	1	532	456
11th ward	395	764	7	0	2	1	503	666
12th ward	34	56	1	0	0	0	48	46
13th ward	167	238	0	0	0	0	208	207
14th ward	367	1,354	4	0	0	0	505	1,248
15th ward	307	250	2	0	0	0	376	186
16th ward	289	1,153	2	0	0	0	441	1,124
17th ward	243	535	1	0	0	0	333	372
18th ward	329	407	2	0	0	0	454	312
19th ward	231	276	1	0	0	0	306	213
20th ward	842	715	4	1	1	1	1,062	597

LA CROSSE CO.—Cont.

La Crosse, city:—Cont.

21st ward	1,069	1,430	5	0	0	2	1,409	1,162
Total	11,258	18,264	73	9	7	11	14,427	15,498

LAFAYETTE CO.

Argyle	162	73	1	0	0	0	172	67
Belmont	67	133	0	0	0	0	71	131
Benton	67	167	2	0	0	0	70	158
Blanchard	97	24	0	0	0	0	106	19
Darlington	162	225	1	0	0	0	190	200
Elk Grove	55	176	1	0	0	0	65	167
Fayette	122	125	1	0	0	0	135	114
Gratiot	142	138	4	0	0	0	150	129
Kendall	99	93	0	0	0	0	104	88
Lamont	78	85	0	0	0	0	100	65
Monticello	25	72	0	0	0	0	31	67
New Diggings	105	184	4	0	0	0	110	184
Seymour	128	132	0	0	0	0	122	135
Shullsburg	96	131	0	0	0	0	103	122
Wayne	93	126	2	0	0	0	108	113
White Oak Springs	24	56	0	0	2	0	28	50
Willow Springs	172	180	2	0	0	0	187	168
Wiotra	212	294	0	0	0	0	254	255
Argyle, vil.	166	262	1	0	0	0	184	243
Belmont, vil.	84	223	4	0	0	0	93	219
Benton, vil.	120	269	1	0	0	0	150	247
Blanchardville, vil.	168	233	0	0	0	0	185	217
Gratiot, vil.	64	80	0	0	1	0	69	74
South Wayne, vil.	59	145	0	0	0	0	70	131
Darlington, city:								
1st ward	156	335	3	0	1	0	171	322
2nd ward	262	409	1	0	0	1	294	381
Shullsburg, city:								
1st ward	130	205	1	0	0	0	146	174
2nd ward	97	158	1	0	0	0	102	141
Total	3,212	4,733	30	0	2	1	3,570	4,381

LANGLADE CO.

Ackley	112	134	3	0	0	0	137	104
Ainsworth	20	93	0	0	0	0	29	74
Antigo	180	359	1	0	0	0	232	315
Elcho	90	344	5	0	0	0	132	316
Evergreen	79	50	0	0	0	0	88	36
Langlade	70	97	1	0	0	0	87	83
Neva	155	190	2	0	0	0	187	154
Norwood	98	209	4	0	0	0	126	180
Parrish	19	20	0	0	0	0	20	18
Peck	105	69	1	1	0	0	121	51
Polar	88	182	0	1	0	1	110	162

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
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LANGLADE CO.—Cont.								
Price	56	71	0	0	0	0	68	55
Rolling	120	168	1	0	0	0	143	139
Summit	20	64	0	0	0	0	30	52
Upham	47	115	2	0	0	0	67	99
Vilas	39	72	3	0	0	0	51	61
Wolf River	110	110	0	1	0	1	137	82
White Lake, vil.	68	81	1	0	0	0	83	68
Antigo, city:								
1st ward	146	404	0	0	0	0	213	337
2nd ward	194	364	1	0	0	0	237	329
3rd ward	251	356	0	0	0	0	313	290
4th ward	292	412	1	0	0	0	361	343
5th ward	146	314	1	0	0	0	179	281
6th ward, 1st pct.	114	260	0	0	0	0	142	240
6th ward, 2nd pct.	185	466	1	0	0	0	244	392
Total	2,804	5,004	28	3	0	2	3,537	4,261
LINCOLN CO.								
Birch	67	99	0	0	0	0	83	95
Bradley	148	307	5	0	0	0	192	267
Corning	112	203	0	0	0	0	126	195
Harding	27	35	0	0	0	0	28	38
Harrison	85	144	0	0	0	0	99	118
King	29	112	5	0	0	0	40	106
Merrill	202	254	6	0	2	1	243	228
Pine River	176	266	6	0	0	0	207	238
Rock Falls	43	67	0	0	0	0	45	62
Russell	79	168	5	0	3	0	98	158
Schley	123	157	4	0	0	0	152	133
Scott	125	279	1	0	0	0	156	267
Skanawan	35	43	4	0	0	0	43	40
Somo	22	38	1	0	0	0	23	39
Tomahawk	25	69	1	0	0	0	32	65
Wilson	20	45	6	0	0	0	27	49
Merrill, city:								
1st ward	203	476	3	0	0	1	250	443
2nd ward	95	420	7	0	0	0	150	343
3rd ward	132	381	0	7	0	0	183	337

LINCOLN CO.—Cont.

Merrill, city:—Cont.

4th ward	154	248	0	0	1	0	192	214
5th ward	96	275	6	0	0	0	131	245
6th ward	159	331	5	0	1	0	216	297
7th ward	222	595	8	0	0	0	307	513
8th ward	137	210	6	0	0	0	165	184
Tomahawk, city:								
1st ward	47	120	3	0	0	0	67	103
2nd ward	83	184	5	0	0	0	110	161
3rd ward	121	370	14	0	0	0	177	332
4th ward	113	433	17	0	0	0	169	394

Total	2,880	6,329	118	7	7	2	3,711	5,664
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MANITOWOC CO.

Cato	276	405	10	0	0	0	367	310
Centerville	145	387	2	0	0	0	171	361
Cooperstown	198	250	12	0	0	0	229	215
Eaton	59	193	4	0	0	0	83	174
Franklin	208	308	1	1	0	0	299	202
Gibson	173	259	4	0	0	0	232	202
Kossuth	274	455	6	0	1	0	397	323
Liberty	118	241	4	0	0	0	153	214
Manitowoc	120	195	5	0	0	0	124	92
Manitowoc Rapids	430	820	13	2	3	0	551	660
Maple Grove	90	217	2	0	0	0	133	170
Meeme	139	368	6	0	0	0	178	334
Mishicot	149	257	2	0	0	0	209	197
Newton	245	397	8	0	1	0	319	334
Rockland	87	272	0	0	0	0	114	248
Schleswig	152	256	0	0	2	0	185	230
Two Creeks	98	105	4	0	0	0	126	85
Two Rivers	386	433	16	1	0	0	516	341
Mishicot, vil.	109	193	2	0	0	0	163	144
Reedsville, vil.	63	310	1	0	0	0	148	221
St. Nazianz, vil.	104	251	1	0	0	0	154	187
Valders, vil	69	232	0	0	0	0	125	176
Kiel, city:								
1st ward	110	353	2	0	1	0	190	274
2nd ward	117	273	2	0	0	0	144	207
3rd ward	50	136	0	0	0	0	75	107
Manitowoc, city:								
1st ward	182	280	10	0	0	0	236	232
2nd ward	245	575	12	0	1	0	347	495
3rd ward	333	488	3	1	0	1	477	379
4th ward	201	398	7	1	1	1	283	358
5th ward	437	629	9	0	0	1	690	444
6th ward	186	551	4	0	0	0	280	473
7th ward	572	563	23	1	0	1	861	394
8th ward	240	613	8	0	0	0	335	537
9th ward	223	382	4	0	0	0	301	310

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
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MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.								
Manitowoc, city:—Cont.								
10th ward	287	766	14	1	0	0	498	593
11th ward	375	674	6	0	0	0	574	516
12th ward	236	641	5	0	0	1	402	507
13th ward	564	641	13	0	0	0	800	436
14th ward	594	724	25	0	0	1	792	552
Two Rivers, city:								
1st ward	207	221	6	2	0	0	270	162
2nd ward	294	274	6	0	0	1	383	186
3rd ward	314	669	2	0	0	0	430	555
4th ward	261	363	6	0	1	0	343	289
5th ward	220	282	0	0	0	0	237	227
6th ward	247	239	11	1	0	0	305	197
7th ward	359	301	5	0	0	1	451	212
8th ward	254	238	5	0	0	0	337	162
Total	10,800	18,078	291	11	11	8	15,017	14,224
MARATHON CO.								
Bergen	123	39	0	0	0	0	131	36
Berlin	95	183	5	0	0	1	144	148
Bern	50	94	0	0	0	0	72	67
Bevent	188	57	3	0	0	0	218	35
Brighton	85	116	0	0	0	0	96	104
Cassel	237	102	2	0	0	1	256	86
Cleveland	102	185	0	0	0	0	128	154
Day	63	227	0	0	0	0	102	187
Easton	136	222	0	0	0	0	192	173
Eau Pleine	77	196	0	0	0	0	104	174
Elderon	82	81	2	0	0	0	107	63
Emmet	173	135	0	0	0	0	230	90
Frankfort	114	146	0	0	0	0	143	121
Franzen	117	82	1	0	0	0	129	66
Green Valley	46	65	2	0	0	0	53	64
Guenther	78	38	0	0	0	0	92	32
Halsey	95	79	1	0	0	0	119	60
Hamburg	85	203	0	0	0	0	114	174
Harrison	53	85	0	1	0	0	66	76
Hewitt	98	86	7	2	0	0	126	60
Holton	91	203	7	0	0	0	128	180

MARATHON CO.—Cont.

Hull	115	215	1	C	0	0	139	192
Johnson	80	229	4	0	0	0	125	189
Knowlton	190	138	0	0	0	0	233	96
Kronenwetter	475	271	1	0	0	2	592	191
Maine	234	422	0	0	0	0	336	320
Marathon	134	251	2	1	0	0	246	140
McMillan	87	272	3	0	0	0	144	223
Mosinee	234	147	0	1	0	0	274	110
Norrie	96	139	0	C	0	0	130	114
Plover	55	129	3	0	0	0	66	120
Reid	255	33	1	2	0	0	263	27
Rib Falls	93	139	0	0	0	0	135	98
Rib Mountain:								
1st pct.	357	387	6	0	0	0	475	282
2nd pct.	255	215	1	1	0	0	327	144
Rietbrock	211	139	1	1	0	0	251	99
Ringle	162	97	2	1	0	0	185	76
Spencer	81	115	2	0	0	0	98	102
Stettin:								
1st pct.	139	136	0	0	0	0	165	108
2nd pct.	172	367	1	0	1	0	298	251
3rd pct.	357	369	1	1	1	1	496	242
Texas	221	384	2	0	0	0	432	294
Wausau	258	307	1	0	1	0	361	215
Weston:								
1st pct.	341	250	2	0	0	2	418	187
2nd pct.	208	183	1	0	0	0	258	133
Wien	109	175	1	0	0	1	135	144
Abbotsford, vil.	25	64	0	0	0	0	31	54
Athens, vil.	99	273	1	0	0	0	145	220
Brokaw, vil.	98	81	0	1	0	0	130	54
Edgar, vil.	122	279	1	0	0	0	184	212
Elderon, vil.	21	64	0	0	0	0	23	63
Fenwood, vil.	16	37	0	0	0	0	25	32
Hatley, vil.	43	85	0	0	0	0	64	68
Marathon, vil.	159	277	0	1	0	0	243	190
Rothschild, vil.	506	555	3	1	1	0	672	401
Spencer, vil.	76	313	0	0	0	0	93	289
Stratford, vil.	92	379	1	0	0	0	127	346
Unity, vil.	17	73	0	0	0	0	26	68
Colby, city	20	75	0	0	0	0	28	68
Mosinee, city:								
1st ward	51	126	0	0	0	1	64	117
2nd ward	43	167	0	0	0	0	81	128
3rd ward	90	163	1	0	0	1	136	121
4th ward	74	147	0	0	0	0	114	111
Schofield, city:								
1st ward	87	97	1	0	0	0	108	78
2nd ward	120	158	0	0	0	0	169	117
3rd ward	112	118	0	0	0	0	146	89

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
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MARATHON CO.—Cont.								
Schofield, city:—Cont.								
4th ward	129	91	0	0	0	2	160	72
Wausau, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	203	656	5	0	0	0	302	563
1st ward, 2nd pct.	241	709	3	0	0	0	369	583
2nd ward, 1st pct.	158	535	1	0	0	0	226	461
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	326	509	2	0	0	0	444	396
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	238	488	3	0	0	0	374	354
3rd ward, 1st pct.	254	357	2	0	1	0	318	296
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	241	517	6	0	0	0	315	447
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	200	350	3	0	0	0	269	269
4th ward, 1st pct.	228	453	1	0	0	1	316	377
4th ward, 2nd pct.	86	400	3	0	0	0	112	370
4th ward, 3rd pct.	211	422	1	0	0	0	272	360
5th ward, 1st pct.	426	577	2	0	0	0	579	423
5th ward, 2nd pct.	341	406	2	0	0	0	441	312
5th ward, 3rd pct.	81	316	3	0	0	0	152	251
6th ward, 1st pct.	305	308	1	0	0	0	411	208
6th ward, 2nd pct.	272	349	4	0	1	0	370	265
6th ward, 3rd pct.	226	413	4	0	0	0	310	325
7th ward, 1st pct.	413	517	1	1	0	0	541	390
7th ward, 2nd pct.	327	543	0	0	0	0	443	426
8th ward, 1st pct.	249	462	3	0	0	0	332	374
8th ward, 2nd pct.	317	522	6	1	0	1	407	441
9th ward, 1st pct.	331	383	1	0	1	0	453	274
9th ward, 2nd pct.	292	354	1	0	0	0	378	271
9th ward, 3rd pct.	228	285	1	0	0	0	310	201
Total	15,301	22,586	126	17	7	14	20,545	17,802
MARINETTE CO.								
Amberg	69	178	1	0	0	1	83	172
Athelstane	31	89	2	1	0	0	34	89
Beaver	134	213	2	0	1	0	151	209
Beecher	55	76	0	0	0	0	63	72
Dunbar	38	106	0	0	0	0	42	95
Goodman	193	182	0	0	0	0	229	155
Grover	123	379	0	1	1	0	145	362
Lake	113	197	0	0	0	0	135	172
Middle Inlet	62	109	0	0	0	0	63	102

MARINETTE CO.—Cont.

Niagara	97	102	2	0	0	0	108	92
Pembine	99	174	2	0	0	0	120	155
Peshigo	295	532	7	0	0	0	368	484
Porterfield	178	240	3	0	0	0	203	227
Pound	137	231	5	0	0	0	163	218
Silver Cliff	17	67	0	0	0	0	28	57
Stephenson	255	387	3	0	0	0	336	333
Wagner	69	145	7	0	1	1	95	136
Wausaukee	116	93	0	0	0	0	128	87
Coleman, vil.	68	230	0	0	0	0	91	215
Niagara, vil.	495	510	5	0	0	0	604	425
Pound, vil.	33	112	1	0	0	0	48	97
Wausaukee, vil.	109	155	0	0	0	0	131	146
Marinette, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	168	168	0	0	0	0	196	146
1st ward, 2nd pct.	151	136	1	1	0	0	161	124
2nd ward, 1st pct.	152	222	5	0	0	0	179	203
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	254	457	1	0	0	0	287	416
3rd ward, 1st pct.	139	438	5	0	0	0	182	408
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	273	492	1	0	0	0	330	428
4th ward, 1st pct.	201	306	1	0	0	0	252	266
4th ward, 2nd pct.	201	331	1	0	0	0	240	293
5th ward, 1st pct.	215	563	3	1	0	0	253	530
5th ward, 2nd pct.	279	482	1	0	1	0	349	437
Peshigo, city:								
1st ward	94	201	2	0	0	0	121	187
2nd ward	125	321	2	0	0	0	164	295
3rd ward	75	250	0	0	0	0	108	221
Total	5,113	8,874	63	4	4	2	6,190	8,054

MARQUETTE CO.

Buffalo	53	123	0	0	0	0	68	107
Crystal, city	20	77	0	0	0	0	25	75
Douglas	96	203	1	0	0	0	107	193
Harris	43	113	2	0	0	0	52	103
Mecan	49	96	0	0	0	0	64	81
Montello	50	118	0	0	0	0	70	93
Moundville	34	113	0	0	0	0	49	97
Neshkoro	36	47	0	0	0	0	42	44
Newton	25	91	0	0	0	0	31	85
Oxford	18	102	1	0	0	0	25	90
Packwaukee	92	193	2	0	0	0	113	177
Shields	53	96	2	0	0	0	64	91
Springfield	31	87	0	0	0	0	35	88
Westfield	41	120	1	0	0	0	51	109
Endeavor, vil.	38	120	0	0	0	0	45	115
Neshkoro, vil.	38	161	0	0	0	0	60	141
Oxford, vil.	66	163	0	0	0	0	90	134
Westfield, vil.	83	358	4	0	0	0	116	331

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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MARQUETTE CO.—Cont.								
Montello, city:							36	122
1st ward	25	128	0	0	0	0	27	88
2nd ward	23	89	0	0	0	0	40	76
3rd ward	31	86	0	0	0	0	54	88
4th ward	30	112	1	0	0	0		
Total	975	2,796	14	0	0	0	1,264	2,528
MILWAUKEE CO.								
Greenfield:							636	301
1st pct.	570	617	0	1	0	0	275	183
2nd pct.	194	263	1	0	0	0	656	402
3rd pct.	499	553	4	0	1	2	136	128
4th pct.	91	171	0	0	0	0	319	247
5th pct.	242	321	4	0	0	0	696	314
6th pct.	580	445	6	1	0	1	473	373
7th pct.	343	475	6	0	2	0	328	187
8th pct.	226	283	3	1	0	1		
Bayside, vil.:							301	779
1st pct.	234	842	3	0	0	0	239	334
Brown Deer, vil.:							369	292
1st pct.	166	402	3	0	0	0		
2nd pct.	260	367	11	0	2	2	518	1,136
Fox Point, vil.:							374	1,030
1st pct.	437	1,206	10	0	0	0		
2nd pct.	281	1,104	4	0	0	0		
Greendale, vil.:							826	575
1st pct.	609	768	6	0	2	1		
Hales Corners, vil.:							331	474
1st pct.	220	587	0	0	0	0	380	532
2nd pct.	236	681	4	1	0	2		
Rivers Hills, vil.:							125	490
1st pct.	88	520	5	0	1	0		
Shorewood, vil.:							504	1,198
1st pct.	380	1,307	15	0	1	1	456	998
2nd pct.	356	1,103	12	0	2	0	489	1,058
3rd pct.	378	1,138	10	0	0	1	556	1,495
4th pct.	465	1,554	10	0	0	0	789	1,734
5th pct.	649	1,870	11	0	0	0		

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

West Milwaukee, vil.:

1st pct.	224	247	4	0	0	0	310	167
2nd pct.	184	286	1	0	0	0	268	196
3rd pct.	177	320	0	1	0	0	244	259
4th pct.	153	311	1	0	0	0	218	243
5th pct.	200	375	2	0	1	0	283	293
6th pct.	152	112	0	0	0	0	188	81

Whitefish Bay, vil.:

1st pct.	311	1,184	6	0	0	1	403	1,083
2nd pct.	288	1,084	3	2	0	0	364	994
3rd pct.	291	1,265	9	1	0	1	382	1,170
4th pct.	340	1,167	5	0	0	1	462	1,044
5th pct.	283	689	0	0	0	1	364	600
6th pct.	262	826	6	2	0	0	328	754
7th pct.	473	1,199	15	0	0	0	564	1,114

Cudahy, city:

1st ward, 1st pct.	769	818	7	2	3	4	1,033	543
2nd ward, 1st pct.	676	903	2	1	1	2	894	688
3rd ward, 1st pct.	791	533	4	0	1	2	945	362
4th ward, 1st pct.	577	392	6	0	3	3	769	232
5th ward, 1st pct.	539	415	1	1	5	0	689	286

Franklin, city:

1st pct.	399	499	4	1	3	1	628	462
2nd pct.	259	459	5	0	0	0	415	395
3rd pct.	206	317	4	0	0	1	316	264

Glendale, city:

1st ward, 1st pct.	302	473	4	0	0	0	395	387
2nd ward, 1st pct.	217	565	0	1	1	1	305	485
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	170	583	7	0	1	1	235	515
3rd ward, 1st pct.	296	551	6	2	0	0	409	451
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	147	405	1	2	0	1	215	341

Milwaukee, city:

1st ward, 1st pct.	272	355	4	1	0	0	373	257
1st ward, 2nd pct.	287	357	4	1	0	1	406	247
1st ward, 3rd pct.	278	319	5	1	1	2	353	250
1st ward, 4th pct.	318	368	3	0	2	1	424	269
1st ward, 5th pct.	295	325	2	0	0	0	375	251
1st ward, 6th pct.	268	412	4	0	1	0	348	332
1st ward, 7th pct.	200	275	1	0	1	1	296	195
1st ward, 8th pct.	201	346	2	0	0	0	255	297
1st ward, 9th pct.	134	425	4	0	0	1	200	369
1st ward, 10th pct.	145	396	1	0	0	0	224	321
1st ward, 11th pct.	213	331	2	1	0	0	276	271
1st ward, 12th pct.	158	380	3	0	2	1	232	317
1st ward, 13th pct.	238	258	6	0	0	0	313	191
1st ward, 14th pct.	232	265	0	0	0	0	299	202
1st ward, 15th pct.	262	302	3	0	0	0	322	251
1st ward, 16th pct.	197	389	5	0	0	1	275	325
1st ward, 17th pct.	223	340	4	1	0	0	280	282
1st ward, 18th pct.	251	269	0	0	0	1	330	204

GENERAL ELECTION

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.								
1st ward, 19th pct.	216	292	0	0	0	0	301	218
1st ward, 20th pct.	211	358	1	0	1	1	304	269
1st ward, 21st pct.	238	364	4	1	1	1	318	306
1st ward, 22nd pct.	218	330	2	0	0	1	277	278
1st ward, 23rd pct.	279	233	1	0	3	2	344	181
1st ward, 24th pct.	261	254	2	0	0	1	325	195
1st ward, 25th pct.	249	262	0	0	1	1	336	187
1st ward, 26th pct.	237	281	3	0	1	0	302	226
1st ward, 27th pct.	235	214	0	0	3	0	298	165
1st ward, 28th pct.	251	239	2	0	1	1	305	194
1st ward, 29th pct.	222	290	7	0	0	1	307	224
1st ward, 30th pct.	239	343	3	0	0	1	314	277
1st ward, 31st pct.	220	324	3	0	0	0	325	228
2nd ward, 1st pct.	247	123	1	0	0	2	285	106
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	246	87	0	0	0	0	268	72
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	219	67	0	3	0	0	252	50
2nd ward, 4th pct.	313	120	0	1	2	0	377	88
2nd ward, 5th pct.	326	212	3	0	0	0	399	163
2nd ward, 6th pct.	285	193	1	0	0	4	345	143
2nd ward, 7th pct.	245	243	5	1	0	0	335	169
2nd ward, 8th pct.	250	91	1	2	0	1	315	59
2nd ward, 9th pct.	240	101	2	0	0	0	280	77
2nd ward, 10th pct.	274	124	4	2	2	0	314	105
2nd ward, 11th pct.	265	126	1	1	2	0	322	89
2nd ward, 12th pct.	249	159	3	0	1	1	300	118
2nd ward, 13th pct.	244	200	2	0	2	1	306	148
2nd ward, 14th pct.	282	140	0	0	0	0	335	104
2nd ward, 15th pct.	247	129	4	0	1	0	300	91
2nd ward, 16th pct.	253	230	7	0	0	0	314	182
3rd ward, 1st pct.	101	335	1	0	1	0	109	324
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	176	268	8	0	0	0	228	233
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	245	281	3	1	1	0	311	225
3rd ward, 4th pct.	209	413	2	0	0	0	230	401
3rd ward, 5th pct.	263	370	3	0	1	3	300	337
3rd ward, 6th pct.	301	204	4	0	0	0	371	139
3rd ward, 7th pct.	408	143	0	0	0	2	478	88
3rd ward, 8th pct.	302	213	2	0	0	0	374	162
3rd ward, 9th pct.	243	230	1	0	0	0	354	152

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

3rd ward, 10th pct.	252	476	7	0	0	0	0	307	432
3rd ward, 11th pct.	296	203	2	0	0	1	1	360	140
3rd ward, 12th pct.	200	286	3	1	1	1	282	222	
3rd ward, 13th pct.	274	209	3	0	0	0	344	145	
3rd ward, 14th pct.	247	368	4	0	0	0	300	323	
3rd ward, 15th pct.	286	346	3	0	0	0	364	277	
3rd ward, 16th pct.	190	383	2	1	0	0	229	342	
3rd ward, 17th pct.	197	374	7	1	1	0	250	334	
3rd ward, 18th pct.	147	416	1	0	0	0	189	374	
3rd ward, 19th pct.	175	258	0	0	1	1	234	191	
3rd ward, 20th pct.	130	427	5	0	0	0	163	404	
3rd ward, 21st pct.	183	411	4	0	0	0	213	380	
3rd ward, 22nd pct.	274	302	9	1	0	0	339	257	
3rd ward, 23rd pct.	266	274	7	1	0	1	330	217	
4th ward, 1st pct.	230	220	3	0	1	3	289	187	
4th ward, 2nd pct.	67	24	0	1	0	0	74	18	
4th ward, 3rd pct.	266	182	3	1	2	305	145		
4th ward, 4th pct.	185	202	8	0	0	234	175		
4th ward, 5th pct.	244	175	4	0	3	272	160		
4th ward, 6th pct.	242	233	1	0	0	284	197		
4th ward, 7th pct.	221	273	2	1	0	283	221		
4th ward, 8th pct.	217	303	3	0	1	262	267		
4th ward, 9th pct.	158	133	3	0	0	191	104		
4th ward, 10th pct.	261	175	0	1	1	312	138		
4th ward, 11th pct.	193	285	4	0	1	237	243		
4th ward, 12th pct.	229	303	1	0	0	310	234		
4th ward, 13th pct.	205	250	2	0	2	252	217		
4th ward, 14th pct.	205	305	2	0	0	256	266		
4th ward, 15th pct.	214	192	0	0	0	239	130		
4th ward, 16th pct.	228	287	0	0	0	274	242		
4th ward, 17th pct.	245	158	4	1	0	311	96		
4th ward, 18th pct.	226	261	3	0	0	292	198		
4th ward, 19th pct.	258	163	2	0	1	325	113		
4th ward, 20th pct.	295	178	0	0	0	361	130		
5th ward, 1st pct.	272	230	0	1	0	342	156		
5th ward, 2nd pct.	217	261	2	1	1	271	211		
5th ward, 3rd pct.	189	347	5	0	1	264	282		
5th ward, 4th pct.	200	377	5	0	1	266	323		
5th ward, 5th pct.	199	388	2	0	0	241	353		
5th ward, 6th pct.	252	341	5	0	0	310	291		
5th ward, 7th pct.	278	263	0	0	0	305	239		
5th ward, 8th pct.	291	223	3	1	0	349	189		
5th ward, 9th pct.	305	266	6	0	0	378	207		
5th ward, 10th pct.	224	315	1	0	0	273	277		
5th ward, 11th pct.	184	278	5	0	0	216	235		
5th ward, 12th pct.	220	404	2	2	0	268	366		
5th ward, 13th pct.	214	252	1	0	0	278	193		
5th ward, 14th pct.	263	268	2	0	1	335	205		
5th ward, 15th pct.	224	322	4	0	1	297	260		

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city.—Cont.								
5th ward, 16th pct.	203	339	2	0	0	0	278	270
5th ward, 17th pct.	174	297	3	0	0	0	240	229
5th ward, 18th pct.	161	341	0	1	0	1	214	285
5th ward, 19th pct.	213	359	0	0	0	0	280	296
5th ward, 20th pct.	278	336	0	2	0	0	325	288
5th ward, 21st pct.	276	322	3	0	0	0	312	286
5th ward, 22nd pct.	200	402	2	0	1	0	247	354
5th ward, 23rd pct.	234	397	12	1	1	0	317	332
5th ward, 24th pct.	210	236	0	0	0	0	262	181
5th ward, 25th pct.	191	275	1	1	0	0	261	206
5th ward, 26th pct.	205	278	0	0	0	1	262	218
5th ward, 27th pct.	234	266	3	0	0	0	299	206
5th ward, 28th pct.	189	346	1	0	0	1	250	281
5th ward, 29th pct.	204	262	1	0	1	1	269	207
5th ward, 30th pct.	224	370	5	0	1	0	276	333
5th ward, 31st pct.	144	377	3	0	0	0	189	334
5th ward, 32nd pct.	136	386	2	0	1	3	201	326
6th ward, 1st pct.	382	152	1	1	C	0	437	102
6th ward, 2nd pct.	206	205	1	0	0	0	252	171
6th ward, 3rd pct.	216	193	5	0	0	2	276	145
6th ward, 4th pct.	228	178	0	0	1	1	254	147
6th ward, 5th pct.	318	126	2	2	1	1	356	99
6th ward, 6th pct.	318	117	1	0	0	2	349	79
6th ward, 7th pct.	322	96	1	0	0	2	357	68
6th ward, 8th pct.	312	134	1	0	0	1	358	96
6th ward, 9th pct.	273	140	3	0	4	0	309	111
6th ward, 10th pct.	312	165	2	0	0	1	359	151
6th ward, 11th pct.	236	202	2	2	0	0	299	149
6th ward, 12th pct.	292	145	6	0	0	1	326	124
6th ward, 13th pct.	264	146	1	0	0	0	320	109
6th ward, 14th pct.	289	73	1	0	2	0	304	42
6th ward, 15th pct.	314	115	1	1	1	1	339	75
6th ward, 16th pct.	313	125	1	0	2	1	357	83
6th ward, 17th pct.	306	128	1	0	0	1	331	109
6th ward, 18th pct.	222	160	1	0	0	0	272	118
6th ward, 19th pct.	226	75	0	0	0	1	256	51
6th ward, 20th pct.	236	110	3	1	1	0	267	78
7th ward, 1st pct.	238	282	1	1	0	4	303	227

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Milwaukee, city.—Cont.

7th ward, 2nd pct.	258	295	1	0	0	0	0	335	228
7th ward, 3rd pct.	217	368	2	1	0	0	0	274	321
7th ward, 4th pct.	202	325	4	0	0	3	6	272	266
7th ward, 5th pct.	315	310	3	1	1	1	5	401	236
7th ward, 6th pct.	268	263	2	0	0	0	0	345	196
7th ward, 7th pct.	250	283	0	0	0	1	0	327	218
7th ward, 8th pct.	219	349	1	0	0	0	0	307	257
7th ward, 9th pct.	219	279	5	0	0	0	1	281	217
7th ward, 10th pct.	309	248	0	0	0	0	0	367	199
7th ward, 11th pct.	259	234	1	1	0	4	3	316	183
7th ward, 12th pct.	245	304	2	1	0	0	1	348	209
7th ward, 13th pct.	217	286	4	1	0	0	0	282	231
7th ward, 14th pct.	198	215	1	0	0	0	1	247	167
7th ward, 15th pct.	260	168	1	1	0	4	3	314	128
7th ward, 16th pct.	201	216	1	0	0	0	1	264	170
7th ward, 17th pct.	208	252	6	0	0	0	0	280	190
7th ward, 18th pct.	231	273	1	0	0	0	1	296	213
7th ward, 19th pct.	226	217	0	0	0	0	1	293	154
7th ward, 20th pct.	256	273	2	3	0	0	0	328	221
7th ward, 21st pct.	227	290	2	0	0	0	1	290	231
7th ward, 22nd pct.	196	221	1	0	0	0	0	261	164
7th ward, 23rd pct.	233	227	3	1	0	1	0	292	171
7th ward, 24th pct.	219	178	0	0	1	0	1	284	118
7th ward, 25th pct.	188	197	0	1	0	3	0	238	150
8th ward, 1st pct.	237	253	5	0	0	0	2	284	211
8th ward, 2nd pct.	311	234	0	0	0	0	0	385	166
8th ward, 3rd pct.	254	292	0	0	7	4	0	318	223
8th ward, 4th pct.	280	276	3	1	0	0	0	356	208
8th ward, 5th pct.	279	313	4	0	0	2	1	352	254
8th ward, 6th pct.	194	277	5	5	2	2	0	257	218
8th ward, 7th pct.	243	304	5	2	0	0	0	324	239
8th ward, 8th pct.	278	231	4	0	0	3	0	352	177
8th ward, 9th pct.	268	238	1	1	1	0	1	345	168
8th ward, 10th pct.	291	211	2	0	0	1	1	322	174
8th ward, 11th pct.	261	332	1	1	2	1	0	340	259
8th ward, 12th pct.	273	276	2	0	0	0	0	355	205
8th ward, 13th pct.	299	213	6	0	0	0	0	369	145
8th ward, 14th pct.	287	200	0	0	0	0	0	387	101
8th ward, 15th pct.	355	190	2	2	2	2	1	413	139
8th ward, 16th pct.	111	385	3	0	0	0	0	128	370
8th ward, 17th pct.	281	280	4	0	0	0	2	355	212
8th ward, 18th pct.	283	214	0	0	0	3	1	250	147
8th ward, 19th pct.	343	207	0	0	0	0	0	408	144
8th ward, 20th pct.	344	177	1	2	2	0	1	411	106
8th ward, 21st pct.	313	223	1	1	0	2	0	406	133
8th ward, 22nd pct.	242	286	1	0	0	2	1	313	225
8th ward, 23rd pct.	345	168	0	0	0	1	0	415	103
8th ward, 24th pct.	323	202	2	0	0	2	0	383	113
8th ward, 25th pct.	315	244	0	0	0	4	0	398	159

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President					Governor			
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.									
8th ward, 26th pct.	266	289	1	0	0	0	346	217	
9th ward, 1st pct.	283	455	6	0	0	0	426	324	
9th ward, 2nd pct.	308	364	3	0	0	0	408	269	
9th ward, 3rd pct.	256	309	2	0	0	0	341	233	
9th ward, 4th pct.	307	245	1	0	0	0	406	149	
9th ward, 5th pct.	298	235	2	0	3	1	376	160	
9th ward, 6th pct.	236	417	2	1	0	1	339	310	
9th ward, 7th pct.	234	401	6	1	2	1	298	346	
9th ward, 8th pct.	205	370	4	0	0	0	285	285	
9th ward, 9th pct.	262	316	2	0	1	0	329	257	
9th ward, 10th pct.	316	357	4	0	0	1	436	243	
9th ward, 11th pct.	287	279	2	1	0	1	373	204	
9th ward, 12th pct.	427	335	3	0	0	0	555	216	
9th ward, 13th pct.	358	402	4	0	0	0	496	268	
9th ward, 14th pct.	270	257	0	0	1	0	351	176	
9th ward, 15th pct.	227	315	5	3	0	0	337	215	
9th ward, 16th pct.	316	406	12	1	1	0	431	312	
9th ward, 17th pct.	423	364	1	0	0	1	546	251	
9th ward, 18th pct.	326	365	1	0	0	0	429	263	
9th ward, 19th pct.	312	362	0	0	0	0	423	266	
9th ward, 20th pct.	369	320	6	0	0	1	468	229	
9th ward, 21st pct.	233	307	1	0	1	0	302	244	
9th ward, 22nd pct.	304	350	4	0	0	0	382	274	
9th ward, 23rd pct.	210	341	5	1	0	0	290	268	
9th ward, 24th pct.	289	337	5	2	0	1	378	259	
9th ward, 25th pct.	326	308	5	1	0	0	413	225	
9th ward, 26th pct.	254	342	9	1	0	0	328	277	
9th ward, 27th pct.	292	366	3	1	1	1	386	280	
9th ward, 28th pct.	223	363	0	0	1	1	304	287	
9th ward, 29th pct.	212	405	1	0	1	2	310	304	
9th ward, 30th pct.	226	404	5	0	0	2	294	354	
9th ward, 31st pct.	351	280	2	1	0	0	422	208	
9th ward, 32nd pct.	215	370	1	1	0	0	276	308	
9th ward, 33rd pct.	169	438	0	0	0	0	250	370	
9th ward, 34th pct.	280	351	7	1	0	0	371	275	
9th ward, 35th pct.	200	354	2	0	2	5	277	295	
9th ward, 36th pct.	237	310	2	0	0	1	300	266	
9th ward, 37th pct.	225	334	2	1	0	0	310	257	

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.
 Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

9th ward, 38th pct.	213	319	1	0	1	2	280	260
9th ward, 39th pct.	221	368	0	0	0	2	296	292
9th ward, 40th pct.	382	353	1	1	0	0	506	234
9th ward, 41st pct.	278	338	2	1	1	3	367	253
9th ward, 42nd pct.	178	298	3	0	0	0	255	223
9th ward, 43rd pct.	229	325	1	0	1	0	331	226
9th ward, 44th pct.	281	361	1	0	0	0	405	238
10th ward, 1st pct.	207	227	1	0	3	1	292	155
10th ward, 2nd pct.	262	213	1	0	0	0	335	142
10th ward, 3rd pct.	227	203	1	0	2	0	282	157
10th ward, 4th pct.	232	249	1	0	1	0	279	202
10th ward, 5th pct.	274	277	0	0	1	2	337	210
10th ward, 6th pct.	223	247	0	0	0	3	287	198
10th ward, 7th pct.	214	254	3	0	0	0	305	181
10th ward, 8th pct.	269	295	2	0	1	1	333	242
10th ward, 9th pct.	216	288	0	1	0	0	283	228
10th ward, 10th pct.	185	251	1	0	0	2	233	212
10th ward, 11th pct.	305	233	2	0	4	3	398	181
10th ward, 12th pct.	271	311	3	0	0	2	345	253
10th ward, 13th pct.	186	336	5	1	0	0	245	285
10th ward, 14th pct.	183	241	6	0	0	2	233	198
10th ward, 15th pct.	146	290	4	0	0	0	206	241
10th ward, 16th pct.	189	171	5	0	0	2	238	136
10th ward, 17th pct.	163	302	5	0	0	0	217	256
10th ward, 18th pct.	159	201	2	0	0	0	210	161
10th ward, 19th pct.	208	395	2	1	1	0	291	330
10th ward, 20th pct.	257	312	1	0	0	1	311	260
10th ward, 21st pct.	180	256	3	0	1	0	235	214
10th ward, 22nd pct.	189	332	2	0	1	1	250	282
11th ward, 1st pct.	265	234	7	0	0	1	327	182
11th ward, 2nd pct.	296	256	4	0	0	3	401	156
11th ward, 3rd pct.	384	138	4	2	0	0	451	86
11th ward, 4th pct.	348	163	1	0	0	0	418	87
11th ward, 5th pct.	316	190	1	0	2	1	407	114
11th ward, 6th pct.	276	241	1	1	2	2	347	179
11th ward, 7th pct.	274	298	3	0	0	0	354	228
11th ward, 8th pct.	241	273	0	0	0	0	329	183
11th ward, 9th pct.	304	272	0	0	0	0	377	205
11th ward, 10th pct.	364	169	1	0	0	0	437	102
11th ward, 11th pct.	297	297	1	1	0	1	389	219
11th ward, 12th pct.	259	367	2	2	2	0	367	270
11th ward, 13th pct.	344	211	5	0	1	1	427	131
11th ward, 14th pct.	273	391	5	0	1	1	374	287
11th ward, 15th pct.	448	330	6	1	0	2	594	198
11th ward, 16th pct.	265	221	1	1	1	1	355	133
11th ward, 17th pct.	388	293	6	0	0	2	497	184
11th ward, 18th pct.	405	318	1	0	1	0	528	205
11th ward, 19th pct.	279	366	3	0	0	1	391	263
11th ward, 20th pct.	280	299	1	0	0	1	367	220

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William W. Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.								
11th ward, 21st pct.	240	373	5	1	0	0	319	289
11th ward, 22nd pct.	261	449	2	0	0	0	408	300
11th ward, 23rd pct.	231	386	1	1	0	0	312	310
11th ward, 24th pct.	256	376	3	0	0	2	335	301
11th ward, 25th pct.	317	347	1	0	3	2	431	239
11th ward, 26th pct.	429	293	3	0	2	0	527	199
11th ward, 27th pct.	324	481	2	0	1	0	447	355
11th ward, 28th pct.	375	353	1	0	1	0	473	255
11th ward, 29th pct.	384	351	4	0	0	0	521	215
11th ward, 30th pct.	452	243	4	0	0	0	568	143
11th ward, 31st pct.	410	306	2	0	1	0	551	169
11th ward, 32nd pct.	412	318	1	0	0	0	532	200
11th ward, 33rd pct.	373	378	2	1	0	0	508	243
11th ward, 34th pct.	424	311	0	0	1	0	518	221
11th ward, 35th pct.	326	304	3	0	0	0	421	213
11th ward, 36th pct.	203	280	1	0	0	2	273	207
11th ward, 37th pct.	455	370	0	0	2	0	571	242
11th ward, 38th pct.	322	378	0	0	0	0	431	269
11th ward, 39th pct.	352	393	5	0	0	0	479	273
11th ward, 40th pct.	275	271	1	0	1	0	354	196
12th ward, 1st pct.	299	153	0	0	3	0	329	134
12th ward, 2nd pct.	293	115	1	2	0	0	341	78
12th ward, 3rd pct.	278	160	1	0	0	0	326	121
12th ward, 4th pct.	223	142	2	0	4	1	283	96
12th ward, 5th pct.	234	211	0	1	1	0	295	154
12th ward, 6th pct.	280	130	3	0	1	0	322	95
12th ward, 7th pct.	272	185	1	1	0	1	336	133
12th ward, 8th pct.	279	203	1	0	3	0	341	141
12th ward, 9th pct.	257	196	0	0	0	0	321	137
12th ward, 10th pct.	250	213	2	0	4	1	328	140
12th ward, 11th pct.	291	232	3	0	2	0	371	167
12th ward, 12th pct.	253	128	3	0	0	1	315	80
12th ward, 13th pct.	280	165	1	0	0	0	357	89
12th ward, 14th pct.	288	197	4	0	0	0	353	138
12th ward, 15th pct.	293	182	2	0	0	0	368	117
12th ward, 16th pct.	252	211	2	0	0	2	325	153
12th ward, 17th pct.	316	178	0	2	1	3	414	94
12th ward, 18th pct.	281	169	1	0	0	0	349	103

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

12th ward, 19th pct.	276	154	2	0	0	0	337	97
12th ward, 20th pct.	300	173	0	0	0	390	99	
12th ward, 21st pct.	247	160	1	0	0	323	86	
12th ward, 22nd pct.	340	145	1	0	1	399	81	
12th ward, 23rd pct.	269	199	0	0	0	364	104	
12th ward, 24th pct.	295	156	0	1	0	361	99	
13th ward, 1st pct.	257	297	1	1	1	342	218	
13th ward, 2nd pct.	274	290	2	0	4	341	240	
13th ward, 3rd pct.	228	244	6	0	1	288	191	
13th ward, 4th pct.	192	184	1	0	1	270	122	
13th ward, 5th pct.	252	219	1	0	1	309	173	
13th ward, 6th pct.	243	308	1	0	2	320	238	
13th ward, 7th pct.	303	291	1	0	0	375	228	
13th ward, 8th pct.	242	280	1	0	1	312	221	
13th ward, 9th pct.	320	183	2	1	0	377	139	
13th ward, 10th pct.	240	195	2	0	0	297	154	
13th ward, 11th pct.	253	182	7	1	0	303	135	
13th ward, 12th pct.	268	180	2	0	1	342	134	
13th ward, 13th pct.	236	225	4	1	2	315	168	
13th ward, 14th pct.	269	241	0	0	0	328	192	
13th ward, 15th pct.	278	202	1	0	1	335	156	
13th ward, 16th pct.	252	264	2	0	2	328	200	
13th ward, 17th pct.	203	236	9	0	0	260	195	
13th ward, 18th pct.	242	202	5	1	0	294	152	
13th ward, 19th pct.	345	143	3	0	1	398	103	
13th ward, 20th pct.	291	163	0	0	2	334	119	
13th ward, 21st pct.	274	119	0	0	0	316	85	
13th ward, 22nd pct.	280	210	4	0	0	354	142	
13th ward, 23rd pct.	289	199	0	0	1	344	160	
14th ward, 1st pct.	321	146	3	1	1	391	81	
14th ward, 2nd pct.	308	204	0	0	0	415	106	
14th ward, 3rd pct.	295	207	1	1	2	381	134	
14th ward, 4th pct.	307	180	3	0	0	398	108	
14th ward, 5th pct.	316	157	3	0	2	404	84	
14th ward, 6th pct.	356	127	2	1	0	419	72	
14th ward, 7th pct.	366	184	1	0	2	452	112	
14th ward, 8th pct.	289	177	1	0	2	365	101	
14th ward, 9th pct.	333	175	0	1	0	423	91	
14th ward, 10th pct.	336	135	4	0	0	422	59	
14th ward, 11th pct.	376	162	0	0	0	451	88	
14th ward, 12th pct.	366	161	0	0	0	428	97	
14th ward, 13th pct.	353	171	1	0	1	439	94	
14th ward, 14th pct.	351	188	0	0	1	462	93	
14th ward, 15th pct.	365	139	2	0	0	437	80	
14th ward, 16th pct.	355	163	3	0	0	445	79	
14th ward, 17th pct.	315	170	1	0	0	403	89	
14th ward, 18th pct.	344	202	1	1	2	430	129	
14th ward, 19th pct.	333	236	0	0	0	447	132	
14th ward, 20th pct.	358	232	1	0	0	448	151	

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.								
14th ward, 21st pct.	380	220	0	0	0	0	483	118
14th ward, 22nd pct.	346	210	0	0	0	1	443	117
14th ward, 23rd pct.	352	200	1	0	1	0	441	123
14th ward, 24th pct.	341	257	2	0	0	2	445	169
14th ward, 25th pct.	339	195	2	1	2	0	400	136
14th ward, 26th pct.	363	298	3	0	0	1	503	150
14th ward, 27th pct.	378	244	1	0	2	0	483	153
14th ward, 28th pct.	166	338	2	0	0	0	224	286
15th ward, 1st pct.	261	322	2	0	0	1	353	241
15th ward, 2nd pct.	223	395	2	0	2	0	308	313
15th ward, 3rd pct.	214	428	1	0	2	1	305	341
15th ward, 4th pct.	214	426	1	0	0	1	286	368
15th ward, 5th pct.	232	399	2	0	0	0	285	354
15th ward, 6th pct.	228	414	4	0	3	0	293	352
15th ward, 7th pct.	276	340	2	1	0	0	337	285
15th ward, 8th pct.	263	341	2	0	2	1	316	299
15th ward, 9th pct.	256	332	1	0	0	0	327	261
15th ward, 10th pct.	257	296	4	0	0	2	337	223
15th ward, 11th pct.	240	310	2	1	1	0	318	239
15th ward, 12th pct.	274	356	0	1	0	0	344	291
15th ward, 13th pct.	223	386	5	0	0	1	280	346
15th ward, 14th pct.	236	358	1	0	0	0	279	318
15th ward, 15th pct.	275	387	5	0	0	0	326	351
15th ward, 16th pct.	291	339	2	2	1	0	265	288
15th ward, 17th pct.	175	344	2	0	1	0	236	293
15th ward, 18th pct.	217	361	1	0	0	0	286	296
15th ward, 19th pct.	277	316	3	0	0	0	332	270
15th ward, 20th pct.	229	306	1	0	0	0	287	262
15th ward, 21st pct.	256	335	3	0	3	1	302	301
15th ward, 22nd pct.	232	345	0	0	0	0	295	285
15th ward, 23rd pct.	258	319	2	1	1	0	304	280
15th ward, 24th pct.	223	372	1	0	0	0	285	318
15th ward, 25th pct.	235	450	4	0	0	2	294	400
15th ward, 26th pct.	227	376	0	0	1	1	296	311
15th ward, 27th pct.	209	417	3	0	0	3	297	332
15th ward, 28th pct.	151	523	1	0	0	1	207	473
15th ward, 29th pct.	177	516	2	1	0	2	237	458
15th ward, 30th pct.	196	489	0	0	0	2	273	414

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

15th ward, 31st pct.	190	353	0	0	0	0	261	283
15th ward, 32nd pct.	281	431	0	0	1	1	394	329
15th ward, 33rd pct.	217	387	4	0	0	1	324	280
15th ward, 34th pct.	250	394	0	0	0	0	330	318
15th ward, 35th pct.	219	414	2	0	0	5	323	316
15th ward, 36th pct.	285	346	2	0	1	0	387	248
15th ward, 37th pct.	316	357	2	0	0	0	417	267
15th ward, 38th pct.	200	347	0	0	0	0	284	265
15th ward, 39th pct.	207	455	4	0	0	0	293	376
15th ward, 40th pct.	176	395	3	0	0	0	243	331
15th ward, 41st pct.	166	447	2	0	1	1	240	374
15th ward, 42nd pct.	161	406	0	0	0	0	234	328
15th ward, 43rd pct.	182	350	1	0	0	0	254	286
15th ward, 44th pct.	124	496	8	0	0	1	171	461
15th ward, 45th pct.	282	293	3	1	0	0	358	229
15th ward, 46th pct.	355	516	1	1	2	1	519	352
15th ward, 47th pct.	215	281	1	0	0	0	284	215
15th ward, 48th pct.	217	308	3	1	0	1	307	226
15th ward, 49th pct.	277	436	3	0	0	1	392	358
15th ward, 50th pct.	291	524	4	0	0	2	417	407
15th ward, 51st pct.	258	405	3	0	0	0	372	291
15th ward, 52nd pct.	276	337	0	0	0	1	399	223
15th ward, 53rd pct.	239	382	0	0	0	1	320	307
15th ward, 54th pct.	274	413	2	0	0	0	366	326
15th ward, 55th pct.	215	358	3	0	1	0	337	234
16th ward, 1st pct.	222	296	5	1	0	0	294	222
16th ward, 2nd pct.	169	297	0	0	0	1	233	234
16th ward, 3rd pct.	163	363	4	0	1	0	214	317
16th ward, 4th pct.	136	415	2	0	0	0	188	385
16th ward, 5th pct.	157	432	2	0	0	3	219	372
16th ward, 6th pct.	197	361	6	1	1	1	258	316
16th ward, 7th pct.	224	304	2	0	0	0	287	250
16th ward, 8th pct.	172	379	2	0	0	1	228	329
16th ward, 9th pct.	184	430	1	0	1	2	260	350
16th ward, 10th pct.	228	393	4	0	2	1	312	312
16th ward, 11th pct.	172	419	1	0	1	0	230	362
16th ward, 12th pct.	180	388	2	0	0	0	241	334
16th ward, 13th pct.	214	331	3	2	1	0	285	267
16th ward, 14th pct.	204	280	0	0	0	0	256	234
16th ward, 15th pct.	198	277	2	0	0	0	251	225
16th ward, 16th pct.	109	156	5	0	2	0	150	124
16th ward, 17th pct.	277	461	4	1	0	0	343	395
16th ward, 18th pct.	175	532	10	0	1	0	262	464
16th ward, 19th pct.	237	361	5	0	0	2	337	260
16th ward, 20A pct.	110	271	3	0	1	0	184	200
16th ward, 20B pct.	129	192	0	0	0	0	162	176
16th ward, 21st pct.	275	249	1	0	0	0	340	187
16th ward, 22nd pct.	335	300	4	0	3	0	434	222
16th ward, 23rd pct.	293	299	2	0	1	0	370	222

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.								
Milwaukee, city:—Cont.								
16th ward, 24th pct.	352	231	5	0	1	2	452	147
16th ward, 25th pct.	233	341	2	1	2	1	319	262
16th ward, 26th pct.	310	272	1	0	1	0	405	180
16th ward, 27th pct.	249	355	0	0	0	0	327	274
16th ward, 28th pct.	275	269	0	0	1	5	360	196
16th ward, 29th pct.	329	424	0	0	0	0	429	328
16th ward, 30th pct.	263	568	1	0	1	2	379	454
17th ward, 1st pct.	212	222	0	1	0	0	296	150
17th ward, 2nd pct.	260	195	1	1	2	0	315	150
17th ward, 3rd pct.	228	267	2	1	3	1	318	187
17th ward, 4th pct.	209	179	1	0	0	1	258	137
17th ward, 5th pct.	229	262	1	0	0	0	295	207
17th ward, 6th pct.	240	223	1	1	1	0	315	158
17th ward, 7th pct.	247	256	4	0	0	0	332	182
17th ward, 8th pct.	233	296	5	0	0	1	292	237
17th ward, 9th pct.	276	256	0	0	0	0	358	186
17th ward, 10th pct.	184	305	3	1	1	0	249	252
17th ward, 11th pct.	201	355	4	0	0	0	244	319
17th ward, 12th pct.	186	278	0	0	0	0	250	216
17th ward, 13th pct.	238	291	0	0	1	1	304	226
17th ward, 14th pct.	295	285	2	0	0	0	382	206
17th ward, 15th pct.	221	346	8	0	0	1	299	290
17th ward, 16th pct.	191	330	2	0	0	2	250	275
17th ward, 17th pct.	234	218	6	0	1	0	304	163
17th ward, 18th pct.	137	418	5	0	1	0	202	361
17th ward, 19th pct.	216	357	2	0	0	2	282	292
17th ward, 20th pct.	187	363	2	1	1	1	268	293
17th ward, 21st pct.	304	304	2	0	1	0	398	216
17th ward, 22nd pct.	218	368	1	0	0	1	297	305
17th ward, 23rd pct.	262	319	1	0	1	0	337	249
17th ward, 24th pct.	304	299	4	0	1	0	401	213
17th ward, 25th pct.	266	301	1	0	2	2	360	209
17th ward, 26th pct.	430	280	7	2	0	1	523	198
17th ward, 27th pct.	379	217	1	0	0	0	465	139
17th ward, 28th pct.	395	341	3	0	0	0	500	237
17th ward, 29th pct.	449	389	4	0	0	1	557	289
17th ward, 30th pct.	234	334	0	0	0	1	318	253
18th ward, 1st pct.	122	435	7	0	0	0	164	399

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Milwaukee, city:—Cont.

18th ward, 2nd pct.	140	359	0	4	0	0	169	337
18th ward, 3rd pct.	220	319	3	1	3	1	296	251
18th ward, 4th pct.	278	372	0	0	0	0	360	289
18th ward, 5th pct.	323	192	4	1	0	2	381	150
18th ward, 6th pct.	130	540	2	0	0	0	165	496
18th ward, 7th pct.	194	325	5	0	1	0	270	251
18th ward, 8th pct.	332	291	2	0	1	0	431	202
18th ward, 9th pct.	285	236	0	0	2	0	379	150
18th ward, 10th pct.	114	486	7	0	0	0	166	452
18th ward, 11th pct.	120	438	5	0	0	0	163	398
18th ward, 12th pct.	137	369	2	0	0	0	176	338
18th ward, 13th pct.	183	385	2	0	0	0	241	324
18th ward, 14th pct.	178	328	3	0	0	0	237	276
18th ward, 15th pct.	336	139	1	0	0	0	402	84
18th ward, 16th pct.	281	222	0	0	0	0	370	147
18th ward, 17th pct.	148	377	2	0	0	0	177	352
18th ward, 18th pct.	192	351	2	1	2	2	259	302
18th ward, 19th pct.	339	226	1	0	0	0	406	162
18th ward, 20th pct.	226	227	3	0	2	0	295	174
18th ward, 21st pct.	109	402	1	0	0	0	121	402
18th ward, 22nd pct.	150	322	3	1	0	0	187	289
18th ward, 23rd pct.	149	350	3	0	0	0	189	310
18th ward, 24th pct.	178	368	4	0	1	1	239	318
18th ward, 25th pct.	186	282	0	0	0	0	238	233
18th ward, 26th pct.	310	217	1	0	2	2	396	144
18th ward, 27th pct.	135	328	4	0	1	0	163	413
18th ward, 28th pct.	210	299	2	0	0	0	279	230
18th ward, 29th pct.	325	186	1	0	0	0	408	112
18th ward, 30th pct.	342	199	1	1	0	0	443	106
18th ward, 31st pct.	292	193	3	0	0	0	354	139
19th ward, 1st pct.	315	305	5	0	0	0	433	193
19th ward, 2nd pct.	308	269	1	0	0	1	392	189
19th ward, 3rd pct.	400	237	4	0	2	0	492	148
19th ward, 4th pct.	379	325	5	0	1	1	486	218
19th ward, 5th pct.	234	330	5	0	0	2	343	229
19th ward, 6th pct.	287	226	3	0	0	0	379	134
19th ward, 7th pct.	383	318	2	2	0	0	481	236
19th ward, 8th pct.	247	213	4	1	0	1	319	157
19th ward, 9th pct.	387	310	3	1	0	1	487	225
19th ward, 10th pct.	249	317	6	0	0	0	310	264
20th ward, 1st pct.	161	374	7	1	1	0	235	308
20th ward, 2nd pct.	137	219	1	0	0	0	187	168
20th ward, 3rd pct.	252	328	6	0	0	0	363	227
20th ward, 4th pct.	316	460	3	1	0	0	442	348
20th ward, 5th pct.	246	407	0	0	1	1	345	318
20th ward, 6th pct.	293	314	1	0	0	0	388	233
20th ward, 7th pct.	228	304	4	0	1	0	296	252
Oak Creek, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	190	227	3	0	0	0	263	157

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President					Governor			
	Stevenson and Keifer (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Weidel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont/									
Oak Creek, city:—Cont.									
1st ward, 2nd pct.	162	229	4	0	0	0	215	187	
2nd ward, 1st pct.	145	236	5	0	0	0	205	176	
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	124	147	2	0	0	0	169	104	
3rd ward, 1st pct.	125	119	0	0	0	0	152	96	
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	329	266	3	1	0	0	410	186	
4th ward, 1st pct.	154	123	2	0	0	0	178	95	
4th ward, 2nd pct.	128	85	0	0	0	0	161	57	
St. Francis, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	547	455	7	2	1	4	688	320	
2nd ward, 1st pct.	574	470	5	1	0	0	793	324	
3rd ward, 1st pct.	540	769	4	0	0	1	763	633	
South Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	320	799	8	2	0	1	490	689	
1st ward, 2nd pct.	217	418	5	0	0	0	291	347	
2nd ward, 1st pct.	268	473	3	0	1	0	411	359	
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	491	634	10	0	0	2	662	440	
3rd ward, 1st pct.	599	451	1	3	2	1	829	330	
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	607	591	1	4	1	3	815	424	
4th ward, 1st pct.	548	448	6	1	1	1	733	295	
Wauwatosa, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	121	761	7	0	0	0	181	705	
1st ward, 2nd pct.	182	749	7	0	1	0	283	651	
1st ward, 3rd pct.	197	560	4	2	0	0	270	524	
1st ward, 4th pct.	100	722	3	0	0	0	145	684	
2nd ward, 1st pct.	93	769	4	0	0	0	145	716	
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	127	697	5	0	0	0	186	649	
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	114	949	4	0	0	0	202	884	
3rd ward, 1st pct.	208	974	4	1	1	1	319	865	
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	181	1,141	5	1	0	0	285	1,029	
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	248	947	6	0	2	2	365	843	
4th ward, 1st pct.	233	527	1	0	0	1	307	467	
4th ward, 2nd pct.	158	617	1	0	0	0	258	539	
4th ward, 3rd pct.	222	815	11	0	1	1	324	715	
5th ward, 1st pct.	214	853	4	0	1	0	320	757	
5th ward, 2nd pct.	369	681	2	0	0	0	270	618	
5th ward, 3rd pct.	221	703	2	0	3	1	303	650	
5th ward, 4th pct.	130	597	1	0	0	0	191	544	
6th ward, 1st pct.	108	1,056	6	0	1	0	172	1,010	

MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.

Wauwatosa, city:—Cont.

6th ward, 2nd pct.	116	1,050	8	0	0	0	191	989
6th ward, 3rd pct.	178	969	5	0	0	1	276	885
7th ward, 1st pct.	356	800	2	2	2	2	515	672
7th ward, 2nd pct.	212	695	6	1	0	0	324	600
7th ward, 3rd pct.	264	750	2	0	0	0	379	645
8th ward, 1st pct.	196	693	6	0	0	0	277	632
8th ward, 2nd pct.	322	758	6	0	1	0	439	672

West Allis, city:

1st ward, 1st pct.	423	408	4	0	0	1	569	294
1st ward, 2nd pct.	374	223	9	0	1	3	464	167
1st ward, 3rd pct.	393	483	3	0	0	0	515	354
1st ward, 4th pct.	497	345	2	0	1	1	591	226
1st ward, 5th pct.	320	355	5	2	0	1	424	253
1st ward, 6th pct.	320	293	5	0	1	0	453	302
1st ward, 7th pct.	356	552	0	0	0	1	496	462
1st ward, 8th pct.	419	416	2	2	0	1	569	310
2nd ward, 1st pct.	293	405	4	0	0	0	410	295
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	251	370	2	1	1	0	365	317
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	364	343	5	0	0	0	452	257
3rd ward, 1st pct.	232	423	2	0	0	0	287	360
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	303	574	6	0	0	0	425	461
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	433	532	3	0	0	0	556	415
3rd ward, 4th pct.	502	513	1	0	0	1	679	327
3rd ward, 5th pct.	395	425	7	0	0	2	531	313
3rd ward, 6th pct.	318	422	4	0	2	0	455	311
3rd ward, 7th pct.	373	392	6	1	2	0	497	292
3rd ward, 8th pct.	514	484	4	1	0	0	693	330
4th ward, 1st pct.	402	377	5	1	1	0	509	268
4th ward, 2nd pct.	463	436	2	0	1	1	580	330
4th ward, 3rd pct.	440	606	4	0	1	0	604	462
4th ward, 4th pct.	376	542	7	0	0	0	524	387
4th ward, 5th pct.	410	533	3	0	0	2	530	407
4th ward, 6th pct.	331	470	5	0	0	0	462	359
4th ward, 7th pct.	292	570	1	1	0	0	410	475
4th ward, 8th pct.	551	564	3	3	0	0	716	412
4th ward, 9th pct.	270	303	4	1	0	0	345	225
4th ward, 10th pct.	299	357	1	0	0	1	416	240
5th ward, 1st pct.	448	489	6	1	1	1	633	331
5th ward, 2nd pct.	439	551	3	2	1	0	600	396
5th ward, 3rd pct.	370	397	2	0	0	0	460	318
5th ward, 4th pct.	197	324	2	0	1	0	225	297

Total 177,286 227,253 1,783 202 374 420 229,443 180,462

MONROE CO.

Adrian	75	68	0	0	0	0	82	63
Angelo	83	116	0	0	0	0	105	160
Byron	80	132	0	1	0	3	98	120
Clifton	110	149	0	0	1	1	124	135

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
MONROE CO.—Cont.								
Glendale	116	139	0	0	0	0	152	111
Grant	21	57	0	0	0	0	29	48
Greenfield	76	108	1	0	0	0	76	109
Jefferson	190	86	1	0	0	0	190	82
LaFayette	34	42	0	0	0	0	36	41
La Grange	168	267	2	0	0	0	186	237
Leon	130	155	2	0	0	0	148	138
Lincoln	98	233	2	0	0	0	124	211
Little Falls	183	180	1	0	0	0	205	158
New Lyme	15	31	0	0	0	0	15	32
Oakdale	141	121	0	0	0	1	158	101
Portland	202	134	0	0	0	0	208	123
Ridgeville	109	141	4	0	0	0	83	123
Scott	1	23	0	0	0	0	5	18
Sheldon	91	130	0	0	0	0	96	122
Sparta	187	299	1	0	0	0	235	253
Tomah	88	231	2	0	0	0	107	214
Wellington	98	145	2	0	0	0	112	123
Wells	93	77	0	0	0	0	110	60
Wilton	125	99	0	0	0	2	138	92
Cashton, vil.	189	229	1	0	0	0	214	196
Kendall, vil.	72	157	0	0	0	0	80	146
Melvina, vil.	37	19	0	0	0	0	39	15
Norwalk, vil.	61	187	0	0	0	0	76	171
Wilton, vil.	55	184	0	0	0	0	70	166
Wyeville, vil.	21	27	0	0	0	0	24	25
Sparta, city:								
1st ward	147	513	5	0	0	0	185	494
2nd ward	194	410	0	0	0	0	250	360
3rd ward	159	362	0	0	0	0	210	340
4th ward	182	463	0	0	0	0	238	407
Tomah, city:								
1st ward	76	323	3	0	1	0	111	284
2nd ward	185	515	0	0	0	0	215	478
3rd ward	215	483	0	0	1	0	276	414
4th ward	204	425	0	2	0	0	255	342
Total	4,311	7,460	27	3	3	7	5,065	6,712

OCONTO CO.

Abrams	97	183	0	0	0	0	105	173
Armstrong	75	151	1	0	0	0	96	134
Bagley	46	45	4	0	0	0	50	40
Brazeau	133	185	0	0	0	0	132	180
Breed	57	100	0	0	0	0	66	89
Chase	189	114	2	0	0	0	200	107
Doyle	37	32	0	0	0	0	36	31
Gillett	80	262	3	0	0	0	97	248
How	75	157	0	0	0	0	87	147
Lena	159	136	3	0	1	0	191	114
Little River	126	259	0	0	0	0	149	241
Little Suamico	150	231	3	0	1	0	178	202
Maple Valley	60	203	4	0	0	0	91	196
Morgan	118	133	1	0	0	0	136	111
Oconto	161	206	0	0	1	1	187	182
Oconto Falls	116	188	3	0	0	0	130	178
Pensaukee	111	214	2	0	0	0	124	208
Riverview	52	80	1	0	0	0	57	72
Spruce	163	183	0	0	0	0	187	158
Stiles	190	188	3	0	0	0	153	153
Townsend	61	135	0	1	0	0	67	122
Underhill	75	163	1	0	0	0	99	144
Wheeler	65	128	0	0	0	0	79	108
Lena, vil.	62	177	0	0	0	0	107	148
Suring, vil.	58	204	0	0	0	0	65	196
Gillett, city:								
1st ward	40	201	2	0	0	0	61	182
2nd ward	24	200	5	0	0	0	49	181
3rd ward	13	140	4	0	0	0	24	129
Oconto Falls, city:								
1st ward	46	176	1	0	0	0	67	158
2nd ward	49	318	0	0	0	0	83	285
3rd ward	73	268	0	0	0	0	99	241
Oconto, city:								
1st ward	75	156	0	0	0	0	86	152
2nd ward	69	114	2	0	0	0	94	88
3rd ward	102	107	0	0	0	0	120	89
4th ward	78	148	0	0	0	0	89	131
5th ward	70	198	1	0	0	0	91	180
6th ward	66	134	0	0	1	0	95	112
7th ward	86	186	0	0	0	0	112	153
8th ward	76	190	1	0	0	0	104	159
9th ward	88	95	0	0	0	0	112	68
10th ward	86	133	3	0	0	0	120	106
South Branch	35	15	0	0	0	0	39	13
Total	3,632	6,836	51	1	4	1	4,314	6,109
ONEIDA CO.								
Cassian	37	87	1	0	0	0	49	76

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
ONEIDA CO.—Cont.								
Crescent	160	198	2	0	0	0	225	135
Enterprise	29	68	1	0	0	0	40	57
Hazelhurst	35	109	1	0	0	0	59	89
Lake Tomahawk	41	154	3	0	0	0	58	135
Little Rice	9	22	0	0	0	0	9	20
Lynne	39	38	0	0	0	0	49	31
Minocqua	162	745	0	3	0	0	264	654
Monico	84	60	0	0	0	0	100	44
Newbold	171	224	4	0	0	0	221	173
Nokomis	48	109	1	0	0	0	59	98
Pelican	396	520	3	0	0	0	510	411
Piehl	14	23	0	0	0	0	17	20
Pine Lake	264	295	0	0	0	0	315	242
Schoepke	49	117	2	0	1	0	69	104
Stella	78	45	2	0	0	0	84	37
Sugar Camp	133	153	1	0	0	1	157	120
Three Lakes	98	494	2	0	0	0	135	452
Woodboro	36	75	2	0	0	0	46	68
Woodruff	104	282	2	0	0	0	152	236
Rhineland, city:								
1st ward	238	372	1	0	0	0	323	297
2nd ward	168	219	3	0	0	0	201	183
3rd ward	130	169	6	1	0	0	184	124
4th ward	75	320	4	0	0	0	105	303
5th ward	113	390	3	0	0	1	182	325
6th ward	128	211	2	0	0	0	194	149
7th ward	159	376	2	0	0	1	245	295
8th ward	330	386	3	0	0	0	415	299
Total	3,328	6,261	51	4	1	3	4,467	5,177
OUTAGAMIE CO.								
Black Creek	64	182	3	0	0	0	83	168
Bovina	68	127	0	0	0	0	88	108
Buchanan	200	288	7	0	0	0	260	247
Center	94	333	2	0	0	0	129	306
Cicero	107	270	0	0	0	0	134	254
Dale	49	410	6	0	0	0	81	391
Deer Creek	90	173	1	0	0	0	110	153

OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.

Ellington	73	344	17	0	0	0	103	333
Freedom	236	322	2	0	0	0	294	275
Grand Chute:								
1st pct.	165	523	2	1	0	0	256	433
2nd pct.	120	462	6	0	0	0	187	406
Greenville	95	385	8	0	0	0	148	353
Hortonia	40	215	5	0	0	0	61	194
Kaukauna	113	109	1	1	0	0	134	88
Liberty	51	82	1	0	0	0	51	84
Maine	54	125	0	0	0	0	63	112
Maple Creek	53	193	0	0	0	0	73	177
Oneida	224	293	1	1	1	0	273	250
Osborn	37	160	3	0	0	0	51	149
Seymour	91	288	2	0	0	0	127	259
Vandenbroek	115	160	3	0	0	0	147	131
Bear Creek, vil.	48	140	2	0	0	0	68	115
Black Creek, vil.	36	268	0	0	0	0	56	251
Combined Locks, vil.	131	187	0	0	0	0	190	129
Hortonville, vil.	54	444	1	0	0	0	119	382
Kimberly, vil.	558	900	3	2	0	1	934	669
Little Chute, vil.	521	1,167	5	0	1	1	870	833
Shiocton, vil.	78	229	3	0	0	0	117	193
Appleton, city:								
1st ward	74	423	4	0	0	0	105	414
2nd ward	143	788	6	1	0	0	198	715
3rd ward	76	281	0	0	0	1	113	260
4th ward	209	1,214	10	0	0	0	340	1,093
5th ward	102	556	3	0	0	0	170	493
6th ward	237	1,114	5	0	1	1	344	1,070
7th ward	107	489	3	0	0	0	161	476
8th ward	88	381	5	0	0	0	136	350
9th ward	113	405	5	0	0	2	154	380
10th ward	128	622	8	0	0	0	183	579
11th ward	113	783	13	0	0	0	198	731
12th ward	252	1,280	23	0	1	1	415	1,156
13th ward	250	849	9	0	1	0	400	706
14th ward	88	565	13	0	0	0	129	532
15th ward	102	537	7	0	0	1	156	494
16th ward	187	969	8	1	1	0	316	891
17th ward	103	528	5	0	0	0	175	489
18th ward	108	471	6	0	0	0	179	427
19th ward	154	553	2	0	0	3	250	496
20th ward	180	833	1	0	0	0	319	728
Kaukauna, city:								
1st ward	238	624	3	0	0	0	407	500
2nd ward	264	628	8	0	0	0	407	520
3rd ward	302	593	1	0	0	0	480	450
4th ward	214	418	2	0	0	1	295	349
5th ward	101	119	0	0	0	0	139	91

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
OUTAGAME CO.—Cont.								
New London, city:								
3rd ward	142	435	1	0	0	0	174	402
Seymour, city:								
1st ward	43	542	1	0	0	0	75	511
2nd ward	42	311	0	0	0	0	69	291
Total	7,725	26,090	236	7	7	12	11,694	23,037
OZAUKEE CO.								
Belgium	203	430	3	0	0	1	341	289
Cedarburg	116	671	9	1	0	0	210	575
Fredonia	130	387	1	0	0	0	183	329
Grafton	176	445	11	0	0	1	258	369
Mequon:								
1st pct.	243	921	8	1	1	0	350	824
2nd pct.	425	1,182	23	0	0	1	569	1,003
Port Washington	206	237	5	0	0	0	254	188
Saukville	126	314	12	0	0	0	171	273
Bayside, vil.	3	47	2	0	0	0	4	48
Belgium, vil.	133	176	0	1	1	0	183	110
Fredonia, vil.	65	226	3	0	0	0	112	171
Grafton, vil.	414	787	14	1	0	0	594	617
Saukville, vil.	153	246	4	0	0	0	247	149
Thiensville, vil.	232	665	2	0	0	0	327	564
Cedarburg, city:								
1st ward	141	598	4	0	0	0	228	516
2nd ward	132	347	2	0	0	0	188	296
3rd ward	205	586	6	0	0	0	322	475
Port Washington, city:								
1st ward	269	466	3	0	4	0	351	393
2nd ward	189	240	3	0	0	0	237	193
3rd ward	101	126	3	0	0	0	123	107
4th ward	97	111	2	0	0	0	111	96
5th ward	124	182	3	0	0	0	154	156
6th ward	256	418	3	0	0	0	347	325
Total	4,139	9,808	126	4	6	3	5,864	8,066

PEPIN CO.									
Albany	86	72	0	0	0	0	97	62	
Durand	75	87	0	0	0	0	75	82	
Frankfort	78	100	0	0	0	0	79	95	
Lima	147	111	0	0	0	0	181	57	
Pepin	141	176	0	0	0	0	142	175	
Stockholm	21	90	0	0	0	0	23	83	
Waterville	121	282	0	0	0	0	158	226	
Waubeek	29	29	0	0	0	0	31	27	
Pepin, vil.	100	247	0	0	0	0	96	222	
Stockholm, vil.	9	75	0	0	0	0	13	71	
Durand, city:									
1st ward	53	164	0	0	0	0	79	126	
2nd ward	102	286	0	0	0	0	136	230	
3rd ward	78	256	0	0	0	0	86	233	
Total	1,040	1,975	0	0	0	0	1,196	1,689	
PIERCE CO.									
Clifton	126	81	1	0	0	0	125	80	
Diamond Bluff	94	53	0	0	0	0	93	47	
Ellsworth	164	301	0	0	1	0	199	274	
El Paso	116	162	0	0	0	0	126	144	
Gilman	166	197	0	0	0	0	186	181	
Hartland	115	205	1	0	0	0	131	187	
Isabelle	26	29	0	0	0	0	26	23	
Maiden Rock	88	193	4	1	0	0	86	191	
Martell	153	185	4	1	1	0	165	176	
Oak Grove	132	105	1	0	0	0	132	89	
River Falls	191	145	2	0	0	0	180	146	
Rock Elm	106	142	4	0	0	0	113	139	
Salem	75	170	0	0	0	0	87	155	
Spring Lake	111	134	1	0	0	0	125	117	
Trenton	153	230	0	0	0	0	162	217	
Trimbelle	235	193	1	1	0	0	250	174	
Union	107	189	0	0	0	0	111	174	
Bay City, vil.	61	80	0	0	0	0	62	74	
Ellsworth, vil.	215	634	0	0	0	0	244	570	
Elmwood, vil.	129	226	0	0	0	0	151	211	
Maiden Rock, vil.	29	93	0	0	0	0	33	84	
Plum City, vil.	32	160	1	0	0	0	50	132	
Spring Valley, vil.	111	347	3	0	0	0	132	323	
Prescott, city:									
1st ward	111	152	1	0	0	0	115	133	
2nd ward	84	85	0	0	0	0	75	81	
3rd ward	66	126	0	0	0	0	77	118	
River Falls, city:									
2nd ward	154	249	1	0	0	0	168	231	
3rd ward	152	245	0	2	0	0	150	236	
4th ward	183	353	0	0	0	0	196	331	
5th ward	159	318	0	0	0	0	154	300	
Total	3,644	5,782	25	5	2	0	3,904	5,343	

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President					Governor		
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Wardel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
POLK CO.								
Alden	244	202	0	0	0	0	251	185
Apple River	150	108	0	0	0	0	159	97
Balsam Lake	125	101	0	0	0	1	127	99
Beaver	158	87	0	0	0	0	172	70
Black Brook	170	120	1	0	0	0	174	108
Bone Lake	175	58	1	0	0	0	185	39
Clam Falls	166	104	0	0	0	0	181	94
Clayton	171	101	1	0	0	0	185	83
Clear Lake	168	152	2	0	1	0	176	148
Eureka	187	195	0	0	0	0	187	185
Farmington	138	198	0	1	0	0	140	170
Garfield	171	145	0	0	0	0	177	136
Georgetown	134	63	0	0	0	0	147	50
Johnstown	105	56	3	0	0	1	107	52
Laketown	165	143	0	0	0	0	177	128
Lincoln	223	161	0	0	1	1	247	141
Lorain	91	54	0	0	0	0	94	56
Luck	168	127	1	0	0	0	172	117
McKinley	110	52	0	0	0	0	126	37
Milltown	179	100	0	1	0	0	188	88
Osceola	110	164	0	1	0	0	117	158
St. Croix Falls	142	148	1	0	0	0	140	136
Sterling	97	89	2	0	0	0	92	85
West Sweden	151	152	0	0	0	1	157	142
Balsam Lake, vil.	88	224	1	0	0	0	113	197
Centuria, vil.	71	201	0	0	0	0	80	179
Clayton, vil.	50	81	0	0	0	0	60	74
Clear Lake, vil.	113	221	0	0	0	0	120	199
Dresser, vil.	73	131	0	0	0	0	74	126
Frederic, vil.	128	316	0	0	0	1	125	304
Luck, vil.	153	308	0	0	0	1	164	268
Milltown, vil.	102	188	0	0	1	0	117	161
Osceola, vil.	115	283	0	0	0	0	138	245
St. Croix Falls, vil.	112	452	0	0	0	0	146	404
Amery, city:								
1st ward	122	307	1	0	0	0	147	271
2nd ward	160	302	0	0	0	0	194	247
Total	4,985	5,894	14	3	4	6	5,356	5,279

PORTAGE CO.

Albion	159	100	0	0	0	0	191	77
Almond	41	148	0	0	0	0	46	149
Amherst	159	161	0	1	1	0	181	149
Belmont	60	95	1	0	0	0	75	82
Buena Vista	108	177	1	0	0	0	125	141
Carson	257	180	2	1	0	0	322	127
Dewey	157	37	1	0	0	0	181	18
Eau Pleine	116	214	1	0	0	0	160	169
Grant	96	168	1	0	0	0	132	125
Hull	472	320	4	0	2	0	601	196
Lanark	88	135	1	0	0	0	103	130
Linwood	112	128	3	0	0	0	144	95
New Hope	160	118	0	0	0	0	175	105
Pine Grove	105	145	0	0	0	0	128	120
Plover	341	350	0	0	0	0	421	269
Sharon	502	84	1	0	0	0	540	49
Stockton	401	129	4	0	0	0	460	85
Almond, vil.	37	207	1	0	0	0	44	206
Amherst, vil.	74	253	2	0	0	0	89	235
Amherst Junction, vil.	28	39	1	0	0	0	41	28
Junction City, vil.	61	102	0	0	0	0	98	61
Nelsonville, vil.	13	79	0	0	0	0	17	76
Park Ridge, vil.	45	177	0	0	0	0	69	150
Rosholt, vil.	109	169	1	0	0	1	131	149
Whitting, vil.	198	259	2	0	1	0	271	193
Stevens Point, city:								
1st ward	137	292	2	0	0	0	185	246
2nd ward, 1st pct.	143	373	0	0	0	0	176	327
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	198	319	1	0	0	0	271	243
3rd ward	322	696	1	0	0	0	440	573
4th ward, 1st pct.	226	225	0	1	0	0	314	137
4th ward, 2nd pct.	398	230	0	0	0	0	546	92
5th ward	366	529	1	0	0	1	463	428
6th ward	292	374	3	1	1	0	387	274
7th ward	408	355	0	0	0	0	585	170
8th ward, 1st pct.	236	364	3	0	0	0	341	249
8th ward, 2nd pct.	211	395	2	0	0	0	303	299
9th ward	174	194	1	1	0	3	235	135
Total	7,010	8,320	41	5	5	5	8,991	6,357

PRICE CO.

Catawba	85	57	2	0	0	1	89	54
Eisenstein	81	136	0	0	0	0	91	113
Elk	152	146	0	0	0	0	164	129
Emery	100	95	1	3	0	0	116	70
Fifield	147	225	0	0	0	0	167	202
Flambeau	111	73	0	2	0	0	115	61
Georgetown	49	44	0	0	0	0	67	30
Hackett	42	64	0	0	0	0	50	55

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
PRICE CO.—Cont.								
Harmony	70	58	0	0	0	0	75	51
Hill	68	68	1	0	0	0	86	48
Kennan	105	68	1	0	0	0	119	53
Knox	164	93	2	1	1	1	170	83
Lake	166	298	0	0	1	0	186	273
Ogema	180	261	5	1	0	0	208	235
Prentice	70	146	1	0	0	0	95	112
Spirit	71	136	3	1	0	0	82	119
Worcester	283	242	2	0	1	1	306	194
Catawba, vil.	59	60	0	0	0	0	62	54
Kennan, vil.	37	50	0	0	0	0	38	51
Prentice, vil.	80	137	0	0	0	0	105	110
Park Falls, city:								
1st ward	123	268	2	0	0	0	147	226
2nd ward	52	122	1	0	0	0	76	116
3rd ward	145	386	3	0	0	0	196	333
4th ward	110	188	2	0	0	0	124	160
Phillips, city:								
1st ward	94	224	1	0	0	0	118	192
2nd ward	57	193	0	0	0	0	87	158
3rd ward	77	190	0	0	1	0	108	148
Total	2,778	4,028	27	8	4	3	3,247	3,430
RACINE CO.								
Burlington	327	971	7	0	0	2	476	793
Caledonia:								
1st dist.	597	759	5	1	0	0	768	585
2nd dist.	666	560	1	0	0	0	818	409
Dover	212	498	4	0	0	0	304	406
Mt. Pleasant:								
1st dist.	1,169	1,982	13	0	1	0	1,579	1,627
2nd dist.	602	359	3	0	0	0	691	277
Norway:								
1st dist.	124	253	4	0	0	0	159	228
2nd dist.	271	298	2	1	2	2	364	227
Raymond	316	512	13	0	0	0	486	427
Rochester	95	221	2	0	0	0	128	188
Waterford	371	536	8	0	0	0	478	443

RACINE CO.—Cont.

Yorkville	227	422	3	0	0	0	281	377
North Bay, vil.	12	138	2	0	0	0	15	138
Rochester, vil.	35	166	1	0	0	0	45	152
Sturtevant, vil.	218	245	3	0	0	1	277	193
Union Grove, vil.	166	367	2	0	1	0	268	470
Waterford, vil.	120	537	3	0	2	0	186	495
Wind Point, vil.	59	172	1	0	0	0	77	151
Burlington, city:								
1st ward	83	229	1	0	1	0	121	183
2nd ward	155	648	3	0	1	1	223	575
3rd ward	223	798	7	0	0	0	322	690
4th ward	132	442	3	0	0	0	189	374
Racine, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	469	271	6	0	2	0	549	186
1st ward, 2nd pct.	314	426	6	1	0	0	404	352
1st ward, 3rd pct.	226	460	5	0	0	0	274	419
2nd ward, 1st pct.	326	369	6	0	0	1	374	365
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	234	510	6	0	0	0	264	470
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	185	576	12	0	0	0	244	539
3rd ward, 1st pct.	426	411	3	1	0	1	506	333
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	391	592	4	0	0	2	516	506
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	470	371	2	1	1	0	558	293
4th ward, 1st pct.	473	244	2	1	1	0	516	192
4th ward, 2nd pct.	482	351	1	0	0	0	609	258
4th ward, 3rd pct.	436	402	6	1	0	0	556	280
5th ward, 1st pct.	340	847	8	0	0	0	498	794
5th ward, 2nd pct.	443	458	7	0	0	0	582	334
5th ward, 3rd pct.	420	458	3	0	0	3	560	328
6th ward, 1st pct.	477	365	2	0	0	0	602	243
6th ward, 2nd pct.	512	249	3	0	0	0	590	173
6th ward, 3rd pct.	359	467	3	0	0	2	451	391
7th ward, 1st pct.	481	610	3	0	0	0	690	411
7th ward, 2nd pct.	348	475	3	0	0	0	470	356
7th ward, 3rd pct.	333	293	6	0	1	0	428	226
8th ward, 1st pct.	340	403	1	0	0	3	438	314
8th ward, 2nd pct.	235	472	3	0	0	0	316	396
8th ward, 3rd pct.	294	261	1	0	0	0	362	202
8th ward, 4th pct.	221	341	2	0	0	0	277	286
9th ward, 1st pct.	533	577	4	1	1	1	670	446
9th ward, 2nd pct.	658	420	5	1	1	0	791	285
10th ward, 1st pct.	499	464	5	0	0	1	623	353
10th ward, 2nd pct.	563	653	4	0	0	0	760	466
11th ward, 1st pct.	352	327	5	0	0	1	453	240
11th ward, 2nd pct.	337	494	0	0	1	0	456	378
11th ward, 3rd pct.	467	601	3	0	1	0	608	456
12th ward, 1st pct.	243	806	1	0	1	2	377	654
12th ward, 2nd pct.	182	689	6	0	1	0	263	626
12th ward, 3rd pct.	349	684	2	0	0	1	452	588
13th ward, 1st pct.	274	758	4	0	0	0	387	661
13th ward, 2nd pct.	305	612	0	0	0	0	425	498

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President					Governor		
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdell (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
RACINE CO.—Cont.								
Racine, city:—Cont.								
13th ward, 3rd pct.	370	418	2	0	0	0	511	290
14th ward, 1st pct.	448	345	3	1	0	0	556	253
14th ward, 2nd pct.	423	303	2	1	0	0	513	220
15th ward, 1st pct.	582	696	4	0	0	1	765	519
15th ward, 2nd pct.	391	478	1	0	0	0	525	348
15th ward, 3rd pct.	255	828	3	0	0	0	429	651
Total	22,646	31,968	248	11	21	25	29,453	25,987
RICHLAND CO.								
Akan	126	92	3	0	0	0	135	89
Bloom	133	178	0	0	0	0	161	148
Buena Vista	151	282	0	1	0	0	176	263
Dayton	102	161	0	0	0	0	111	156
Eagle	125	152	4	0	0	0	133	151
Forest	53	147	0	0	0	0	63	138
Henrietta	126	120	0	0	0	0	144	105
Ithaca	107	179	4	1	0	0	128	163
Marshall	101	152	0	0	0	0	92	163
Orion	93	165	0	0	0	0	113	150
Richland	159	360	1	0	0	0	170	357
Richwood	171	133	0	0	0	0	183	118
Rockbridge	126	171	2	0	0	0	140	160
Sylvan	113	150	0	0	0	0	130	134
Wesford	179	91	0	0	0	0	194	77
Willow	85	140	3	0	0	0	93	142
Boaz, vil.	42	36	4	0	0	0	52	34
Cazenovia, vil.	49	88	1	1	0	0	71	70
Lone Rock, vil.	97	127	1	0	0	0	111	117
Viola, vil.	57	182	2	0	0	0	66	171
Yuba, vil.	36	11	0	0	0	0	45	6
Richland Center, city:								
1st ward	60	226	0	0	0	0	79	202
2nd ward	69	316	0	0	0	0	94	298
3rd ward	66	263	0	0	0	0	69	259
4th ward	71	304	0	0	0	0	84	295
5th ward	98	234	0	0	0	0	116	219

RICHLAND CO.—Cont.

Richland Center, city:—Cont.

6th ward	69	191	1	0	0	0	95	178
7th ward	62	199	0	0	0	0	86	179
8th ward	57	212	0	0	0	0	66	205
Total	2,783	5,062	26	3	0	0	3,200	4,747

ROCKE, CO.

Avon	75	117	1	0	0	0	86	107
Beloit:								
1st pct.	413	771	5	0	0	1	556	641
2nd pct.	489	825	0	0	0	0	610	710
Bradford	74	282	4	0	0	0	103	257
Center	112	208	1	0	0	0	105	202
Clinton	98	303	1	0	0	0	126	275
Fulton	279	371	0	0	0	0	326	329
Harmony	160	304	2	0	0	0	193	272
Janesville	209	405	2	0	1	0	254	351
Johnstown	91	196	4	0	0	0	111	180
La Prairie	63	288	4	0	0	0	81	270
Lima	130	222	6	0	0	0	154	205
Magnolia	100	160	0	0	0	0	104	155
Milton	198	363	1	1	0	0	251	309
Newark	131	251	0	0	0	0	131	252
Plymouth	127	296	0	0	0	0	139	278
Porter	179	183	1	2	0	0	210	161
Rock	233	374	5	0	0	0	277	336
Spring Valley	73	165	0	0	0	0	81	153
Turtle	343	950	3	0	0	0	431	852
Union	159	184	2	0	0	1	168	173
Clinton, vil.	148	477	0	0	1	0	174	447
Footville, vil.	91	225	1	0	0	0	101	215
Milton, vil.	170	590	3	0	0	0	198	563
Milton Junction, vil.	149	434	2	0	0	0	198	393
Orfordville, vil.	68	267	0	0	0	0	128	243
Beloit, city:								
1st ward	110	188	3	0	1	0	120	178
2nd ward	179	366	3	0	0	0	220	328
3rd ward	248	355	3	0	0	0	310	292
4th ward	311	513	1	0	1	0	408	420
5th ward	205	349	0	1	0	1	232	321
6th ward	150	619	2	0	0	0	207	561
7th ward	163	628	2	0	0	0	239	549
8th ward, 1st pct.	209	459	2	0	0	0	301	378
8th ward, 2nd pct.	270	465	2	0	0	0	351	376
9th ward	189	425	2	0	0	0	241	375
10th ward	137	215	3	0	0	0	155	201
11th ward	151	313	2	0	1	1	190	281
12th ward	164	345	1	0	0	0	209	307
13th ward	247	448	1	0	0	0	319	385

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
ROCK CO.—Cont.								
Beloit, city—Cont.								
14th ward	225	614	1	0	1	0	319	526
15th ward	176	425	0	0	1	0	239	368
16th ward	297	613	4	0	0	0	388	540
17th ward	235	632	0	0	0	0	319	551
18th ward, 1st pct.	155	439	2	0	0	0	223	382
18th ward, 2nd pct.	176	406	1	0	1	0	267	321
Edgerton, city	623	1,170	6	1	0	0	792	1,014
Evansville, city	430	1,004	5	0	1	0	531	902
Janesville, city:								
1st ward	260	786	3	0	0	0	350	697
2nd ward	166	480	2	0	0	0	228	426
3rd ward	234	423	0	0	0	0	305	362
4th ward	222	444	1	0	0	0	263	401
5th ward	110	682	0	0	0	0	149	627
6th ward	246	674	4	0	0	0	325	599
7th ward	196	477	8	0	1	0	229	457
8th ward	106	449	4	0	0	1	139	422
9th ward	238	537	2	0	0	0	303	477
10th ward	338	411	2	0	1	0	426	332
11th ward	301	496	2	1	0	1	417	396
12th ward	335	441	5	0	0	0	419	369
13th ward	355	472	7	0	0	0	449	391
14th ward	307	266	3	0	0	0	353	214
15th ward	238	306	3	0	0	0	285	251
16th ward	244	493	1	0	1	0	312	415
17th ward	227	410	2	0	0	0	308	326
18th ward	299	531	5	0	0	1	395	448
Total	13,834	28,980	148	6	12	7	17,531	25,495
RUSK CO.								
Atlanta	110	122	0	0	0	0	122	120
Big Bend	69	90	0	0	0	0	73	87
Big Falls	24	36	0	0	1	0	31	33
Cedar Rapids	7	10	0	0	0	0	8	9
Dewey	109	42	0	0	0	0	114	35
Flambeau	168	180	1	0	1	0	185	169
Grant	161	185	1	0	1	1	170	182

RUSK CO.—Cont.

Grow	110	86	1	0	0	0	120	76
Hawkins	54	35	1	0	0	1	57	33
Hubbard	50	21	0	0	0	0	50	20
Lawrence	42	28	1	0	0	0	48	22
Marshall	158	88	2	1	0	0	164	85
Murry	56	65	0	0	0	0	66	57
Richland	46	37	0	0	0	0	48	33
Rusk	129	50	1	0	0	1	134	35
South Fork	82	16	1	0	0	0	81	15
Strickland	160	23	4	0	0	1	148	20
Stubbs	126	141	1	1	0	0	129	139
Thornapple	112	99	1	0	0	0	120	84
True	64	90	1	0	0	0	75	76
Washington	46	52	1	0	0	0	44	56
Wilkinson	12	20	0	0	0	0	13	17
Willard	86	47	1	0	0	0	97	39
Wilson	16	14	0	0	0	0	16	11
Bruce, vil.	89	269	2	0	0	0	123	249
Conrath, vil.	33	27	0	0	0	0	35	25
Glen Flora, vil.	15	33	0	0	0	0	15	31
Hawkins, vil.	96	90	1	0	0	0	112	74
Ingram, vil.	25	28	0	0	0	0	27	23
Sheldon, vil.	53	64	2	0	0	0	56	67
Tony, vil.	32	36	0	0	0	0	33	33
Weyerhauser, vil.	61	84	0	0	0	0	78	66
Ladysmith, city:								
1st ward	52	114	0	0	0	0	59	99
2nd ward	49	127	0	0	0	0	64	110
3rd ward	44	114	0	0	0	0	56	100
4th ward	123	236	0	0	0	0	141	212
5th ward	70	251	1	0	0	0	92	221
6th ward	103	155	0	0	0	0	112	131
7th ward	87	228	0	0	0	0	99	214
Total	2,929	3,433	24	2	3	4	3,215	3,112

ST. CROIX CO.

Baldwin	138	193	0	0	0	0	145	190
Cady	151	145	1	0	0	1	153	144
Cylon	137	106	2	0	0	0	148	97
Eau Galle	134	171	1	0	0	0	159	147
Emerald	154	78	2	0	0	0	174	66
Erin Prairie	158	68	0	0	0	0	168	60
Forest	166	100	0	0	0	0	165	95
Glenwood	199	109	0	0	0	0	208	105
Hammond	123	188	0	0	0	0	146	162
Hudson	102	116	0	0	0	0	102	99
Kinnickinnic	121	136	0	1	0	0	139	115
Pleasant Valley	58	70	0	0	0	0	58	67
Richmond	150	98	0	0	0	0	152	91

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.								
Rush River	81	92	0	1	0	0	88	80
Somerset	148	201	0	0	0	0	156	176
Springfield	174	139	1	0	0	1	179	126
Stanton	132	124	0	0	0	0	135	111
Star Prairie	158	160	0	0	1	0	159	140
St. Joseph	180	188	4	0	0	0	174	183
Troy	167	121	0	0	0	0	176	113
Warren	118	99	1	1	0	0	131	84
Baldwin, vil.	179	476	0	0	0	0	210	421
Deer Park, vil.	48	77	0	0	0	0	49	66
Hammond, vil.	117	193	2	0	0	0	142	161
North Hudson, vil.	249	186	0	0	0	0	258	154
Roberts, vil.	64	91	0	0	0	0	67	88
Somerset, vil.	128	161	0	0	0	0	135	177
Star Prairie, vil.	53	111	0	0	0	0	59	95
Wilson, vil.	30	46	0	0	0	0	31	43
Woodville, vil.	86	157	0	0	0	0	88	135
Glenwood, city:								
1st ward	36	87	0	0	0	0	43	77
2nd ward	55	71	0	0	0	0	59	65
3rd ward	62	126	0	0	0	0	61	121
Hudson, city:								
1st ward	253	421	0	2	0	0	277	365
2nd ward	282	468	0	0	0	0	297	431
3rd ward	255	363	1	0	0	0	244	342
New Richmond, city:								
1st ward	225	335	2	0	0	0	213	302
2nd ward	230	505	3	0	0	0	265	433
3rd ward	98	190	1	0	0	0	116	155
River Falls, city:								
1st ward	100	190	0	0	0	0	111	174
Total	5,499	6,956	21	5	1	2	5,840	6,256
SAUK CO.								
Baraboo	138	298	0	0	0	1	164	277
Bear Creek	146	79	1	0	0	1	169	63
Dellona	87	79	0	0	0	0	97	68
Delton	115	281	1	0	0	0	151	248

SAUK CO.—Cont.

Excelsior	71	194	2	0	0	0	94	178
Fairfield	104	99	0	0	0	0	101	101
Franklin	153	137	2	0	0	0	175	122
Freedom	59	146	2	0	0	0	67	140
Greenfield	96	144	1	0	0	1	99	146
Honey Creek	99	195	0	0	3	0	71	188
Ironton	113	154	0	0	0	0	131	143
LaValle	135	114	0	0	0	0	153	96
Merrimac	75	87	0	0	0	0	83	79
Prairie du Sac	69	135	0	0	0	0	81	118
Reedsburg	145	180	3	0	0	0	146	181
Spring Green	109	103	0	0	0	0	112	97
Sumpter	188	231	3	0	0	0	233	198
Troy	128	189	0	0	0	0	132	190
Washington	130	201	2	0	0	0	152	183
Westfield	72	234	0	0	0	0	106	204
Winfield	90	81	1	0	0	0	94	75
Woodland	111	180	0	0	0	0	128	165
Ironton, vil.	27	64	0	0	0	0	31	60
Lake Delton, vil. ..	55	246	0	0	0	0	84	216
LaValle, vil.	87	133	0	0	0	0	95	123
Lime Ridge, vil. ...	20	71	1	0	0	0	26	66
Loganville, vil. ...	45	98	0	0	0	2	52	94
Merrimac, vil.	61	85	0	1	0	0	72	72
North Freedom, vil. .	52	205	2	0	0	0	67	200
Plain, vil.	103	189	1	0	0	0	146	156
Prairie du Sac, vil. .	173	609	7	0	0	0	234	551
Rock Springs, vil. ...	51	154	1	0	0	0	72	133
Sauk City, vil.	372	438	0	2	0	0	421	396
Spring Green, vil. ...	223	361	2	0	0	0	274	324
West Baraboo, vil. ...	80	200	2	0	1	0	106	178
Baraboo, city:								
1st ward	120	375	2	0	0	0	150	347
2nd ward	135	298	3	0	0	2	164	279
3rd ward	107	152	1	0	0	1	126	134
4th ward	165	245	0	0	0	0	195	221
5th ward	100	306	3	0	0	0	138	275
6th ward	93	344	0	0	0	0	125	305
7th ward	142	413	4	1	0	0	182	385
8th ward	38	226	0	0	0	0	54	210
9th ward	92	310	3	0	0	0	118	290
Reedsburg, city:								
1st ward	186	576	7	1	1	0	238	534
2nd ward	203	534	1	0	0	0	254	482
3rd ward	129	471	3	0	0	1	180	424
Total	5,292	10,644	61	5	5	9	6,443	9,715
SAWYER CO.								
Bass Lake	117	165	3	1	0	0	127	151

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
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SAWYER CO.—Cont.								
Couderay	63	40	2	0	0	0	64	36
Draper	74	143	0	0	0	0	93	120
Edgewater	51	106	1	1	0	0	44	108
Hayward	159	312	1	0	0	0	184	274
Hunter	46	92	0	0	0	0	52	77
Lenroot	101	144	0	0	1	0	114	126
Meadowbrook	34	58	2	0	0	0	38	55
Meteor	38	59	0	0	0	0	45	53
Ojibwa	50	61	3	0	0	0	54	58
Radisson	61	85	0	0	0	1	65	75
Round Lake	69	161	1	0	0	0	79	148
Sand Lake	86	159	6	0	0	1	94	152
Spider Lake	23	114	1	0	0	0	23	111
Weirgor	60	85	1	0	0	0	66	78
Winter	211	320	3	0	0	0	275	248
Couderay, vil.	38	20	0	0	0	0	36	19
Exeland, vil.	35	78	0	0	0	0	43	67
Radisson, vil.	23	62	0	0	0	0	24	57
Hayward, city:								
1st ward	66	122	2	0	0	0	88	104
2nd ward	51	187	0	0	0	0	74	158
3rd ward	40	187	0	0	0	0	74	142
4th ward	24	63	0	0	0	0	29	57
Total	1,520	2,823	26	2	1	2	1,785	2,474
SHAWANO CO.								
Almon	89	114	0	0	0	0	87	112
Angelica	216	221	4	1	0	0	253	193
Aniwa	36	78	0	0	0	0	44	72
Bartelme	66	37	0	0	0	0	65	37
Belle Plaine	126	416	2	0	0	0	154	393
Biramwood	90	80	1	0	0	0	101	67
Fairbanks	77	137	0	0	1	0	86	127
Germania	58	76	2	0	0	0	64	74
Grant	69	305	1	0	0	0	83	296
Green Valley	113	258	0	1	0	0	121	256
Hartland	67	248	0	0	0	0	91	225
Herman	86	255	1	0	0	0	109	239

SHAWANO CO.—Cont.

Hutchins	58	121	0	0	0	0	75	106
Lessor	142	185	0	0	0	0	152	174
Maple Grove	229	230	2	0	0	0	290	177
Morris	78	130	0	0	0	0	93	124
Navarino	48	108	2	0	0	0	51	103
Pella	63	237	2	0	0	0	76	229
Red Springs	82	108	0	0	0	0	100	80
Richmond	116	390	1	0	0	0	145	365
Seneca	59	160	1	0	0	0	64	157
Washington	59	229	1	0	0	0	77	217
Waukechon	125	189	0	9	0	0	131	182
Wescott	212	576	7	0	0	0	271	539
Wittenberg	91	189	0	0	0	0	108	174
Aniwa, vil.	19	69	0	0	0	0	24	63
Biramwood, vil.	41	214	0	0	0	0	51	207
Bonduel, vil.	42	368	1	0	0	0	62	358
Bowler, vil.	46	102	0	0	0	0	58	97
Cecil, vil.	38	150	1	0	0	0	49	140
Eland, vil.	38	68	0	0	0	0	48	57
Gresham, vil.	61	141	0	0	0	0	78	129
Mattoon, vil.	56	133	0	0	0	0	79	117
Tigerton, vil.	77	257	1	0	0	0	117	224
Wittenberg, vil.	89	347	4	0	0	0	99	342
Shawano, city:								
1st ward	114	475	1	0	0	0	148	443
2nd ward	77	424	6	0	0	1	112	398
3rd ward	122	553	3	0	0	0	179	516
4th ward	83	289	3	0	0	0	110	275
5th ward	145	367	3	1	0	0	192	324
Keshena pct.	76	125	0	0	0	0	81	101
Neopit pct.	96	220	4	0	0	0	113	189
Total	3,675	9,388	54	3	1	1	4,489	8,698

SHEBOYGAN CO.

Greenbush	122	319	2	0	0	0	165	274
Herman	207	681	1	0	2	0	225	627
Holland	110	792	1	0	0	0	170	726
Lima	169	736	2	0	0	0	222	677
Lyndon	92	309	3	1	0	0	126	289
Mitchell	127	140	4	0	0	0	146	121
Mosel	99	262	2	0	0	0	125	246
Plymouth	191	466	7	0	0	0	242	413
Rhine	152	297	0	1	0	0	186	264
Russell	50	109	1	0	0	0	67	92
Scott	106	394	1	0	0	0	139	364
Sheboygan	1,089	997	6	3	1	2	1,261	872
Sheboygan Falls	326	509	6	1	0	4	364	487
Sherman	118	322	2	1	0	0	160	279
Wilson	400	590	6	0	0	0	482	510

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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SHEBOYGAN CO.—Cont.								
Adell, vil.	61	143	0	2	0	0	69	130
Cascade, vil.	62	173	0	0	0	0	104	132
Cedar Grove, vil.	68	549	1	0	0	1	107	507
Elkhart Lake, vil.	96	260	0	0	4	0	135	223
Glenbeulah, vil.	53	127	0	0	0	0	48	115
Kohler, vil.	154	772	11	0	0	72	172	781
Oostburg, vil.	41	537	0	0	0	0	68	509
Random Lake, vil.	86	293	1	0	0	29	181	195
Waldo, vil.	39	169	1	0	0	0	57	156
Plymouth, city:								
1st ward	264	757	5	0	0	0	379	640
2nd ward	256	747	4	0	0	0	362	694
Sheboygan, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	246	1,064	8	0	0	1	315	1,051
1st ward, 2nd pct.	414	832	4	0	0	3	487	833
2nd ward, 1st pct.	296	559	7	0	0	0	384	543
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	399	392	9	0	0	0	483	341
3rd ward, 1st pct.	348	291	3	0	0	3	430	292
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	510	302	6	2	0	1	618	284
4th ward, 1st pct.	635	330	8	3	1	0	819	301
4th ward, 2nd pct.	791	814	9	0	0	0	942	742
5th ward, 1st pct.	785	587	6	2	0	0	979	546
5th ward, 2nd pct.	1,179	981	7	1	0	3	1,493	873
6th ward, 1st pct.	394	268	3	1	0	0	437	258
6th ward, 2nd pct.	524	335	8	3	0	0	628	314
7th ward, 1st pct.	818	602	7	2	0	0	1,041	592
7th ward, 2nd pct.	805	628	0	0	1	0	981	579
8th ward, 1st pct.	581	771	9	0	0	0	750	734
8th ward, 2nd pct.	586	620	15	0	1	0	743	589
Sheboygan Falls, city:								
1st ward	442	700	4	2	0	1	499	652
2nd ward	249	551	2	0	0	0	287	512
Total	14,540	22,077	182	23	11	19	18,078	20,359
TAYLOR CO.								
Aurora	134	62	1	0	0	0	144	50
Browning	97	100	2	1	0	2	112	90
Chelsea	61	134	0	0	0	0	77	116

TAYLOR CO.—Cont.

Cleveland	62	60	0	0	0	0	72	48
Deer Creek	99	118	1	0	1	0	114	112
Ford	93	25	0	0	0	0	96	22
Goodrich	72	58	3	0	0	0	78	55
Greenwood	92	128	0	0	0	0	113	103
Grover	35	57	0	0	0	0	31	63
Hammel	94	109	3	1	1	0	117	85
Holway	84	80	1	0	0	0	93	71
Jump River	79	102	1	0	1	0	93	84
Little Black	146	204	2	0	0	1	170	183
Maplehurst	77	56	0	0	0	0	83	48
McKinley	76	92	0	0	1	0	74	93
Medford	211	384	5	0	1	0	286	307
Molitor	22	42	0	0	0	0	24	41
Pershing	69	57	1	0	0	0	81	54
Rib Lake	117	117	1	0	0	0	129	102
Roosevelt	221	35	1	0	0	0	238	30
Taft	113	55	0	0	0	0	112	56
Westboro	145	169	0	1	0	0	156	152
Gilman, vil.	79	80	0	1	0	0	94	63
Lublin, vil.	59	26	0	0	0	0	60	26
Rib Lake, vil.	103	289	1	0	0	0	136	259
Stetsonville, vil.	33	127	0	0	0	1	47	117
Medford, city:								
1st ward	92	397	4	0	0	0	135	357
2nd ward	84	294	3	0	0	0	115	264
3rd ward	110	386	5	0	0	2	164	337
Total	2,759	3,843	35	5	4	8	3,245	3,388

TREMPEALEAU CO.

Albion	130	116	0	0	0	1	144	105
Arcadia	515	182	2	0	1	0	539	138
Burnside	210	34	2	0	0	0	200	18
Caledonia	47	63	0	0	0	0	47	61
Chimney Rock	109	81	0	1	0	0	109	73
Dodge	184	37	0	1	0	0	196	18
Etrick	218	309	0	0	0	0	221	268
Gale	199	303	2	0	0	1	243	255
Hale	338	200	0	0	0	0	336	184
Lincoln	152	87	1	0	0	0	132	94
Pigeon	235	223	0	0	0	0	237	212
Preston	220	219	1	1	0	0	237	202
Sumner	138	135	0	0	0	0	154	120
Trempealeau	173	231	0	0	0	0	183	201
Unity	142	80	0	0	0	0	140	82
Eleva, vil.	85	147	0	0	0	0	99	128
Etrick, vil.	81	175	0	0	0	0	104	148
Strum, vil.	138	149	0	0	0	0	153	135
Trempealeau, vil.	118	185	0	0	0	0	143	152

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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TREMPEALEAU CO.—Cont.								
Arcadia, city:								
1st ward	68	142	0	0	0	0	77	131
2nd ward	162	254	0	0	0	0	198	182
3rd ward	153	151	0	0	0	0	176	110
Blair, city:								
1st ward	25	84	0	0	0	0	28	75
2nd ward	53	150	0	0	0	0	61	141
3rd ward	30	93	0	0	0	0	50	79
Galesville, city:								
1st ward	58	166	0	0	0	0	70	154
2nd ward	46	167	0	0	0	0	63	149
3rd ward	32	131	0	0	0	0	41	122
Independence, city:								
1st ward	63	60	0	0	0	0	58	44
2nd ward	49	46	0	0	0	0	54	47
3rd ward	38	56	0	0	0	0	51	37
4th ward	36	77	1	0	0	0	39	65
Osseo, city:								
1st ward	74	165	0	0	0	0	93	140
2nd ward	57	137	0	0	0	0	71	128
3rd ward	46	102	0	0	0	0	62	87
Whitehall, city:								
1st ward	49	128	0	0	0	0	58	111
2nd ward	54	231	0	0	0	1	67	217
3rd ward	77	180	0	0	0	0	95	153
Total	4,602	5,476	9	3	1	3	5,029	4,766
VERNON CO.								
Bergen	112	131	0	0	0	0	137	105
Christiana	258	109	1	0	0	0	277	93
Clinton	226	116	0	0	0	0	253	100
Coon	240	114	0	0	0	0	256	99
Forest	69	180	0	0	0	0	85	169
Franklin	239	226	0	0	0	0	295	175
Genoa	67	125	0	0	0	0	88	103
Greenwood	129	114	1	0	0	0	149	95
Hamburg	99	134	0	0	0	0	120	111
Harmony	164	111	1	0	0	0	201	85

VERNON CO.—Cont.

Hillsboro	154	95	1	0	0	0	156	92
Jefferson	300	165	0	0	0	0	317	150
Kickapoo	87	99	0	0	0	0	85	105
Liberty	59	35	0	0	0	0	68	28
Stark	97	104	0	0	0	0	110	99
Sterling	145	162	0	0	0	0	168	144
Union	134	58	0	0	1	0	143	49
Viroqua	336	247	0	0	0	0	351	234
Webster	191	110	1	0	0	0	207	98
Wheatland	50	121	0	0	0	0	63	108
Whitestown	113	109	2	0	0	0	124	101
Chaseburg, vil.	25	92	0	0	0	0	36	78
Coon Valley, vil.	80	227	0	0	0	0	123	183
De Soto, vil.	35	79	0	0	0	0	46	65
Genoa, vil.	39	88	0	0	0	0	57	67
La Farge, vil.	103	236	1	0	0	0	127	223
Ontario, vil.	60	148	0	0	0	0	69	135
Readstown, vil.	62	144	0	0	0	0	101	104
Stoddard, vil.	79	139	0	0	0	0	106	113
Viola, vil.	28	86	0	0	0	0	42	76
Hillsboro, city:								
1st ward	35	135	0	0	0	0	47	120
2nd ward	70	161	0	0	0	0	79	146
3rd ward	108	197	0	0	0	0	125	175
Viroqua, city:								
1st ward	95	171	1	0	0	0	124	146
2nd ward	78	145	0	0	0	0	88	142
3rd ward	174	330	1	1	0	0	207	300
4th ward	105	254	0	0	0	0	145	226
5th ward	98	253	2	0	0	0	137	232
6th ward	83	185	3	0	0	0	105	167
Westby, city:								
1st ward	112	118	0	0	0	0	132	105
2nd ward	124	237	0	0	0	0	160	203
3rd ward	61	110	0	0	0	0	78	89
Total	4,923	6,200	15	1	1	0	5,787	5,438

VILAS CO.

Arbor Vitae	113	224	0	0	0	0	146	198
Boulder Junction	40	270	1	1	0	0	70	237
Cloverland	43	97	1	0	0	0	48	85
Conover	98	192	1	0	0	0	111	180
Flambeau	131	453	2	0	0	0	167	388
Land O'Lakes	64	232	0	1	0	0	109	185
Lincoln	127	373	2	0	0	0	186	302
Manitowish Waters	44	194	1	0	0	0	54	188
Phelps	230	290	2	0	0	0	286	237
Plum Lake	30	167	4	0	0	0	54	144
Presque Isle	74	133	0	0	0	0	106	99

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

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VILAS CO.—Cont.								
St. Germain	50	207	0	0	0	0	89	160
Washington	66	181	1	0	0	0	91	163
Winchester	39	76	0	0	0	0	59	48
Eagle River, city:								
1st ward	19	119	0	0	0	0	41	97
2nd ward	49	156	2	0	0	0	76	128
3rd ward	24	212	1	0	1	0	54	175
4th ward	26	107	1	0	0	0	40	95
Total	1,267	3,683	19	2	1	0	1,787	3,109
WALWORTH CO.								
Bloomfield	197	540	8	0	0	0	226	505
Darien	98	289	5	0	0	0	119	263
Delavan	330	945	9	1	2	0	482	790
East Troy	308	562	4	1	2	2	409	469
Geneva	178	654	4	1	2	0	248	580
LaFayette	82	238	1	0	0	0	113	206
LaGrange	79	333	3	0	0	0	118	296
Linn	137	625	7	0	0	0	161	592
Lyons	170	504	8	0	1	0	235	449
Richmond	107	230	8	0	1	0	131	213
Sharon	73	277	4	1	0	0	90	268
Spring Prairie	130	318	0	0	0	0	160	287
Sugar Creek	139	425	8	0	0	0	190	374
Troy	135	296	1	0	0	0	171	263
Walworth	104	305	3	0	0	0	123	285
Whitewater	76	205	0	0	0	0	104	168
Darien, vil.	81	299	3	0	0	0	115	274
East Troy, vil.	160	536	2	0	0	0	227	472
Fontana-on-Geneva Lake, vil.	90	490	1	0	0	0	116	437
Genoa City, vil.	82	397	3	0	0	0	116	368
Sharon, vil.	86	378	0	0	1	0	107	353
Walworth, vil.	105	590	3	1	0	0	161	537
Williams Bay, vil.	138	568	1	0	1	0	172	525
Delavan, city:								
1st ward	137	534	8	0	0	0	210	460
2nd ward	109	484	6	0	0	0	184	404
3rd ward	208	731	12	0	0	0	315	632
Elkhorn, city:								
1st ward	89	272	1	0	0	0	114	241

WALWORTH CO.—Cont.

Elkhorn, city:—Cont.									
2nd ward	128	477	1	0	0	0	186	419	
3rd ward	158	573	4	0	0	0	210	518	
Lake Geneva, city:									
1st ward	117	611	8	0	0	0	145	542	
2nd ward	117	463	4	0	0	0	151	412	
3rd ward	110	557	5	1	0	0	160	518	
4th ward	56	323	5	0	0	0	85	305	
Whitewater, city:									
1st ward	141	289	5	0	0	0	181	251	
2nd ward	131	389	1	0	0	1	193	339	
3rd ward	173	382	3	0	0	0	227	339	
4th ward	163	607	3	0	0	0	233	541	
Total	4,922	16,696	152	6	9	5	6,688	14,895	

WASHBURN CO.

Barronett	99	55	0	1	0	0	97	50
Bashaw	110	113	0	0	0	0	99	109
Bass Lake	49	47	0	0	0	0	48	45
Beaver Brook	96	94	1	0	0	0	105	87
Birchwood	44	38	0	0	0	0	50	36
Brooklyn	37	52	0	0	0	0	39	45
Casey	16	60	0	0	0	0	16	62
Chicog	24	46	0	0	0	0	24	44
Crystal	67	24	0	0	0	0	64	21
Evergreen	101	109	1	0	0	0	106	99
Frog Creek	12	30	1	0	0	0	13	30
Gull Lake	19	33	0	0	0	0	17	33
Long Lake	92	91	0	0	0	0	104	77
Madge	55	26	1	0	0	1	49	27
Minong	68	107	3	0	0	0	71	104
Sarona	69	89	0	0	0	0	80	80
Spooner	64	81	0	0	0	0	69	76
Springbrook	53	80	0	0	0	0	59	79
Stinnett	28	52	0	0	0	0	38	48
Stone Lake	32	80	0	0	0	1	38	76
Trego	84	104	1	0	0	0	96	91
Birchwood, vil.	62	173	3	0	0	0	87	148
Minong, vil.	44	103	0	0	0	0	45	94
Shell Lake, vil.	161	347	1	0	0	1	185	323
Spooner, city:								
1st ward	124	161	0	0	0	0	135	132
2nd ward	60	142	0	0	0	0	72	132
3rd ward	106	243	0	0	0	0	130	218
4th ward	113	123	2	0	0	0	115	118
5th ward	46	95	0	1	0	0	58	89
Total	1,935	2,798	14	2	0	3	2,093	2,573

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)
WASHINGTON CO.								
Addison	143	549	0	0	0	0	280	408
Barton	98	248	1	0	1	1	151	200
Erin	124	262	3	0	0	0	174	204
Farmington	133	368	1	0	0	0	197	297
Germantown	417	820	5	1	1	0	556	693
Hartford	216	443	2	0	0	0	279	375
Jackson	81	422	1	0	0	0	138	368
Kewaskum	56	260	0	0	0	0	92	225
Polk	183	459	5	0	0	0	247	402
Richfield	349	718	10	0	0	0	523	543
Trenton	211	673	9	0	1	0	361	522
Wayne	92	286	0	0	0	0	139	238
West Bend	191	566	1	0	0	0	294	472
Barton, vil.	159	348	4	0	0	0	286	246
Germantown, vil.	41	137	4	0	0	0	67	119
Jackson, vil.	34	141	1	0	0	0	61	113
Kewaskum, vil.	157	511	0	0	0	2	222	449
Slinger, vil.	118	309	0	0	0	0	193	219
Hartford, city:								
1st ward	191	470	0	0	0	0	258	413
2nd ward	173	346	0	0	0	0	234	289
3rd ward	167	357	2	0	0	0	255	268
4th ward	234	584	3	0	0	0	327	488
West Bend, city:								
1st ward	155	408	0	0	0	0	204	354
2nd ward	104	331	1	0	0	0	159	274
3rd ward	156	636	1	0	0	0	233	560
4th ward	94	278	0	0	0	0	144	238
5th ward	233	769	2	1	0	1	382	617
6th ward	145	468	3	0	0	0	209	410
Total	4,447	12,167	59	2	4	4	6,645	10,004
WAUKESHA CO.								
Brookfield	210	500	5	0	0	0	285	423
Delafield:								
1st pct.	327	922	9	0	0	0	448	793
2nd pct.	272	548	7	0	1	1	373	458
Eagle	118	275	5	0	0	0	150	244

WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.

Genesee	238	595	8	0	1	1	321	506
Lisbon	268	514	0	0	7	0	377	412
Menomonee:								
1st pct.	465	931	8	1	1	0	621	767
2nd pct.	504	733	8	3	0	0	672	580
Merton	417	867	15	0	0	0	551	745
Mukwonago	209	368	5	0	0	1	276	299
Muskego:								
1st pct.	236	435	1	1	3	5	332	366
2nd pct.	422	659	6	0	2	1	592	529
3rd pct.	240	390	2	0	0	0	360	308
New Berlin:								
1st pct.	369	582	3	1	0	1	510	447
2nd pct.	354	432	7	0	0	0	459	338
3rd pct.	310	562	5	2	0	0	424	447
4th pct.	361	548	2	2	0	0	514	398
5th pct.	212	336	4	0	0	0	265	281
Oconomowoc:								
1st pct.	236	800	10	1	0	0	336	705
2nd pct.	255	503	8	1	0	0	324	441
Ottawa	143	277	5	5	0	0	179	248
Pewaukee:								
1st pct.	482	833	12	0	0	0	647	680
2nd pct.	181	301	3	0	0	0	241	244
Summit:								
1st pct.	241	694	10	1	0	0	343	588
2nd pct.	163	430	9	0	0	0	198	401
Vernon	191	448	11	0	0	1	272	373
Waukesha	345	860	7	0	0	1	446	765
Big Bend, vil.	76	256	3	0	0	0	118	211
Butler, vil.	282	342	3	1	1	0	371	250
Chenequa, vil.	11	230	4	0	0	0	32	216
Dousman, vil.	57	154	1	0	0	0	80	136
Eagle, vil.	63	186	4	0	0	0	97	156
Elm Grove, vil. :								
1st pct.	136	1,002	7	1	0	2	193	942
2nd pct.	108	748	3	0	0	0	165	705
Hartland, vil.	170	674	4	0	0	1	268	561
Lac La Belle, vil.	8	136	0	0	0	0	32	112
Lannon, vil.	99	124	1	0	0	0	134	96
Menomonee Falls, vil. :								
1st pct.	239	657	5	0	0	0	334	564
2nd pct.	241	612	0	0	0	0	364	486
Merton, vil.	44	131	2	0	0	0	67	107
Mukwonago, vil.	182	499	6	0	0	0	235	423
North Prairie, vil.	44	177	0	0	0	0	67	154
Pewaukee, vil.	324	650	8	0	0	0	452	527
Sussex, vil.	140	282	3	0	0	0	186	239
Wales, vil.	32	112	0	0	0	0	45	96

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisenhower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (Ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (Ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (Ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (Ind.)	William W. Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon Thomson (Rep.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.								
Brookfield, city:								
1st ward	217	401	2	0	0	0	298	302
2nd ward	378	945	0	0	0	1	504	820
3rd ward	252	940	4	0	0	0	365	830
4th ward	282	857	7	0	0	1	420	722
5th ward	303	727	10	0	0	1	415	622
Oconomowoc, city:								
1st pct.	149	629	6	0	0	0	229	551
2nd pct.	146	656	4	0	0	0	218	578
3rd pct.	147	504	3	0	0	0	225	430
4th pct.	185	464	2	0	0	0	240	358
Waukesha, city:								
1st ward	259	240	5	1	0	0	329	184
2nd ward	223	172	2	0	0	0	285	130
3rd ward	230	376	0	0	0	0	315	297
4th ward	124	227	0	0	0	0	168	192
5th ward	149	285	4	0	0	1	191	250
6th ward	148	445	1	0	0	0	234	371
7th ward	87	280	6	0	0	0	127	247
8th ward	157	379	1	0	2	0	226	316
9th ward	205	819	3	0	0	0	327	714
10th ward	159	646	2	1	0	0	225	587
11th ward	290	726	6	0	0	0	412	637
12th ward	162	367	1	0	0	1	237	300
13th ward	356	478	1	0	0	1	503	345
14th ward, 1st pct.	400	672	9	0	0	0	590	512
14th ward, 2nd pct.	209	303	2	1	0	0	302	217
15th ward	254	359	3	0	0	1	324	294
Total	15,496	35,212	313	23	18	22	21,465	29,573
WAUPACA CO.								
Bear Creek	71	279	1	0	1	0	86	267
Caledonia	23	203	0	0	0	0	29	203
Dayton	86	251	0	0	1	0	111	230
Dupont	47	221	0	0	0	0	67	211
Farmington:								
1st pct.	76	220	0	0	0	0	92	203
2nd pct.	145	448	0	0	0	0	189	412

WAUPACA CO.—Cont.

Fremont	36	115	0	0	0	0	39	111
Harrison	106	75	0	0	0	0	110	69
Helvetia	42	115	0	0	0	0	51	109
Iola	92	146	0	0	0	0	96	141
Larrabee	101	344	7	0	0	0	138	324
Lebanon	109	182	3	0	0	0	116	182
Lind	76	169	1	0	0	0	82	164
Little Wolf	67	242	0	0	0	0	78	235
Matteson	65	146	2	0	0	0	90	128
Mukwa	96	232	2	0	0	0	113	225
Royalton	55	253	4	0	0	1	71	249
Scandinavia	76	135	0	0	0	0	84	127
St. Lawrence	81	126	1	0	0	0	87	126
Union	54	269	0	0	0	0	67	256
Waupaca	61	184	6	0	0	0	80	173
Weyauwega	16	122	12	0	0	0	20	128
Wyoming	43	74	1	0	0	1	48	71
Big Falls, vil.	11	58	0	0	0	0	14	56
Embarrass, vil.	25	106	3	0	0	0	39	104
Fremont, vil.	31	197	1	0	0	0	40	139
Iola, vil.	96	362	0	0	0	0	123	340
Ogdensburg, vil.	12	82	0	0	0	0	16	78
Scandinavia, vil.	44	121	0	0	0	0	54	117
Clintonville, city:								
1st ward	84	613	0	0	0	0	148	559
2nd ward	61	214	0	0	0	0	79	200
3rd ward	71	299	1	0	0	0	101	272
4th ward	88	444	0	0	0	0	125	408
5th ward	55	428	0	0	0	1	84	393
Manawa, city:								
1st ward	19	95	0	0	0	0	24	92
2nd ward	25	134	0	0	0	0	35	126
3rd ward	31	119	0	0	0	0	33	118
4th ward	16	77	0	0	0	0	27	74
Marion, city:								
1st ward	12	180	0	0	0	0	23	172
2nd ward	16	153	0	0	0	0	24	144
3rd ward	31	216	2	0	0	0	52	207
New London, city:								
1st ward	91	371	1	0	0	0	133	330
2nd ward	55	110	1	0	0	0	75	94
4th ward	134	645	5	0	1	0	198	594
5th ward	78	189	0	0	0	0	103	164
Waupaca, city:								
1st ward	92	344	0	0	0	0	121	309
2nd ward	114	583	1	0	0	0	178	520
3rd ward	77	255	2	0	0	0	97	241
4th ward	54	340	3	0	0	0	71	333

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
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WAUPACA CO.—Cont.								
Weyauwega, city:								
1st ward	40	213	2	0	0	0	47	191
2nd ward	27	193	4	0	0	0	40	186
3rd ward	19	106	0	0	0	0	26	105
Total	3,133	11,798	66	0	3	3	4,074	11,060
WAUSHARA CO.								
Aurora	79	209	1	1	0	0	94	195
Bloomfield	70	230	4	0	0	0	75	236
Coloma	29	80	0	0	0	0	33	78
Dakota	30	181	0	0	0	0	42	170
Deerfield	28	119	0	0	0	0	31	110
Hancock	39	111	0	0	0	0	45	99
Leon	54	150	0	0	0	0	64	139
Marion	66	285	2	0	0	0	86	270
Mt. Morris	39	191	0	0	0	0	52	177
Oasis	40	101	0	0	0	0	56	89
Plainfield	63	128	2	0	0	0	85	107
Poy Sippi	65	323	0	0	0	0	87	297
Richford	46	82	2	0	0	0	45	86
Rose	66	100	0	0	0	0	68	101
Saxeville	43	165	0	0	0	0	54	162
Springwater	34	148	0	0	0	0	45	136
Warren	90	253	1	0	0	1	112	138
Wautoma	54	212	1	0	0	0	71	191
Coloma, vil.	40	143	0	0	0	0	50	135
Hancock, vil.	38	177	0	0	0	0	51	160
Lohrville, vil.	44	39	0	0	0	0	54	30
Plainfield, vil.	58	280	0	0	1	0	92	250
Redgranite, vil.	129	144	0	0	0	0	153	118
Wild Rose, vil.	55	290	0	0	0	0	84	261
Berlin, city:								
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	6	13	0	0	0	0	6	13
Wautoma, city:								
1st ward	33	209	2	0	0	0	49	197
2nd ward	18	185	0	0	0	0	39	165
3rd ward	37	269	5	0	0	0	48	267
Total	1,387	4,717	20	1	1	1	1,771	4,377

WINNEBAGO CO.

Algoma	251	663	13	0	0	0	344	555
Black Wolf	149	559	11	0	0	0	206	509
Clayton	141	384	4	0	0	0	178	323
Menasha	376	1,081	9	0	0	0	542	922
Neenah	186	591	7	0	1	0	256	525
Nekimi	96	269	4	0	0	0	111	257
Nepeuskun	55	192	5	0	0	0	64	184
Omro	118	276	6	0	0	0	136	263
Oshkosh	309	749	15	0	0	0	406	690
Poygan	84	132	2	0	0	0	91	132
Rushford	74	416	4	0	0	0	135	386
Utica	65	295	8	0	0	1	74	294
Winland	125	322	2	0	0	0	158	293
Winchester	84	295	0	0	4	0	122	268
Winneconne	40	223	1	0	0	0	57	205
Wolf River	79	265	0	0	0	0	88	255
Winneconne, vil.	117	465	2	0	0	0	147	434
Menasha, city:								
1st ward	226	400	2	0	0	0	295	334
2nd ward	409	794	4	0	1	0	549	639
3rd ward	222	773	7	0	0	0	331	685
4th ward, 1st pct.	334	417	2	1	0	0	447	321
4th ward, 2nd pct.	433	736	10	0	0	0	618	557
5th ward	261	497	5	0	0	0	361	401
Neenah, city:								
1st ward, 1st pct.	206	1,312	4	0	1	0	338	1,174
1st ward, 2nd pct.	217	830	4	0	0	0	293	749
2nd ward	260	768	0	0	0	1	347	678
3rd ward	144	367	1	0	0	0	200	314
4th ward	424	1,195	3	1	0	0	564	1,028
5th ward	184	885	7	0	0	0	268	788
Omro, city:								
1st ward	44	219	1	0	1	0	65	203
2nd ward	69	251	1	0	0	0	84	238
3rd ward	29	145	0	0	0	0	37	138
Oshkosh, city:								
1st ward	128	281	7	1	0	0	158	260
2nd ward	277	774	10	0	0	0	371	711
3rd ward	222	435	5	0	0	0	309	367
4th ward	252	708	11	0	0	0	318	674
5th ward	320	916	17	0	1	0	444	847
6th ward	536	574	12	1	1	0	709	458
7th ward	157	553	10	0	0	1	226	523
8th ward	258	580	5	0	0	0	386	523
9th ward	414	852	11	0	1	0	518	792
10th ward	337	950	9	0	1	0	451	869
11th ward	294	1,346	14	2	0	1	450	1,278
12th ward	526	976	18	0	1	0	670	879
13th ward	433	681	28	0	1	0	604	593

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR—Continued

District	President						Governor	
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WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.								
Oshkosh, city:—Cont.								
14th ward	383	919	14	0	0	0	545	801
15th ward	435	1,048	26	0	2	1	603	958
16th ward	302	430	12	0	0	0	427	363
Total	11,115	28,759	353	6	16	5	15,101	25,638
WOOD CO.								
Arpin	130	288	6	0	2	1	183	256
Auburndale	86	190	0	0	0	0	114	164
Cameron	32	98	0	0	0	0	36	95
Cary	34	70	2	0	1	1	48	59
Cranmoor	22	65	0	0	0	0	35	52
Dexter	42	68	0	0	0	0	51	55
Grand Rapids:								
1st pct.	145	255	2	0	1	0	224	188
2nd pct.	156	253	0	0	0	0	214	196
3rd pct.	214	372	0	0	0	0	319	267
4th pct.	188	378	2	0	0	0	282	283
Hansen	106	167	5	0	0	0	141	134
Hiles	47	33	2	0	0	1	46	32
Lincoln	115	287	1	0	0	0	139	266
Marshfield	110	198	0	0	1	0	146	158
Milladore	95	170	0	0	0	0	141	128
Port Edwards	111	130	2	0	0	0	143	105
Remington	60	84	2	0	0	0	68	77
Richfield	81	227	3	0	0	0	101	209
Rock	58	154	0	0	0	0	74	142
Rudolph	189	262	0	0	0	0	269	198
Saratoga	203	323	0	0	0	0	278	253
Seneca	81	148	2	0	0	0	122	110
Sherry	81	170	0	0	0	0	107	131
Siqel	213	234	1	0	0	0	272	182
Wood	86	121	0	0	1	0	105	104
Auburndale, vil.	16	136	0	0	0	0	33	125
Biron, vil.	96	194	0	0	0	0	134	156
Milladore, vil.	24	87	0	0	0	0	38	73
Port Edwards, vil.	215	565	2	1	0	0	324	456
Vesper, vil.	40	142	2	0	0	0	66	119

WOOD CO.—Cont.

Marshfield, city:

1st ward	123	429	1	0	0	0	206	353
2nd ward	106	389	2	0	0	0	165	329
3rd ward	115	387	2	1	0	0	164	351
4th ward	97	525	4	0	0	0	169	450
5th ward	156	569	4	0	0	0	229	491
6th ward	108	307	2	0	0	0	157	266
7th ward	59	261	1	0	0	0	85	232
8th ward	119	264	0	1	0	0	159	230
9th ward	161	494	1	0	0	0	247	412
10th ward	158	535	2	0	0	0	249	439
Nekoosa, city:								
1st ward	98	245	1	0	0	0	152	194
2nd ward	32	112	1	0	0	0	60	90
3rd ward	81	212	0	0	0	0	151	152
4th ward	128	198	0	0	0	0	181	146
Pittsville, city:								
1st ward	29	107	1	0	0	0	55	81
2nd ward	10	52	0	0	0	0	21	41
3rd ward	21	57	0	0	0	0	35	47
Wisconsin Rapids, city:								
1st ward	165	469	3	0	0	0	283	378
2nd ward	80	362	1	0	0	0	135	322
3rd ward	102	463	3	0	0	0	164	409
4th ward	123	305	0	0	0	0	174	260
5th ward	295	368	0	1	0	0	418	274
6th ward	155	277	0	0	0	0	226	218
7th ward	163	301	0	0	0	0	251	223
8th ward	195	429	3	0	1	0	302	345
9th ward	292	647	0	0	0	0	459	513
10th ward	165	458	0	0	0	0	249	381

Total	6,412	15,091	66	4	7	3	9,389	12,400
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VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES
November 6, 1956

Counties	Stevenson and Kefauver (Dem.)	Eisen- hower and Nixon (Rep.)	Andrews and Werdel (ind.)	Dobbs and Weiss (ind.)	Hass and Cozzini (ind.)	Hoopes and Friedman (ind.)
Adams	1,244	1,854	15	3	1	0
Ashland	3,677	4,121	16	0	5	0
Barron	5,419	8,634	44	3	7	19
Bayfield	2,691	3,096	8	6	3	2
Brown	13,642	32,878	246	19	14	9
Buffalo	2,266	3,387	7	1	0	0
Burnett	1,966	2,198	7	2	4	0
Calumet	2,099	6,166	38	3	3	0
Chippewa	6,617	9,781	58	1	0	4
Clark	4,765	7,941	39	3	2	4
Columbia	5,158	10,120	45	3	4	0
Crawford	2,522	4,123	31	0	3	2
Dane	36,891	38,955	295	22	18	32
Dodge	6,704	17,569	76	4	8	5
Dor	1,859	6,722	32	2	0	5
Douglas	11,276	9,183	22	7	8	6
Dunn	4,189	6,401	11	2	0	1
Eau Claire	9,276	13,122	33	2	1	5
Florence	723	1,003	4	1	0	0
Fond du Lac	7,940	21,496	207	9	9	5
Forest	1,527	2,039	8	0	1	0
Grant	5,208	11,648	92	5	3	2
Green	3,614	7,114	43	3	1	0
Green Lake	1,643	5,441	25	6	1	1
Iowa	3,176	5,201	36	4	3	0
Iron	2,226	1,930	14	3	3	0
Jackson	2,755	3,614	7	0	2	0
Jefferson	6,452	13,357	94	12	4	12
Juneau	2,428	5,135	30	2	2	1
Kenosha	17,094	21,367	269	24	31	11
Kewaunee	2,364	5,106	31	2	4	2
La Crosse	11,258	18,264	73	9	7	11
Lafayette	3,212	4,733	30	0	2	1
Langlade	2,804	5,004	28	3	0	2
Lincoln	2,880	6,329	118	7	7	2
Manitowoc	10,800	18,078	291	11	11	8
Marathon	15,301	22,586	126	17	7	14
Marinette	5,113	8,874	63	4	4	2
Marquette	975	2,796	14	0	0	0
Milwaukee	177,286	227,253	1,783	202	374	420
Monroe	4,311	7,460	27	3	3	7
Oconto	3,632	6,836	51	1	4	1
Oneida	3,328	6,261	51	4	1	3
Outagamie	7,725	26,090	236	7	7	12
Ozaukee	4,139	9,808	126	4	6	3
Pepin	1,040	1,975	0	0	0	0
Pierce	3,644	5,782	25	5	2	0
Polk	4,985	5,894	14	3	4	6
Portage	7,010	8,320	41	5	5	5
Price	2,778	4,028	27	8	4	3
Racine	22,646	31,968	248	11	21	25
Richland	2,783	5,062	26	3	0	0
Rock	13,834	28,980	148	6	12	7
Rusk	2,929	3,433	24	2	3	4
St. Croix	5,499	6,956	21	5	1	2
Sauk	5,292	10,644	61	5	5	9
Sawyer	1,520	2,823	26	2	1	2
Shawano	3,675	9,388	54	3	1	1
Sheboygan	14,540	22,077	182	23	11	19
Taylor	2,759	3,843	35	5	4	8
Trempealeau	4,602	5,476	9	3	1	3
Vernon	4,923	6,200	15	1	1	0
Vilas	1,267	3,683	19	2	1	0
Walworth	4,922	16,696	152	6	9	5
Washburn	1,935	2,798	14	2	0	3
Washington	4,447	12,167	59	2	4	4
Waukesha	15,496	35,212	313	23	18	22
Waupaca	3,133	11,798	66	0	3	3
Waushara	1,387	4,717	20	1	1	1
Winnebago	11,115	28,759	353	6	16	5
Wood	6,412	15,091	66	4	7	3
Total	586,768	954,844	6,918	564	710	754

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY STATES, NOVEMBER 6, 1956

State	Popular Vote									Electoral Vote		
	Steven- son (Dem.)	Eisen- hower (Rep.)	Andrews (Consti- tution)	Byrd (Ind.)	Holtwick (Prohi- bition)	Hoopes (Soc.)	Hass (Soc. Labor)	Dobbs (Soc. Worker)	Others	Total	Steven- son (Dem.)	Eisen- hower (Rep.)
Alabama	280,844	195,694	.....	20,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496,861	10	.....
Arizona	112,880	176,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 ¹	290,173	.....	4
Arkansas	213,277	186,287	7,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406,572	8	.....
California	2,420,135	3,027,668	6,087	.....	11,119	123	300	96	.....	5,466,355	.....	32
Colorado	263,997	394,479	.....	.....	.....	531	3,308	.....	759	663,074	.....	6
Connecticut	405,079	711,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,117,121	.....	8
Delaware	79,421	98,057	.....	.....	400	.....	110	.....	.....	177,988	.....	3
Florida	480,371	643,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,124,220	.....	10
Georgia	444,388	222,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668,920	.....	12
Idaho	105,868	166,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272,989	.....	4
Illinois	1,775,682	2,623,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,342	.....	.....	4,407,407	.....	27
Indiana	783,908	1,182,811	.....	.....	6,554	.....	1,334	.....	.....	1,974,607	.....	13
Iowa	501,858	729,187	3,202 ²	.....	.....	192	125	.....	.....	1,234,564	.....	10
Kansas	296,317	566,878	.....	.....	3,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	866,243	.....	8
Kentucky ³	476,453	572,192	.....	.....	2,145	.....	358	.....	.....	2,657 ⁴	.....	10
Louisiana	243,977	329,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,520 ⁴	617,544	.....	10
Maine	102,468	249,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351,706	.....	5
Maryland	372,613	559,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932,351	.....	9
Massachusetts	948,190	1,393,197	.....	.....	1,205	.....	5,573	.....	341	2,348,506	.....	16
Michigan	1,359,898	1,713,647	.....	.....	6,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,080,468	.....	20
Minnesota	617,525	719,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,098	2,080 ⁵	1,340,005	.....	11
Mississippi	144,498	56,372	.....	42,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248,149	.....	8
Missouri	918,273	914,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,832,572	13	.....
Montana	116,238	154,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271,171	.....	4
Nebraska	199,029	378,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577,137	.....	6
Nevada	40,640	56,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,689	.....	3
New Hampshire	90,364	176,519	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,994	.....	4
New Jersey	850,337	1,606,942	.....	.....	9,147	.....	6,736	4,004	7,146 ⁷	2,484,312	.....	16
New Mexico	106,098	146,788	.....	.....	607	.....	69	.....	.....	253,926	.....	4
New York	2,458,212	4,340,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,093,336	.....	45
North Carolina	590,530	575,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,165,592	14	.....
North Dakota	96,742	156,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483 ⁹	253,991	.....	4
Ohio	1,439,655	2,262,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,702,265	.....	25
Oklahoma	385,581	473,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	859,350	.....	8
Oregon	329,204	406,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735,597	.....	6
Pennsylvania	1,981,769	2,585,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,447	.....	.....	4,576,503	.....	32
Rhode Island	161,790	225,819	387,609	4
South Carolina	136,372	75,700	88,509 ¹¹	300,583	8

GENERAL ELECTION

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VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY STATES, NOVEMBER 6, 1956—Continued

State	Popular Vote										Electoral Vote	
	Steven- son (Dem.)	Eisen- hower (Rep.)	Andrews (Consti- tution)	Byrd (Ind.)	Holtwick (Prohi- bition)	Hoopes (Soc.)	Hass (Soc. Labor)	Dobbs (Soc. Worker)	Others	Total	Steven- son (Dem.)	Eisen- hower (Rep.)
South Dakota	122,288	171,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293,857	.....	4
Tennessee	456,507	462,288	.....	.....	789	.....	.....	.....	19,820	939,404	.....	11
Texas	859,956	1,080,619	14,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,955,168	.....	24
Utah	118,364	215,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333,995	.....	4
Vermont	42,549	110,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,978	.....	3
Virginia	267,760	386,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	43,408 ¹²	697,978	.....	12
Washington	523,002	620,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,457	.....	.....	1,150,889	.....	9
West Virginia	381,534	449,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	830,831	.....	8
Wisconsin ¹³	586,768	954,844	6,918	.....	.....	754	710	564	.....	1,550,558	.....	12
Wyoming	49,554	74,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,127	.....	3
Total	25,738,765	35,581,003	30,999	72,235	41,937	846	41,159	5,549	216,738	62,027,040	73	457

¹ Votes for T. Coleman Andrews.

² A. C. P. of Iowa Party votes.

³ Magoffin County, Ky., vote does not include absentee ballots.

⁴ States' Rights votes.

⁵ Industrial Government votes.

⁶ Mississippi Black and Tan Grand Old Party votes.

⁷ Includes 5,317 votes for Conservative Party and 1,829 votes for American Third Party.

⁸ Votes for New Party.

⁹ Votes for For America Party.

¹⁰ Militant Workers votes.

¹¹ By petition.

¹² Includes 42,964 votes for States' Rights Party and 444 votes for Virginia Social Democratic Party.

¹³ The Wisconsin vote for independent candidates broken down among 4 candidates in accordance with data from Wisconsin Secretary of State.

Source: Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election of Nov. 6, 1956, compiled under direction of Clerk of U. S. House of Representatives, 1957, p. 50-51; and 1957 World Almanac, p. 49. Omitted in copying: vote for Liberal candidate 292,557, write-in and scattering votes; electoral vote for Walter E. Jones of Ala.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTIES, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1956*

County	Governor		Lieutenant Governor		Secretary of State	
	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	William A. Schmidt (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	Marguerite R. Benson (Dem.)	Robert C. Zimmerman (Rep.)
Adams	1,466	1,652	1,294	1,654	1,181	1,793
Ashland	4,115	3,584	3,721	3,683	3,240	4,203
Baron	6,362	7,584	5,851	7,685	5,263	8,315
Bayfield	2,913	2,730	2,630	2,752	2,414	3,008
Brown	20,192	26,181	17,675	26,577	15,411	28,938
Buffalo	2,459	3,030	2,186	3,153	1,970	3,351
Burnett	1,970	2,109	1,838	2,108	1,741	2,219
Calumet	2,905	5,370	2,582	5,392	2,098	5,902
Chippewa	8,246	8,228	7,699	8,213	6,718	9,333
Clark	5,886	6,926	5,213	7,108	4,576	7,859
Columbia	6,243	9,265	5,763	9,349	5,122	10,032
Crawford	3,098	3,593	2,773	3,636	2,617	3,904
Dane	44,851	34,496	41,966	35,365	41,071	36,535
Dodge	9,652	15,244	8,524	15,092	7,311	16,549
Door	2,602	5,929	2,184	5,900	1,874	6,412
Douglas	11,841	8,283	11,725	7,879	10,143	9,439
Dunn	4,624	5,838	4,128	6,009	3,789	6,356
Eau Claire	11,485	11,631	10,666	11,829	9,934	12,636
Florence	839	841	746	851	688	933
Fond du Lac	11,685	18,424	10,000	19,230	8,726	20,824
Forest	2,052	1,502	1,802	1,454	1,655	1,662
Grant	5,699	10,929	5,096	10,697	4,502	11,555
Green	4,599	6,090	3,922	6,237	3,203	7,080
Green Lake	2,128	4,944	1,782	5,019	1,571	5,288
Iowa	3,594	4,762	3,142	4,604	2,785	5,109
Iron	2,587	1,367	2,370	1,322	2,168	1,543
Jackson	3,224	3,033	2,920	3,021	2,749	3,275
Jefferson	8,591	11,511	7,851	11,831	6,739	13,024
Juneau	2,837	4,660	2,523	4,705	2,210	5,095
Kenosha	22,494	16,273	21,608	16,149	18,850	19,193
Kewaunee	3,272	4,127	2,821	4,205	2,249	4,875
La Crosse	14,427	15,498	12,972	16,081	11,672	17,565
Lafayette	3,570	4,381	3,261	4,365	2,871	4,841
Lanlade	3,537	4,261	3,301	4,133	2,867	4,671
Lincoln	3,711	5,664	3,303	5,840	2,887	6,357
Manitowoc	15,017	14,224	13,556	14,514	11,597	16,944
Marathon	20,545	17,802	18,872	18,322	16,860	20,857
Marinette	6,190	8,054	5,758	8,093	5,190	8,691

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTIES, GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1956—Continued

County	Governor		Lieutenant Governor		Secretary of State	
	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Vernon W. Thomson (Rep.)	William A. Schmidt (Dem.)	Warren P. Knowles (Rep.)	Marguerite R. Benson (Dem.)	Robert C. Zimmerman (Rep.)
Marquette	1,264	2,528	1,098	2,538	994	2,679
Milwaukee	229,443	180,462	213,263	183,200	204,845	196,784
Monroe	5,065	6,712	4,491	6,821	3,923	7,508
Oconto	4,314	6,109	3,860	6,065	3,412	6,629
Oneida	4,467	5,177	3,958	5,325	3,521	5,781
Outagamie	11,694	23,037	10,068	23,614	9,456	24,458
Ozaukee	5,864	8,066	4,907	8,378	4,310	9,279
Pepin	1,196	1,689	1,062	1,778	1,005	1,824
Pierce	3,904	5,343	3,445	5,722	3,200	5,848
Polk	5,356	5,279	4,994	5,502	4,666	5,766
Portage	8,991	6,357	8,486	6,535	8,137	6,848
Price	3,247	3,430	2,793	3,516	2,513	3,885
Racine	29,453	25,987	27,454	26,419	24,834	29,681
Richland	3,200	4,747	2,796	4,812	2,568	5,079
Rock	17,531	25,495	16,115	25,849	14,969	27,016
Rusk	3,215	3,112	2,883	3,158	2,619	3,425
St. Croix	5,840	6,256	5,173	7,066	4,969	6,948
Sauk	6,443	9,715	5,732	9,835	4,998	10,651
Sawyer	1,785	2,474	1,576	2,544	1,402	2,722
Shawano	4,489	8,698	4,058	8,740	3,682	9,261
Sheboygan	18,078	20,359	16,852	20,761	14,979	22,547
Taylor	3,245	3,388	2,900	3,443	2,556	3,721
Trempealeau	5,029	4,766	4,569	4,756	4,099	5,260
Vernon	5,787	5,438	5,205	5,574	4,609	6,232
Vilas	1,787	3,109	1,489	3,209	1,353	3,423
Walworth	6,688	14,895	5,934	15,211	5,422	15,786
Washburn	2,093	2,573	1,883	2,623	1,694	2,865
Washington	6,645	10,004	5,680	10,515	4,840	11,416
Waukesha	21,465	29,573	19,117	30,671	17,791	32,371
Waupaca	4,074	11,060	3,599	11,157	3,364	11,509
Waushara	1,771	4,377	1,550	4,434	1,474	4,564
Winnebago	15,101	25,638	13,475	26,217	12,692	26,956
Wood	9,389	12,400	8,355	12,735	7,443	13,818
Total	749,421	808,273	684,844	822,780	630,851	888,706

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State; scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS BY COUNTIES,
GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1956*

County	State Treasurer		Attorney General		
	William S. Clark (Dem.)	Warren R. Smith (Rep.)	Robert LaFollette Sucher (Dem.)	Stewart G. Honeck (Rep.)	Frank Nikolay (Ind.)
Adams	1,165	1,736	1,198	1,549	128
Ashland	3,502	3,749	3,721	3,393	132
Barron	5,366	8,023	5,752	7,366	123
Bayfield	2,436	2,872	2,580	2,638	72
Brown	16,049	27,720	17,147	24,437	1,257
Buffalo	2,011	3,215	2,107	2,888	130
Burnett	1,759	2,156	1,893	1,989	33
Calumet	2,097	5,782	2,899	5,169	167
Chippewa	7,028	8,837	7,343	7,728	454
Clark	4,901	7,344	4,028	6,318	1,756
Columbia	5,187	9,815	5,200	9,328	383
Crawford	2,570	3,769	2,760	3,429	151
Dane	39,770	37,214	34,028	34,601	8,292
Dodge	7,308	16,170	7,780	15,109	325
Door	1,870	6,223	2,036	5,873	103
Douglas	10,600	8,890	12,037	6,892	362
Dunn	3,928	6,032	4,034	5,539	205
Eau Claire	10,091	12,247	9,665	11,361	1,117
Florence	688	902	706	844	27
Fond du Lac	8,902	20,234	9,014	19,345	458
Forest	1,681	1,557	1,774	1,342	77
Grant	4,507	11,219	4,649	10,599	295
Green	3,184	6,927	3,370	6,251	340
Green Lake	1,565	5,221	1,641	5,018	75
Iowa	2,777	4,961	2,754	4,669	271
Iron	2,206	1,429	2,276	1,260	35
Jackson	2,773	3,099	2,314	2,782	121
Jefferson	6,925	12,596	7,233	11,767	319
Juneau	2,295	4,866	2,570	4,376	166
Kenosha	19,739	17,682	19,809	16,215	936
Kewaunee	2,336	4,646	2,636	4,054	115
La Crosse	11,983	16,945	12,083	15,919	714
Lafayette	2,889	4,641	3,140	4,253	159
Langlade	2,990	4,372	3,356	3,830	146
Lincoln	2,902	6,179	3,313	5,659	355
Manitowoc	12,235	15,757	12,468	14,104	868
Marathon	17,321	19,743	16,966	17,493	2,180
Marinette	5,316	8,446	5,565	8,037	148
Marquette	962	2,658	816	2,534	157
Milwaukee	202,708	190,334	195,038	182,975	12,231
Monroe	4,002	7,246	4,095	6,814	190
Oconto	3,370	6,594	3,744	5,910	121
Oneida	3,586	5,636	3,736	5,190	179
Ozaukee	9,412	24,134	9,178	23,289	745
Ottawa	4,319	9,017	4,431	8,529	255
Pepin	995	1,758	1,027	1,613	76
Pierce	3,329	5,577	3,361	5,229	168
Polk	4,860	5,496	5,138	4,899	135
Portage	8,404	6,431	8,105	5,961	575
Price	2,515	3,715	2,523	3,437	190
Racine	25,603	28,001	26,661	25,126	1,100
Richland	2,579	4,964	2,615	4,697	223
Rock	14,951	26,943	14,306	26,061	1,241
Rusk	2,623	3,317	2,634	3,104	161
St. Croix	5,241	6,437	5,484	5,886	114
Sauk	5,202	10,422	5,230	9,843	380
Sawyer	1,428	2,619	1,453	2,487	87
Shawano	3,705	9,049	3,361	8,621	50
Sheboygan	15,362	21,966	14,347	20,806	1,923
Taylor	2,614	3,652	2,349	3,164	752
Trempealeau	4,227	4,960	4,595	4,373	186
Vernon	4,795	5,898	5,004	5,409	140
Vilas	1,359	3,325	1,404	3,166	81
Walworth	5,409	15,682	5,436	15,228	254
Washburn	1,771	2,752	1,845	2,558	87
Washington	4,704	11,323	4,803	10,819	216
Waukesha	17,730	31,702	17,406	30,504	1,129
Waupaca	3,281	11,418	3,327	11,121	112
Waushara	1,467	4,513	1,416	4,417	112
Winnebago	12,640	26,763	12,838	25,889	553
Wood	8,064	13,020	7,710	12,270	745
Total	636,074	860,578	629,861	805,353	47,643

*Copied from official records in office of Secretary of State; scattering votes omitted.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES*

November 6, 1956

County	Henry W. Maier (Dem.)	Alexander Wiley (Rep.)	Walter Semrau (Ind.)
Adams	1,175	1,809	5
Ashland	3,279	4,200	7
Barron	5,143	8,525	4
Bayfield	2,340	3,133	5
Brown	17,572	27,151	67
Buffalo	1,944	3,375	5
Burnett	1,675	2,317	6
Calumet	2,349	5,682	9
Chippewa	7,220	9,127	13
Clark	4,869	7,586	21
Columbia	5,268	9,895	16
Crawford	2,608	3,912	6
Dane	38,596	39,222	169
Dodge	7,233	16,587	13
Door	1,907	6,406	2
Douglas	10,096	9,663	13
Dunn	3,954	6,266	4
Eau Claire	10,114	12,604	29
Florence	666	968	0
Fond du Lac	9,136	20,487	30
Forest	1,693	1,666	4
Grant	4,529	11,509	18
Green	3,259	6,975	16
Green Lake	1,532	5,343	5
Iowa	2,854	4,979	10
Iron	2,068	1,682	4
Jackson	2,716	3,301	3
Jefferson	6,708	13,034	20
Juneau	2,277	5,013	8
Kenosha	19,459	18,414	74
Kewaunee	2,542	4,587	1
La Crosse	12,512	16,709	41
Lafayette	2,913	4,792	5
Langlade	2,968	4,523	14
Lincoln	3,233	5,929	12
Manitowoc	13,343	15,145	77
Marathon	17,289	19,967	78
Marquette	5,162	8,735	17
Marquette	979	2,702	5
Milwaukee	195,971	204,177	1,277
Monroe	4,080	7,342	7
Oconto	3,589	6,429	9
Oneida	3,434	5,899	7
Outagamie	10,046	24,121	70
Ozaukee	4,026	9,602	16
Pepin	1,007	1,796	0
Pierce	3,140	5,958	11
Polk	4,495	5,976	8
Portage	8,118	6,802	12
Price	2,401	4,039	14
Racine	25,191	29,426	57
Richland	2,672	4,991	5
Rock	14,861	27,344	67
Rusk	2,659	3,457	12
St. Croix	4,932	7,029	10
Sauk	5,323	10,421	13
Sawyer	1,374	2,789	7
Shawano	3,806	9,099	13
Sheboygan	14,780	22,910	54
Taylor	2,599	3,797	15
Trempealeau	4,072	5,364	9
Vernon	4,734	6,105	2
Vilas	1,301	3,457	2
Walworth	5,311	15,887	36
Washburn	1,612	2,938	8
Washington	4,769	11,467	7
Waukesha	17,058	33,230	76
Waupaca	3,353	11,524	8
Waushara	1,422	4,618	11
Winnebago	12,794	27,062	51
Wood	7,793	13,497	15
Total	627,903	892,473	2,745

*Scattering votes omitted.

**VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR BY COUNTIES
SPECIAL ELECTION AUGUST 27, 1957**

County	William Proxmire (Dem.)	Walter J. Kohler (Rep.)	Howard J. Boyle (Ind.) ¹	Douglas J. Wheaton (Ind.) ²	Georgia Cozzini (Ind.) ³
Adams	942	498	31	8	0
Ashland	2,114	1,231	20	9	0
Barron	2,804	2,276	24	4	1
Bayfield	1,434	921	14	5	1
Brown	12,418	8,686	1,885	62	14
Buffalo	1,309	919	9	3	1
Burnett	917	568	3	6	2
Calumet	1,514	1,633	201	42	3
Chippewa	5,450	3,130	80	15	4
Clark	3,798	2,244	68	18	5
Columbia	4,298	3,690	177	22	4
Crawford	1,547	1,143	72	7	2
Dane	29,067	18,386	497	71	37
Dodge	4,959	4,777	230	31	2
Door	1,283	1,953	96	13	1
Douglas	6,740	3,075	56	21	9
Dunn	2,430	1,943	23	10	4
Eau Claire	7,882	5,198	94	23	4
Florence	345	233	12	4	0
Fond du Lac	6,707	6,535	1,541	38	8
Forest	998	491	24	3	2
Grant	2,530	2,902	102	25	5
Green	2,083	1,978	70	11	0
Green Lake	1,124	1,528	95	12	1
Iowa	2,014	1,505	90	20	1
Iron	1,115	410	25	3	1
Jackson	1,883	1,038	21	2	2
Jefferson	4,684	4,381	174	10	8
Juneau	1,835	1,276	86	16	3
Kenosha	12,797	6,435	551	31	20
Kewaunee	1,560	931	135	8	2
La Crosse	8,554	6,204	412	26	5
Lafayette	1,816	1,400	58	13	3
Langlade	2,068	1,257	140	23	7
Lincoln	3,140	1,618	256	18	5
Manitowoc	7,956	5,427	576	69	7
Marathon	12,567	6,645	517	58	13
Marinette	3,272	2,581	170	17	8
Marquette	728	807	45	34	2
Milwaukee	135,559	82,466	5,302	534	310
Monroe	3,421	1,986	77	7	2
Oconto	2,238	1,692	208	23	3
Oneida	2,497	1,780	128	12	3
Outagamie	8,165	8,349	864	198	18
Ozaukee	2,868	3,273	156	19	4
Pepin	548	392	15	6	0
Pierce	1,727	1,622	24	6	3
Polk	1,800	1,417	11	2	2
Portage	4,966	2,020	357	20	7
Price	1,970	1,039	27	6	10
Racine	16,468	10,969	582	77	18
Richland	1,656	1,566	54	14	1
Rock	7,740	8,152	235	16	6
Rusk	1,738	1,093	26	7	1
St. Croix	2,765	2,460	31	19	3
Sauk	3,781	3,568	114	22	5
Sawyer	1,059	853	24	9	0
Shawano	2,393	2,408	156	22	4
Sheboygan	11,439	12,969	257	29	36
Taylor	2,319	824	189	8	2
Trempealeau	2,425	1,619	22	8	1
Vernon	3,121	1,544	37	12	3
Vilas	995	996	155	7	2
Walworth	2,545	3,853	166	22	3
Washburn	1,195	819	10	3	0
Washington	3,474	3,855	260	23	4
Waukesha	13,361	13,045	793	78	19
Waupaca	2,639	3,349	203	32	5
Waushara	1,029	1,180	65	5	3
Winnebago	10,906	9,817	1,107	203	19
Wood	6,496	4,103	246	28	10
Totals	435,985	312,931	20,581	2,288	704

Party or principle represented:

¹Protection of constitutional government.²Christianity — America First — McCarthyism.³Socialist labor party.

**VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS,
NOV. 6, 1956
FIRST DISTRICT**

Counties	Gerald T. Flynn (Dem.)	Lawrence H. Smith (Rep.)
Green	3,233	6,879
Kenosha	19,774	18,173
Racine	27,628	27,197
Rock	15,117	26,999
Walworth	5,627	15,634
Total	71,379	94,882

SECOND DISTRICT

Counties	Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Donald E. Tewes (Rep.)
Columbia	5,415	9,552
Dane	41,472	34,197
Dodge	9,114	14,408
Jefferson	8,077	11,567
Waukesha	17,844	31,720
Total	81,922	101,444

THIRD DISTRICT

Counties	Norman M. Clapp (Dem.)	Gardner R. Withrow (Rep.)
Crawford	2,758	3,770
Grant	5,240	11,109
Iowa	3,066	4,807
Juneau	2,308	4,999
La Crosse	13,020	16,488
Lafayette	2,971	4,704
Monroe	4,246	7,132
Richland	2,835	4,825
Sauk	5,376	10,284
Vernon	5,091	5,882
Total	46,911	74,000

FOURTH DISTRICT

Counties	Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.)	William J. Burke (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	128,213	67,063
Total	128,213	67,063

FIFTH DISTRICT

Counties	Henry S. Reuss (Dem.)	Russell Wirth, Jr. (Rep.)
Milwaukee, part	118,603	86,764
Total	118,603	86,764

SIXTH DISTRICT

Counties	Rudolph J. Ploetz (Dem.)	William K. Van Pelt (Rep.)
Calumet	2,090	5,789
Fond du Lac	9,303	20,316
Ozaukee	4,288	9,015
Sheboygan	14,056	23,592
Washington	4,996	10,962
Winnebago	12,544	27,109
Total	47,277	96,783

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY DISTRICTS—Continued
SEVENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Margaret Anderson (Dem.)	Melvin R. Laird (Rep.)
Adams	1,191	1,742
Green Lake	1,591	5,237
Langlade	2,956	4,698
Marathon	17,198	20,606
Marquette	1,021	2,629
Portage	9,083	6,232
Shawano	3,779	9,156
Waupaca	3,423	11,449
Waushara	1,524	4,510
Wood	7,676	13,884
Total	49,442	80,143

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Counties	Milo Singler (Dem.)	John W. Byrnes (Rep.)
Brown	16,494	28,836
Door	1,891	6,396
Florence	665	925
Forest	1,608	1,650
Kewaunee	2,531	4,621
Manitowoc	11,872	15,970
Marinette	4,949	8,943
Oconto	3,533	6,532
Outagamie	10,024	24,079
Total	53,567	97,952

NINTH DISTRICT

Counties	Lester R. Johnson (Dem.)	Arthur L. Peterson (Rep.)
Barron	6,665	6,945
Buffalo	2,724	2,755
Chippewa	8,404	7,931
Clark	6,394	6,197
Dunn	5,124	5,226
Eau Claire	11,528	11,382
Jackson	3,795	2,495
Pepin	1,418	1,493
Pierce	4,224	5,062
St. Croix	6,553	5,494
Trempealeau	5,647	4,044
Total	62,476	59,024

TENTH DISTRICT

Counties	Carl E. Lauri (Dem.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Rep.)
Ashland	2,800	4,952
Bayfield	2,187	3,503
Burnett	1,471	2,595
Douglas	9,451	10,798
Iron	1,792	2,289
Lincoln	2,389	6,920
Oneida	2,932	6,484
Polk	4,124	6,457
Price	1,842	4,871
Rusk	2,257	3,942
Sawyer	1,113	2,973
Taylor	2,031	4,488
Vilas	1,243	3,627
Washburn	1,309	3,351
Total	36,941	67,250

**VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS,
NOVEMBER ELECTION**

District	Counties	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
1954					
1	Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc	Alfred A. Laun, Jr., Rep.	19,519	Richard P. Schmitz, Dem.	15,521
3	Part of Milwaukee	Cosimir Kendziorski, Dem.	27,797	Leonard W. Galbrecht, Rep.	7,040
5	Part of Milwaukee	Walter L. Merten, Rep.	24,646	John E. Pederson, Dem.	24,197
7	Part of Milwaukee	Leland S. McParland, Dem.	23,493	George F. Breitbach, Rep.	14,432
9	Part of Milwaukee	Henry W. Maier, Dem.	14,692	Pat R. Cuda, Rep.	804
11	Part of Milwaukee	Richard J. Zaborski, Dem.	17,903	Eugene T. Dermody, Rep.	11,730
12	¹ Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas	Bernard J. Gehrman, Rep.	14,821	William F. Schneider, Dem.	11,346
13	Dodge, Washington	Frank E. Panzer, Rep.	18,724	Walter R. Bussewitz, Dem.	10,030
14	² Outagamie, Shawano	Gerald D. Lorge, Rep.	26,093	.....	.....
15	Rock	Peter P. Carr, Rep.	19,402	.....	.....
17	Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette	Robert S. Travis, Rep.	22,414	.....	.....
19	Calumet, Winnebago	William A. Draheim, Rep.	22,738	Herbert G. Pitz, Dem.	12,614
21	Racine	Lynn E. Stalbaum, Dem.	22,892	Carl C. Christensen, Rep.	18,273
23	Barron, Burnett, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Paul J. Rogan, Rep.	18,407	Edgar L. Perry, Dem.	14,050
25	Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas	Carl E. Lauri, Dem.	13,557	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr., Rep.	13,091
27	Columbia, Crawford, Richland, Sauk	Jess Miller, Rep.	21,005	Arnold E. Davis, Dem.	13,109
29	Marathon, Shawano	Hugh M. Jones, Rep.	18,144	Robert W. Dean, Dem.	17,013
31	Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe, Vernon	J. Earl Leverich, Rep.	15,953	Orville Fehlhaber, Ind. ³	146
33	Jefferson, Waukesha	Chester E. Dempsey, Rep.	28,927	Charles F. Dahl, Dem.	11,799
				Palmer F. Daugs, Dem.	20,730
1956					
2	Brown	Leo P. O'Brien, Rep.	24,609	Harold A. Lytie, Dem.	19,799
4	Part of Milwaukee	Kirby Hendee, Rep.	36,460	Robert J. Brady, Dem.	26,889
6	Part of Milwaukee	William R. Moser, Dem.	22,110	.....	.....
8	Part of Milwaukee	Allen J. Busby, Rep.	33,415	.....	.....
10	Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix	Robert P. Knowles, Rep.	22,485	Thomas R. Pattison, Dem.	16,648
12	Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor, Vilas	Clifford W. Krueger, Rep.	24,328	Roland E. Kannenber, Dem.	14,277
14	Outagamie, Waupaca	Gerald D. Lorge, Rep.	35,915	Gordon O. Redenz, Dem.	11,858
16	Dane	Gaylord A. Nelson, Dem.	21,502	Hermann Eisner, Rep.	12,539
18	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Waushara	Walter G. Hollander, Rep.	29,546	Russell S. Johnson, Dem.	12,258
20	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	Louis H. Prange, Rep.	29,579	Nicholas J. Bichler, Dem.	21,606
22	Kenosha, Walworth	William F. Trinke, Rep.	29,877 ⁵	Joseph J. Lourigan, Dem.	28,794 ⁵
23	⁴ Barron, Burnett, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Holger B. Rasmussen, Rep.	22,047	Fred J. Moser, Dem.	20,147
24	Clark, Portage, Wood	William W. Clark, Rep.	24,932	Robert J. Magirl, Dem.	22,937
26	Dane	Horace W. Wilkie, Dem.	24,083	Frank Coyne, Rep.	19,179
28	Chippewa, Eau Claire	Davis A. Donnelly, Dem.	19,778	G. Donald Barnes, Rep.	18,685
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto ..	Reuben La Fave, Rep.	20,350	Elmer H. Frey, Dem.	15,112
32	Jackson, La Crosse, Trempealeau	Raymond C. Bice, Rep.	24,861	George T. Doherty, Dem.	19,044

¹Election held in district as shown prior to 1951 reapportionment, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Sen Paul J. Rogan.

²Election held in district as shown prior to 1951 reapportionment, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Sen. Gordon A. Bubolz.

³Write-in candidate.

⁴Unexpired term due to resignation of Senator Paul J. Rogan.

⁵Recount

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS, NOV. 6, 1956

Districts	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
Adams, Juneau, Marquette	Ben Tremain, Rep.	8,968	Charles W. Larson, Dem.	5,030
Ashland, Bayfield	Vic C. Wallin, Rep.	6,773	Richard J. Mason, Dem.	6,204
Barron	Charles H. Sykes, Rep.	7,346	George Miracu, Dem.	6,535
Brown, 1st district	Jerome F. Quinn, Rep.	8,983	Glen C. Le Claire, Dem.	6,003
Brown, 2nd district	Robert E. Lynch, Dem.	8,597	W. Tom White, Rep.	7,163
Brown, 3rd district	Edward A. Seymour, Rep.	7,753	Cletus Vander Perren, Dem.	5,942
Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce	Mamre H. Ward, Rep.	10,274	Milton S. Buchli, Dem.	6,929
Burnett, Polk	Lowell A. Nelson, Rep.	7,449	Harvey L. Dueholm, Dem.	7,060
Calumet	Henry M. Peters, Rep.	4,611	Paul L. Schwalbach, Dem.	2,075
			Gilbert J. Hipke, Ind. Rep.	1,473
Chippewa	Wilder W. Crane, Jr., Rep.	8,133	William L. Larson, Dem.	7,816
Clark	Corwin C. Guell, Rep.	6,619	Axel Sorenson, Dem.	5,774
Columbia	Everett V. Bidwell, Rep.	10,142	John J. Blaska, Dem.	4,985
Crawford, Richland	Milford C. Kintz, Rep.	8,317	Clarence M. Herbert, Dem.	5,654
Dane, 1st district	Norman C. Anderson, Dem.	8,716	Donald E. Scheck, Rep.	4,550
Dane, 2nd district	Fred A. Risser, Dem.	7,835	Donald A. Vierag, Rep.	5,001
Dane, 3rd district	Carroll E. Metzner, Rep.	8,779	William C. Rice, Dem.	8,002
Dane, 4th district	Carl W. Thompson, Dem.	11,775	Wilmer E. Trodahl, Rep.	5,651
Dane, 5th district	Ervin M. Bruner, Dem.	10,034	Byron C. Ostby, Rep.	6,570
Dodge, 1st district	Elmer L. Genzner, Rep.	6,870	Joe Ready, Dem.	3,480
Dodge, 2nd district	Elmer C. Nitschke, Rep.	8,964	Eugene R. Clifford, Dem.	4,430
Door, Kewaunee	Frank N. Grass, Rep.	9,804	Harvey Grasse, Dem.	5,927
Douglas, 1st district	Reino A. Perala, Dem.	6,474	Arthur O. Johnson, Rep.	2,687
Douglas, 2nd district	Lawrence M. Hagen, Rep.	5,520*	John R. Lynch, Dem.	5,473*
Dunn	William E. Owen, Rep.	5,829	Arnold Gilberts, Dem.	4,378
Eau Claire, 1st district	Dennis B. Daniels, Rep.	6,295*	Roger L. House, Dem.	5,346*
Eau Claire, 2nd district	John Fritchard, Rep.	5,645*	Bernard H. Raether, Dem.	5,412*
Florence, Forest, Langlade	Alfred J. Lauby, Dem.	6,691	Merton L. Fuller, Rep.	5,660
Fond du Lac, 1st district	Earl F. McEssy, Rep.	8,516	James Megellas, Dem.	7,337
Fond du Lac, 2nd district	Fred W. Schlueter, Rep.	10,575	Harry Mieske, Dem.	3,198
Grant	Hugh A. Harper, Rep.	9,553	Edna Bowen, Dem.	4,184
			William A. Loy, Ind. Rep.	2,814
Green	Christ M. Stauffer, Rep.	6,903	Victor N. Schiller, Ind.	1,980
Green Lake, Waushara	Franklin M. Jahnke, Rep.	10,381		
Iowa, Lafayette	Walter B. Calvert, Rep.	11,156		
Iron, Oneida, Vilas	Marvin E. Dillman, Rep.	10,123	Henry J. Berquist, Dem.	7,719
Jackson, Trempealeau	Keith C. Hardie, Dem.	8,470	Harvey B. Gilbertson, Rep.	7,015
Jefferson	Byron F. Wackett, Rep.	11,525	Palmer F. Daugs, Dem.	8,281
Kenosha, 1st district	George Molinaro, Dem.	11,855	Alvin E. Johnson, Rep.	4,537
Kenosha, 2nd district	Earl D. Morton, Rep.	12,179	Mary Zicarelli, Dem.	9,333

*Recount

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

Districts	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
La Crosse, 1st district	James D. Peterson, Rep.	8,426	Otto R. Briggs, Dem.	5,225
La Crosse, 2nd district	Eugene A. Toepel, Rep.	6,946	Leland E. Mulder, Dem.	5,187
Lincoln	Emil A. Hinz, Rep.	6,069	Robert Schaller, Ind.	3,568
Manitowoc, 1st district	Hugo E. Vogel, Dem.	7,527*	Harold L. Hanson, Dem.	3,083
Manitowoc, 2nd district	Ewald J. Schmeichel, Rep.	7,550	Raymond J. Bertler, Rep.	7,500*
Marathon, 1st district	Ben A. Riehle, Dem.	8,347	Oscar Eis, Dem.	6,045
Marathon, 2nd district	Paul A. Luedtke, Rep.	11,597	Albert Jeske, Rep.	6,905
Marinette	Robert D. Haase, Rep.	9,702	Robert W. Dean, Dem.	10,394
Milwaukee, 1st district	Louis L. Merz, Dem.	9,364	Edward J. Merz, Rep.	7,476
Milwaukee, 2nd district	Norman Sussman, Dem.	3,879	Paul Urban, Rep.	1,406
Milwaukee, 3rd district	Joseph A. Greco, Dem.	7,800	Walton B. Stewart, Ind. Dem.	1,030
Milwaukee, 4th district	Joseph P. Murphy, Dem.	5,578	Jess F. Klingenberg, Rep.	2,803
Milwaukee, 5th district	Lawrence W. Timmerman, Rep.	9,518	Charles F. Westfahl, Dem.	7,285
Milwaukee, 6th district	Isaac N. Coggis, Dem.	6,029	Robert Taylor, Rep.	2,211
Milwaukee, 7th district	Allen J. Flannigan, Dem.	8,151	Fred W. Galbrecht, Rep.	3,831
Milwaukee, 8th district	George I. Talsky, Dem.	9,462	Robert F. Kirst, Rep.	10,238
Milwaukee, 9th district	Charles J. Schmidt, Dem.	16,221	Carl H. Krueger, Rep.	4,326
Milwaukee, 10th district	Michael F. O'Connell, Dem.	5,936	Paul A. Schmeler, Rep.	6,659
Milwaukee, 11th district	Ervin J. Ryzek, Dem.	18,172	Theodore S. Detzek, Rep.	2,002
Milwaukee, 12th district	George Sokolowski, Dem.	8,783	Kenneth E. Kuern, Rep.	4,218
Milwaukee, 13th district	Marty Larsen, Dem.	6,535	John P. Konecki, Rep.	2,751
Milwaukee, 14th district	David R. Mogilka, Dem.	12,214	Wilfred Schuele, Dem.	14,862
Milwaukee, 15th district	Earle W. Fricker, Rep.	18,056	Ray Mac Michael, Rep.	6,832
Milwaukee, 16th district	Thomas J. Duffey, Dem.	10,349	Wallace J. Coleman, Rep.	6,059
Milwaukee, 17th district	Howard F. Pellant, Dem.	10,052	Alfred J. Marcell, Dem.	7,504
Milwaukee, 18th district	John R. Meyer, Rep.	8,567	Esther Ansfield, Dem.	9,720
Milwaukee, 19th district	Jerris G. Leonard, Rep.	21,509	Richard J. Lynch, Dem.	5,830
Milwaukee, 20th district	Glen E. Pommerening, Rep.	15,367	Stephen E. Kuseck, Rep.	897
Milwaukee, 21st district	Robert R. Heider, Rep.	5,899	Arthur L. Stein, Rep.**	7,864
Milwaukee, 22nd district	Robert T. Huber, Dem.	12,911	Lawrence E. Curry, Dem.	4,591
Milwaukee, 23rd district	William Luebke, Dem.	10,542	Alphonse Pierre, Dem.	3,383
Milwaukee, 24th district	Sherman R. Sobocinski, Dem.	13,802	Albert J. Kobussen, Dem.	4,712
Monroe	Kyle Kenyon, Rep.	6,911	Fred J. Reichel, Dem.	5,905
Oconto	Lloyd R. Baumgart, Rep.	5,847	Michael J. Jaskovich, Dem.	4,213
Outagamie, 1st district	Fred H. Frank, Rep.	13,566		
Outagamie, 2nd district	William T. Sullivan, Rep.	9,540		
Ozaukee	Warren A. Grady, Rep.	9,373		
Portage	John T. Kostuck, Dem.	10,860		

*Recount

**Selected to replace Frank J. Schultz, primary nominee, who died Oct. 7, 1956.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

Districts	Successful Candidates	Vote	Unsuccessful Candidates	Vote
Price, Taylor	Vincent J. Zellinger, Rep.	7,953	Harold A. Jennerjohn, Dem.	4,929
Racine, 1st district	Earl W. Warren, Dem.	11,600	.....	.....
Racine, 2nd district	Roy E. Naleid, Dem.	10,285	Lester W. Braun, Jr., Rep.	9,398
Racine, 3rd district	Anthony B. Rewald, Rep.	9,360	John R. Hansen, Dem.	7,702
Rock, 1st district	William R. Merriam, Rep.	9,890	Jennings W. Weiss, Dem.	5,672
Rock, 2nd district	David J. Blanchard, Rep.	8,187	Arthur H. Davis, Dem.	4,199
Rock, 3rd district	George B. Belting, Rep.	9,846	.....	.....
Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn	Willis J. Hutnik, Rep.	9,567	Donald Morgan, Dem.	5,087
St. Croix	William W. Ward, Dem.	6,304	William A. Bergeron, Rep.	5,682
Sauk	J. Riley Stone, Rep.	10,390	Wencle Bulin, Dem.	5,276
Shawano	Robert G. Marotz, Rep.	8,960	Robert H. Fischer, Dem.	4,006
Sheboygan, 1st district	Walter R. Schmidt, Rep.	10,730	Allan J. Greskamp, Dem.	9,247
Sheboygan, 2nd district	Harold F. Huibregtse, Rep.	13,677	.....	.....
Vernon	Bernard M. Lewison, Rep.	5,803	Elden P. Traastad, Dem.	5,174
Walworth	Ora R. Rice, Rep.	15,809	Eleanora Wickstrom, Dem.	5,255
Washington	Elmer J. Schowalter, Rep.	11,803	Edwin Junk, Jr., Dem.	4,489
Waukesha, 1st district	Alvin J. Redford, Rep.	13,781	Howard L. Matz, Dem.	8,416
Waukesha, 2nd district	Harold W. Clemens, Rep.	18,402	Rowland H. Evans, Dem.	8,903
Waupaca	Richard E. Peterson, Rep.	12,057	.....	.....
Winnebago, 1st district	Harvey R. Abraham, Rep.	9,699	.....	.....
Winnebago, 2nd district	Joseph H. Anderson, Rep.	8,125	Chester Hofberger, Dem.	3,979
Winnebago, 3rd district	Arnold J. Cane, Rep.	10,539	.....	.....
Wood, 1st district	John S. Crawford, Rep.	5,939	Clarence W. Mitten, Sr., Dem.	4,086
Wood, 2nd district	Arthur J. Crowns, Rep.	6,751	Edward G. Gilbertson, Dem.	4,600

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT
March 6, 1956 Primary Election

Counties	William H. Dieterich	Thomas E. Fairchild	Clair L. Finch
Adams	47	209	38
Ashland	280	1,081	166
Barron	131	750	90
Bayfield	82	411	60
Brown	755	3,206	504
Buffalo	155	569	42
Burnett	84	250	33
Calumet	109	353	35
Chippewa	397	1,434	294
Clark	217	771	112
Columbia	126	1,128	121
Crawford	314	1,058	181
Dane	2,746	24,347	2,049
Dodge	508	1,209	187
Door	91	495	65
Douglas	258	1,396	120
Dunn	538	1,523	131
Eau Claire	179	1,039	172
Florence	29	126	14
Fond du Lac	679	2,277	219
Forest	30	242	60
Grant	201	695	194
Green	109	476	73
Green Lake	96	381	37
Iowa	103	450	40
Iron	63	238	66
Jackson	108	353	70
Jefferson	222	953	148
Juneau	113	479	93
Kenosha	2,464	8,310	1,363
Kewaunee	87	255	52
La Crosse	304	1,403	251
Lafayette	88	378	64
Langlade	18	140	621
Lincoln	127	526	98
Manitowoc	508	1,841	238
Marathon	1,303	5,330	604
Marinette	203	852	61
Marquette	51	304	42
Milwaukee	42,795	136,073	14,755
Monroe	81	642	65
Oconto	109	639	123
Oneida	141	460	147
Outagamie	502	1,900	293
Ozaukee	217	630	51
Pepin	78	310	65
Pierce	418	1,941	130
Polk	126	426	73
Portage	182	1,021	126
Price	108	360	99
Racine	2,095	8,098	785
Richland	53	393	39
Rock	393	1,964	307
Rusk	76	391	82
St. Croix	326	2,244	217
Sauk	150	926	79
Sawyer	47	281	38
Shawano	164	443	232
Sheboygan	1,439	5,062	848
Taylor	108	398	72
Trempealeau	159	586	161
Vernon	125	424	73
Vilas	62	254	140
Walworth	179	851	133
Washburn	59	335	59
Washington	444	849	136
Waukesha	1,570	7,793	744
Waupaca	216	718	118
Waushara	126	324	43
Winnebago	1,520	5,165	1,032
Wood	297	1,303	171
Total	68,288	250,442	30,244

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT
April 3, 1956

Counties	William H. Dieterich	Thomas E. Fairchild
Adams	313	744
Ashland	782	3,726
Barron	1,535	4,055
Bayfield	381	1,573
Brown	4,038	17,723
Buffalo	399	1,695
Burnett	509	977
Calumet	649	2,262
Chippewa	1,358	4,710
Clark	885	3,559
Columbia	1,682	5,672
Crawford	478	2,456
Dane	5,019	37,491
Dodge	4,339	7,589
Door	390	2,132
Douglas	2,418	7,157
Dunn	648	2,735
Eau Claire	1,579	5,746
Florence	76	421
Fond du Lac	2,973	8,370
Forest	164	699
Grant	1,363	5,040
Green	539	3,467
Green Lake	658	1,380
Iowa	964	2,616
Iron	334	1,457
Jackson	701	1,611
Jefferson	2,122	5,617
Juneau	887	1,868
Kenosha	4,662	14,106
Kewaunee	521	1,885
La Crosse	1,867	6,507
Lafayette	783	2,000
Lanaiade	637	2,252
Lincoln	947	3,159
Manitowoc	3,132	7,814
Marathon	3,566	11,320
Marinette	886	3,966
Marquette	363	1,052
Milwaukee	57,842	210,957
Monroe	1,100	3,122
Oconto	1,327	3,243
Oneida	672	2,876
Outagamie	2,862	10,353
Ozaukee	1,441	3,568
Pepin	333	940
Pierce	712	3,440
Polk	1,344	2,454
Portage	967	4,125
Price	991	1,941
Racine	5,395	20,049
Richland	353	1,725
Rock	3,258	12,596
Rusk	633	1,415
St. Croix	832	4,304
Sauk	1,515	4,235
Sawyer	699	1,343
Shawano	904	3,583
Sheboygan	5,194	14,585
Taylor	673	1,468
Templealeau	960	2,453
Vernon	980	3,076
Vilas	348	1,091
Walworth	2,689	5,768
Washburn	597	1,409
Washington	1,974	4,551
Waukesha	4,534	16,789
Waupaca	1,205	4,662
Waushara	513	1,139
Winnebago	5,344	14,953
Wood	2,215	7,605
Total	165,953	574,429

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

April 2, 1957

Counties	George R. Currie	Counties	George R. Currie
Adams	1,561	Marathon	15,802
Ashland	4,137	Marinette	6,217
Barron	5,672	Marquette	1,944
Bayfield	2,436	Milwaukee	177,321
Brown	27,079	Monroe	5,621
Buffalo	2,367	Oconto	5,077
Burnett	1,999	Oneida	4,676
Calumet	4,190	Outagamie	17,622
Chippewa	8,090	Ozaukee	7,599
Clark	5,143	Pepin	935
Columbia	7,414	Pierce	3,633
Crawford	2,640	Polk	4,295
Dane	45,672	Portage	8,136
Dodge	13,359	Price	3,012
Door	3,885	Racine	29,448
Douglas	10,476	Richland	3,441
Dunn	4,123	Rock	18,757
Eau Claire	9,072	Rusk	2,327
Florence	702	St. Croix	5,147
Fond du Lac	17,540	Sauk	6,929
Forest	1,803	Sawyer	1,670
Grant	7,089	Shawano	6,158
Green	4,694	Sheboygan	24,349
Green Lake	3,699	Taylor	3,126
Iowa	4,066	Trempealeau	3,999
Iron	1,409	Vernon	4,200
Jackson	1,839	Vilas	2,448
Jefferson	11,673	Walworth	10,788
Juneau	3,182	Washburn	1,959
Kenosha	23,853	Washington	8,452
Kewaunee	4,008	Waukesha	29,606
La Crosse	16,230	Waupaca	6,462
Lafayette	3,565	Waushara	2,850
Langlade	3,907	Winnebago	22,778
Lincoln	4,164	Wood	11,147
Manitowoc	16,396	Total	757,065

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

March 6, 1956, Primary Election

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Fifth Branch

County	John E. Krueger	Max Raskin	Elmer W. Roller	Robert P. Russell
Milwaukee	42,343	53,742	56,506	44,599

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	William E. McEwen	Iro O. Slocumb	Kenneth L. Swanson	Robert G. Varnum
Buffalo	184	272	211	143
Dunn	167	1,529	285	507
Pepin	100	160	90	148
Pierce	1,333	129	972	436
St. Croix	847	198	163	1,844
Total	2,631	2,288	1,741	3,078

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

First Branch

County	Arthur R. Barber	Richard W. Bardwell	Wm. R. Curkeet, Jr.	Jack R. De Witt	Norris E. Maloney	Douglas Nelson	Edwin M. Wilkie
Dane	2,458	5,786	791	4,158	5,458	4,297	6,964

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 3, 1956

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Fifth Branch

County	Max Raskin	Elmer W. Roller
Milwaukee	123,461	145,809

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Helmuth F. Arps
Calumet	2,630
Winnebago	16,198
Total	18,828

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Herbert A. Bunde
Portage	4,223
Waupaca	4,530
Waushara	1,136
Wood	8,817
Total	18,706

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Wm. E. McEwen	Robert G. Varnum
Buffalo	1,191	1,056
Dunn	1,153	2,717
Pepin	964	658
Pierce	3,001	2,021
St. Croix	2,430	3,526
Total	8,739	9,978

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

First Branch

County	Richard W. Bardwell	Edwin M. Wilkie
Dane	23,854	20,657

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

March 5, 1957, Primary Election

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Second Branch

County	Candidates	Vote
Dane	Norris Maloney	7,185
	William C. Sachtlein	4,779
	Edwin M. Wilkie	9,472

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 2, 1957

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Ninth Branch

County	William F. Shaughnessy
Milwaukee	190,702

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Second Branch

County	Norris Maloney	Edwin M. Wilkie
Dane	24,309	32,150

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Andrew W. Parnell
Langlade	4,226
Outagamie	21,036
Shawano	6,769
Total	32,031

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Gerald J. Boileau
Lincoln	4,911
Marathon	20,222
Oneida	5,743
Vilas	2,899
Total	33,775

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Bruce F. Beilfuss
Clark	7,462
Jackson	3,102
Juneau	3,983
Sauk	7,205
Total	21,752

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Clarence E. Rinehard
Chippewa	10,385
Eau Claire	11,533
Rusk	2,999
Sawyer	2,448
Total	27,365

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued

April 2, 1957

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

County	Elmer D. Goodland
Racine	31,753

TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

County	William E. Gramling
Waukesha	32,698

VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

April 2, 1957

Counties	William T. Sullivan	George E. Watson	Counties	William T. Sullivan	George E. Watson
Adams	1,189	975	Marathon	12,054	10,245
Ashland	2,930	3,183	Marinette	4,389	5,006
Barron	3,484	4,708	Marquette	1,395	1,161
Bayfield	1,222	1,874	Milwaukee	102,118	117,588
Brown	20,794	15,856	Monroe	3,900	4,386
Buffalo	1,068	2,256	Oconto	4,422	2,965
Burnett	773	1,776	Oneida	2,728	3,381
Calumet	2,892	2,532	Outagamie	12,487	12,118
Chippewa	5,829	5,924	Ozaukee	4,655	4,473
Clark	3,859	4,092	Pepin	871	727
Columbia	4,830	4,849	Pierce	1,946	3,458
Crawford	1,909	2,193	Polk	1,992	3,454
Dane	18,652	35,056	Portage	5,257	6,066
Dodge	8,580	7,782	Price	2,339	2,088
Door	2,358	3,322	Racine	13,744	19,708
Douglas	5,103	8,181	Richland	1,881	3,295
Dunn	1,688	4,346	Rock	7,029	15,574
Eau Claire	3,864	9,384	Rusk	1,458	2,043
Florence	382	611	St. Croix	2,649	4,359
Fond du Lac	11,735	9,567	Sauk	4,289	4,359
Forest	1,051	1,494	Sawyer	1,273	1,424
Grant	4,852	5,298	Shawano	3,293	4,857
Green	2,013	4,795	Sheboygan	11,346	15,042
Green Lake	2,570	2,327	Taylor	2,437	2,069
Iowa	2,225	3,806	Trempealeau	1,995	3,634
Iron	1,130	958	Vernon	2,754	3,858
Jackson	1,252	2,553	Vilas	1,304	2,071
Jefferson	6,299	7,798	Walworth	4,396	8,284
Juneau	2,570	2,309	Washburn	1,040	1,664
Kenosha	13,381	13,843	Washington	4,882	5,627
Kewaunee	2,831	2,534	Waukesha	20,498	14,392
La Crosse	7,698	12,641	Waupaca	3,374	6,600
Lafayette	2,379	2,726	Wausshara	1,941	1,784
Langlade	2,195	3,178	Winnebago	13,638	13,679
Lincoln	2,328	3,187	Wood	7,828	7,000
Manitowoc	9,057	11,970	Total	441,174	528,319

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
April 3, 1956

Counties	Teacher's Retirement Benefits Jt. Res. 17, 1955		Dedication Of Land Jt. Res. 36, 1955		Removing Limitation on Terms Of Sheriffs Jt. Res. 53, 1955		Railroad Passes For Public Use Jt. Res. 54, 1955	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	527	410	519	342	472	455	262	590
Ashland	2,899	1,215	2,361	1,064	2,182	1,493	1,196	2,237
Barron	3,223	1,730	3,025	1,192	3,206	1,850	1,389	2,916
Bayfield	1,348	442	1,113	431	869	784	523	953
Brown	12,297	6,675	11,443	5,801	5,594	11,282	5,450	10,610
Buffalo	1,131	829	1,209	519	1,075	772	531	1,116
Burnett	854	449	762	334	743	485	368	719
Calumet	1,414	1,079	1,462	765	1,190	1,223	571	1,600
Chippewa	3,123	2,157	3,012	1,533	2,416	2,516	1,409	3,150
Clark	1,781	2,072	2,136	1,270	1,611	1,861	906	2,413
Columbia	4,049	2,529	3,913	1,899	2,837	3,297	1,957	3,897
Crawford	1,460	1,032	1,455	743	1,496	1,033	774	1,413
Dane	23,416	10,717	24,191	7,882	17,092	15,989	15,301	17,498
Dodge	5,157	4,826	5,591	3,545	3,666	5,875	2,558	6,476
Door	1,304	919	1,611	597	1,010	1,025	585	1,320
Douglas	6,876	1,810	5,632	1,891	3,696	4,740	2,937	4,805
Dunn	1,852	1,398	1,909	1,015	1,321	1,734	800	2,041
Eau Claire	3,155	2,782	3,422	1,983	2,912	2,840	2,022	3,455
Florence	284	121	259	110	248	172	134	199
Fond du Lac	4,415	5,315	5,054	4,055	3,784	5,921	2,338	6,882
Forest	430	295	406	216	239	476	166	426
Grant	3,358	2,311	3,198	1,858	2,107	3,252	1,556	3,347
Green	1,910	1,383	1,880	1,013	1,294	1,788	760	2,100
Green Lake	803	879	878	684	653	923	347	1,085
Iowa	1,749	1,437	1,688	1,153	1,507	1,545	801	1,936
Iron	989	400	938	349	663	610	486	710
Jackson	1,095	851	1,202	526	840	1,045	522	1,175
Jefferson	3,260	3,650	4,009	2,462	2,632	3,780	1,756	4,382
Juneau	1,381	931	1,410	746	883	1,166	649	1,257
Kenosha	9,216	7,691	9,307	6,372	6,014	10,126	4,292	10,969
Kewaunee	951	1,066	1,070	788	753	1,220	482	1,397
La Crosse	5,141	2,644	4,832	2,347	4,152	3,703	2,981	4,322
Lafayette	1,400	997	1,313	799	1,026	1,253	586	1,434
Langlade	1,473	1,099	1,495	845	1,017	1,622	673	1,739
Lincoln	1,996	1,597	1,997	1,332	1,664	1,830	936	2,337

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Counties	Teacher's Retirement Benefits Jt. Res. 17, 1955		Dedication Of Land Jt. Res. 36, 1955		Removing Limitation on Terms Of Sheriffs Jt. Res. 53, 1955		Railroad Passes For Public Use Jt. Res. 54, 1955	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Manitowoc	4,834	3,959	5,257	3,170	3,342	5,262	2,361	6,140
Marathon	6,471	5,917	6,901	4,481	4,384	7,056	3,248	7,776
Marinette	2,690	1,572	2,618	1,206	1,997	1,959	1,200	2,433
Marquette	636	574	667	458	599	571	265	801
Milwaukee	125,815	88,486	132,645	67,534	97,346	112,623	71,182	133,009
Monroe	2,263	1,341	2,095	970	1,512	1,779	944	1,959
Oconto	2,245	1,548	2,111	1,235	1,270	2,140	982	2,260
Oneida	2,117	967	1,954	760	1,433	1,474	960	1,804
Outagamie	5,582	4,279	5,893	3,106	2,858	6,535	2,745	6,295
Ozaukee	2,591	1,819	2,818	1,327	1,907	2,436	1,195	2,889
Pepin	688	566	662	415	688	499	283	753
Pierce	2,437	1,237	2,322	925	2,508	1,194	1,054	1,829
Polk	2,168	1,366	2,282	893	1,888	1,411	1,027	1,949
Portage	1,859	2,565	2,184	1,822	1,437	2,792	1,109	2,881
Price	1,539	1,054	1,522	885	1,138	1,247	684	1,467
Racine	13,009	10,979	14,125	7,311	10,031	11,867	6,457	14,562
Richland	881	1,018	1,025	721	806	1,081	469	1,280
Rock	7,919	5,338	7,769	4,290	4,560	8,052	4,021	8,109
Rusk	1,090	763	1,198	453	1,167	668	577	1,060
St. Croix	2,936	1,448	2,565	1,262	1,758	2,256	1,172	2,568
Sauk	3,016	2,065	3,019	1,412	1,994	2,965	1,407	3,145
Sawyer	1,235	603	1,078	570	811	946	567	1,033
Shawano	2,030	1,744	2,188	1,189	1,339	2,306	987	2,379
Sheboygan	10,477	5,829	10,898	4,540	7,705	8,377	3,412	11,724
Taylor	1,107	804	1,222	595	1,002	868	583	1,161
Trempealeau	1,488	1,435	1,612	1,011	1,232	1,538	733	1,780
Vernon	2,115	1,340	1,983	950	1,654	1,575	910	1,974
Vilas	791	451	778	363	484	680	382	709
Walworth	4,587	2,706	4,546	2,018	3,566	3,521	2,217	4,276
Washburn	1,279	446	1,096	375	935	619	551	873
Washington	2,906	2,273	3,112	1,663	2,357	2,966	1,314	3,385
Waukesha	10,474	7,832	11,619	5,523	7,015	11,035	5,661	11,577
Waupaca	2,569	2,146	2,775	1,432	2,048	2,563	1,237	2,967
Waushara	850	637	834	489	771	701	389	895
Winnebago	10,064	8,887	10,399	7,076	6,875	11,513	4,860	12,276
Wood	5,085	3,552	5,218	2,653	4,641	3,842	2,566	5,323
Total	365,560	255,284	376,692	193,544	269,722	328,603	188,715	380,207

REFERENDUM

April 2, 1957

Counties	Chapter 6, Laws of 1957 Daylight Saving Time	
	For	Against
Adams	664	1,798
Ashland	3,059	3,623
Barron	2,966	6,692
Bayfield	1,300	2,170
Brown	24,490	14,401
Buffalo	684	3,014
Burnett	801	2,071
Calumet	2,329	3,520
Chippewa	4,619	7,684
Clark	2,251	6,742
Columbia	3,935	6,482
Crawford	818	3,900
Dane	31,644	23,541
Dodge	7,591	10,097
Door	2,762	3,605
Douglas	5,955	8,266
Dunn	1,558	5,293
Eau Claire	6,667	6,517
Florence	486	731
Fond du Lac	11,155	10,979
Forest	1,446	1,694
Grant	2,191	9,428
Green	1,780	5,869
Green Lake	2,388	3,505
Iowa	1,252	5,454
Iron	1,122	1,264
Jackson	1,044	3,276
Jefferson	7,191	8,435
Juneau	1,631	3,844
Kenosha	19,710	10,286
Kewaunee	2,207	3,794
La Crosse	10,901	10,398
Lafayette	955	4,943
Langlade	2,441	3,939
Lincoln	3,269	3,242
Manitowoc	13,641	8,415
Marathon	12,197	12,860
Marinette	4,751	5,465
Marquette	660	2,289
Milwaukee	184,599	58,388
Monroe	2,779	6,315
Oconto	2,909	4,940
Oneida	4,244	2,903
Outagamie	15,844	10,496
Ozaukee	6,983	3,545
Pepin	427	1,314
Pierce	1,292	4,678
Polk	1,607	4,691
Portage	6,304	5,826
Price	1,953	2,980
Racine	23,139	13,128
Richland	831	4,981
Rock	13,065	11,436
Rusk	1,077	2,727
St. Croix	2,048	5,659
Sauk	3,366	6,790
Sawyer	1,112	2,103
Shawano	3,410	5,700
Sheboygan	15,246	12,527
Taylor	1,519	3,381
Trempealeau	1,473	5,012
Vernon	1,249	6,937
Vilas	2,271	1,638
Walworth	7,937	6,562
Washburn	869	2,160
Washington	6,147	5,712
Waukesha	26,663	10,767
Waupaca	4,270	6,377
Waushara	1,089	3,202
Winnebago	18,782	10,177
Wood	7,646	8,078
Total	578,661	480,656

ADDENDA

JUDICIAL PRIMARY ELECTION, Mar. 4, 1958

24th Circuit Court

Merrill R. Farr	4,847
Wm. H. Frawley	1,504
Connor T. Hansen	2,452

Shawano Municipal Court

Louis W. Cattau	865
Robert H. Fischer	919
Rolland A. Kuckuk	1,056

JUDICIAL ELECTION, Apr. 1, 1958

Supreme Court: Term Expires Jan. 1959

William H. Dieterich	232,955	Emmert L. Wingert	211,319
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Circuit Courts

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Vote</i>	<i>Term Expires</i>
2nd, 6th branch	Harry Halloway	28,157	Jan. 1965
	Francis X. Swietlik	50,363	
4th	Ferdinand H. Schlichting	19,460	Jan. 1965
	James E. Doyle	14,642	
9th, 3rd branch	Norris Maloney	16,005	Jan. 1965
	Marshall L. Peterson	3,232	
23rd	Merrill R. Farr	7,016	Jan. 1964
	Connor T. Hansen	1,311	
24th	Milton L. Meister	9,407	Jan. 1966
25th			

Douglas County Superior Court: Term Expires Jan. 1965

A. Walter Dahl	9,426
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County Courts: Term Expires Jan. 1965

Kenosha	Harold M. Bode	15,766
	Joseph B. Molinaro	9,700
La Crosse	Eugene A. Toepel	4,719
	Edward F. K. Gansen	3,327
Oconto	Joseph E. Housner	2,766
St. Croix	Thomas J. O'Brien	2,279
Waukesha	David L. Dancey	14,563

Municipal Courts

Fond du Lac	Hazen W. McEssy	9,072	May 1964
	Julius E. Richter	3,956	
Shawano	Robert H. Fischer	2,826	Jan. 1960
	Rolland A. Kuckuk	2,441	

APPOINTMENTS TO VETERANS MEMORIAL COMMISSION

(Described on P. 475)

Bentley Courtenay; Jerome E. Host; John L. Leason, Jr.; Clifford L. Lord; Walter A. Rose; Richard A. Smith.

APPOINTMENTS TO COUNTY OFFICES

Oct. 15, 1957—May 12, 1958

Coroner

Dodge County: Harold J. Heath appointed 1/27/58 to succeed O. F. Goetsch.

Iron County: John DaRonco, Sr. appointed 1/22/58 to succeed John Pierpont.

Polk County: L. O. Simenstad appointed 1/8/58 to succeed John C. Park.

County Clerk, Ashland County: Mrs. Marie Quistorff named acting county clerk, Mar. 1958.

County Judge

Oconto County: Joseph E. Housner appointed 11/13/57 to succeed Frank P. Megan.

Waukesha County: David Dancey appointed 1/2/58 to succeed Wm. Gramling.

Waupaca County: Wendell McHenry appointed 4/18/58 to succeed Arthur Scheller.

District Attorney, Burnett County: Eugene D. Jensen appointed 1/13/58 to succeed Clive J. Strang.

Superintendent of Schools

Burnett County: Parnel Been.

Crawford County: A. D. Carberry.

Marathon County: Arlie C. Werth.

Vernon County: Gale L. Wanless.

CITIES AND VILLAGES INCORPORATED

Oct. 17, 1957 — May 12, 1958

Marquette, Green Lake County, incorporated as village 4/24/58. Population 168 on date of incorporation.

St. Croix Falls, Polk County, formerly village of St. Croix Falls, incorporated as 4th class city 4/11/58. 1950 population 1,065.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR
FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES**

(Addition To List On Pages 288-92)

**Economic Controls Advisory Committee to the State
Civil Defense Director**

Members: Donald N. McDowell, *chairman*; V. M. Bushman; Richard S. Falk; George Haberman; Walter Jensen; Herbert Olson; Martin G. Peeters; Wilbur J. Schmidt; Everett Yerly.

On March 13, 1958, Governor Thomson announced the creation of this committee whose purpose is to meet with the Civil Defense Director and his staff, to formulate tentative policies for economic controls during a state or national civil defense emergency.

**Land Acquisition, Governor's Study Committee
on the Problems of**

Members: Charles Goldberg, *chairman*; W. H. Crouch; Stewart Honeck; William Kasakaitas; C. Stanley Perry; Harold Plummer; E. C. Pommerening; Kenneth Sarles; Ferdinand A. Schlichting; Grover M. Stapleton.

In announcing the appointment of the committee, March 10, 1958, the Governor declared: "the purpose of the group will be to study the whole problem of land acquisition with particular attention to condemnation procedure, and methods of determining damages suffered by those called upon to surrender their property for the public good." Problems of condemnation have been aggravated by the new highway construction program and have pointed up the possibility that laws and procedures which were considered fair and adequate years ago may no longer serve to protect the right of both the property owner and the taxpayer.

**Railroad Passenger Service in Wisconsin,
Governor's Commission on**

Members: J. N. Kramer, *chairman*; Charles W. Ahner; E. W. Bomquist; C. A. Hummel; William Kasakaitas; A. W. Larson; Ewald Moerke, Jr.; Arthur M. Smith.

This committee was appointed by the Governor, May 16, 1956, for the purpose of investigating the reasons for the decline in passenger traffic on railroads with the resulting abandonment of passenger trains in the state.

**BIOGRAPHY OF JUSTICE HALLOWS OF WISCONSIN
SUPREME COURT**

(Not incorporated in text)

Born Apr. 20, 1904; graduated Columbia University Law School 1927; doctor of jurisprudence cum laude University of Chicago Law School 1930. Appointed to Supreme Court Apr. 2, 1958, to succeed Justice Steinle, resigned.

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public officials, and additional information
see Addenda, pp. 789-91**

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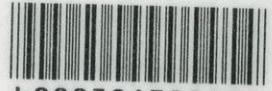
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